

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

And

ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

DRAFT PROPOSALS

Volume I

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NIEPA DC



D01948

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17-B, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. D-1948
Date..... 5.12.84.....

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Meghalaya is among the youngest and the smallest States of the Indian Union. Carved out as an autonomous State, with the two hills districts of the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills of Assam in 1970, it became a fullfledged State in January, 1972. The State came into being with an administrative machinery oriented more towards law and order. Over the years, however, the administration has come to acquire a more significant orientation towards development. At present the State has five districts and fifteen subdivisions and thirty Community Development Blocks.

Area and Population: The land surface area of Meghalaya is approximately 22500 square kilometers, which work out to less than one per cent (0.70%) of the total area of the country. Only three other States of the North East and Sikkim are smaller than Meghalaya in area. The population of the State at the time of census enumeration in 1981 was 13,35,819, registering an increase of 32.08 per cent during the decade from 1971 to 1981. The State's population constituted 0.19 per cent of the total population of the country as against 0.18 per cent according to the 1971 census. The urban population consists of 7 per cent of the total population of the State. More than 69 per cent of the rural population live in villages with less than 200 people. The density of population (60 persons per square kilometer) was and continues to be much lower than that of the country as a whole. (210 persons per sq. km.) The population of the entire State consists predominantly of Scheduled Tribes who constituted 80.58 per cent of the total population according to the 1981 census while the Scheduled Castes population constituted only 0.41 per cent of the population.

Location and Topography: Meghalaya is one of the strategically located States in the North East. The State lies between 25° 5' 26° 10' north latitudes and between 98° 47' and 97° 47' east longitudes. It is a strip of land spread along the northern boundary of Bangladesh and is bounded by that country on the south as well as the West. The length of the Inter-national boundary is about 496 k.m. The State is surrounded on the other sides by Assam. Access to the State is by road from Assam, even though operation of Vayudoot to Shillong has to some extent opened up the air route. The stretch of the National Highway connecting Assam with Meghalaya through Shillong, the State capital, also provides the main road link with Tripura and Mizoram, located further south in the region.

1.2. The State comprises a mountainous region between Brahmaputra valley in the north and the plains of Bangladesh in the south. The hills start abruptly from the plains in the West, and continue rising eastward gradually from 300 meters in Garo Hills to 1800 meters or more in Khasi Hills and then drop down gently into the Jaintia Hills and continue eastward to join the North Cachar Hill ranges of Assam. Three physically distinct areas are discernible; one, the central plateau which runs along the middle and forms the highest region of the State with an altitude ranging from 900 to 1800 meters above the sea level; two, the southern border with an elevation of less than 900 meters which more or less abruptly slopes towards the plains of Bangladesh and three, the sub montane region which gently slopes towards the Brahmaputra valley.

1.3. By and large the soil in the State is acidic in nature and comparatively rich in organic matter and nitrogen but poor in phosphorus. Due to heavy rain; the soil of the border areas tends to be sandy. The Mawsynram Cherrapunjee Pynursla belt in the Khasi Hills, along the southern border records a rainfall varying from 1000 to 15,000mms per year.

1.4. **Natural Resources:** Meghalaya is richly endowed with natural resources. The heavy and long monsoon sustains extensive and varied flora. Forests in the State cover a land surface of 8510. sq. km. or about 37.5 per cent of the total area of the State. The area of reserved forests under the control of the State however is small. The large scale felling of trees now taking place in the State for timber and firewood is giving rise to problem of poor water retention, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility etc.

1.5. The total known coal reserves in the State have been estimated to be 630 million tonnes. The latest figure of availability of lime stone in the inferred indicated and measured categories are 3706 million tonnes, 820 million tonnes and 483 million tonnes respectively. The estimate of sillimanite in the indicated category is 5 lakh tonnes. The sillimanite corundum deposits in the Sonapahar area of Khasi Hills is reputed to contain the best quality sillimanite in the world. The reserve of clay which can be used for various industrial purposes including the manufacturing of pottery is estimated to be 71 million tonnes (inferred category). The other deposits occurring in commercially exploitable quantities include Kaolin, feldspar glass sand etc. Presently the Geological Survey of India is engaged in the investigation of coal, bauxite and phosphatic rock and copper-lead-zinc ore in three areas in the State.

1.6. The heavy and prolonged rains and the topography of the State provide an abundance of hydro-power potential. Apart from tapping the rivers and big streams hydro power could be generated from the small perennial streams on a micro or midget scale.

Border Area: The areas bordering Bangladesh continue to remain economically backward. The area comprising approximately 5000 sq. kms. have rich forests and mineral resources. The area also traditionally grows horticultural crops such as oranges, pan-leaves, satkoras and also betel nuts, betel leaves etc. but very little food-crops. Before the partition of the Sub-continent, the produce of this area including forest produce like bamboo and timber found a market in Surma valley (Bangladesh). The value of goods so sent out during the pre-partition days from the then united Khasi & Jaintia Hills district alone was estimated to be approximately Rs.2.5 crores. In turn the border areas used to get supply of essential requirements like food-grains, salt, fish etc. The partition shattered the economy of this area. Subsequently the border trade was resumed on a limited scale. This, however, has not been adequate to sustain the economy of the area. The Government had therefore, to explore alternative arrangements for the disposal of the produce of the border area at a reasonable price which should benefit the growers and also for the supply of essential commodities. This has meant greater attention to the development of transport and communication and subsidising the supply of a number of commodities.

CHAPTER II

Demographic Trends :

The population of Meghalaya was 13,35,819 according to the 1981 Census. It had grown from 10,11,699 in 1971. In population, Meghalaya is ranked 21st amongst the States and Union Territories. Its share of India's population was 0.19 per cent. The density of population in 1981 worked out at 60 persons per sq.km. compared to 45 persons in 1971. Due to the hilly terrain, the density was much lower than for the country as a whole (216). Meghalaya can, however, be compared with other hilly regions such as Himachal Pradesh (77), Manipur (64), Jammu and Kashmir (59), Nagaland (46), Sikkim (45) and Mizoram (23).

Rates of growth :

1.2. During the decade from 1971 to 1981 the State's population had grown by 32.08 percent. This rate was a little higher than 31.50 percent in the preceding decade. This gives a compound rate of 2.83 percent per annum for the decade 1971-81 as against 2.77 per cent for the preceding decade. This rate of growth has belied the expert calculations before the census count. The projections had then assumed that the rate of growth would gradually decline reaching a figure as low as 1.5 percent per annum by 1981. The actual count had been no where near the expectations.

High natural growth and immigration :

1.3. Both the birth-rate and death-rate in the recent past had yet to show a consistent trend as will be seen from below.

	(Per' 000)	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate
1976	33.5	15.5
1977	32.5	14.1
1978	32.0	10.2
1979	33.2	12.1
1980	31.2	11.1
1981	32.6	8.2
1982	31.1	8.9

While these figures had severe limitations in coverage it is quite apparent that the natural growth rate had remained well above 2 percent per annum, which is significantly higher than the rates assumed in the earlier projections.

In a relatively sparsely populated region like Meghalaya and in which new opportunities are being thrown in the developmental process, immigration would continue to be a significant factor in a high rate of population growth. It may therefore, not be realistic to assume that the growth of population in Meghalaya would slow down in the current decade. For the purpose of the Plan, it is to be expected that the growth rate of the past decade at least would remain. The population of the State to-day (1984-85) is estimated at 14.94 lakhs and would be around 17.17 lakhs by the end of the Seventh Plan on the basis of the decadal growth rate of 1971-81.

Urbanization :

1.4. Meghalaya is still predominantly rural. 81.96 percent off the State's population lived in rural area in 1981 as against 84.55 percent in 1971. The growth of the urban population during the past decade was 65.3 percent as against 26 percent during the decade 1961-71. The unusually low rate of 1961-71 decade was pointed out in the State's Draft Sixth Plan. In the current decade, a high rate of urbanisation is to be expected in the face of intensive developmental activities and strengthening of administrative mechaneries of the district and subdivisional headquarters. There were six towns in 1971 and the State has double that number today with a number of settlements waiting to become towns in the next Census. The urban population of the State is expected to be at least 3.77 lakhs by 1990 and should account for 21-22 percent of the State's population.

Tribal population :

1.5. Meghalaya has a large tribal population. The tribal population of the State accounted for 80.58 percent in 1981. The share of the tribal population in 1971 was slightly higher at 80.84 percent. The population of Scheduled Castes continued to be negligible accounting for less than half per-cent in 1981.

The population of Meghalaya.

	Total	Rural	Urban
1971	1012	865	147
1981	1336	1095	241
1982	1374	1121	253
1983	1413	1147	266
1984	1453	1173	280
1985	1494	1200	294
1986	1536	1227	309
1987	1579	1254	325
1988	1624	1282	342
1989	1670	1311	359
1990	1717	1340	377
1991	1765	1369	396

N.B: 1971 & 1981 according to Census; projection for other years.

2. Size of Labour Force :

The Census of 1981 had classified the population into three main categories; the main worker, the marginal worker and the non-worker. The main worker had been defined as one who had worked for the major part of the year i.e., for six months or more. The marginal worker was one who worked any time in the year but less than six months; and the non-worker who had not worked any time at all in the year.

According to the Census, the main workers in Meghalaya totalled 5.80 lakhs in 1981 and this might be compared to the working population of 4.47 lakhs in 1971. This comparison showed that the strength of the main workers had grown by 30 per cent in the past decade. Adding the marginal workers, the strength of the work force in 1981 stood at 6.13 lakhs. For the purpose in hand the main worker and the marginal worker together is taken to constitute the work force.

2.2 The working force accounted for 45.9 per cent of the State's population in 1981. This proportion is assumed to hold good for the current decade as well. The strength of the labour force in 1984-85 thus works out at 6.86 lakhs growing to 7.88 lakhs by the end of the 7th Plan.

Rural-Urban Composition of the Labour Force:

2.3 In 1971, the rural labour force accounted for 89.26 of the total labour force of the State. In 1981, the rural main workers accounted for 86.20 percent of the total main workers. Adding the marginal workers, the rural labour force works out at 87.09 percent in 1981. In both cases, it shows that the proportion of the rural labour force had come down.

During the decade from 1971 to 1981, the share of the urban labour force had gone up from 10.74 per cent to 13.80 per cent when only the main worker is considered and to 12.91 per cent when marginal workers is added. In either case, there was clear indication that the urban labour force had not only increased in strength and proportion, but it had also increased at an accelerated rate. This acceleration varied between 28.5 per cent and 20.2 per cent, depending upon whether we take the main worker only or the marginal workers also as the work force. In consideration of increased attraction of the urban area, we have assumed the acceleration rate at 2.25 per cent per annum for this decade. With this acceleration, the urban labour force works out at 0.96 lakhs in 1984-85 and 1.20 lakhs by the end of the 7th Plan.

Estimate of the Labour Force

(In '000s)

	Rural	Urban	Total
1981	534	79	613
1985	590	96	686
1990	668	120	788

3. Population Below Poverty Line

Poverty alleviation remains as one of the major goal of the Seventh Plan. In the past, caloric intake and the level of consumption expenditure had been the main criteria to gauge the magnitude of poverty in India. Following the Nainital Conference in 1982, the Government of India had set up a working group to go into the more appropriate criteria for estimating poverty. It is quite likely that the working group might complete its task shortly.

3.2 For the Sixth Plan we had used the consumer expenditure data thrown-up by the NSS 32nd round (1977-78) to draw the poverty line for the State also taking into consideration the general backwardness and the high prices of consumption articles in the State. The poverty-line was thus drawn at Rs.74/- per month for the rural area and Rs. 99/- for the urban area. At these levels of consumption the population below the poverty line in Meghalaya worked out then at 74 per cent in the rural area and 57 per cent in the urban area. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan the number was estimated as 8 lakhs in the rural area and 1.04 lakhs in urban area.

3.3 We may continue to use NSS data for understanding the magnitude of the poverty in the State currently and for the purpose of the 7th Plan. The latest NSS on consumer expenditure was the 38th round conducted in 1983. The results of the quick tabulation of the 38th Round data are given in the two tables below.

TABLE 1

Monthly *per capita* Consumption Expenditure by class
(NSS 38th Round, 1983 quick table)

Monthly Expenditure Class (Rs.)	All Items	Food	per-cent	All items	Food	Per-cent
1. Below 30	..	..	...	...	...	...
2. 30— 50	43.69	36.45	83.4	..	...	..
3. 50— 60	55.57	46.19	83.1	52.06	38.54	74.0
4. 60— 70	65.00	53.77	82.7	69.65	52.89	75.9
5. 70— 80	75.20	61.06	81.2	76.23	60.79	79.8
6. 80—100	89.86	71.64	79.7	90.66	68.66	75.7
7. 100—125	111.97	83.38	74.5	113.56	78.97	69.5
8. 125—150	136.49	96.75	70.9	138.02	89.45	64.8
9. (a) 150—165 } (b) 165—200 }	167.78	109.5	65.3	158.13 184.82	104.70 109.78	66.2 59.4
10. 200—250	219.92	127.55	58.0	220.62	117.78	53.4
11. 250—300	265.76	166.51	62.7	273.34	142.97	52.3
12. 300 and above	426.86	176.98	41.5	432.18	194.92	45.1
All Classes	121.63	86.14	70.8	194.19	110.25	56.8

TABLE 2

Distribution of persons by monthly *per capita* consumer expenditure

(NSS 38th Round — 1983 quick tabulation)

Monthly <i>per capita</i> consumer expenditure Class (Rs.)	In per cent		
	Rural	Urban	State
1. Below 30	...	...	...
2. 30 — 50	0.59	...	0.42
3. 50 — 60	1.22	0.26	0.94
4. 60 — 70	4.66	0.26	3.37
5. 70 — 80	8.59	1.39	6.47
6. 80 — 100	22.00	6.30	17.39
7. 100 — 125	27.69	16.01	24.16
8. 125 — 150	15.57	16.12	15.67
9. (a) 150—165 } (b) 165—200 }		7.45 }	
	13.96	14.58 }	16.49
10. 200 — 250	3.18	18.87	7.78
11. 250 — 300	1.29	9.81	3.65
12. 300 & above	1.25	9.45	3.66
All Classes	100.00	100.00	100.00

Retail prices or the prices of consumption articles had gone up from year to year as revealed by the different consumer price indices at the national and regional levels. It has been observed that the rise in these indices in this region had been of the order of 70 per cent in the case of agricultural labour or rural population and by 64 percent in the case of industrial labour or urban population between the 32nd and 38th rounds of the NSS. The poverty-line in the rural area would accordingly move up from Rs. 74/- in 1977-78 to Rs.124.80 in 1983-84 and in the urban area Rs. 99/- to Rs 162.36. For convenience sake, we may draw the poverty-line currently at Rs.125/- for the rural area and Rs.165/- for the urban area. At these lines, food accounts for 75 per cent and 66 per cent of the household consumption expenditure respectively.

3.4 The NSS data in table (2) above shows that 64.75 per cent of the rural population had a monthly *per capita* expenditure of Rs. 125 or less and 47.79 per cent of the urban population had a monthly *per capita* consumption expenditure of Rs. 165 or below. Thus, currently the population below the poverty-line works out at 7.77 lakhs in the rural area and 1.41 lakhs in the urban area. The magnitude of the poverty in the State thus can be placed at 9.18 lakhs at the beginning of the 7th Plan.

The NSS data as other data used in poverty estimation now and earlier suffered from several limitations. They are not, however, devoid of any comparability. The data suggest apparently while poverty in the State had come down in proportion, it had remained as it was in numbers. In the rural area, the magnitude had come down while it had gone up in the urban area.

Gross Domestic Product

The estimates of the Gross Domestic Product of the States are now prepared by most of the States as well as the Central Statistical Organisation. The Central Statistical Organisation prepared what is known as the 'Comparable Estimates' of States. The State estimates and the Central Statistical Organisation estimates are strictly not comparable due to differences in prices from State to State and variations of norms according to the State.

Current Status

4. 2 The estimates of the Gross Domestic Product of Meghalaya had been undertaken by the State Government for some years now. However, due to grave deficiencies in data, the estimate prepared by the State Government had to be subject to frequent revision or modification and had not been released as final figures, as was done in some other states. The estimates of the Gross Domestic Product of Meghalaya have now been prepared upto 1982-83, but as stated earlier, there was an element of incompleteness in many items due to data deficiency and as such the estimates are still 'provisional' or 'quick' in nature.

Methodology

4. 3 The estimate by the State Government followed broadly the standard methodology prescribed by the Central Statistical Organisation. In sectors like agricultural production, livestock, fisheries, forestry, mining, organised manufacture, construction, banks, insurance and public administration, the estimate conformed closely to the standard methodology save for the deviations on account of the local conditions and practices. In hotel, restaurant and non-organised manufacturing and other services, strict conformation with standard methodology has not been possible because of the data deficiency. In recent rounds of the NSS information was collected in respect of un-organised manufacturing enterprises, trading establishments, transport, etc. The data, however, had not yet become available. Pending availability of these data, estimation had continued on outdated norms and in some cases purely on empirical inference. The estimates from 1979-89 upto 82-83 so prepared are given below.

Projections

Systematic estimation for 1983-84 had just started; the figures given below are based on anticipation on the basis of commodity production trends, budget estimates and current price trends. The estimate for 1984-85, that is, the end of the sixth plan, is a forecast. All these figures are at current price. Projections for the Seventh Plan are at 1984-85 prices and costs. The projections are partly on the basis of past trends and partly on the expected income creation of the outlays visualised in the Seventh Plan.

Investment and current outlay content of the 7th Plan

4. 4. The State Government is proposing an outlay of Rs. 680.5 crores in the State Plan in the 7th Plan. The sectoral distribution of this proposal has been indicated elsewhere in this document. Besides the State plan, an outlay of Rs. 150 crores is visualised for the Garo Hills Thermal Project. Another Rs. 17 crores is assumed to be made in the State under the regional programmes of the North Eastern Council and under the central sector projects. The total development outlay in the State (State Plan, Central Plan, etc.) could thus be of the order of Rs. 847 crores. For the purpose at hand, account is taken for Rs. 680.5 crores during the period of the seventh plan since the phasing of the big projects would extend beyond the seventh plan period.

4. 5. In the national plan, the public sector outlay has been visualised at Rs. 180 thousand crores. The investment component of this outlay has been placed at Rs. 150 thousand crores. State plans have higher proportion of current outlay than the central plan. In a State like Meghalaya, current outlay component is much higher because of the greater share of programmes to meet the needs of social consumption and in laying the infrastructure for development in the succeeding plans. For the purpose of the SDP estimation, we assume that current outlay of the State sector plan would be of the order of 40 per cent. This leaves us with about Rs. 400 crores as investment in the public sector in the State during the 7th Plan. The investment of the private sector out of its own resources in backward State like Meghalaya, indeed, cannot be anything of significance.

High capital-output ratio

4. 6. As mentioned earlier, because of the emphasis on social consumption, the incremental capital output ratio in an area like Meghalaya cannot but be high. The ratio had been high even for India as a whole. The ratio had been much higher than the stipulations in any of the five year plans. It was only in the first plan, that the ratio turned out to be lower at 3.2:1 than the projection of 3.5:1 in the Mahalanobis Model. In the second plan, the stipulated ratio was 2.3 but it turned out to be much higher at 4.1. The ratio was 5.4 in the third plan, 5.7 in the 4th plan and 6.1 in the 5th plan. The trend indicates that the ratio for the sixth plan also could not be lower.

4. 7. The incremental capital output ratio of the investment outlay in Meghalaya is bound to be much higher than in the rest of India. The bulk of the outlays goes to projects in which the gestation extends beyond the seventh plan and to programmes in which construction would spill-over to the next plan in spite of the realisation of the need and priority on completion of on-going projects. It is mostly in programmes such as relating to agriculture, livestock; small enterprise, etc., that we can expect income creation to respond more readily to inputs and investments during the plan period.

THE STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(Rs. crores)

Sectors	At current prices						At 1984-85 price					
	1979-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1983-1984	1984-1985	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988	1988-1989	1989-1990	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Agriculture & allied services	68.7	71.9	78.8	83.0	92.9	105.8	108.5	113.9	120.8	127.5	131.6	
2. Mining & Manufacturing	6.2	7.8	11.3	12.9	15.9	18.8	20.6	21.9	23.5	25.1	26.8	
3. Construction	16.5	17.6	19.8	22.7	26.9	31.5	35.5	40.0	45.0	50.0	60.0	
4. Electricity	4.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	7.4	8.8	9.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.2	
5. Transport & communications.	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.8	5.7	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.8	13.1	
6. Other services	38.1	43.5	48.1	53.9	64.7	73.8	85.1	98.8	112.7	127.2	145.0	
Total S. D. P.	137.1	149.9	167.7	182.4	212.6	244.4	265.5	291.9	321.0	351.2	387.7	
7. Population ('000)	1284	1320	1357	1395	1434	1474	1515	1557	1601	1646	1692	
8. Per capita (Rs.)	1068	1135	1236	1308	1483	1658	1752	1875	2005	2134	2291	

N. B. Assumption:

- (1) **Agriculture:** The agriculture production is visualised to increase at the rate of 5 per cent per annum during the 7th Plan.
- (2) **Mining and Manufacture:** The additional income is visualised mainly from mining in which output of mineral products is visualised to maintain the increasing trend. Commodity output of manufacturing is assumed to respond only partially to the investment in view of long gestation period of the medium and major projects likely to come up during the 7th Plan period.
- (3) **Construction:** In construction, the tempo is envisaged to be accelerated in the background of the capital outlay proposed for the 7th Plan.
- (4) **Electricity:** None of the power projects proposed, can be expected to be commissioned within the period of the 7th Plan. Hence the Gross Domestic Product is only on account of normal increase, better utilisation of the existing capacity, etc.
- (5) **Transport, Communication and other Services:** The tempo of activity in tertiary sector including transport is assumed to match the tempo of activity in the primary and secondary sectors.

Foodgrains requirement

5.1. With the increased population as projected at 17.17 lakhs by 1989-90, the foodgrains requirement will accordingly go up. Meghalaya has not yet attained self-sufficiency in foodgrains and large quantities have to be imported annually to meet the deficit. The task of attaining self-sufficiency in foodgrains has been made more difficult by the limitations of suitable land, posed by the topograph of the State. The increase in production hitherto had been due more to intensive methods of improving yield per unit area. The current level of foodgrains production was 163 thousand tonnes during 1983-84. Granting that the recent adverse weather conditions would not adversely affect the foodgrain in the coming harvest season of the current year, the foodgrains output of the State during the base year of the 7th Plan may be assumed at 184 thousand tonnes as targetted. This would mean that the current foodgrains deficit is of the order of 113 thousand tonnes. On rough calculation the demand for foodgrains by 1989-90 would be of the order of 329 thousand tonnes as illustrated below :

	Foodgrains Requirement	
	1983-84	1989-90
I. Population (Lakh)	14.24	17.17
Adult equivalent at the rate of 84 per cent (lakh).	12.55	14.42
II. Foodgrains requirement ('000 tonnes)—		
1. Human consumption at the rate of 400gm. per head per day.	183	206
2. Seed at 46.53kg * per cultivating household	11	13
3. Stock for 2 weeks	7	8
4. Wastage at the rate of 5 per cent	9	11
5. Livestock feed at the rate of 20 gm. per head per day.	10	12
	Total :	220
6. Other uses at the rate of 5 kg. per household per week.	77	89
Grand Total—	297	329

*NSS 31st Round.

5.2 In considering the food requirement of the State account is to be taken of the food habit of the people. With the increased urbanisation, improvement in transport and communications and standard of living, finer grains were replacing coarse grains in the diet of the people even in the remote areas. Although wheat and wheat products are gaining popularity with the people in this region, the pressure of the demand mainly is on rice which continues to dominate the diet of the common man. Rice area and yield had improved but not fast enough for the internal production to meet the entire rice requirement of the State. Over the period of the 7th Plan therefore, the pressure on rice would be more intense.

Growth of Industry

6. 1. Meghalaya continued to be among the industrially most backward States in spite of the adequate potential for industries based on forest, agriculture and minerals. Registered factories may be taken as an indicator of the state of modern industry. The number of registered factories in Meghalaya had increased only very slowly from 31 in 1973-74 to 41 by 1981-82. Fixed capital, according to annual survey of industries, was 127 crores in 1974-75, but had declined suddenly in 1975-76 to only 57 crores due to migration of factory establishments following the bifurcation of the composite State. Fixed capital had gradually increased since then and reached Rs. 76 crores in 1981-82. The loss in investment had yet to be made up.

6. 2. The only major manufacturing plant in Meghalaya is the State own cement factory. There are other factories like soft-drink, ply-wood essential oils and chemicals which might be put in the medium-sized category, but their number is still very small

6. 3. The number of workers which declined in the mid-70's has now been made up, and stood at 4101 in 1981-82. Like-wise, the gross output had again increased from Rs. 6.4 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 20.6 crores in 1981-82. The gross output per worker had also improved from Rs. 24,000 in 1976-77 to Rs. 45,000 in 1979-80 and Rs. 50,000 in 1981-82.

Annual Survey of Industries in Meghalaya

	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980	1980-1981*	1981-1982*
1. Factories	34	34	34	38	41
2. Fixed Capital (Rs. Lakhs)	6192	6685	7144	7172	7608
3. Workers (Nos.)	2887	3296	3803	3978	4101
4. All employees (Nos.)	4216	4724	5545	5902	6060
5. Gross output (Rs. Lakhs)	807	1041	1694	1923	2060
6. Value added (Rs Lakhs)	297	374	592	602	606
7. Gross output per worker (Rs. '000)	28	32	45	48	50
8. Value added per worker (Rs. '000)	10	11	12	1	15

*Provisional

CHAPTER III

Review of Sixth Plan (1980-85)

The State of Meghalaya came into being in the year 1970 as an Autonomous State within the State of Assam and attained the full statehood on January, 21, 1972. The economy of Meghalaya was under a number of constraints and bottlenecks when the new state was formed. Since then, many sectors of the economy have witnessed considerable progress despite the constraints. The progress achieved so far when viewed against the slender base of the economy at the commencement of the Planning in 1970 with the formation of the State is satisfactory if not remarkable. The production base has been strengthened, infrastructure facilities have been widened and the coverage of social and community services has been spread within the limit of available resources.

2. The agreed outlay for the Sixth Plan of Meghalaya is Rs.235 crores. However, the anticipated expenditure based on the allocations made available to the State in the five Annual Plans would amount to Rs. 261.59 crores.

3. The sectorwise break-up of the approved outlays for the sixth plan, actual outlays on the basis of Annual Plan outlays and expenditure anticipated are shown in the following table:—

Name of Sector	Approved out- lay for the Sixth Plan <hr/> (Rs. Crores)	Revised out- lay on the basis of An- nual Plan al- location (Rs. crores)	Anticipated Expenditure Provisional <hr/> (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	44.65	52.98	51.59
2. Co-operation	3.28	4.80	5.02
3. Water & Power Development.	53.00	54.57	56.43
4. Industry & Minerals	9.50	12.02	11.61
5. Transport & Communication.	50.00	52.94	52.93
6. Social & Community Services.	69.67	76.94	74.21
7. Economic Services	0.60	0.78	0.76
8. General Services	4.30	8.86	8.94
	<hr/> Total:— 235.00	263.89	261.59

4. In the following paragraphs, the performance under the State plan in regard to the important sectors of development for the period 1980-85 is briefly reviewed. Details are given in the sectoral chapters.

Agriculture

5. The level of production of foodgrains at the end of the fourth plan in 1973-74 was 1.25 lakhs tonnes. At the end of the fifth plan period, the production reached the level of 1.41 lakh tonnes. In the sixth plan, a growth rate of 6 per cent in regard to foodgrains was projected and the production estimated at 212 lakh tonnes. The actual growth rate during the plan period would be about 3.2 per cent only. The production by the end of the current year has been estimated at 1.84 lakh. The set back in production is primarily due to unfavourable weather conditions, severe pest infestations, floods and hailstorms during the plan period. Another reason for lower yields of crops is low level of consumption of chemical fertilisers. This was mainly due to short supply of fertilisers by the manufacturers. In regard to potato, one of the major cash crops in the State, the sixth plan target of 1.60 lakh tonnes is expected to be achieved. The area under high yielding varieties programmes has increased from 7,500 hectares in 1973-74 to 40,000 hectares in 1983-84 and by the end of 1984-85 it is expected to be 45,000 hectares.

Agricultural production

	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 Anticipated
I. Foodgrains						
Rice	000. metric tonnes.	132.58	125.10	123.03	131.16	147.00
Maize	"	13.99	20.40	21.33	22.58	24.00
Wheat	"	4.15	4.90	4.59	4.82	6.00
Other Cereals	"	2.71	2.72	2.74	2.63	4.00
Pulses	"	1.44	1.59	1.96	2.05	3.00
Total Foodgrains.	"	154.87	154.71	153.65	163.24	184.00
2. Oil seeds	"	4.89	3.63	4.14	3.43	8.10
3. Potato	"	121.00	125.19	142.20	146.00	160.00
4. Jute & Mesta	000 bales	70.15	71.69	63.86	64.44	80.00
5. Cotton	"	4.50	4.50	4.70	5.13	6.00

Irrigation

6. The State of Meghalaya is predominantly agricultural and irrigation is one of the important input for development of agriculture. However, due to the hilly terrain, the irrigation potential is much below the desired level. In order to exploit whatever potential is available, due importance was given in the State plan to increasing the irrigation potential and its utilisation in the State. The covered under minor irrigation in Meghalaya has increased from 6700 hectares in 1971-72 to about 31,510 hectares in 1983-84. Another 4000 hectares is expected to be added by the end of 1984-85.

Minor Irrigation Potential created (Cumulative)

	Unit	1979-80 base year	1980-83 (three years)	1983-84	1984-85 Anticipation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Surface water ...	... 000 hect	17.60	20.42	21.85	25.80
Ground water ...	... "	6.10	8.58	8.66	8.71
Total	... "	23.70	29.00	30.51	34.51

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

7. The production of meat has increased from 17000 tonnes at the end of the fifth Plan to 19,000 tonnes in 1983-84. The production of eggs has also increased from 30 million in 1979-80 to 38 million in 1983-14. In case of milk, the production has increased from 54000 tonnes at the end of the fifth plan to 62000 tonnes in 1983-84.

Soil Conservation

8. During the Sixth Plan period, under the various Soil Conservation Schemes, 3617 ha of agricultural land and 4983 ha of non-agricultural land have been covered against the targets of 3546 ha and 5602 ha respectively.

One of the important schemes under this sector is the Jhum Control scheme under which the shifting agriculturists are settled in permanent type of cultivation. During the current plan period 1809 families would be benefited under this programme.

Power

9. The installed capacity of generation of power in Meghalaya was 66.9 MW in 1975. This has now increased to 126.7 MW. The increase in capacity was due to commissioning of Umiam Hydel Project stage III with 60 MW capacity. During the first four years of the sixth plan period 1543.20 MKWH of electricity was generated in the State and 1412.78 MKWH was sold to consumers in and outside the State. The number of villages electrified by the end of 1983-84 was 1138 or 23.2 p. c. of the total number of villages (4902). At the end of the fourth plan, the number of electrified villages was 167 only.

Rural Electrification

Villages covered (Cumulative)				P. C. Total Villages
1979-80 (base level)	...	...	546 Villages	11.1
Sixth Plan Target Achievements in—			1428 „	29.1
1980-81	}			
1981-82		..	997 „	20.3
1982-83				
1983-84	...	...	1138 „	23.2
1984-85 (Anticipated)	...	...	1294 „	26.2

Power Generation

	Electricity Generated (MKWH)	Electricity sold (MKWA)	
1980-81	}		
1981-82	 1128.51	1031.10
1982-83			
1983-84	414.69	381.68	
1984-85 (Anticipated)	316.73	288.63	

Installed capacity

1. Umjam Hydel Project:

Stage I	...	...	...	...	36 MW
Stage II	...	...	...	...	18 MW
Stage III	...	...	...	...	60 MW

2. Umtrew Hydel Project 11.20 M.W.

3. Sonapani Micro Hydel Project 1.51 MW

 Total: 126.7 M. W.

Industries

10. The economy of Meghalaya is primarily agriculture oriented and the development of industries did not receive much attention prior to the formation of the state. An organised effort has only been made for development of industries based on local raw materials after the formation of the State in the Fourth Plan period. Since then institutions like Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation, Handicrafts, Development Corporation, Khadi and Village Industries Board have been set up in the State for assisting the entrepreneurs in establishing industries. The only major manufacturing plants in the State is the Mawmluh-Cherra Cements factory with a capacity of 650 tonnes per day. This is being expanded to 930 tonnes/day.

10.1 The Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation has participated in a few joint ventures. The Corporation has also taken steps for setting up of a clinker project, an electronics components manufacturing project, a mini cement project, a clay washery, a tapioca starch project.

10.2 Village and small scale Industries in Meghalaya encompass handloom, sericulture, small scale industries and handicrafts. State Government's functions in this field are, by and large, of a promotional nature. A few training cum-production centres are maintained by the State. The total number of small scale establishments registered with the Industries Department is 461 employing 3223 persons having fixed assets of Rs. 207 lakhs in plants and machineries.

Roads

11. In 1970-71, the total road length in the State was 2787 Km. The following table shows the increase in the road length from 1970-71 to 1984-85 (anticipated).

Year	Surfaced (Km)	Unsurfaced (Km)	Total (Km)	Road Density period Sq.Km
1970-71	N. A	N. A.	2787	12.4
1973-74	948	2149	3027	14.0
1979-80	1421	2464	3885	17.3
1984-85(Anticipated) 1846		3261	5107	22.8

11. The State with road density of 17.3 Km per 100 sq. K. M of area at the beginning of the Sixth Plan is lagging far behind the all-India average of 41 Km per 100 sq Km of area. The deficiencies in road communication system in the State have led to serious difficulties in the matter of development of industries, commerce, agriculture and social services. Heavy rainfall causes rapid deterioration in road conditions and this calls for a heavier investment on maintenance than in other parts of the country. Continued dependence on road transport not only by Meghalaya but also by the southern areas of the north-east has led to heavy vehicular traffic on roads in Meghalaya causing faster deterioration of road conditions.

Road Transport

12. The only means of transport in the State is by the road transport. Upto the end of the fourth plan, nationalised transport services were operated on 6 routes covering 718 Km. The Meghalaya Transport Corporation was operating on 34 routes covering 3877 Km at the end of 1983-84. The fleet strength has increased from 86 buses at the beginning of the Sixth Plan to 117 buses at the end of 1983-84.

Education

13. The number of primary, middle and high school have increased from 3905, 443 and 195 respectively at the end of the Fifth Plan to 4120, 525 and 235 respectively at the end of 1983-84. The enrolment has recorded an increase of 19000 in primary schools and 10,000 in middle schools. Besides these, under the programme of non-formal/part time education, another 32000 children were enrolled in 3000 non-formal education centres. In case of high schools, enrolment in the plan period recorded an increase of 9000 students. The percentage of enrolment in case of primary education stands at 62 per cent of the age group of 6-11 years at present. In case of middle schools, the percentage of enrolment is 47 per cent of the age group 11-13 years. In regard to adult education, it is expected to cover 80,000 illiterate persons during the Sixth Plan period. Diploma courses in electrical and mechanical engineering have been introduced in the Shillong Polytechnic, the only technical institution in the State. New trades have also been introduced in the two ITIs in the State.

13-1. Science and mathematics have been made compulsory in the high schools with a view to giving greater emphasis on these subjects.

13-2. In spite of the progress recorded in the field of education, the State has yet to cover a large gap particularly in the rural areas of the State.

Enrolment for Elementary Education

State	Unit	Based level in 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target	Achieve- ment in 1980-83 (three years)	Achieve- ment in 1983-84	Anti Achieve- ment in 1984-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Primary (6-11 years)	000 nos	145	214	206.5	210	214
2. Middle (11-14 years)	"	36	45	42	44	46

Adult Education

1. Number of Participants	000 nos	14.2	120.0	62.0	26.0	26.5
(15-35 years)	"	"	"	"	"	"
2. No centres	"	0.52	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Health

14. In the field of communicable disease, small pox has been successfully eradicated. Steps are continued to be taken for control of malaria, leprosy and other diseases. The bed strength in hospitals, dispensaries and PHCs have been increased from 632 in 1970-71 to 1518 in 1983-84. The number of Primary Health Centres have increased from 9 in 1970-71 to 29 at present. Similarly, the number of P.H. Sub-centres has also increased to 152 from 93 in 1979-80. However, considering the topography of the State, much remains to be done in the matter of providing health care to the people of the State. The doctor-population ratio stands at 1: 7631 only at present and the bed population ratio is only 1:600.

RURAL HEALTH

Unit	Base Level 1979-80	Target for Sixth Plan	Achievement in 1980-83	Achievement in 1983-84	Anti Achievement in 1984-85	
(Cumulative achievements)						
PHCs	Nos.	22	30	23	29	32
Sub-Centres	„	93	243	129	152	217
Subsidiary Health Centre	„	2	34	...	7	..
Community Health Centres	„	...	3	1	2	...

Drinking Water Supply

15. By the end of Sixth Plan period, 1100 additional villages will be covered under the rural water supply scheme. Of this 980 are problem villages. The total number of villages covered in the State is 1049 (in 1983-84) representing 21.2 per cent of the villages.

Rural Water Supply
Villages covered (Cumulative)

	Base level 1979-80	Sixth Plan Target	Achievements in		1984-85 (Antici- pated)
			1980-83	1983-84	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Problem villages Nos.	379	1600	704	959	1359
Other villages Nos.	...	136	90	...	120
Total villages Nos.	379	1736	794	1049	1479

16. Some of the experiences of the Sixth Plan in different sectors of the economy have been stated briefly in the above paragraphs. These are not exhaustive and more details of achievements and shortfall in the Sixth Plan have been given in the chapters on sectoral programmes.

Conclusion

17. The State embarked on the programme of development in 1970-71 with a huge backlog of under-developed economy. During the last three plans, increasing efforts have been made to rejuvenate the economy of the State. But the size of the problem and the nature are both complex and enormous and much remains to be done to bring the economy nearer to the national level. The constraints in the State's development activities are mainly the limited size of investment, difficult resource position of the State, shortage of manpower, particularly technical manpower, poor transport and communication system and other socio-economic constraints. A number of measures have been taken during the plan period to overcome these constraints and such remedial measures will be continued to be taken in future.

CHAPTER IV

Objective and Strategy

The geographical location of Meghalaya, its terrain and its population dispersal greatly influence the State's policies and programmes of development. Meghalaya is a thin strip of mountainous land spread along the northern Border of Bangladesh and its access to the rest of the country is through Assam. The population of 1.34 million (according to 1981 census) distributed over an area of about 22.5 thousand square km., gives a density of 60 persons per square km. Even through the formation of Meghalaya as a full-fledged State in 1972 accelerated the process of development, there has been considerable backlog which needs to be wiped out quickly. The percentage of literacy is still lower than the all India average. The State suffers from serious shortages of trained manpower. Only 21.2 per cent of the villages are provided with piped drinking water; 43.3 per cent of the villages are connected with roads. Even though the State is surplus in power, the *per capita* consumption of electricity continue to be among the lowest; only 23.2 per cent of the villages have so far been electrified. The programmes of rural development are yet to make a significant impact and consequently a very high percentage of people live below the poverty line. Against this background, the thrust of development programmes in the State will be on the development of infrastructure; on providing the basic needs of the people so as to raise them above the poverty line and to improve the quality of their life.

1. The objective of the Seventh Plan at the national level have been spelt out in the paper on the Approach to the Seventh Plan as approved by the National Development Council. These are; growth, equality and social justice, self reliance, efficiency and productivity. In achieving social justice, there has to be greater emphasis on employment and poverty alleviation. While the objectives of the State's Seventh Plan are in conformity with the national objectives, the efforts towards achieving them are to be related to the special characteristics and problems of the State.

2. A number of poverty alleviation programmes were introduced by the Government of India in the Sixth Plan with the perspective of reducing the population below the poverty line to less than 10 per cent by 1994-95. These programmes will continue to occupy a prominent place in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is estimated that in Meghalaya 57 per cent of the urban population and 74 per cent of the rural population live below the poverty line. In order to achieve the national objective, in the context of the situation obtaining in the State, efforts on a very big scale are called for, encompassing priority programmes for improvement in agriculture, livestock development, sericulture marketing of surplus and rural construction works. These programmes would help in providing the poor with income generating assets.

3. The benefit of poverty alleviation programmes can be reaped in the rural areas only if the necessary infrastructure exists, to extend the programmes in the far flung areas in the State. The assets created and the surpluses generated in the rural areas can be of value only if adequate marketing facilities are provided. Development of infrastructure, therefore will continue to occupy a high priority in the State's Seventh Plan.

5. The North Eastern Council has taken up many programmes for the development of infrastructure in the State. There are programmes of road construction, power generation and programmes related to Agriculture facility, Animal Husbandry, Health, etc., of a regional nature. These programmes are meant to benefit the region as a whole. In order to derive the maximum benefit out of the regional programmes implemented by the North Eastern Council, it is essential that appropriate and adequate schemes, having linkages with these regional schemes, are taken up at the State level.

6. An accelerated pace of development demands an effective administrative machinery for delivery of required inputs at various level. The effectiveness of the machinery has been adversely affected by shortages of local technically trained man-power. The package of incentives offered by the Central Government for its employees working in the NE region is a step towards removing man-power shortages in Central Government agencies and departments and it is also a reflection of the slow pace of technical man-power development in the region as well. In Meghalaya the situation is worse than in some other States of the North East. The development of man-power resources has not kept pace with the requirement and the effective functioning of many departments of the State Government has suffered due to shortages of man-power. It is therefore, essential that there is an intensification of the development of technical man-power through incentives for science education and job orientation. It may also be necessary as a short term measure, to obtain the services of technically trained people on deputation from surplus areas, in order to ensure that the benefits of development programmes are not denied to the people because of paucity of trained man-power.

7. Meghalaya is a predominantly tribal State and its formation was the result of a recognition of the desire of the people of the State to preserve and promote their economic, social and cultural interests, while being in the main stream of national life. Because of the mountainous nature of the land and the substantial area covered by the forest, the availability of land for cultivation has been limited. The limitations of the land and the economy in sustaining a substantial population in terms of number and density, as well as the Socio-cultural aspirations of the people have to be borne in mind while planning for the development of the State. The 53rd Amendment to the Constitution is the recognition of the aspirations of the tribal people of the State to chart out a course of development in tune with their own values and ways of life.

In bringing about economic development, care has to be taken to sustain the existing demographic patterns and to preserve the social structure and traditions. In improving the standard of living of the people, due care will be given to the need for introducing new skills and technologies and at the same time updating and improving the skills and technologies locally available.

8. The topography of the State offers excellent opportunities for tapping non-conventional sources for energy. In fact the large scale deforestation and consequent problems of weather changes, soil erosion, loss of soil fertility, drying up of water sources etc., have accelerated the efforts of the

State Government to search for alternative sources of energy. Steps taken by the Government to set up wind mills and to harness water sources for midget hydel schemes and for generating mechanical energy have been well received. The State Government has already made good progress in introducing an improved model of chulha to help reduce consumption of wood as fuel. The Seventh Pillar of the State envisages an acceleration of the efforts to harness non-conventional sources of energy.

9. According to the 1981 census the percentage of literacy of Meghalais only 34.08 against the national average of 36.12. This is a disheartening position, when seen against the background of comparable percentage at the time of formation of the State. Meghalaya has one of the highest drop-out rates at the primary school level. It is imperative that adequate investment is made for improving the quality and the coverage of primary and adult education, so that in the next few years the State is in a position to catch up with the rest of the country.

10. Integrated area planning at the district level has assumed considerable importance in the context of a number of special programmes, particularly directed towards the rural areas, taken up for implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In accordance with the objective of decentralised Planning process and associating people with the implementation of Plan Programmes, District Planning Boards have been set up in all the five Districts of the State. These Boards are headed by eminent non-officials.

11. The Planning Commission itself constituted a Working Group in September 1982 to prepare guidelines for Planning at district level. In June 1983 a Sub-Group of this Working Group was constituted to prepare guideline for District Planning in the States and Union Territories of the North east region, in view of their peculiar characteristics and special problems. The Sub-Group's report is presumably under the consideration of the Working Group and the Planning Commission. The State will, on the basis of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, further seek to intensify the process of democratic and decentralised Planning.

12. In the background of the special characteristics of Meghalaya and its backlog in development, the objective of the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State are outlined as below:—

(i) Alleviation of poverty and unemployment by giving a thrust to productivity and employment oriented programmes particularly in rural areas, encompassing agriculture, animal husbandry, marketing and rural communication.

(ii) Acceleration of the efforts to meet the minimum needs of the people in the road communication, water supply, rural electrification, health care and literacy.

(iii) Upliftment of the economy of the people living in the relatively more backward areas bordering Bangladesh, through accelerated development of communication, incentives and additional facilities for marketing surplus produce of the area, additional investment in education, health, etc., for improving the quality and the standard of their life,

(iv) A more balanced development of the State as a whole, by giving special attention to regions which have remained backward.

(v) Strengthening of the process of democratic and decentralised planning involving the people in a greater measure and keeping in mind the need for integrated area planning at the district level.

(vi) Acceleration of the growth of the State's economy through the development of the infrastructure by way of roads, power, communication and investment in agriculture and allied sectors, so as to enable it to reach the national average in a short period.

CHAPTER V

THE PLAN IN OUTLINE

The levels of development achieved in the various sectors of the economy and the problems and constraints in developmental activities in the State have been outlined in the preceding chapters. The approach and strategy in formulating the programmes for the Seventh Plan are spelt out in Chapter IV. In this chapter, the investment envisaged during the Seventh Plan period and the levels of development likely to be reached by the end 1989-90 in important spheres of activities are indicated.

In determining the size of outlay for the Seventh Plan and the priorities in development, due consideration has been given to the following factors :

- (1) Employment generation and improvement in the income level of the weaker section of the population ;
- (2) Need to bring the present level of State income nearer to the National level at the shortest possible time.
- (3) Need to maintain the pace of progress achieved in the Sixth Plan period and to exploit the growth potential built up in the different sectors of development.
- (4) Completion of projects/schemes at an advanced stage so that the return on investment accrue to the economy at the earliest.
- (5) Provision of adequate resources for on-going Umiam Umtru State IV power generation project to which the State accords high priority
- (6) Provision of infrastructural facilities for quickening the pace of development.
- (7) Special problems confronting the State in different areas like the areas bordering Bangladesh, control of shifting cultivation, problem of office and residential accommodation in the newly constituted districts and subdivisional headquarters.
- (8) Imbalances in development in the different region of the State.

Investments

Investments priorities envisaged in the State's Seventh Plan is broadly in conformity with the development strategy of the National Plan. An outlay of Rs. 680⁵ crores for Seventh Five Year Plan of the State has been proposed. In view of the accent on alleviation of poverty and the objective of raising a substantial percentage of people above the poverty line by the end of the Seventh Plan period and also the accent on development of the under privileged tribal population within their traditional social framework, the outlay of the State Plan has to be substantially higher than that of the previous plan.

The broad break-up of the sectoral distribution of outlays is indicated in the following table:

		(Rs. crores)	
		Proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985-90)	P.C to total
1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors	...	135.73	20.0
2. Co-operation	... ..	8.94	1.3
3. Water and Power Development	...	151.72	22.3
4. Industry and Minerals	... ..	54.70	8.1
5. Transport and Communications	...	117.70	17.3
6. Scientific Service and Research	...	5.00	0.7
7. Social and Community Services	...	180.46	26.5
8. Economic Services	... ..	2.20	0.3
9. General Services	... ..	24.10	3.5
Total:		680.55	100.0

The proposed outlay of Rs. 680.5 crores includes an amount of Rs. 98.61 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. The programme wise outlays proposed are as under:

		7th Plan Rs. crores	Annual Plan 1985-86 Rs. crores
1. Elementary Education	...	22.00	4.08
2. Adult Education	... ..	0.70	0.12
3. Rural Health	... ..	11.10	2.05
4. Rural Electrification	...	20.00	4.00
5. Rural Roads	... ..	11.08	1.45
6. Rural Water Supply	...	28.98	5.80
7. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums		1.20	0.20
8. Rural House sites-cum-Construction Schemes		0.15	0.03
9. Nutrition	... ..	3.40	0.57
Total		98.61	18.29

Annual Plan 1985-86

An outlay of Rs. 135.80 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan of 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan period. This outlay includes an amount of Rs.18.29 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. The broad break-up of the outlays is indicated below :—

	Outlay for 1985-86 Rs. crores	MNP Component Rs. crores
1. Agriculture & Allied Services	28.72	...
2. Co-operation	1.64	...
3. Water and Power Development.	29.59	4.00
4. Industry and Minerals ...	15.89	...
5. Transport and Communication	16.20	1.45
6. Scientific Services and Research	1.13	...
7. Social and Community Services	36.89	12.84
8. Economic Services	0.38	...
9. General Services	5.36	...
Total ...	135.80	18.29

The details of the sectoral programmes including the Minimum Needs Programmes have been described under relevant sectoral chapters. Detailed statements showing the sectoral and sub-sectoral distribution of Seventh Plan outlays are appended (Statement GN-1 and GN-2). The details of the Minimum Needs Programme are in statements GN-4 and GN-5.

Highest priority has been accorded to the programmes of agriculture, power, medium and large industries, roads, education and water supply. The outlays for these sectors account for 62 per cent of the total outlay.

Infrastructural facilities which are a necessary pre-condition for development are accorded priority in the allocation of resources. The outlay for power, minor irrigation, road, transport and public works aggregate to 42.5 per cent of the total plan outlay.

The rural component of the outlays is around 45 per cent of the total outlay. Besides agriculture and allied sectors, portions of outlays of other sectors attributed to rural areas have been included in this outlay for rural development.

Key targets of production and infrastructural programmes.

A detailed indication of physical targets projected for Seventh Plan period has been given under relevant sectoral programmes in volumes II of the Plan document. The important physical targets are briefly indicated below:—

Additional foodgrains production potential of 0.46 lakh tonnes is expected to be created during 1985-90 raising the base level production of 1.84 lakh tonnes to 2.30 lakhs tonnes at the end of 1989-90. The increase in crop production is expected to be achieved through (i) increase in area under high yielding varieties of food crops from the level of 45,000 hectares in 1984-85 to 65,000 hectares by the end of 1989-90 (ii) increase in the consumption level of chemical fertilisers from 4,800 tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan to 6,500 tonnes at the end of the Seventh Plan (iii) increase in the area under minor irrigation by about 15,000 hectares. Besides, the production of potato, one of the major cash crops of the State is expected to increase by 32,000 tonnes during the next plan period. Steps will also be taken to increase the production of pulses, oilseeds, jute and mesta, etc.

Under the soil conservation programme, an additional agricultural area of 4,805 hectares will be brought under soil conservation measures. The production of milk, eggs and meat has been proposed to be increased by 75,000 tonnes, 45 million and 21,000 tonnes respectively.

Under the rural electrification programme, 1,500 additional villages will be provided with electricity. The rural water supply schemes will cover 2,536 additional villages. Under the programme of development of roads, addition of 1,050 k.m. of roads to the existing road network has been targetted raising the total road length in the State to 6,157 k.ms. from the level of 5,107 k.ms. at the end of the Sixth Plan. The surfaced road length will be increased to 2,197 kms. from 1,846 kms. at the end of 1984-85.

The target set for additional enrolment in primary and middle schools is 95,000 and 68,000 respectively to achieve 100 per cent enrolment of these age groups. With a view to achieving these targets, 125 new primary schools and 80 middle schools will be set up mostly in the rural areas of the State. Besides these, existing schools will be expanded to meet the requirements. The back-log in the matter of trained teachers is proposed to be substantially made up by opening of new teachers training institutes and increasing the intake capacity of existing institutions from 255 to 500. Two more institutions for training of primary schools teachers will also be set up. In the field of health care, the number of primary health centres and sub-centres will be increased to 42 and 317 respectively from 32 and 217 at the end of the Sixth Plan Period. The number of beds in the hospitals, dispensaries and Primary Health Centres are also proposed to be increased by 873 numbers during the next plan period.

Seventh Five Year Plan

Selected Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Level of achievement at the end of		
		1984-85 (base year Anticipated)	1985 target	1985.86 target
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agricultural Production (Progressive)				
(a) Foodgrains	'000 tonnes	184.00	230.75	193.00
(b) Oil seed	,,	8.10	10.00	7.81
(c) Potato	,,	160.00	192.00	166.00
(ii) Jute and Mesta	000 bales	80.00	96.00	83.20
(iii) Cotton	,,	6.00	7.20	6.00
(iv) High yielding varieties programme.	000 hect	45.00	65.00	48.00
(v) Fertiliser consumption	000 tonnes	4.00	6.50	4.50
2. (a) Soil Conservation on Agricultural Land.	000 hect	11.7	11.5 (Addl)	1.7 (Addl)
(b) Jhum Control Programme —Families benefited.	Nos	7975	3525 (Addl)	375 (Addl)
3. Livestock Products				
(a) Milk	000 tonnes	64.00	75.00	66.00
(b) Eggs	Million Nos.	40.00	45.00	42.00
4. Cooperation-Agril. Credit				
(a) Short and Medium term advances.	Rs. crores	3.81	13.40 (Addl)	2.45 (Addl)
(b) Long term advances	Rs. crores	1.22	2.75 (Addl)	0.75 (Addl)
5. Areas under Minor Irrigation				
(a) Potential created (Progressive)	000 Hect	34.51	49.51	37.11

1	2	3	4	5
6. Power				
(a) Installed capacity (Progressive).	M.W.	126.71	186.71	126.71
(b) Villages electrified (Progressive)	Nos.	1295	2795	1595
7. Roads				
(a) Total (Progressive)	Kms.	5107	6157	5277
(b) Surfaced (Progressive)	Kms	1846	2197	1903
8. Education-enrolment (Progressive)				
(a) Age Group 6—11 years				
(i) Boys	000 Nos.	110.00	150.00	116.00
(ii) Girls	000 Nos.	104.00	119.00	106.00
Total	„	214.00	269.00	00722
(b) Age-group 11-14 years				
(i) Boys	000 Nos.	25.00	40.00	27.00
(ii) Girls	„	21.00	30.00	24.00
Total	„	46.00	70.00	51.00
9. Health				
(a) P.H.Cs. (Progressive)	Nos.	32	42	34
(b) P.H. sub-centres (Progressive)	Nos.	217	317	242
10. Rural Water Supply				
(a) Villages covered (Progressive)	Nos.	1479	4015	2039

CHAPTER VI

Special Programmes of Development

The special programmes of development which have significant relevance in the context of improving productivity and providing higher income for the target groups as well as minimum acceptable standards of living for the weaker sections of the population are (i) the Minimum Needs Programme (ii) the 20-Point Programme (iii) the Integrated Rural Development Programme (iv) the National Rural Employment Programme and (v) Special Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmer.

2. The outlay of Rs.6805 crores proposed for State's Seventh Five Year Plan includes provisions for the above special programmes. The outlays proposed for these programmes are—

			Rs. crores
1. Minimum Needs Programme	...	...	98.61
2. 20-Point Programme	...	...	153.94
3. Integrated Rural Development	...	...	8.17
4. National Rural Employment Programme	...	...	4.65
5. Special Schemes for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers.			3.00

(Note: The outlays of the 20-Point Programme include Rs.85.53 crores for M. N. P. component of the 20 Point Programme and Rs.12.82 crores for the I. R. D. P. and N. R. E. P. schemes.)

3. In addition to the above programmes another new scheme, viz., Pilot Projects for Village Development has also been included in the State Plan. This scheme is being implemented in the State from the year 1984-85 and an amount of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan Period. The requirement of funds for the development of the selected villages is being met from the plan outlays of the respective development sectors. The outlay of Rs.15 lakhs in the current year's plan and the amount proposed for the next plan period is primarily for meeting the requirements of innovative schemes for which specific outlays are not provided in the sectoral programmes.

4. The details of the individual programmes have been described under relevant sectoral chapters. In formulating these proposals as part of the Seventh Plan, the minimum requirements for assuring a reasonable standard of living and also for creating employment opportunities have been kept in view. The salient features are indicated in the following paragraphs.

Minimum Needs Programme:

5. **Elementary Education** :— The physical target for enrolment at the primary stage (6—11 years age group) and middle stages (11—14 years) of education is expected to be achieved, *i.e.*, 0·19 lakh at the primary stage and 0·10 lakhs in middle stages during the Sixth Plan. The total enrolment at the end of the Sixth Plan will be about 2·15 lakhs students of the age group 6—11 years achieving a coverage of 62 per cent of the age group and 0·45 lakh of the age group 11—14 years with a coverage of 49 per cent of the age group.

The target for the Seventh Plan is to achieve 100 per cent enrolment for both the age groups. This would entail enrolment of additional 0·95 lakh children of the age group 6—11 years and 0·68 lakhs children of the age group of 11—14 years. It is proposed to enrol the additional children through both formal and non-formal education centres. The additional enrolment will require opening of 205 new schools and expansion of 250 existing schools. The estimated requirement of additional teachers in Primary and Middle Schools is 940 in the formal schools only.

Adult Education

6. By the end of the Sixth Plan period, 2·32 lakhs illiterate in the age group 15—35 years would be covered under the Adult Education Programme. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to achieve full coverage of 2·25 lakhs illiterate through 7,500 centres with 30 learners in a centre.

Rural Health

7. During the course of the Sixth Plan 10 additional Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 124 Primary Health sub-centres would have been set up in the State raising the total number of PHCs and sub-centres to 32 and 217 respectively.

It is proposed to establish additional 10 PHCs and 100 sub-centres during the Seventh Plan raising the number of PHCs to 42 and that of sub-centres to 317. It is also proposed to upgrade 20 dispensaries into Primary Health Centres.

Rural Water Supply

8. Of the 4902 villages in the State (1981 Census), 3,306 villages are problem villages in regard to drinking water supply. By the end of the current plan period 1,359 problem villages would be covered. It is proposed to cover 1957 additional problem villages during the next plan period. Total number of villages including non-problem villages that would be covered under the rural water supply scheme by the end of 1984-85 is 1,470. This is proposed to be increased to 4,006 by the end of the Seventh Plan. The percentage of coverage at the end of the next plan period would be 81·7 per cent.

Rural Roads

9. According to 1971 census, there are only 61 villages in Meghalaya having population between 1,000 to 4,999. All these villages are connected by all weather roads. Of the remaining 4,842 villages with population range of less than 1000, 1,974 villages will be connected by the end of the Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan period, an additional 67 villages will be connected with roads.

Rural Electrification

10. There are 4902 village, in the State out of which 1,138 villages have been electrified till 1983-84. Another 156 villages are expected to be electrified during 1984-85 raising the number of electrified villages to 1,294 by the end of the Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to electrify additional 1500 villages. Thus by the end of 1989-90, 57 per cent of villages in the State will have been electrified. The progress in the matter of electrification of villages in the State so far is rather slow. This is mainly due to constraints like remoteness of villages, high cost in drawing transmission lines over unfavourable terrain, constraint of resources, of scarcity of materials, etc. However, during the Seventh Plan it is proposed to give special emphasis on rural electrification so as to achieve the national norm of electrifying 60 per cent of the villages by 1990.

Rural Housing-Construction Assistance

11. This scheme was not included in State's Minimum Needs Programme for the Sixth Plan period. Due to the prevalent land tenure system in Meghalaya, land is mostly owned by the community and house sites out of village community land for indigenous people are available free of cost. It is, therefore, proposed to assist the houseless people in the form of construction assistance. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period to assist 1000 families who will be provided with materials for construction of houses.

Environmental Improvement of Slums

12. Slum areas have been identified in the towns of Shillong, Jowai and Tura. Various schemes for environmental improvement of these slum are being implemented under which essential services and facilities like water supply, drainage, street lights, paving of streets and lanes etc., are provided to the dwellers. During the current plan period, total number of persons covered in these areas will be about 22,000 against the Sixth Plan target of 20,000. Target of coverage fixed for the Seventh Plan is 48,000.

Nutrition

13. Special Nutrition Programmes are being implemented in both urban and rural areas of the State. The Mid-day Meal programme is also implemented in the State on a limited scale. The coverage under these two schemes during the current plan period and proposed for the Seventh Plan are as under:

				Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan
S. N. P ₂	...	...	Children ..	48,400	85,300
			Mothers ...	8,200	13,100
Mid-day Meal Programme			Children ...	22,000	30,000

It is proposed to increase the number of feeding centres during the next plan period with a view to meeting the requirements of the increased coverage proposed. The scheme will also be implemented for more days in a year than at present.

II. Integrated Rural Development Programme

14. The anticipated number of beneficiaries under the I. R. D. P. during the Sixth Plan period is about 16,000. The shortfall in achieving the target is due mainly to the fact that the infrastructure for implementation of the programme was in-adequate in the initial stages and needed substantial improvement. Steps have since been taken to overcome the various impediments and the performance will improve in the next plan period. The Seventh Plan Programme envisages coverage of 43,000 beneficiaries. The machinery at the State, District and Block levels will be further strengthened for smooth implementation of this programme.

III. National Rural Employment Programme

15. The NREP was introduced in the State in the year 1981-82 and is being implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies. The anticipated expenditure for the four years of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 103 lakhs. 3,17 lakhs man-days of employment was generated in the first three years of implementation of the scheme. During 1984-85 it is anticipated to generate employment of 2 lakhs mandays. During the Seventh Plan period it is envisaged to generate 40 lakhs man-days of employment.

IV. Special programme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers

16. This scheme is being implemented in Meghalaya from the current year (1984-85). The programme has been introduced in all the 30 blocks of the State and it is anticipated to cover 8000 beneficiaries in the current year. During the next Plan period, it is envisaged to cover 30,000 beneficiaries.

V. 20-Point Programme:

17. The population of Meghalaya being overwhelmingly tribal, the entire developmental outlay of State is, by and large, for the development of Scheduled Tribes and can be regarded as aiming towards achieving the objectives of the 20-Point Programme. The performance of the State Government in the implementation of this programme is quite satisfactory in respect of some of the points. In cases of others where the performance fell below expectations, remedial measures have been taken for better results.

The physical achievements so far and programmes for the Seventh Plan period in regard to a number of points of the 20-Point Programme have been indicated in the preceding paragraphs. These are also mentioned in detail in the relevant sectoral programmes in Volume II of the draft plan proposals. The achievements and programmes under the 20-Point Programme are briefly stated in the following paragraphs.

Point 1. Irrigation

18. During the Sixth plan period, additional irrigation potential of 10,810 hectares has been created. The total area under irrigation will stand at 34,510 hectares at the end of the Sixth plan. Target for the Seventh plan is creation of additional irrigation potential of 15,000 hectares. Under the programme of dryland agriculture, 35 micro-water-sheds have been identified.

Point 2. Pulses and oil seed

19. Production of oil seed in the State fell below the target fixed for the Sixth plan due to unfavourable weather conditions. Pulses are minor crops of the State. However, special efforts are being made to popularise cultivation of pulses and oil seeds in the State through mini-kit programme. The production of pulses and oil seeds during the Sixth plan period is expected to reach the level of 3,000 tonnes and 8,100 tonnes respectively. The targets for the Seventh plan have been fixed at 3,750 tonnes of pulses and 10,000 tonnes of oil seeds.

Point 3. IRDP and NREP

20. Following are the achievements in the Sixth plan period and targets for the Seventh plan period in respect of IRDP and NREP.

	Sixth Plan (anticipated)	Seventh Plan
IRDP	15,856 families benefited	43,000 families to be benefited

NREP	5.17 lakhs mandays of employment created.	Sub. 40 lakhs manday of employment to be created.
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Point 4. Land Reforms

21. A scheme for cadastral survey of the entire State has been undertaken for preparation of record of rights. Survey of 571 villages will be completed during the Sixth plan period. The target for Seventh plan is to complete survey of 2,500 villages.

Point 5. Minimum wages

22. Minimum wages for agricultural labour, construction workers and stone-crushers have been revised by the State Government in 1984. The rates now are Rs. 13 per day for skilled workers and Rs. 11 per day for unskilled workers. The machinery for enforcing the minimum wages has also been strengthened.

Point 6. Bonded Labour

23. Bonded labour is non-existent in the State.

Point 7. Development of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

24. Meghalaya do not have the Tribal sub-Plan or Special programme for scheduled castes. Tribal population in Meghalaya being more than 80 per cent of the total population, the entire developmental outlay is by and large, for the development of scheduled tribes. Number of scheduled castes in the State is very small—only about 4000. They are covered under the general plan programmes.

Point 8. Rural Water Supply

25. By the end of the Sixth plan, 1470 villages will be covered under water supply schemes. Of these, 1359 villages are problem villages. During the Seventh plan an additional 2536 villages including 1957 problem villages are proposed to be covered under the water supply scheme.

Point 9. Rural Housing

26. During the Sixth Plan period, 113 families will have been assisted for construction of houses. The target for the Seventh plan is to assist 1000 families.

Point 10. Improvement of Slums/EWS Housing

27. Under the programme of environmental improvement of slums, the coverage during the Sixth plan will be about 22000 persons against the target of 20000 persons. The target for the Seventh plan is coverage of 48000 persons.

In regard to construction of houses for the economically weaker section of the population, 30 houses will be constructed during the Sixth plan period. The target fixed for the Seventh plan in construction of 400 houses.

Point 11. Power

28. The only on going power generation project in the Sixth Plan period is the Umiam-Umtru Stage IV project (2 × 30 MW). The project is expected to be commissioned by 1989-90. Another new project viz., Myntdu Hydel project is proposed for the Seventh plan. Besides, one Mini Hydel Project with a capacity of 2 × 500KW is also proposed to be taken up in the next plan period.

1294 villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the Sixth plan. During the course of the Seventh plan, 1500 new villages are proposed to be electrified.

Point 12. Forestry and alternative energy sources

29. 192 lakhs trees were planted in 1982 and 1983. The target of 100 lakh tree plantation in 1984-85 has been achieved. The survival rate is about 90 per cent. The target proposed for the Seventh plan is planting of 400 lakhs trees. Under various Forestry schemes, 8524 hectares of plantation were taken up in course of the Sixth plan-period.

During the Seventh plan, it is proposed to take up 1500 hectares of plantation every year.

In the years 1982 and 1983, 24 Bio-gas plants were set up. The target for 1984-85 is to install 60 Bio-gas plants of which 30 numbers are of KVIC type and 38 others are of Janata type.

During the Seventh plan, it is proposed to install 500 Bio-gas plants in the State at the rate of 100 annually.

Point No. 13 Family Planning :

30. Family Planning is essentially a peoples movement. Governments role is to educate them through various media so that they are motivated to accept the small family norm. Trained personal have been deployed in institutions throught the state for educating and motivating people at all levels for the success of the programme. Government of Indias policy in regard to family planning being not to propagate the programme in tribal areas, the emphasis in the State is on family and child welfare. The acutal achievement in case of sterilisation is, therefore, small and varies between 400 to 500 annually Efforts are being made to strengthen, advance and develop various aspects of the programme.

Point No. 14 Health :

31. The number of Primary Health Centres and sub-centre will increase to 32 and 217 respectively at the end of the Sixth Plan period from 22 and 93 respectively at the end of the Fifth Plan. Steps are also continued to be taken for prevention and control of communicable diseases. During the Seventh Plan, measures for control and eradication of T. B and Leprosy will be further intensified. It is also proposed to set up 10 more PHCs and 100 new sub-centres in course of the next plan period. 20 dispensaries are also proposed to be upgraded to PHCS.

The objectives in the State Plan is to bring health services to the people particularly in the rural areas of the State. An integrated approach through preventive, promotive and curative measures along-with effective linkage with other programmes like safe drinking water supply, improvement of sanitation, nutratiom, health education, etc. has been adopted.

Point No. 15: Welfare of Women and Children-Nutrition

32. The Social Welfare programme in the State aim at providing special care to the poor, particularly the destitute and neglected women and children as well as to those who are physically and mentally handicapped with a view to rehabilitating them socially and economically. The services of voluntary organisations are utilised to a great extent for providing the necessary facilities through grants-in-aid.

The Special Nutrition Programme is implemented in the State in eleven ICDS blocks in the Sixth Plan period. During the next plan period, it is proposed to cover the remaining blocks. The programme is also organised in rural areas outside the ICDS blocks and in urban areas.

The number of beneficiaries under the SNP in the Sixth Plan period is 56,600. It is proposed to enlarge the coverage during the Seventh Plan period to 98,300 beneficiaries.

The mid-day meal programme covers about 22000 children annually. Coverage under this programme will also be increased in the next plan period.

Point No. 16 Education:

33. Highest priority is being given to elementary education for coverage of children within the age group of 6-14 years. By the end of the Sixth Plan period 62 per cent of children of the age-group 6-11 years and 49 per cent of the children of the age group 11-14 years will be enrolled for primary and middle stage of education. The target for the Seventh Plan is to achieve 100 per cent of enrolment in both primary and middle stages of education.

Under adult literacy programme, 2.32 lakhs illiterates are expected to be covered by the end of the Sixth Plan period. In course of the next plan period, it is proposed to cover 2.25 lakhs illiterates through 7500 centres.

Point No.17—Essential Supplies :

34. Considerable stress is being given by the State Government on the expansion of the public distribution system of essential commodities particularly in the rural areas. A fairly well organised public distribution system has been developed in the State operating through 2094 Fair Price Shops. The number of Fair Price shops in the State has now exceeded the norm adopted by the State Government and opening of more such shops is considered not necessary. However, the State Government is considering to introduce a scheme for providing transport subsidy to certain specially backward areas in the State where transportation of commodities is a problem for the Fair Price shop owners.

The Scheme of making available text books and exercise books to students at concessional prices is being operated in the State. This will be further intensified.

Point No.18—Industrial Policy and Small Scale Industries

(35) In the State sector, the policy of the Government is to motivate and assist entrepreneurs to set up industries in the State through various incentives. Necessary infrastructure like industrial areas, industrial estates, etc. which have been created and being enlarged for providing required facilities and a number of incentive schemes are being operated to attract prospective entrepreneurs. In regard to handloom, the objective in the State plan is to substantially increase the production and to provide necessary marketing facilities. The Khadi Board is also expanding their activities in the State for development of Khadi and Village industries.

Point No.19—Action against smugglers, hoarders and tax evaders

(36) The State Government has geared up its machinery to check hoarding and blackmarketing of essential commodities. Follow up action is also taken by the State Government on measures initiated by the Government of India against smuggling and other such activities.

Point No.22—Public enterprise

(37) The State has only one medium sized cement factory in the Public Sector. The first phase expansion programme has been completed and the second phase expansion is under implementation. In regard to other corporations and State Electricity Board, the need to improve the management practices in these undertakings has been recognised and suitable measures are taken from time to time for optimum utilisation of capacity and higher level of efficiency.

CHAPTER VII

EMPLOYMENT AND MANPOWER

Unemployment problem :

1. 1. The problem of unemployment in Meghalaya is keenly felt as elsewhere. Because of the size of the State, the number of unemployed is small. However, the nature and character of the problem though conform to the all India pattern get accentuated in the state with its own demographic characteristics.

Under-employment :

1. 2. While the magnitude of unemployment in the State could be considered as moderate, the problem of 'under-employment' i. e., not having full-time work was acute both in the rural and urban areas of the State. The NSS revealed that a very large proportion of those working suffered from not having full-time work. The number of idle days varied from person to person. Table below shows the distribution of the workers by the intensity of work during the week.

Percentage distribution of working
Persons by intensity of work in a week
(NSS 38th Round quick tabulation)

Number of days in work during the week	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female	Combined
0.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1.0	0.12	0.08	0.10	...	...	...
1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.0	0.35	0.68	0.49	...	0.94	0.27
2.5	..	...	..	..	...	..
3.0	0.76	1.69	1.15	1.13	3.30	1.75
3.5	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.19	...	0.14
4.0	2.77	5.41	3.85	4.80	5.19	4.91
4.5	0.12	0.34	0.21	...	...	...
5.0	4.77	9.04	6.53	5.08	4.72	4.98
5.5	0.59	0.85	0.69	...	...	...
6.0	25.26	25.28	25.27	21.26	18.40	20.44
6.5	2.24	0.93	1.70	1.13	0.94	1.07
7.00	62.96	55.62	59.94	66.41	66.51	66.44

(B. P.)

Disguised unemployment:

1.3. The NSS 38th Round also brought out another interesting aspect of the unemployment problem. The survey indicated that a section of urban workers in stable employment had reported as also available for additional work or were seeking more gainful work. Such persons accounted for 5% of the working persons in urban area. Currently, their number works out at 4500.

Employment Generation:

1.4 The Seventh Plan as visualized is expected to generate a total of about 2.02 lakhs man years of job opportunities during the plan period. This includes 42.7 thousand man years of continuing employment at the end of the plan period and 1.59 lakhs man years of construction employment during the five years of the plan. These figures represent direct employment generation of the plan programmes. The indirect employment opportunities in ancillary, tertiary activities and in self employment will be of the order of 0.79 lakhs man years. The total employment generation of the seventh plan may be placed at 2.81 lakhs man years. The bulk of the employment generation would be in the construction phase while a relatively smaller number of workers would be required for maintenance of the programmes. The construction phase employment generation varies according to the programmes and sectors. In general, however, employment generation was assumed to bear relation to the labour content of the outlays of the respective sectors and the wage rates for skilled and unskilled labour. The continuing employment has been taken as the requirement of personnel to maintain the projects and programmes on their completion. It will be seen from Statement EMP-2—that the major employment generation sectors are agriculture, road construction, public works, power etc., and special programmes like NREP & IRDP

Manpower:

1.5. The Seventh plan would require a large number of manpower in different fields for implementation of the programmes. As in many parts of India the problem of man-power in Meghalaya is two-faced. On one hand, there was surplus of job seekers for non-manual & white collar jobs. The pressure on this count comes mainly from the educated and semi-educated without skills or technical background. Out of 10466 in the Live Register in September, 1983, 2820 were Matriculates and 1460 with higher general qualification. Another 4284 job seekers were literates and semi-educated. These number represent 26.9%, 13.9% & 40.9% of the total Live Register respectively.

1.6. On the other hand, the shortage of technical, trained and skilled manpower in the field of engineering, medical, industry, agriculture, dairy, forest, etc., is most acute. The position in respect of critical categories is illustrated below:—

	Requirement as on 1985	Supply as on 1985	shortage
1. Agricultural & Allied Branch graduates	130	48	82
2. Engineering graduates	452	68	384
3. Medical graduates	254	226	28
4. Trained teachers	7125	4181	1944
5. Engineering diploma	479	178	301
6. Diploma/trained in agriculture & Allied field.	929	795	134
7. Pharmacist	173	86	87
8. Other para medical	1623	1269	354

1.7. At existing rates of supply, the shortage of manpower will increase in the seventh plan. To close this gap, or at least to narrow it down, the plan envisages enlarging the capacity of the Polytechnic, ITIs, agricultural extension training centre, the teacher's training institutes and the para-medical personnel training facilities. The draft plan also provides for establishment of additional institutes to enhance the supply of man power in the seventh and succeeding plans. A far-reaching step was taken by making science and mathematics compulsory at the high school level and encouraged in the lower stages. This would pave the way for turning out more student suitable for different technical lines.

1.8. The draft plan provides for establishment of an engineering college in the State. Hitherto there was no such institute in Meghalaya. Accordingly a few students were sponsored annually for courses in institutes outside the State. This had not helped much as only very limited number of seats could be secured for the State. This was not compatible with the demands of development of this State even in the short run. The engineering college will not, however, be able to augment immediately the supply of engineer during the seventh plan as the establishment of the college would take $3/4$ years and the first batch of passed out students would come only in the eighth plan. Likewise, the state will not be able to augment the supply of agricultural graduates, veterinary graduates, etc., on its own as it does not have any institute for these courses. Therefore, in the 7th Plan, the policy of sponsoring students in engineering and other courses will continue and will be intensified so that more seats can be secured for the Meghalaya students in the institutions elsewhere.

1.9. Lack of trained manpower in education is especially felt. The total number of teachers in position was about 7100 in the Primary Stage 2275 in the middle stage, and 2141 in the high school stage. The percentage of untrained teachers in these stages was 70, 80 and 71 respectively. The Plan provides for expansion and improvement of Education at all stages. The number of teachers would necessarily increase and would have bearing on the trained untrained ratios. To improve the quality of teaching manpower, the Plan therefore lays special emphasis on teacher development programmes. There are now eight teacher training institutions for the primary school teachers with an annual in-take capacity of 220 trainees; and 2 institutions for the middle school stage with annual in-take capacity of seventy and 2 institutions for high school stage with an annual capacity of 250. To reduce the backlog of untrained teachers the draft Plan provides for doubling the intake capacity of the institutions and opening two additional institutions for the training of teachers at the primary and middle levels and for short-term and refresher course at higher level to acquaint the teachers with modern concepts and techniques of teaching. Likewise, the syllabus and curriculum for the teacher educator's are being modified.

1.10. The plan takes note of the need to develop and upgrade the skills in the rural area in which the bulk of the man-power is located. In this direction, the provisions for training in sericulture, weaving, rural arts & crafts and expansion of village & small industry at district and lower levels is a major step proposed in the plan. This would not only enlarge the training facility but also provide the opportunity for rural craftsmen to familiarize themselves with and adopt improved tools and working aids.

1.11. As recommended by the Planning Commission steps for constituting the District manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils in all the districts in the State have already been taken.

CHAPTER VIII

Science and Technology

The State of Meghalaya is yet to develop an adequate Science and Technology base. Majority of villages located in remote areas have not been covered by the network of basic infrastructure and a large percentage of population has yet to benefit from developments in science and technology on par with the rest of the country. Lack of exposure, paucity of trained manpower and absence of suitable infrastructure have been the main factors contributing towards low level of science and technology.

2. The major inputs of science and technology in Meghalaya have to be for rural poor to improve the quality of life, increase in productivity and to enable them to earn gainful employment. Schemes drawn up on the basis of these inputs have also to benefit the women and the artisans. Attention has also to be given on the schemes which relieve women folk of the drudgeries of household chores like fetching drinking water, collection of firewood etc.

3. Tribals by nature make skilled craftsman. By upgrading their skill and initiating science based production suited to the needs of the area, they will not only improve their economic conditions but also help in absorbing innovative technologies in the area.

4. Over 80 percent of the population resides in rural areas, isolated from the main stream of development. Radio and television, the only means of mass communication do not have the desired effect. Various target groups of the society need to be exposed in local dialects to generate awareness on various developmental alternatives existing in the country. Rural society in the state still continues with age old methods and practices in agriculture like shifting cultivation, etc. Exposure to new technologies has not been adequate, and this has slowed down the pace of development. Science and Technology education at an informal level has to play a significant role in the future.

5. In the wake of introducing science and technology at various levels for effective planning, technological and Socio-economic growth, it has been observed that lack of data on natural endowments and human resources, delayed absorption of technology to judiciously utilise endowments, slow transfer of technology to rural areas, insufficient monitoring and evaluation and lack of awareness among rural people to adopt new methods and technologies have remained a major bottleneck.

6. During the formulation of Seventh Plan a large number of schemes to solve these problems have been incorporated in S. & T. components of various sectors. However, a few fields have been entrusted to the proposed S. & T. cell in the Planning Department for better co-ordination in the implementation of the schemes.

7. The S. & T. Cell envisages to undertake science and technology programmes in a few selected sectors. Among these are non-conventional and additional sources of energy, introduction and development of appropriate technology for rural areas, investigation of skills and crafts and initiating science based production, S. & T. to improve monitoring, enhancing S. & T. awareness, opening of Remote Sensing Cell and provision of S. & T. facilities for the use of various departments.

8. Towards the end of the Sixth Plan period, a number of schemes on non-conventional and additional sources of energy have been taken up for the benefit of people in remote areas to reduce drudgery in day to day life; a few of these through N E C and others from State Plan Budget. In 1983-84 three photovoltaic pumps, two windmills and 24 biogas plants were installed. During 1984-85, 2 solar fish driers, 7 solar photovoltaic pumps, one solar photovoltaic lighting system, 1 solar distillation plant, one solar timber seasoning kiln, 4 wind mills and 60 biogas plants are being installed. Among these 3 photovoltaic pumps, 4 wind mills, 1 P V lighting system and 84 biogas plants are sponsored by N E C. Biogas programme is implemented by the agriculture department.

9. In addition to these, a programme for developing improved chulhas has also been undertaken in 1984-85. Since the requirements of chulhas for this region are different from the existing ones in the other part of the country, indigenous efforts were made to design and develop improved designs. The State Government has also taken steps to popularise one recently developed design among the state and central Government organisations where large scale catering is involved. These chulhas have reduced firewood consumption by 40 per cent. Steps have also been taken up for training cobblers and tinsmiths for production of various components of household chulhas. It is targetted to install at least 2,000 chulhas in the State by the end of the Sixth Plan as part of centrally sponsored schemes.

10. A large number of streams and rivulets in the State provide a source of cheap hydropower. During 1984-85 four locally designed waterwheels and turbines capable of generating upto 20 horsepower are being installed. The hydropower units are being introduced in the State as community assets for various operations like generating electric power, grinding, milling, sawing, etc. Local voluntary efforts are being involved in these programmes.

11. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 11 lakhs is being spent on programmes related to additional and non-conventional sources of Energy—Rs. 6 lakhs for solar and wind and Rs. 5 lakhs for midget hydropower development. A provision of Rupees one lakh has been marked for other Science and technology programmes. For introduction and innovation of new technologies an improved version of hand operated ginning machine commonly use in Garo Hills is being designed and a foot operated pump is taken up for lifting water for irrigation purposes.

12 During the Seventh Plan Period the various Schemes proposed are broadly as under :

(i) Under additional and non-conventional sources of energy a large number of schemes are proposed. They include the following :—

- (a) Integrated Energy Development programme for one block, as suggested by the Planning Commission.
- (b) Scheme based on wind energy are largely for lifting water for irrigation and drinking water. A few schemes on wind generator are also proposed.
- (c) Wider application of solar energy is proposed for drying food products and for other post harvest needs.
- (d) As water power is the cheapest source of energy and there are many perennial streams in the state it is proposed to install a large number of watermills, turbines etc. for the development of small and midget hydropower units in remote areas of the state.
- (e) During the Seventh Plan programme on improved chulhas is needed to be further entified to cover the rural areas.

(ii) It is proposed to conduct area skill surveys in limited areas to identify and assess artisan man-power, type of operations, craftsman implements, quality of product, availability of resources, marketing and subsequently training the artisans for improving their skills introducing new technologies in rural areas.

(iii) Spread of Science and Technology awareness, research aspects on natural endowments, collection of material for general use and preparation of software for publicity and mass communication need greater attention. It is proposed to set up one Science and Technology museum, Audio visual aids cell and a number of village science centres in the State. Also, for quick absorption of technology at departmental and user's level, it is envisaged to set up a science and technology information unit. It would help other units by providing information on various aspects of scientific and technological developments, available technology etc. It will serve as a reference unit and also a clearing house.

(iv) Effective implementation of programmes on additional and non-conventional sources of energy would depend on data on solar wind, etc. It is proposed to set up five stations in the State for this purpose and also data on rainfall, temperature etc., is proposed to be collected by installing appropriate equipments at block level.

(v) For the use of various departments it is proposed to set up a remote sensing cell, workshop for all works related to energy programmes, technology, training etc. It is also envisaged to install a computer for Finance, Planning, Statistics departments for monitoring and data retrieval, and for other needs of various development departments.

13. The details of the programmes have been stated in the sectoral chapter on S and T in volume II of the plan document.

14. The total outlay proposed under Science and Technology for the Seventh Plan Period is Rupees 4.3 crores.

CHAPTER IX

Environment

1. Environment protection and restoration in the State needs greater attention in times to come. Fast depletion of forest cover, open cast mining, accelerated soil erosion, increasing pollution activities, fast growth of population in urban areas etc., in the State have adverse effect on the environment.

2. The State occupies a unique geographical position separated from the main range of the Himalayas by the huge Bramaputra Valley, the hills of the State touching temperate region descend to the plains of Bangladesh in the South and to the Bramaputra River in the North. It is a fascinating area from both ecological and bio-geographical point of view. Undulating topography with varying climate offers a variety of ecological conditions, and it being located on the junction of three bio-geographical realms, the area harbours a richer diversity of flora and fauna than the western part of the country. Temperate plants and wildlife often seen at high altitude in western Himalayas are found in the State at much lower elevation. The State is known for a great variety of insects, primates, cats, orchids, bamboos etc. The only ape found in India, hollock gibbon, resides in some of the dense forests of the State. Similarly, the density of elephants in the State is perhaps highest in the country.

3. On the one hand, the State is uniquely endowed with rich natural heritage, on the other hand, accelerated biotic pressures deplete natural endowments rapidly and impair environment. For instance, intense jhoom cultivation in Garo Hills, unscientific agriculture practices in other areas, large scale exploitation of forests for fuel and timber, open cast mining in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, industrial and urban pollution affecting water bodies of the State are a few activities causing concern. A large number of changes brought about various activities mentioned above, go unnoticed without any scientific monitoring. The land falls under the jurisdiction of Autonomous District Councils, and it needs building up of awareness among people on environment and life support system involving the District Councils also.

4. Environmental programmes embrace activities of nearly all the development departments; projects related to development aspects should have in-built programmes to protect the surroundings on which they are based. During the seventh plan period a large number of related programmes are proposed in Agriculture, Soil Conservation and Forestry sectors. However, to generate awareness on various aspects of environment and monitor environmental degrading activities, a few programmes are proposed in the Environment Sector.

5. The details of the programmes have been stated in the sectoral chapter on Environment in Volume II of the plan document.

The total outlay proposed under Environment sector for the seventh plan period is Rupees 0.5 crores.

STATEMENT GN.—I

Draft Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86

Head of Development—State Union Territories.

Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Code No.	Sixth year plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expenditure	1983-84 Actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—										
Research and education	01010	27·00	17·84	7·95	9·50	9·50	219·30	50·00	45·20	5·00
Crop Husbandry	01020	803·00	509·91	201·25	211·50	211·50	2780·50	888·00	676·81	238·00
Dryland/Rainfed farming ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land Stock Improvement ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil and Water Conservation ...	01030	700·00	450·29	233·46	230·00	230·00	2000·00	...	300·00	...
Animal Husbandry	01040	520·00	275·31	95·69	115·00	115·00	900·00	289·30	198·80	74·10
Dairy Development	01050	70·00	46·95	14·10	20·00	20·00	100·00	34·50	20·95	5·10
Fisheries	01060	90·00	46·08	25·51	35·00	35·00	275·00	73·00	38·45	10·25
Forests	01070	500·00	307·22	114·92	142·00	142·00	2300·00	90·00	440·00	18·00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	01080	5·00	3·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00	...	1·00	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Marketing	01090	40.00	22.15	8.97	11.60	11.00	295.20	8.00	165.10	2.00
Storage and Warehousing	01100	20.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	55.00	45.00	8.75	7.00
Total—I	01999	2775.00	1690.80	708.85	781.00	781.00	8930.00	1477.00	1895.06	359.45

II. Rural Development

Integrated Rural Development (IRDP)	02010	300.00	175.60	96.00	105.00	105.00	817.00	...	130.00	...
National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	02020	...	32.00	30.00	41.00	41.00	465.00	..	80.00	...
Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	02030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Desert Development Programme (DDP)	02040	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Programmes.	02050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers.		..	...	.	75.00	75.00	300.00	...	60.00	...
(b) Pilot project for village Development	..	...	..	..	15.00	15.00	15.00	..	..	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Community Development of Panchayats.	02060	240.00	215.10	57.00	60.00	60.00	418.00	258.00	127.00	95.00
Land Reforms.	02070	150.00	85.51	32.20	30.00	30.00	528.00	24.40	155.88	24.40
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR AREA DEVELOPMENT										
(i) Development of Backward Areas	02080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Others.	02090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(a) Border Areas Development programmes	...	1000.00	520.61	190.00	195.00	195.00	2300.00	1098.30	423.90	223.50
(b) Area Development in Biosphere Reserves.	...	...	2.93	10.65	20.00	20.00	Provision is made under Forests.			
Total - (II)	02999	1690.00	1031.75	415.85	541.00	541.00	4643.00	1380.70	976.78	342.90
III. CO-OPERATION	03999	328.00	266.90	119.36	105.00	116.00	894.00	334.40	163.55	63.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IV. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL										
(a) Irrigation										
(i) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	04010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Irrigation portion only)	04020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.	04030	100.00	0.30	...	10.00	...	55.00	...	10.00	...
Sub total (i+ii+iii)	04099	100.00	0.30	...	10.00	...	55.00	...	10.00	...
(b) Minor Irrigation	04100	600.00	320.85	129.98	159.00	159.00	1375.00	1065.00	237.50	185.00
(c) Command Area Development	04110	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
(d) Flood Controller Projects.	04120	100.00	83.00	17.17	20.00	20.00	110.00	102.32	20.00	18.60
Total (IV)	04999	800.00	404.15	147.15	189.00	179.00	1540.00	1167.32	267.50	203.60

V. POWER										
(i) Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	05010	100.00	81.54	39.55	30.00	30.00	200.00	...	40.00	...
(ii) Multipurpose River Valley Projects (Power portion only)	05020	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iii) Power projects (Generation)	05030	2550.00	805.91	630.00	625.00	625.00	7819.00	7819.00	1640.00	1640.00	
(iv) Transmission and Distribution	05040	786.00	558.96	167.50	192.00	192.00	2613.00	2613.00	412.00	412.00	
(v) General (Including Rural Electrification)	05050	1064.00	1074.40	455.07	253.00	253.00	3000.00	3000.00	600.00	600.00	
(vi) New sources of Energy including Bio-gas and Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	05060										
											Provision is made under Scientific Services and Research
Total—(v)	05999	4500.00	2520.81	1292.12	1100.00	1100.00	13632.00	13432.00	2692.00	2652.00	
VI. Industry and Minerals											
Village and Small Industries	06010	400.00	248.45	87.56	103.80	103.80	1400.00	435.40	263.50	82.80	
Medium and Large Industries	06020	450.00	334.90	111.00	150.00	150.00	3850.00	3622.00	1283.00	1249.00	
Mining	06030	100.00	63.27	26.76	35.00	35.00	220.00	115.50	42.50	22.30	
Total—(vi)	06999	950.00	646.62	225.32	288.80	288.80	5470.00	4172.90	1589.00	1354.10	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII. TRANSPORT											
Minor Port and Light Houses	07010	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shipping	07020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Aviation	07030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roads and Bridges	07040	4000.00	2421.60	915.00	1025.00	1025.00	9350.00	8648.75	1230.00	1137.57	
Road Transport	07050	800.00	441.75	180.00	155.00	155.00	1870.00	1870.00	320.00	320.00	
Inland Water Transport	07060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tourism	07070	200.00	92.05	27.31	35.00	35.00	550.00	323.00	70.00	59.50	
Others	07080	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total—(VII)	07999	5000.00	2955.40	1122.31	1215.00	1215.00	11770.00	10841.75	1620.00	1517.25	
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH											
S and T Programmes	08010	—	—	—	3.50	3.50	175.00	26.00	45.00	11.50	
Environmental Programmes (Excluding Water Pollution Control)	08020	—	—	1.59	1.50	1.50	50.90	—	13.00	—	
New Sources of Energy Programmes	08030	—	—	—	11.00	11.00	275.00	124.00	55.00	24.80	
Water pollution control.					(Provision is made under sewerage and water supply).						
Total—(VIII)	08999	—	—	1.59	16.00	16.00	500.00	150.00	113.00	36.30	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.											
Education—											
General Education	09010	997.00	585.40	281.10	300.00	300.00	4136.00	373.00	778.40	93.00
Art and culture	09020	45.60	33.99	12.20	15.00	15.00	114.00	45.00	34.00	19.00
Technical Education...	09030	60.00	42.12	16.70	20.00	20.00	150.00	83.00	24.85	23.00
Sports and Youth services	09040	Included under General Education								
Sub-total (Education)	09099	1102.00	661.51	310.00	335.00	335.00	4400.00	501.00	837.25	135.00
MEDICAL (Excluding ESI)	09100	710.00	781.15	214.00	246.80	246.80	2200.00	1046.80	444.15	294.00
Employee State Insurance Scheme	09110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health of Sanitation	09120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Total (Health)	09129	710.00	781.15	214.00	246.80	246.80	2200.00	1046.80	444.15	294.00
sewerage and water supply	09130	4439.00	1925.64	729.62	929.00	929.00	7700.00	7400.00	1595.00	1535.00
Housing (Excluding Police Housing)	09140	200.00	176.83	70.70	89.00	89.00	800.00	193.00	237.00	34.34

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Police Housing		09150	100.00	90.57	150.20	200.00	200.00	1340.80	1340.80	300.00	300.00
Urban Development (Excluding State Capital Projects)		09160	160.00	101.54	35.75	45.00	45.00	550.00	92.00	100.00	20.00
State Capital Projects		09170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Information and Publicity		09180	15.00	9.00	5.00	9.00	9.00	810.00	45.00	55.00	12.00
Labour and Labour Welfare		09190	40.00	25.50	11.00	14.40	14.40	175.20	92.00	27.55	16.00
Special Employment Schemes (State programmes)		09200	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Welfare of SC, ST and Other Backward Classes.		09210	0.2000	0.53	0.53	2.00	1.04	10.00	...	1.50	...
Social Welfare		09220	65.00	42.19	19.47	30.00	30.00	220.00	25.00	35.00	6.00
Nutrition		09230	125.00	72.76	25.97	42.00	42.00	340.00	...	57.00	...
Other Social & Community Services		09240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total IX		09999	6967.00	3890.22	1572.11	1942.20	1941.24	18046.00	10734.80	3689.45	2352.34

X ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services	10010	20.00	10.08	6.48	8.00	8.00	65.00	...	12.00	...
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Economic Advice and Statistics		10020	30.00	16.03	7.64	7.00	6.96	100.00	20.00	13.00	4.00
Weights and Measures		10030	10.00	7.32	6.10	7.00	7.00	55.00	2.50	13.45	6.00
Other General Economic. Services ...		10040	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total—X		10999	60.00	33.43	20.22	22.00	21.96	220.00	22.50	38.45	10.00

XI. GENERAL SERVICES

Stationery and Printing	11010	30.00	13.70	4.64	20.00	20.00	220.00	220.00	42.00	42.00
Public Works	11020	250.00	225.54	177.00	225.00	225.00	1365.00	1365.00	336.60	336.00
Civil Supplies	11030	...	...	10.00	15.00	15.00	110.00	46.00	15.00	5.00
Others—	11040									
(i) Aid to District Council ... ..	...	150.00	90.40	30.00	30.00	30.00	550.00	250.00	110.00	50.00
(ii) Aid to the Municipalities ... ..	...	...	...	43.00	10.00	10.00	165.00	...	33.00	...
Total—XI	11999	430.00	329.64	264.64	300.00	300.00	2410.00	1881.00	536.00	433.00

GRAND—TOTAL	99999	23500.00	13769.72	5889.52	6500.00	6500.00	68055.00	45595.17	13580.59	9324.39
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Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 STATEMENT GN-2

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS

STATE/UNION
TERRITORIES

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the schemes/project	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expenditure	1983-84 Actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES									
Agriculture.—									
Direction and Administration	45.00	22.30	12.07	10.50	10.50	173.00	20.00	29.00	16.00
Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.	38.27	21.90	6.49	9.80	9.80	602.00	200.00	315.50	100.00
Agricultural Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manure and Fertilizers	104.45	61.91	19.49	23.35	23.35	181.70	..	31.95	..
Plan Protection	55.00	47.23	13.57	15.50	15.50	194.00	..	32.00	..
Commercial Crops	98.20	57.01	23.01	30.60	30.60	213.04	4.00	37.73	1.50
Horticulture	67.50	40.41	17.10	18.00	18.00	129.40	..	20.75	..
Dryland/Rainfed farming.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Land Stock Improvement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Extension and Farmers Training.	95.00	62.17	24.25	25.00	25.00	184.40	...	30.95	...
Agricultural Engineering.	140.00	101.12	40.51	36.50	36.50	746.03	450.00	99.00	68.00
Agricultural Education ...	7.80	7.79	4.31	4.50	4.50	31.70	...	5.00	—
Agricultural Research ...	19.20	10.10	3.64	5.00	5.00	187.60	50.00	40.20	5.00
Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	1.00	0.41	0.70	0.75	0.75	7.23	...	1.08	...
Storage and ware housing ...	20.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	55.00	45.00	8.75	7.00
Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control.	40.00	22.15	8.97	11.00	11.00	295.20	8.00	165.10	2.00
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	5.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	..
Small and Marginal Farmers Schemes—									
Others (specify).									
(i) High yielding varieties programme.	63.00	34.84	15.53	14.50	14.50	110.00	...	18.00	...
(ii) Construction and Maintenance of departmental buildings (residential and non-residential) including land acquisition.	79.38	57.37	28.53	27.00	27.00	239.70	214.00	60.85	52.50
(iii) Applied Nutrition programme.	16.20	3.24	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Sub-total	895.00	561.95	225.17	239.00	239.00	3355.00	991.00	896.86	252.00

Provided under rural development.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION.										
Direction and Administration.		71.00	38.44	15.77	19.00	19.00	151.38	..	22.81	..
Soil Survey and testing ...		24.00	15.11	4.14	6.00	6.00	78.36	..	12.90	...
Research		13.00	5.47	1.78	4.00	4.00	27.70	...	4.12	...
Education and Training ...		17.00	9.63	2.94	5.00	5.00	34.85	...	5.27	...
Soil Conservation Schemes		211.10	134.21	40.42	49.00	49.00	312.94	...	50.60	...
Others (specify).										
(i) Jhum Control schemes ...		315.57	210.20	77.83	67.00	67.00	604.65	..	81.64	..
(ii) Watershed Management and Maintenance.		79.07	70.00	70.00	688.42	...	103.26	...
(iii) Construction and maintenance of departmental buildings (residential and non residential) and roads to works sites			37.23	11.51	10.00	10.00	101.70	...	19.40	..
Sub-total		700.00	450.29	233.46	230.00	230.00	2,000.00	...	300.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—										
Direction and Administration		46.05	23.53	9.72	14.80	14.80	86.45	26.50	28.25	10.40
Veterinary services and Animal Health		76.00	34.94	14.23	18.53	18.53	186.30	66.50	40.75	21.00
Veterinary Research (Including Training and Education)		25.88	12.02	5.73	6.80	6.80	49.75	13.00	10.05	3.50
Investigation and statistics		11.49	8.89	3.96	4.27	4.27	17.50	...	4.60	...
Cattle Development		135.95	71.16	25.57	23.15	23.15	220.50	75.50	44.80	15.90
Poultry Development		102.55	67.10	20.27	21.78	21.78	156.50	59.00	31.60	11.60
Sheep and wool Development (Including goat)		7.00	2.82	0.97	3.00	3.00	26.50	10.00	5.60	3.50
Piggery Development		65.77	27.13	7.94	11.73	11.73	72.00	21.00	16.30	4.20
Other Live stock Development... ..		25.43	16.46	3.60	6.63	6.63	37.50	...	7.55	...
Fodder and Feed Development		23.88	11.26	3.70	4.31	4.31	47.60	17.80	9.30	4.00
Sub-total		520.00	275.31	95.69	115.00	115.00	900.00	289.30	198.80	74.10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—											
Direction and Administration		3.00	1.26	0.34	0.70	0.70	4.00	...	0.80	...	
Dairy Development		66.40	45.56	13.76	18.20	18.20	86.00	34.50	18.15	5.10	
Research	
Education and Training		0.60	0.13	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	
Others --	
Centrally sponsored Dairy projects (State-share).		1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...	
Sub-total		70.00	46.95	14.10	20.00	20.00	100.00	34.50	20.95	5.10	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FISHERIES--										
Direction and Administration ...	10-00	6-08	4-53	8-00	8-00	35-00	...	5-40	...	...
Extension	2-00	...	...	1-00	1-00	16-00	...	2-80	...	...
Fish Farms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatcheries	1-50	...	...	2-00	2-00	6-00	6-00	1-00	1-00	...
Research	4-00	4-37	0-92	2-00	2-00	6-00	...	0-90	...	...
Education and Training	2-00	0-19	0-07	0-30	0-30	7-00	...	0-95	...	...
Inland Fisheries	49-00	25-60	16-22	14-00	14-00	155-00	25-00	21-15	4-00	...
Fishing Harbour and Landing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Off shore Fisheries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deep sea Fisheries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Processing, Preservation and Marketing	2-50	0-10	1-33	2-50	2-50	10-00	2-00	1-00	...	...
Mechanisation and improvement of Fishing crafts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others--										
(i) Applied Nutrition Programme	2-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Construction and improvement of departmental buildings (residential and non-residential).	17-00	12-74	2-44	5-20	5-20	40-00	40-00	5-25	5-25	...
Sub-Total ...	90-00	49-08	25-51	35-00	35-00	275-00	73-00	38-45	10-25	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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FORESTS—

Direction and Administration ...	89.00	45.44	18.36	27.10	27.10	181.00	...	39.00	...
Research ...	7.50	4.12	1.47	1.75	1.75	19.50	...	3.00	...
Education and Training ...	19.00	6.82	2.17	3.00	3.00	35.50	...	7.00	...
Forest Conservation and Development	70.00	39.36	13.54	13.00	13.00	59.00	...	12.00	...
Survey of forest resources ...	12.00	5.67	2.35	2.50	2.50	23.00	...	4.00	..

PLANTATION SCHEMES—

(a) Production forestry

(i) Quick growing species	..	10.74	3.97	5.00	5.00	} 272.00	...	...	..
(ii) Economic importance species	100.00	36.20	11.86	16.00	16.00		...	38.00	.
(iii) Others ...	...	0.55	0.43	1.50	1.50		...	...	..

(b) Social forestry—

(i) Rural fuelwood plantation ...	...	...	4.02	14.00	14.00	150.00	...	30.00	...
(ii) Externally aided projects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Farm forestry ...	100.00	109.00	26.17	25.50	25.50	} 755.00	...	117.00	...
(iv) Others Environmental Forestry	...	...	0.20	0.50	0.50		...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nurseries...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	...
Farm forestry
Forest produce	13.00	...	3.00	...
Resin and Turpentine Factories
Communications and Buildings	...	32.00	19.93	9.28	13.00	13.00	90.00	90.00	...	18.00
Preservation of Wildlife	...	50.00	26.89	20.19	18.00	18.00	608.00	...	157.00	..
Extension (including Mass Education.	...	1.00	0.79	0.37	0.40	0.40	15.00	..	2.00	-
Management of Zamindari/private and other Forest/Tree Bank system.	...	15.00	...	...	...	...	36.00	...	5.00	...
Forests Assets	-
Others	...	4.50	1.18	0.54	0.50	0.50	43.00	...	5.00	...
Sub-total	...	500.00	307.22	114.92	142.00	142.00	2300.00	90.00	440.00	18.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution.										
Marketing										
Storage and warehousing ...										
		} Shown under Agriculture								
Total—(I)		2775.00	1690.80	708.85	781.00	781.00	8930.00	1477.80	1895.06	359.45

II. Rural Development—

(a) Integrated Rural Development (IRDP)										
(b) Training of Rural youth in self Employment (TRYSEM)		300.00	175.60	96.00	90.00	90.00	660.00	...	100.00	...
(c) Special Livestock production Programme (SLPP)		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(d) Scheme for strengthening of Administration.		...	..	...	10.00	10.00	57.00	...	10.00	...
(e) Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)		...	..	...	5.00	5.00	100.00	...	20.00	...
(f) Others ... ..		..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Total		300.00	175.60	96.00	105.00	105.00	817.00	...	130.00	..
National Rural Employment Programme		..	32.00	30.00	41.00	41.00	465.00	..	80.00	..
Drought prone Areas Programme (DPAP)		..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Desert Development Programme (DDP)		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Programmes—										
(a) Small and Marginal farmer scheme		...	...	...	75.00	75.00	300.00	...	60.00	..
(b) Pilot project for village Development.		...	...	...	15.00	15.00	15.00	...	...	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATS—										
(i) Community Development Direction and Administration.		240·00	215·10	57·00	60·00	60·00	418·00	258·00	127·00	95·00
(ii) Panchayats
LAND REFORMS—										
Direction and Administration	...	78·30	43·61	23·64	22·60	22·60	228·00	...	86·48	...
Compensation to assignees of Surplus land.
Others.										
(i) Matric system	...	5·00	4·65	0·56	0·70	0·70	11·60	...	5·00	...
(ii) Land Reforms and Land Records (Grand-in-Aid to District Council).	...	16·00	12·00	3·00	...	...	30·00	...	6·00	...
(iii) Compensation for acquired Jotedary Estates	...	0·80	..	...	2·20	2·20	34·00	...	34·00	...
(iv) Compensation for aquisition of Annuity Rights.	...	1·90	1·72	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
(v) Construction of survey buildings at Shillong	...	42·00	17·00	5·00	3·00	3·00	24·40	24·40	24·40	24·40
(vi) Construction of Surevey School buildings at Tura.	...	6·00	6·53	...	1·50	1·50	...	...	...	...
Total—Land Reforms	...	150·00	85·51	32·20	30·00	30·00	328·00	24·40	155·88	24·40

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR AREA DEVELOPMENT (STATE PLAN PROGRAMMES)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Development Backward Areas	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Other,									
(a) Border Areas Development Programme.									
Direction and Administration.									
Public Works									
Education									
Medical and Public Health									
Sanitation and Water Supply. Housing									
Social Welfare									
Information and publicity									
Tourism	1000.00	520.61	190.00	195.00	195.00	2300.00	1098.30	423.90	223.5
Cooperation									
Agriculture									
Animal Husbandary									
Community Development									
Industries									
Roads and Bridges									
(b) Area Development in Biosphere Reserve.	...	2.93	10.65	20.00	20.00	Provision is made under Forest.			
Total—II	1690.00	1031.75	415.85	541.00	541.00	4643.00	1380.00	976.78	342.90

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
II. CO-OPERATION—										
Direction and Administration		36.00	17.15	6.82	11.00	15.50	76.00	25.00	13.25	3.00
Credit Co-operatives		112.00	111.55	41.79	43.00	49.50	315.30	45.50	64.05	12.83
Housing Co-operatives		45.00	31.22	11.35	9.00	9.00	65.80	40.10	11.15	6.95
Labour Co-operatives		3.50	0.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
Farming Co-operatives		2.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
Marketing Co-operatives		43.00	35.00	29.66	13.00	13.00	61.20	21.35	9.55	3.55
Processing Co-operatives		12.00	8.18	...	2.00	2.00	17.75	3.90	3.10	0.55
Dairy Co-operatives		3.50	1.55	0.90	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
Fishermen's Co-operatives		4.00	0.55	1.25	1.00	1.00	6.65	5.00	1.05	0.80
Co-operative Sugar Mills
Co-operative Spinning Mills
Industrial Co-operatives		6.00	5.38	1.65	2.00	2.00	17.00	12.00	2.25	1.40
Consumer's Co-operatives		23.00	26.59	13.95	11.50	11.50	174.70	122.50	31.35	22.75
Audit Co-operatives
Education	}	29.00	23.46	6.10	6.00	6.00	60.00	10.00	9.00	2.50
Research and Training										
Information and Publicity		1.00	0.57	0.64	0.50	0.50	10.50	2.50	3.80	1.00
Other Co-operatives		8.00	4.20	4.65	3.00	3.00	69.00	36.50	11.70	6.50
Total—III		328.00	266.90	119.36	105.00	116.00	894.00	334.40	163.55	63.45

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
VI. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL											
IRRIGATION.											
(a) Water Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	
(b) Multipurpose River valley Projects. (Irrigation portion only)	
(c) Major and Medium Irrigation.											
(i) Major schemes	
(ii) Medium schemes	100.00	0.30	...	10.00	...	55.00	...	10.00	
(d) Minor Irrigation	600.00	320.85	129.98	159.00	159.00	1375.00	1065.00	237.50	185.00
(e) Command Area Development	
(f) Flood Control, Drainage, Anti water-logging and Anti-sea-Erosion project.	100.00	83.00	17.17	20.00	20.00	110.00	102.32	20.00	18.60
Total—(iv)			800.00	404.15	147.15	189.00	179.00	1540.00	1167.32	267.50	203.60
V POWER											
(a) Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research)	100.00	81.54	39.55	30.00	30.00	200.00	...	40.00	...
(b) Multipurpose River-valley projects (Power portion only)	
(c) Power Projects (Generation)	2550.00	805.91	630.00	625.00	625.00	7819.00	7819.00	1640.00	1640.00
(d) Transmission and Distribution	786.00	558.96	167.50	192.00	192.00	2613.00	2613.00	412.00	412.00
(e) General (Including Rural Electrification)	1064.00	1074.40	455.00	253.00	253.00	3000.00	3000.00	600.00	600.00
(f) New Sources of Energy including Bio-gas and IREP. Provision is made under scientific services and Research.	
Total—(v)			4500.00	2520.81	1292.12	1100.00	1100.00	13632.00	13432.00	2692.00	2652.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VI INDUSTRY AND MINERALS.										
VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.										
Small scale Industries		94.43	36.55	46.00	46.00	433.00	86.20	72.80	13.70	
Industrial Estate		10.29	3.71	5.00	5.00	90.00	78.00	14.50	12.00	
Khadi and Village Industries		18.50	4.30	4.80	4.80	50.00	...	10.00	...	
Coir	400.00	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Handlooms		60.69	20.11	20.00	20.00	400.00	106.80	90.00	24.70	
Power looms ... ..		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Handicrafts		8.12	3.00	3.00	3.00	58.00	30.00	11.00	6.00	
Sericulture		56.42	19.89	25.00	25.00	300.00	90.40	60.00	24.40	
Others—										
(i) Design Centre ... ..		...	...	...	...	15.00	8.00	1.00	...	
(ii) Modernisation of S. S. I. Unit ... ..		...	...	..	...	40.00	30.00	2.00	...	
(iii) Testing Centre ... ..		..	..	..	...	14.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	
Sub-Total—		400.00	248.45	87.56	103.80	103.80	1400.00	435.40	263.30	82.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Medium and large Industries— State Finance Corporation
State Industrial Development Corporation	...	106.00	50.00	130.00	130.00	2325.00	2325.00	890.00	890.00	
Other Corporations
Industrial Areas	53.00	57.00	5.00	5.00	327.00	327.00	51.00	51.00
Departmental Enterprises
Others										
(i) Share Capital to M.C.C.L.		450.00	100.00	...	...	..	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
(ii) Headquarters organisation		3.00	3.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	6.00
(iii) Infrastructural Development		750.00	750.00	102.00	102.00
(iv) Investigation and Feasibility Studies.		..	7.14	2.00	10.00	10.00	137.00	...	21.00	...
(v) Manpower Training		...	7.27	2.00	2.00	2.00	46.00	...	4.00	...
(vi) Entrepreneurship Development Programmes.		25.00	...	5.00	...
(vii) Package of Incentive		..	61.49	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sub-Total		450.00	334.90	111.00	150.00	150.00	3850.00	3622.00	1285.00	1249.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MINING										
Geological Survey		...	43.59	16.32	19.90	19.90	110.00	32.50	20.50	5.50
Mining Corporation	100.00	7.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	30.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Others		...	6.96	3.71	3.35	3.35	20.00	5.00	3.50	...
(a) Research		...	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.25	2.00	...	0.50	...
(b) Education and Training		..	5.56	4.50	4.50	4.50	38.00	38.00	7.00	7.00
(c) Construction of Buildings. (Residential and non-residential)		...	...	...	...	...	20.00	10.00	4.00	2.80
(d) Remote sensing cell for geo-sciences										
Sub-Total	100.00	63.27	26.76	35.00	35.00	220.00	115.50	42.50	22.30	
Total-(vi)	950.00	646.62	225.32	288.80	288.30	5470.00	4172.00	1588.80	1354.10	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. Transport—										
Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	..									
(a) Ports and Pilotage
(b) Light Houses and Lightships
(c) Shipping
(d) Civil Aviation
(e) Roads and Bridges—										
National Highways
Roads of Inter State Importance
Strategic Roads
Roads under Sensitive Border Area Programme
State Highways
District and other Roads	..	} 3480.00	1825.53	693.12	754.00	754.00	6907.18	6425.28	870.00	809.29
Machinery and Equipments	...		94.00	45.00	25.00	25.00	421.17	391.78	55.40	51.54
Rural Roads—										
(i) M. N. P.	...	520.00	309.27	48.88	120.00	120.00	1108.60	1024.90	145.00	134.12
(ii) Other than M. N. P.
Planning and Research
Survey and Investigation
Railways
Safety works
Others	192.80	128.00	126.00	126.00	913.65	806.79	159.60	142.80
Sub-Total	...	4000.00	2421.60	915.00	1025.00	1025.00	9350.00	8648.75	1230.00	1137.75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(f) ROADS AND WATER TRANSPORT SERVICES --											
ROAD TRANSPORT--											
Assistance to Transport services	
Training and Research	
Training Institute	
Land and Buildings	394.88	} 440.00	180.00	155.00	155.00	500.81	500.81	80.00	80.00
Acquisition of Fleet	363.12					1244.35	1244.35	220.00	220.00
Workshop facilities	42.00					124.84	124.84	20.00	20.00
State Contribution to S. R. T. C.	
Others	
(i) Traffic Survey of Ichamati Byrnihat Rope-way project.	...	0.25	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(ii) Construction of weight bridge and staff Quarters	...	1.50	
Sub-total	809.00	441.75	180.00	155.00	155.00	1870.00	1870.00	320.00	320.00

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(g) Water Transport
(h) Tourism
Direction and Administration ..							75.00	...	2.00	...
Tourist Transport services ...							56.00	..	4.00	...
Tourist Accommodation ...							275.50	275.50	56.00	56.00
Survey and Statistics
Tourist Information & Publicity ...		200.00	92.05	27.31	35.00	35.00	25.00	...	3.50	...
Tourist Centre							99.50	47.50	4.50	3.50
Others
(5) State Capital contribution to M. T. D. C.							19.00	...	...	..
Sub-total		200.00	92.05	27.31	35.00	35.00	550.00	323.00	70.00	59.50
Total--(VII)		5000.00	2955.40	1122.31	1215.00	1215.00	1170.00	10841.75	1620.00	1517.25

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH										
(a) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMMES										
(i) Formation of Councils/Committees etc.	2.50	2.50	21.00	..	6.00	...
(ii) R. & D. Programmes	1.00	1.00	20.00	2.00	7.00	1.00
(iii) Others (specify)
1. Investigation of skills, Crafts and Training	20.00	...	4.00	...
2. State Science Museum	30.00	10.00	4.00	3.00
3. Audiovisual aids (Cells, Publicity on S & T, Environment etc.	20.00	1.00	6.00	0.50
4. Village Science Clubs	10.00	...	2.00	...
5. Science and Technology Information Unit	10.00	...	3.00	...
6. Work-shop	17.00	9.00	5.00	4.00
7. Remote Sensing Cell	10.00	...	2.00	...
8. Computer	8.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
9. Three Dimensional Model	9.00	...	2.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Environmental programmes Excluding water pollution Control									
(i) Formation of Council/Committees, etc.—	—	—	—	—	0.57	10.00	—	2.00	—
(ii) R&D Programmes	—	—	—	—	—	28.00	—	7.10	—
(iii) Other (specify)									
1. Environmental Status Report	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	2.50	—
2. Essay and Competition and school Excursion	—	—	—	1.50	—	2.00	—	0.40	—
3. Village Nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
4. Low Cost Sanitation	...	...	1.59	...	0.93	...	...	...	..
(c) Water Pollution Control	Provision is made under Sewerage and water supply								
(d) New Sources of Energy									
1. Integrated Energy Development for one block.	...	...	...	—	...	125.00	..	25.00	..
2. Hydropower units.	...	—	—	5.00	5.00	80.00	70.00	16.00	14.00
3. Wind mills and wind Generators.	—	—	—	0.80	0.80	20.00	18.00	4.00	3.60
4. Solar photovol tair and driers.	—	—	—	5.20	5.20	40.00	36.00	8.00	7.20
5. Chulhas	—	—	—	—	—	10.00	—	2.00	—
Total—VIII	—	—	1.59	16.00	16.00	500.00	150.00	113.00	36.30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IX. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES										
EDUCATION.										
(a) General Education—										
(i) Elementary Education (Primary and Middle).	500·00	290·76	139·78	153·00	153·00	2,200·00	30·00	408·80	6·00	
(ii) Secondary Education (High and Higher Secondary—Class IX—X and XI—XII).	220·00	141·39	73·73	69·00	69·00	621·00	84·00	124·10	20·00	
(iii) Teacher Education	70·00	29·65	13·50	17·00	17·00	185·00	90·00	38·80	21·00	
(iv) University Education (Pre-University, Under-Graduate, Post-Graduate and Research).	80·00	59·58	24·59	26·00	26·00	360·00	44·00	49·30	0·00	
(v) Adult Education	20·00	18·00	6·00	7·00	7·00	70·00	...	12·00	...	
(vi) Physical Education (including Sports and Youth Services).	70·00	26·89	15·00	17·00	17·00	390·00	...	73·70	...	
(vii) Direction, Administration and Supervision.	25·00	14·23	6·80	9·00	9·00	90·00	60·00	23·70	18·00	
(viii) Other programmes (Languages, Book production, etc.)	12·00	4·90	1·70	2·00	2·00	220·00	65·00	48·00	20·00	
(b) Art and Culture	45·00	33·99	12·20	15·00	15·00	114·00	45·00	34·00	19·00	
(c) Technical Education	60·00	42·12	16·70	20·00	20·00	150·00	83·00	24·85	23·00	
(d) Sports and Youth Services ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—Education ...	1,102·00	661·51	310·00	335·00	335·00	4400·00	501·00	837·25	135·00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation—										
Minimum Needs Programme	...	443.00	403.82	85.51	118.28	118.28	1110.00	605.00	204.68	164.00
Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	100.00	272.24	58.98	50.02	50.02	723.17	420.50	155.75	121.00
Medical Education	...	20.00	19.24	6.00	6.00	6.00	75.05	...	14.00	..
Research
Training Programme	...	5.50	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...
Control/Eradication of Communicable Diseases (State's share).	...	89.00	56.43	48.65	57.50	57.50	180.92	20.50	36.83	9.00
I. S. M. and Homeopathy	...	2.00	0.68	0.48	0.75	0.75	5.00	...	1.00	...
Other Programmes	...	50.50	27.74	13.88	13.75	13.75	100.86	...	30.89	...
Employees State Insurance Corporation
Total—Medical, Public Health and Sanitation		710.00	781.15	214.00	246.80	246.80	2200.00	1046.00	444.15	294.00

Sewerage and water Supply—

Direction and Administration	...	}	100.00	64.15	49.94	50.00	50.00	350.00	50.00	70.00	10.00
Survey and Investigating	...										
Research	...										
Training	...										
Machinery and Equipments	...										

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Sewerage Schemes—

(a) Original schemes

(b) Augmentation schemes

Drainage Schemes—

(a) Original schemes

(b) Augmentation schemes

50.00 30.00 10.00 900.00 900.00 180.00 180.00

Urban law cost Sanitation
under water supply—

(a) Original schemes...

Augmentation schemes

2229.00 748.27 239.05 507.00 507.00 2200.00 2200.00 500.00 500.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rural water supply under mini- mum Needs programme—										
(a) Piped water supply	..	1950.00	1054.57	395.70	350.00	350.00	2898.00	2898.00	580.00	580.00
(b) Bored wells with motor pumps
(c) Hand pumps
(d) Dug wells
Other Rural Water Supply—										
(a) Piped water supply
(b) Bored wells with motor pumps		100.00	28.65	35.00	20.00	20.00	1077.00	1077.00	200.00	200.00
(c) Hand pumps
(d) Dug wells
Rural sanitation	10.60	...	...	2.00	2.00	250.00	250.00	60.00	60.00
Others—										
(a) Protection of Catchment area	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00
Total—Sewerage and Water Supply		4439.00	1925.64	729.69	929.00	929.00	7700.00	7400.00	1595.00	1535.00

HOUSING—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of the Community.	8.30	..	...	2.00	2.00	60.00	60.00	10.80	10.80	
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	41.00	17.96	1.14	5.00	5.00	70.00	...	12.60	...	
3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ...	39.75	53.80	22.94	20.00	20.00	140.00	...	25.20	...	
4. Rental Housing Scheme ...	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	65.00	65.00	11.60	11.60	
5. Slum clearance and Re-Housing Schemes	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Land Acquisition and Development ...	10.20	3.51	0.62	5.00	5.00	33.00	33.00	5.94	5.94	
7. Village Housing Project Scheme ..	3.05	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
8. Provision of House Sites-cum Construction for rural landless Labourers (MNP).—										
(a) Allotment of Sites ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..
(b) Construction Assistance ...	3.55	2.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	15.00	...	2.70	...	
9. Police Housing ...	100.00	90.57	150.00	200.00	200.00	1340.80	1340.80	300.00	300.00	
10. Others (specify)—										
(i) Direction and Administration ...	4.15	1.45	2.50	7.04	7.04	62.00	..	8.56	...	
(ii) Loans under E.W.S. Housing Schemes	...	...	...	..	...	20.00	...	3.60	...	
(iii) Construction of Departmental buildings (Residential and non-Residential).	...	...	...	0.96	0.96	35.00	35.00	6.00	6.00	
(iv) House Building Advance to State Government Servants.	90.00	98.11	43.00	45.00	45.00	300.00	...	150.00	...	
Total—Housing ...	300.00	267.40	220.70	289.00	289.00	2140.80	1533.80	537.00	334.34	

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT—

(Excluding State Capital Project)

1. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies

(a) for remunerative Schemes

(b) for non-remunerative Schemes

1.05

5.44

...

...

..

...

...

...

...

2. Town and Regional Planning

128.95

88.33

22.83

35.00

35.00

430.00

92.00

80.00

20.00

3. Environmental Improvement of slums (MNP)

38.00

10.77

12.92

10.00

10.00

120.00

..

20.00

...

Total—urban Development

160.00

104.54

35.75

45.00

45.00

550.00

92.00

100.00

20.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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STATE CAPITAL PROJECT—

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY—

Direction and Administration	10.10	6.18	4.39	7.03	7.03	117.84	45.00	22.96	12.00	
Press Information Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Exhibition of Films	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Field Publicity	0.90	0.42	0.21	0.26	0.26	22.77	...	4.74	...	...
Songs and Drama Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Photo Services	...	...	...	...	...	12.34	...	2.10	...	...
Advertising and visual Publicity	3.50	2.15	0.40	1.71	1.71	107.55	...	17.20	...	...
Information Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Films	0.50	0.25	...	...	...	10.00	...	3.00	...	...
Publications	...	...	...	...	...	39.50	...	5.00	...	...
Research and Training in Mass Communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others Specify	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Information and Publicity	15.00	9.03	5.00	9.00	9.09	310.00	45.01	55.00	12.00	

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LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—

1. Education and Training

A. Craftsmen Training—

(i) Direction and Administration	12·00	5·77	1·80	2·20	2·20	...	...	...	...
(ii) Diversification of Trades in ITI Shillong and Tura.	7·00	3·90	1·88	1·80	1·80	..	...	...	...
(iii) Construction of I T I Buildings Shillong and Tura.	12·50	10·00	4·00	4·00	4·00	50·00	50·00	10·00	10·00
(iv) Introduction of new Trades in ITI Shillong and Tura.	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	...	1·00	...
(v) Establishment of ITI at Jowai	0·50	...	...	1·00	1·00	18·00	12·00	1·00	...
(vi) Replacement of tools and Equipments.	...	...	..	...	...	4·00	...	1·00	...

B. Apprenticeship Training

2. Employment Services—

(i) Direction and Administration	3·75	1·53	0·52	1·32	1·32	43·20	...	5·55	...
(ii) Construction of Employment Exchange Buildings.	5·00	2·00	0·50	1·48	1·48	10·00	10·00	2·00	2·00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. LABOUR WELFARE—										
(i) Industrial Relation	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·20	10·0	..	1·00	...
(ii) Working condition and safety	—
(iii) General Labour Welfare	0·40	0·40	10·00	...	2·00	...
(iv) Social security for Labour
(v) Research and Statistics		8·25	...	..	..	...	2·00	—	...	..
(vi) Other promotional Activities like development of institutions.	
(vii) Construction of office and Residential Buildings.		...	2·10	2·10	2·00	2·00	20·00	20·00	4·00	4·00
Sub—Total—(1 to 3)		49·00	25·50	11·00	14·40	14·40	175·20	92·00	27·55	16·00
4. Centrally sponsored scheme of rehabilitation of bonded labour.	
Grand Total—(1 to 4)		49·00	25·50	11·00	14·40	14·40	175·20	92·00	27·55	16·00
5. Special Employment programmes (State programmes).	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES—**

Direction and Administration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welfare of Scheduled Castes ...	2-00	0-53	0-53	2-00	1-04	10-00	...	1-50	...
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welfare of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total—Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.	2-00	0-53	0-53	2-00	1-04	10-00	...	1-50	...
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SOCIAL WELFARE—

Direction and Administration	10-31	4-34	7-96	7-96	62-00	5-00	9-30	1-00
Education and Welfare of Handicapped	...	2-43	1-96	4-23	4-23	29-00	...	4-63	...
Child Welfare ...	...	2-88	2-88	4-00	4-00	29-90	...	4-90	...
Women Welfare ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Welfare of poor and Destitute			9.79	3.44	5.88	5.88	46.70	10.00	6.28	2.00
Prohibition.	65.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Correctional Service		...	...	...	...	3.00	...	0.50	...	...
Grant to voluntary Organisation		12.31	3.65	4.50	4.50	36.20	...	5.90	...	...
Others (specify)		4.47	3.20	3.43	3.43	13.20	10.00	3.49	3.00	...
Total—Social welfare	65.00	42.19	19.47	30.00	30.00	220.00	25.00	35.00	6.00	...

NUTRITION

1. Special Nutrition programme.										
(i) Programme in ICDS.		23.78	8.17	25.85	25.85	180.00	..	25.00	...	...
(ii) Programme outside ICDS	125.00	41.98	13.60	13.15	13.15	110.00	...	22.00	...	...
2. Mid-meals programme.		7.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	50.00	...	10.00	...	...
Total—Nutrition	125.00	72.75	25.97	42.00	42.00	340.00	...	57.00	...	...

88

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other Special Community Services—										
Leological and Public Gurdens
Others (Specify)
Total—IX	...	6967·00	3890·22	1572·11	1942·20	1941·24	18046·00	10734·80	3689·45	2352·34

X. Economic Services—

General Economic Services —

Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Organisation).	...	...	9·59	6·15	7·20	7·40	50·00	...	9·00	...
Planning Commission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Planning Board	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Monitoring and Evaluation	...	...	0·49	0·33	0·80	0·60	15·00	...	3·00	...
Secretariat	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Total—General Economic Services	...	20·00	10·08	6·48	8·00	8·00	65·00	...	12·00	...

Economic Advice and Statistics	..	30·00	16·03	7·64	7·00	6·96	100·00	20·00	13·00	4·00
Other General Economic Services—										
Regulation of Patents, Design and Trade Marks.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Regulation of Weight and Measures ...		10·00	7·32	6·10	7·00	7·00	55·00	2·50	13·45	6·00
Total—Other General Economic Services.		10·00	7·32	6·10	7·00	7·00	55·00	2·50	13·45	6·00
TOTAL—X ...		60·00	33·43	20·22	22·00	21·96	220·00	22·50	38·45	10·00
XI. GENERAL SERVICES.										
Stationery and Printing ..	... }	30·00	13·70	4·64	20·00	20·00	220·00	220·00	42·00	42·00
Government Press }									
PUBLIC WORKS.										
Direction and Administration									
Acquisition of Land						50·00	50·00	5·00	5·00
Construction	250·00	225·54	177·00	225·00	225·00	1315·00	1315·00	331·00	331·00
Total—Public Works	250·00	225·54	177·00	225·00	225·00	1365·00	1365·00	336·00	336·00
CIVIL SUPPLIES.										
(i) Public Distribution System			10·00	15·00	15·00	64·00	--	10·00	..
(ii) Civil Supplies Corporation									
(iii) Others. Construction of staff quarters						46·00	46·00	5·00	5·00
Total—Civil Supplies			10·00	15·00	15·00	110·00	46·00	15·00	5·00
Aid to District Council	150·00	90·40	30·00	30·00	30·00	550·00	250·00	110·00	50·00
Aid to Municipalities			43·00	10·00	10·00	165·00	...	33·00	...
Total—XI	430·00	329·64	264·64	300·00	300·00	2410·00	1881·00	536·00	433·00
Grand Total	23500·00	13709·72	5689·52	6500·00	6500·00	68055·00	45595·17	13580·00	9324·39

06

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed	
							Target	Anticipated Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES—											
1. Production of foodgrains											
(i) Rice—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0010	'000 Tonnes	72.09	58.96	61.65	64.00	64.00	77.40	65.10
	Un-irrigated ...	...	0020	"	97.91	64.07	69.51	83.00	83.00	106.35	89.25
	Total ...	...	0030	"	170.00	123.03	131.16	147.00	147.00	183.75	154.35
(ii) Wheat—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0040	"	4.85	2.78	2.92	3.65	3.65	4.75	3.80
	Un-irrigated ...	...	0050	"	3.15	1.81	1.90	2.35	2.35	3.25	2.50
	Total ...	...	0060	"	8.00	4.59	4.82	6.00	6.00	8.00	6.30
(iii) Jowar—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0070	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Un-irrigated ...	...	0080	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	0090	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
(iv) Bajra—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0100	'000 Tonnes	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Un-irrigated ...	...	0110	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	0120	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Maize—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0130	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Un-irrigated	0140	"	25.00	21.33	22.58	24.00	24.00	30.00	25.00
	Total	0150	"	25.00	21.33	22.58	24.00	24.00	30.00	25.00
(vi) Other cereals—											
	Irrigated ...	...	0160	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Un-irrigated	0170	"	4.00	2.74	2.63	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
	Total	0180	"	4.00	2.74	2.63	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00
(vii) Pulses—											
	Irrigated	0190	"	3.50	1.36	1.40	2.10	2.10	2.65	2.20
	Un-irrigated	0200	"	1.50	0.60	0.65	0.90	0.90	1.35	0.95
	Total	0210	"	5.00	1.96	2.05	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.15
Total—Foodgrains—											
	Irrigated	0220	"	80.44	63.10	65.97	69.75	69.75	84.80	71.10
	Un-irrigated	0230	"	131.56	90.55	97.27	114.25	114.25	145.95	121.90
	Total	0240	"	212.00	153.65	163.24	184.00	184.00	230.75	193.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
2. COMMERCIAL CROPS.—											
(i) Oilseeds.—											
(a) Major Oilseeds.—											
	Groundnut	...	0250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castor seed	...	0260	...	...	02	02	...	...	...
	Sesamum	...	0270	..	0.50	0.38	0.44	0.30	0.30	0.60	0.32
	Rapseed & Mustard	..	0280	...	6.60	3.19	2.41	6.60	6.60	7.80	6.24
	Linseed	...	0290	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
	Total—(a)	...	0300	...	7.10	3.59	2.87	6.90	6.90	8.40	6.56
(b) Others—											
	Sayobcan	..	0310	...	0.90	0.55	0.53	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.25
	Sunflower	...	0320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sunflower seed	...	0330	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
	Nigor ..	...	0340	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Total—(b)	...	0350	...	0.90	0.55	0.53	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.25
	Total—all oilseeds (a+b)—	...	0360	...	8.00	4.14	3.45	8.10	8.10	10.00	7.81
	(ii) Sugarcane (Cave)	...	0370	...	10.00	9.03	5.59	10.00	10.00	12.00	10.00
	(iii) Cotton	...	0380	000 bales	6.50	4.70	5.13	6.00	6.00	7.20	6.00
	(iv) Jute & Mesta	...	0390	...	80.00	63.86	64.44	80.00	80.00	96.00	83.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. MAJOR HORTICULTURE CROPS.—										
(i) Apple	0400		'000 tonnes	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Banana	0410	..	..	42.50	43.98	42.50	42.50	51.20	44.20
(iii) Orange	0420	..	..	32.95	35.00	40.00	40.00	48.00	41.60
(iv) Mango	0430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Grapes	0440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Other (Specify)	0450	..	..	24.45	25.00	27.74	27.74	34.00	28.50
Total Horticultural Crops.—	0460	..	..	99.90	103.98	110.24	110.24	133.20	114.30
4. IMPROVED SEEDS.—										
i) Production of Seeds.—										
(a) Cereals	0470	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Pulses	0480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Oil seeds	0490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Cotton	0500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Jute & Mesta	0510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i)	0520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Distribution of Seeds—										
(a) Cereals	0530	..	0.400	0.252	0.362	0.500	0.700	1.000	0.600
(b) Pulses	0540	..	0.200	0.004	0.003	0.020	0.035	0.100	0.030
(c) Oil Seeds	0550	..	..	0.029	0.033	0.030	0.020	0.100	0.040
(d) Cotton	0560	..	..	..	..	0.001	0.001	0.010	0.020
(e) Jute & Mesta	0570	..	..	..	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.100	0.030
Total (ii)	0580	..	0.600	0.265	0.400	0.555	0.760	1.310	0.720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS—										
(i) Nitrogenous (N)	...	0590	..	5.00	1.34	1.53	3.50	2.00	3.40	2.25
(ii) Phosphatic (P)	...	0600	..	3.00	0.96	1.02	2.50	1.70	2.50	1.75
(iii) Potassic (K)	...	0610	..	1.00	0.11	0.18	0.50	0.30	0.60	0.50
Total—(NPK)	..	0620	..	9.00	2.41	2.18	6.50	4.00	6.50	4.50
6. PLANT PROTECTION—										
(i) Pesticides Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	0630	..	38.00	32.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	48.00	40.00	
(ii) Area Coverage	0640	'000 ha	38.00	32.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	48.00	40.00	
7. AREA UNDER DISTRIBUTION OF—										
(i) Fertilizers	0650	..	62.50	23.84	58.00	65.00	60.00	88.90	70.00	
(ii) Pesticides	0660	..	38.00	32.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	48.00	40.00	
8. HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES—										
(i) Rice—Total Area Cropped	0670	..	130.80	107.87	111.55	113.10	113.10	141.30	118.75	
Area under HYV	0680	..	30.00	22.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	44.00	33.00	
(ii) Wheat—Total Area Cropped	0690	..	5.50	3.50	3.30	5.50	5.50	6.50	5.00	
Area under HYV	0700	..	5.50	3.50	3.30	5.50	5.50	6.50	5.00	
(iii) Jowar—Total Area Cropped	0710	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area under HYV	0720	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Bajra—Total Area Cropped	0730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Area under HYV	0740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Maize—Total Area Cropped	0750	..	19.20	17.77	17.33	18.00	18.00	24.00	19.50	
Area under HYV	0760	..	9.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	9.50	14.50	10.00	
Total Area under the above five cereals	0770	..	155.50	129.14	132.18	136.60	136.60	171.80	143.25	
Total Area under the HYV above five cereals.	0780	..	45.00	33.00	39.80	45.00	45.00	65.00	48.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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9. DRY LAND/RAINFED FARMING—

(1) Development of Selected Micro-water sheds—

(a) No. of water sheds taken up	0790	Number	6	5	5	20	5
(b) Area Covered under water sheds	...	...	0800	'000 ha.	...	..	15.50	to be surveyed			...
(c) Area under Land Development	...	...	0810	,	..	...	0.40	0.47	0.47	4.45	0.82
(d) Construction of water harvesting/storage structures	...	...	0820	No.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(ii) Area Covered outside the selected water sheds by Dry Farming practices.	...	...	0830	'000 Ha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Adoption of Dry farming practices in and outside the selected water sheds.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Distribution of seed-cum fertilizer drills	...	...	0840	No.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
(b) Distribution of other improved agricultural implements	...	...	0850	,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Distribution of chemical fertilisers	...	...	0860	'000 Tonnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Distribution of improved/drought resistant seeds	...	...	0870	,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Seedling planted under Afforestation	..	...	0880	Lakh No.	116.25	32.25	22.88	17.25	17.25	184.50	34.50
(f) Area Covered under social forestry	...	...	0890	'000 Ha.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
(g) Other Measures (Specify)	0900	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
10 LAND STOCK IMPROVEMENT—													
(i) Reclamation of Alkline Area	0910	'000 Ha.	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Reclamation of Saline Areas	0920	..	..	...	...	...	..	...
(iii) Development of Culturable waste land and old fallow land for productive uses.	0930	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
(iv) Development of flood prone/coastal saline area	0930	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
11 SOIL CONSERVATION—													
Area Coverage	Cumulative	..	...	...	...	..	..
(i) Agricultural Land	0950	8.54	3.39	2.18	1.86	1.86	17.18	3.15
(ii) Forest Land	0960	6.35	3.29	0.92	0.69	0.69	7.38	1.38
(iii) Others (specify)	0970
(i) Cash Crops	1.41	1.19	0.15	0.19	0.19	9.43	1.85
(ii) Fodder and pasture	0.93	0.41	0.35	0.05
12 CROPPED AREA (CUMULATIVE)—													
(i) Net	0980	186.00	192.90	192.90	193.00	193.00	198.00	194.00
(ii) Gross	0990	233.00	223.75	224.00	230.00	230.00	233.00	231.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING										
(i) Total no. of marketing at Mandi Level		1000	No (cum)	5	1	2	2	2	...	...
(ii) Regulated Market	...	1010	,,	3	1	2	2	2	...	...
(iii) Sub-market yards	...	1020	,,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(iv) Sub-market yards developed	...	1030	,,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
14 STORAGE										
Owned Capacity with—	'000 tonnes (cum)							
(i) State Warehousing Corporation	...	1040	,,	13.75	2.50	...	5.00	3.00	14.00	2.50
(ii) Co-operatives	...	1050	,,	50.00	27.65	4.00	20.00	7.50	15.00	3.00
(iii) State Government	...	1060	,,							
15 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRY PRODUCTS—										
(i) Milk	...	1070	'000 Tonnes	64.00	174.00	62.00	64.90	64.00	75.00	66.00
(ii) Eggs	...	1080	Million	40.00	102.00	38.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	42.00
(iii) Wool	...	1090	Lakh kg.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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16 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES—

(i) I. C. D. Projects	1100	No. (cum)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(ii) No. of Frozen semen (bull) stations	1110	, ,
(iii) No. of inseminations performed with exotic bull semen per annum.	1120	In lakhs	0.62	0.33	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.80	0.18	0.18
(iv) No. of cross-bred Animals (Females)	1130	, ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	1140	No (cum)	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
(vi) Sheep and Wool extension centres	1150	, ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Intensive Sheep Development Projects	1160	, ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Intensive Egg and poultry production-cum-Marketing centres.	1170	, ,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ix) Establishment of Fodder seed production Farms.	1180	, ,	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(x) Veterinary Hospitals	1,190	No (cum)	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
(xi) Veterinary Dispensary	1,200	,, ,,	52	45	45	47	47	52	48
17 DAIRY PROGRAMMES										
(i) Fluid Milk Plants (including composite and Feeder/balancing milk plants) in operation.	...	1,210	,, ,,	5	5	5	7	7	7	7
(ii) Milk products factories including creameries in operation.	...	1,220	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
(iii) Dairy Co-operative Unions	1,230	,, ,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 FISHERIES										
(i) Fish production	'000 tonnes (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Inland	1,240	,, ,,	5.00	2.05	0.09	1.40	1.40	8.00	...
(b) Marine	1,250	,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,260	,, ,,	5.00	2.05	0.09	1.40	1.40	8.00	1.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(ii) Mechanised boats	1,270	Nos (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Deep-sea Fishing vessels	1,280	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Fish seed produced
(a) Fry	1,290	Millions	10.00	0.48	0.22	2.80	2.00	15.00	2.85
(b) Fingerlings	1,300	" "	2.30	...	...	0.75	0.75	8.50	0.50
(v) (a) Fish seed Farms	1,310	Nos (cum)	5	...	1	1	1	5	1
(b) Nursery Area	1,320	Hectares	10.00	...	0.08	3.00	3.00	10.00	1.50
(vi) No. of Hatcheries	1,330	No.	...	...	...	...	...	5	1

19 FORESTRY

(i) Plantation of quick growing species ...	1,340	'000 ha	1.00	0.660	0.224	0.150	0.150	} 6.000	1.500
(ii) Economic and Commercial plantation	1,350	" "	5.200	1.540	0.770	0.565	0.565		
(iii) Social Forestry	1,360	" "	4.300	2,985	0.880	0.800	0.800	2.400	0.600

(iv) REAFFORESTATION

I (a) Trees planted	...	1,370	'000 Nos	...	103.00	36.48	30.30	30.30	168.00	42.00
(b) Trees survived	...	1,380	" "	...	68.15	31.00	25.76	25.76	142.80	35.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
(V) COMMUNICATION—												
(a)	New Roads	...	...	1390	Kms	...	50	8	21	21	...	...
(b)	Improvement of existing Roads	...	...	1400	"	...	55.40	9.4	118.00	118.00	...	...
(VI) PRODUCTION OF SOME SELECTED FORESTS PRODUCTS--												
(a)	Timber	...	...	7410	'000 cumetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Fuelwood	...	...	1423	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Bamboo	...	...	1430	'000 notinal tonnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Commercial	...	...	1440	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial	...	...	1450	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d)	Minor forest products	Tondu	deares	1460	'000 Standard Bags.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sal seed	...	...	1470	'000 Qlts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHERS—												
	Kudu Gum	...	...	1480	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Gums	...	...	1490	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	HARRA	...	...	1500	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT—												
20	I. R. D. P.											
(i)	Beneficiaries Identified	...	...	1510	Nos.	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Beneficiaries assisted	...	...	1520	"	...	4469	1387	18,000	10,000	43,000	6,600
(iii)	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries.	...	...	1530	"	...	4469	4387	18,000	10,000	43,000	6,600
(iv)	Beneficiaries assisted under Industries Services and Business (I S B).	...	...	1540	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v)	Youth Trainee/being Trained under TRYSEM.	...	...	1550	"	...	5	...	...	...	600	120
(vi)	Youth Self Employment	...	...	1560	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii)	Scheme for Strengthening of Administration—											

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) No. of posts sanctioned	...	1570	,,	...	...	...	...	...	180	163
(b) No. of these filled	...	1580	,,	...	...	...	...	...	180	163
(viii) Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)										
No. of groups organised/strengthened	...	1590	,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
21 NREP—										
(i) Employment Generated	...	1600	Lakh Mandays	...	2.13	1.04	3.04	2.00	40.00	7.50
(ii) Details of physical assets created (with descriptive note indicating expenditure on different categories of assets created).	...	1610	Shown in annexure—A attached to the sectoral write up.							
22 DPAP—										
(i) Blocks Covered	...	1620	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Minor Irrigation	...	1630	Area covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			'000 Ha (cum)							
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	...	1640	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Afforestation	...	1650	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Pasture Development	...	1660	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Beneficiaries identified	...	1670	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	...	1680	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 DESERT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DDP)—										
(i) Blocks Covered	...	1690	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Minor Irrigation	...	1700	Areas covered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			'000 Ha (cum)							
(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	...	1710	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
(iv) Afforestation	1720	..	..	...	...	...	...
(v) Pasture Development	1730	..	..	...	...	...	...
(vi) Beneficiaries Identified	1740	Nos.	..	...	...	...	...
(vii) Beneficiaries assisted	1750	Nos.	...	...	...	...	..
24 LAND REFORMS—												
(i) Ceiling of Surplus Land—												
(a) Area declared surplus	1760	Ha (cum)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Area taken possession	1770	do	...	..	...	...	...
(c) Area Allotted	1780	do	..	...	...	...	..
(d) Area covered by litigation in Revenue Courts and in Civil Courts.	1790	do	...	...	..	...	...
(e) Beneficiaries	1800	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...
(ii) Consolidation of holdings—												
Area Consolidated	1810	Ha (cum)	...	...	...	...	...
III Co-operation—												
(i) Short term loans	1820	Rs. Crores	2.00	1.45	0.69	1.00	1.00	11.25	1.75
(ii) Medium term loans	1830	..	2.50	0.13	0.19	0.35	0.35	2.15	0.70
(iii) Long term loans	1840	..	2.00	0.26	0.61	0.35	0.35	2.75	0.75
(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	1850	..	2.50	2.68	1.65	3.00	2.26	14.00	2.33
(v) Agricultural produce marketed	1860	..	2.00	1.19	0.31	1.25	1.25	12.00	2.00
(vi) Retail sale of Consumer Goods by Urban Consumer Co-operatives.	1870	..	2.50	0.73	1.28	0.80	1.30	10.00	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(vii)	Retail sale of Consumers goods through Co-opartives in Rural Areas	1880	„	2.50	0.24	0.88	0.60	0.90	8.00	1.00
(viii)	Co-operative Storage	1890	Lakh tonnes	0.50	0.28	0.04	0.20	0.08	0.15	0.03
(xi)	Processing units									
(a)	Organised	1900	No (Cum)	9	2	...	..	...	5	2
(b)	Installed	1910	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL—										
25. MINOR IRRIGATION—										
(i)	Ground water									
(a)	Potential	1920	'000 ha	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10
(b)	Utilisation	1930	„	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10
(ii)	Surface									
(a)	Potential	1940	„	12.80	2.82	1.43	3.95	3.95	14.00	2.50
(b)	Utilisation	1950	„	12.80	1.97	1.00	2.77	2.77	14.00	2.50
26. MAJOR and MEDIUM IRRIGATION—										
(i)	Potential created	1960	„	2.80	...	...	...	...	2.80	..
(ii)	Utilisation	1970	„	2.80	...	..	..	..	2.80	...
27. FLOOD CONTROL—										
	Area provided with protection	1980	„	966.00	598.00	56.70	55.00	55.60	200.00	49.50
28. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME										
(i)	Area Covered by field channels.	1990	'000 ha	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
(ii)	Area Covered by land levelling	2000	„	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iv) Powerloom Industry—										
(a) Production	...	2170	M. metres ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Employment	...	2180	No. 900 ,,	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
(v) Sericulture—										
(i) Production of Rawsilk	...	2190	000. Kg. ,,	1.20	0.10	0.40	1.00	0.80	2.00	1.00
(ii) Employment	...	2200	No. 000 ,,	18.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	12.00	2.00
(vi) Coir Industry—										
(i) Production of yarn	...	2210	000 tonnes ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Production of other items	...	2220	,, ,, ,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(iii) Employment	...	2230	No. 000 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Handicrafts—										
(i) Production	..	2240	Rs Lakhs (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Employment	...	2250	No. 900 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Khadi and Village Industries—										
(a) Within the Purview of KVIC—										
Production	...	2260	Rs- lakhs (cum)	385.25	195.25	108.00	117.50	120.00	750.00	150.00
Employment	...	2270	No. 000	3.76	4.23	0.77	1.40	1.40	7.50	1.50
(b) Outside the Purview of KVIC—										
Production	...	2280	Rs. lakhs (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Employment	...	2290	No. 000 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(ix) DISTRICT INDUSTRIES CENTRES										
(a)	Units registered	2300	No. (Cum)		323	566	1031	465	2500	500
(b)	No. of Artisans assisted	2310	No. "000"		...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)	Financial assistance obtained from the financial Institutions including banks.	2320	Rs. lakhs	...	4.02	31.93	145.55	145.55	750	150
(d)	Staff in position (as on date)									
	General Manager	2330	Nos.	...	3	3	5	5	5	5
	Functional Managers	2340	Nos.	...	2	2	20	20	20	20
	Project Managers	2350	Nos.	...	...	...	10	10	10	10
VII TRANSPORT										
30 ROADS										
(i)	State Highway									
(a)	Surfaced	2360	Km (Cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b)	Unsurfaced	2370	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2380	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii)	Major-District Roads									
(a)	Surfaced	2390	" "	135.00	20.00	...	...	...	60.00	10.00
(b)	Unsurfaced	2400	" "	110.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	2410	" "	245.00	20.00	...	...	...	60.00	10.00
(iii)	OTHER DISTRICT ROADS									
(a)	Surfaced	2420	" "	225.00	106.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	291.00	...
(b)	Unsurfaced	2430	" "	691.00	472.00	106.00	125.00	125.00	1050.00	...
	TOTAL	2440		916.00	578.00	146.00	165.00	165.00	1341.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
(IV) VILLAGE ROADS—													
(a) Surfaced	2,450	Km.(Cum)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Unsurfaced	2,460	„	„	204·00	68·00	...	...	
Total	2,470	„	„	204·00	68·00	...	...	
(V) Total Roads													
(a) Surfaced	2,480	„	„	360·00	126·00	40·00	40·00	40·00	351·00	57·00
(b) Unsurfaced	2,490	„	„	1005·00	540·00	106·00	125·00	125·00	1015·00	170·00
Total	2,500	„	„	1365·00	666·00	146·00	165·00	165·00	1366·00	227·00

31. MINOR PORTS—

Traffic handled (Portwise)	2,510	'000 tonnes
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32. TOURISM—										
(i) International Tourist arrivals	...	2,520	Nos.	209	36	1	1	...	1,250	230
(ii) Domestic Tourist arrivals	...	2,530	,,	36,213	7,903	3,729	944	944	40,000	8,000
(iii) Accommodation available	...	2,540	No. of rooms/ beds.	100 beds	30	...	...	...	1,000	200
VIII SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND RESEARCH		2,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES EDUCATION—										
33. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—										
(i) Classes I—V (age group 6—10 (A—III))										
(a) Total enrolment										
Boys	...	2,560	'000	109·00	105·80	107·60	110·00	110·00	150·00	116·00
Girls	...	2,570	,,	105·00	100·70	102·40	104·00	104·00	119·00	106·00
Total	...	2,580	,,	214·00	206·50	210·00	214·00	214·00	269·00	222·00
PERCENTAGE TO AGE-GROUP										
Boys	...	2,590	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	2,610	...	117·00	...	117·00	117·00	117·00	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
(b) Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—												
Boys	2620	'000	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2630	,,	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2640	,,	1.72	1.68	1.70	1.72	1.72	2.10	1.80
Percentage to age-group —												
Boys	2650	,,	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2660	,,	..	...	..	...	...
Total	2670	...	65.00	...	..	...	...
(c) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—												
Boys	2680	'000	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2690	,,	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2700	,,	170.00	166.00	168.00	170.00	170.00	220.00	177.00
Percentage to age-group—												
Boys	2710	...	...	...	..	...	...
Girls	2720	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2730	...	...	...	..	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
(ii) Classes VI—VIII (age group 11-13) (IV—VI)—													
Enrolment													
Boys	2740	'000	24.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	40.00	27.00
Girls	2750	,,	21.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	80.00	24.00
Total	2760	,,	45.00	42.00	44.00	46.00	46.00	70.00	51.00
Percentage to age-group—													
Boys	2770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2780	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Total	2790	...	45.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	45.00	...	...
Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—													
Boys	2800	'000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2810	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2820	,,	0.34	0.30	3.32	0.34	0.34	0.50	0.37
Percentage of age-group—													
Boys	2830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2840	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total	2850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—												
Boys	2860	'000	...	...	...	..	...
Girls	2870	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2880	..	38·00	34·00	36·00	38·00	38·00	65·00	43·00
Percentage to age-group—												
Boys	2890	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls	2900	...	..	...	...	..	...
Total	2910	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 SECONDARY EDUCATION—												
(i) Classes IX—X Enrolment—												
Boys	2920	'000	23·00	17·00	18·00	23·00	23·00	30·00	24·00
Girls	2930	..	13·00	14·00	16·00	13·00	13·00	21·00	15·00
Total	2940	..	36·00	31·00	34·00	36·00	36·00	51·00	29·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
(ii) Classes XI—XII (General classes)													
Enrolment													
Boys	2950	'000	
Girls	2960	
Total	2970	
35. Enrolment in vocational courses													
(i) Post Elementary Stage													
Total	2980	
Girls	2990	
(ii) Post High School stage—													
Total	3000	
Girls	3010	
36. Enrolment in Non-Formal (Parttime Continuation) Classes.													
(i) Age group (6-10)													
Total	3020	Nos.	39,000	26,000	7,000	7,000	6,000	40,000	8,000
Girls	3030	..	8,000	5,000	1,450	1,550	1,550	12,000	3,500
(ii) Age Group (11-13)													
Total	3040	..	26,000	14,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	5,000
Girls	30,50	...	6,000	3,500	1,200	1,300	1,300	10,000	2,750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
37	Adult Education									
(i)	Numbers of participants. age group (15—35)	3060	Nos.	1,20,000	62,000	26,000	26,500	2,65,00	2,23,000	35,000
(ii)	No of Centres opened Under—									
(a)	Central programme	3070	Nos	1000	..	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000
(b)	State's programmes	3080	..	200	..	200	200	200	1500	200
(c)	Voluntary Agencies	3090	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Orders programmes	3100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Teachers—									
(i)	Primary Classes (I—V) ...	3110	Nos	7200	6990	7100	7100	7100	7875	7200
(ii)	Middle Classes (VI—VIII) ...	3120	..	2375	2154	2275	2375	2375	2915	2435
(iii)	Secondary Classes (IX—X) ..	3130	..	1510	1440	1460	1510	1510	1710	1550
(iv)	Higher Secondary Classes (XI—XII)	3140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Health and Family Welfare—									
(i)	Hospitals—									
(a)	Urban	3150	No (cumulative) ..	Improvement of 5 District Hospitals ...				1 New hospital and expansion of one hospital		1 New hospital and expansion of one hospital
(b)	Rural	3160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Dispensaries—									
(a)	Urban	3170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Rural	3180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(iii) BEDS										
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	3,190	.. ..	763	370	...	...	...	248	143
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	3,200	.. ..	426	60	110	220	140	625	210
(c) Bed population Ratio	...	3,210	No. (per 1000)	1:600	...	...	...	--	...	...
(iv) Nurses and Doctor Ratio	..	3,220	No. (per 3 Doctors)	1:2	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Doctor population Ratio	...	3,230	No. (per 1000 population)	1:7631	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) HEALTH CENTRES										
(a) Sub-Centre	3,240	No. (cumulative)	150	36	23	95	65	130	55
(b) Primary Health Centre	...	3,250	.. ..	10	3	6	6	3	35	11
(c) Subsidiary Health Centre (New PHCS)	...	3,260	.. ..	34	...	5	11	11	...	...
(d) Community Health Centres	--	3,270	.. ..	3	1	...	2	2	8	2
(vii) TRAINING OF AUXILLIARY NURSES-MID-WIVES										
(a) Institutions	3,280	.. ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
(b) Annual Intaxc	...	3,290	.. ..	300	152	56	60	60	300	60
(c) Annual Outturn	...	3,300	.. ..	300	84	48	60	60	300	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(viii) CONTROL OF DISEASES										
(a) T. B. Clinics	3,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Leprosy Control Units	3,320	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
(c) Filaria Units	3,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) SET—Centres	3,340	..	5	5	5	5	5	5
(e) District T. B. Centres	3,350	..	2	1	..	1	..	3
(f) T. B. Isolation Beds	3,360	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Cholera Combat Teams	3,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) S T D Clinics	3,380	..	5	2	..	1	..	2
(i) Filaria Control Units	3,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) NATIONAL SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.										
Mobile Unit set up	3,400 No.(cumulative)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
P. H. C. S. assisted	3,410	..	11	11	11	11	11	11
Ophthalmic Department assisted	3,420	..	5	5	5	5	5	5
(ix) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (other than PHCS, SHCS and SCS).										
(a) Rural	3,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Urban	3,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(x) Training and Employment of Multipurpose Workers.—										
(a) District Covered	3450	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Trainees Trained	3460	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Workers Trained	3470	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(xi) Village Health Guide Scheme—										
(a) V. H. Gs. Selected	3480	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(b) V. H. Gs. Trained	3490	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(c) V. H. Gs. Working in Field	3500	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(d) No. of P. H. Cs. Covered	3510	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) Family Welfare—										
(a) Rural F.W. Centres	3520	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(b) District F. W. Bureau	3530	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(c) City F. W. Centres	3540	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Urban F. W. Centres	3450	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Post Pertum Centres	3560	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Regional F. W. Training Centres	3570	„	„	...	...	...	...	...
(g) A. N. M. Training School	3580	„	„	...	...	...	...	...

40 SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY—

A. Urban Water Supply—

(i) Corporation Towns (Town wise)—

(cumulative)

(a) Augmentation of Water Supply	...	3590	Mld	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Population Covered	.. ..	3600	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..

(ii) Other Towns—

(a) Original Schemes—

(i) Towns Covered	... ..	3610	Nos.	1	...	...	i	1	i	...
(ii) Population Covered	... ..	3620	Lakhs	0.87	...	...	0.87	0.87	0.87	..

(a) Augmentation Schemes—

Towns Covered	.. ..	3630	No.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Population Covered	... ..	3640	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. URBAN SANITATION—										
(i) Sewerage Schemes Corporation Towns (Town-wise)—										
	(a) Augmentation capacity ..	3650	Mld	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Population covered ...	2660	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Other Town—										
(a) Original Schemes—										
	Towns covered ...	3670	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Population covered ...	3680	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.87	...
(b) Augmentation Schemes—										
	Towns covered ...	3690	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Population covered ...	3700	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Drainage Schemes—										
(a) Original Schemes—										
	Towns covered ...	3710	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Population covered ...	3720	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Augmentation Schemes—										
	Towns covered ...	3730	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Population covered ...	3740	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Latrines Conversion Programme—										
	(a) Latrines converted ...	3750	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	2000.00	400
	(b) Towns covered ...	3760	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 (Partially)
	(c) Population covered ...	3770	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.280	0.05
(v) Urban Low Cost Sanitation—										
	(a) Latrines constructed ...	3780	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	2000	400
	(b) Towns covered ...	3790	Nos.	3	3 (Partially)
	(c) Population covered ...	3800	Lakhs	0.280	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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C. RURAL WATER SUPPLY—

**(i) Minimum Needs Programme
(State Sector)—**

(a) Piped Water Supply—

Villages covered	...	3810	Nos.	638	165	107	203	203	600	175
Population covered	...	3820	Lakhs	1.34	0.39	0.27	0.51	0.51	1.20	0.44

(b) Power pump/Tube wells—

Villages covered	...	3830	Nos.	22	6	3	1	1	50	5
Population covered	...	3840	Lakhs	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01

(c) Hand pump/Tube wells—

Villages covered	...	3850	Nos.	77	9	19	20	20	150	45
Population covered	...	3860	Lakhs	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.11

(d) Sanitary wells—

Villages covered	...	3870	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population covered	...	3880	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(e) Open Dug Wells—

Villages covered	...	3890	Nos.	87	36	...	31	31	200	35
Population covered	...	3900	Lakhs	0.24	0.14	...	0.07	0.07	0.40	0.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(ii) Central Sector (ARP).										
(a) Piped Water Supply.—										
	Villages Covered ..	3910	Nos.	346	102	—	118	118	617	150
	Population Covered ...	3920	Lakhs	0.74	0.25	..	0.29	0.29	1.22	0.87
(b) Power pump tube wells.—										
	Villages Covered ..	3930	Nos.	16	7	...	2	2	90	15
	Population Covered ...	3940	Lakhs	0.04	0.02	—	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.04
(c) Hand-pump tube wells.—										
	Villages Covered ..	3950	Nos.	.21	..	..	15	15	1.50	20
	Population Covered ...	3960	Lakhs	0.04	...	—	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.05
(d) Sanitary Wells.—										
	Villages Covered ...	3970	Nos.	..	...	..	...	—	—	...
	Population Covered ...	3980	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Open Dug Wells.—										
	Villages Covered ...	3990	Nos.	15	...	...	10	10	100	15
	Population Covered ...	4000	Lakhs	0.12	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	0.20	0.04
(iii) Other Rural Water Supply Programme.										
(a) Piped Water Supply.—										
	Villages Covered ...	4010	Nos.	136	90	...	...	...	400	50
	Population Covered ...	4020	Lakhs	0.12	0.02	...	...	...	0.30	0.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(b) Power pump tube well.										
Villages Covered	...	4030	Nos.	...	...	...	...	—	50	15
Population Covered	...	4040	Lakhs	...	...	..	...	...	0.04	0.01
(c) Hand pump tube wells.—										
Villages Covered	..	4050	Nos.	...	..	..	...	..	75	20
Population Covered	—	4060	Lakhs	—	...	...	...	..	0.06	0.02
(d) Sanitary Wells.—										
Villages Covered	—	4070	Nos.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Population Covered	..	4080	Lakhs	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
(e) Open Dug Wells.—										
Villages Covered	...	4090	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...	54	15
Population Covered	...	4100	Lakhs	...	...	..	...	...	0.05	0.01
(f) Others if any (please specify).										
Villages Covered	...	4110	Nos.	...	—	...	—	...	...	...
Population Covered	...	4120	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. RURAL SANITATION.										
(i) Latrine Constructed		4130	Nos.	400	...	..	—	...	7000	1000
(ii) Villages Covered	...	4140	Nos.	400	...	...	..	...	1150	230
(iii) Population Covered		4150	Lakhs	0.05	...	...	...	...	2.16	0.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
41. HOUSING—										
(i) Rural Housing—										
Provision of House Site cum- construction Scheme for Rural landless workers—										
(a) Allotment of Sites	4160 Nos (cumulative)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Construction Assistance	4170 „ „	142	66	17	30	30	500	100
(c) Village Housing Projects	4180 „ „	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Urban Housing—										
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	4190 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Low Income group Housing Scheme	4200 „ „	295	135	7	30	30	250	63
(c) Middle Income group Housing Scheme	4210 „ „	162	241	32	50	50	350	63
(d) High Income group Housing Scheme	4220 „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Rental Housing Scheme	4230 „ „	...	...	...	8	8	304	48
(f) Land Acquisition and area Development (Area Developed)	4240 ha. „	8	0.33	0.33	1.38	...	8.61	1.55
(g) Slum Clearance	4250 Nos. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) House Buildings Advance to government servant.	4260 „ „	644	244	300	100	100	2000	400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
(i) Police Housing	4270	„	„	1803	1190	613	596	596	2300	360
(j) Others (specify)	4280	„	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Construction of Houses for economically weaker section of the Community.	{	Houses	for	econo-	mically	weaker	section	of	{	the	Community.		
(b) Loans under E. W. S. Housing Scheme.	{	...	„	„	„	„	200	36
42. URBAN DEVELOPMENT--													
(i) Financial Assistance [to Local Bodies Remunerative Scheme--													
(a) Shops and Market Centres				4290	„	„	3	...	2	1	1	5	1
(b) Other Remuneratives Schemes	..			4300	„	„	1	..	...	1	1	...	...
Non-Remuneratives Schemes--													
Construction of Roads		4310	Kms	„	16	6.54	5.96	3.69	3.69	50.00	10.00
Construction of Parks		4320	Sq	mts	15,000	8720	6432	...	..	20,000	4,000
Beautification Schemes		4330	Nos.		8	6	2	...	...	18	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

(ii) Town and Regional Planning—

(a) Master Plan prepared	..	..	4340	Nos. cumulative	4	2	1	1	1	5	1
(b) Regional Plans prepared	..	..	4350	„	„	1	1	..	..	2	1
(iii) Environmental Improvement of slums (MNP)												
Persons benefited.	4360	„	„	20,080	7,176	8,625	6,000	6,000	48,000	8,000
(iv) Others (Specify)	4370	„	„

43 LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

(i) Craftsman Training—

(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutions (ITIS)	4380	„	„	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
(b) Intake Capacity	4390	„	„	1060	960	822	322	332	434	434
(c) No. of persons under going Training	4400	„	„	1060	446	224	261	261	434	484
(d) Outturn	4410	„	„	1060	155	..	..	..	..	..

(ii) Apprenticeship—

(a) Training places located	4320	„	„	200	189	192	200	200	250	10
(b) Training places utilised	4430	„	„	200	83	20	200	200	250	10

(c) Apprentices Trained	...	...	4440	„	„	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
(iii) No. of Employment exchanges	..	..	4445	No.(cumulative)	5	5	5	5	5	7	2	
(iv) Labour Welfare—												
(a) No. of Labour Welfare Centres	..	..	4450	„	„	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
(b) Bonded Labourers—												
Identified	..	...	4460	No. of perbers	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
Released	..	...	4470	„	„	..	..	...	..	...	..	..
Rehabilitated—												
Under ongoing programme	..	...	4480	„	„	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers.			4490	„	„	...	..	...	...	...	..	...

44 Welfare of Backward Classes—

(i) Prematic education incentives—

(a) Scholarships/Stipends	...	..	4500	Nos.	..	...	..	...	...	..	..
(b) Other incentive like Boarding, grant book.												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Stationery and uniforms ...	..	4510	No. of students	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Ashram Schools ...	...	4520	No. (cumulative)	..	..	...	...	...	...
	(ii) ECONOMIC AID—										
	(a) For Agriculture ...	...	4530	No. of families	...	...	...	..	..	...
	(b) For Animal Husbandry ...	...	4540	„	..	..	...	...	...	..
	(c) For Cottage Industries ...	...	4550	„	...	..	...	...	...	...
	(iii) Others (specify)—										
	(a) House sites ...	..	4560	„ (cumulative)	—	—	...	...	...	...
	(b) Drinking Water Wells/Tanks		4570	Nos.	...	...	...	..	—	...
	(iv) Hostels—										
	(a) Hostels started ..	...	4580	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...	...
	(b) Hostel building constructed	...	4590	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...	...
45.	SOCIAL WELFARE—										
	(i) Child Welfare—										
	(a) ICDS—Units ..	...	4600	No.	11	11	11	11	26	1
	Beneficiaries	4610	Total (cumulative)	38,500	38,500	27,200	38,500	38,500	75,000	29,700
	(b) Balwadis—Units ...	...	4620	No.	...	...	...	..	...	..
	Beneficiaries ...	...	4630	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) Creches—Units ...	..	4640	Total	..	...	..	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
	Beneficiaries	...	.. 4650	Total (cumulative)	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(i) Women Welfare—											
	(a) Training cum production centre											
	Units	..	..	.. 4660	No.	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Beneficiaries	4670	No.	..	351	146	210	210	1050	210
	(b) Hostels for Working Women—Units 4680 No.											
	Beneficiaries	4690	No.(cumulative)
	(iii) Welfare of Handicapped—											
	(a) Programme for the Blind											
	Units	4700	Nos.
	Beneficiaries	4710	Total (cum)
	Programme for the Deaf—Units ... 4720 No.											
	Beneficiaries	4730	Total (cum)
	(c) Programme for the Orthopedically											
	handicapped—Units ... 4740 Nos.											
	Beneficiaries	4750	Total (cum)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----

(d) Programme for the mentally retarded—

Units	...	...	m	4760	Nos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beneficiaries	...	...	...	4770	Total (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Scholarships (Beneficiaries)	...	...	...	4780	Total (cum)	187	133	190	200	260	1150	215
(f) Supply of prosthetic aids—Beneficiaries	...	...	...	4790	„	235	...	25	35	35	300	40

(iv) Welfare of Destitute and poor—

(a) Financial assistance to—

Women (Beneficiaries)	...	...	...	4800	Total (cum)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children	„	...	...	4810	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Old age pension Beneficiaries	...	...	...	4820	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT-GN-4

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE
AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 — M.N.P.

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Programme	Code No.	Sixth five year plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay.	1980-83 Actual expenditure.	1983-84 Actual expenditure.	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86 (Proposed)	
					Approved outlay.	Anticipated expenditure.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Total outlay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rural Electrification	01	318.00	816.82	193.65	—	—	2900.00	2060.00	400.00	400.00
2. Rural Roads	02	520.00	309.27	48.88	120.00	120.00	1108.00	1024.90	145.00	134.12
3. Elementary Education Primary and Middle	03									
1. Pre-Primary Education	...	...	4.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	67.00	—	5.00	—
2. Maintenance cost for primary Teachers sanctioned to the District Council/Shillong Municipal Areas.	...	...	61.56	29.06	37.50	37.50	246.00	—	45.00	—
3. MIDDLE SCHOOLS (IV—VI)										
(a) Maintenance cost of Ad-hoc Schools/ Govt. M.E. Schools/ Deficit Schools.	...	...	65.20	46.23	53.00	53.00	505.00	—	100.00	—
4. Non Formal Education	...	...	30.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	88.00	—	15.00	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Incentive (Primary and Middle)		11.65	3.20	4.95	4.95	211.00	--	36.00	—
6. Subsidy to tribal students residing in M.E. School Hostels.		3.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	100.00	—	15.00	—
7. Merit scholarship to tribal students		1.30	—	0.50	0.50	6.00	—	1.00	—
8. Merit scholarship to non-tribal students.		1.10	-	0.50	0.50	2.00	—	0.50	—
9. Fee compensation		1.20	0.08	0.50	0.50	3.00	-	1.00	—
10. Construction of Primary and M.E. School/Hostel Buildings for M.E./ Govt. Buildings/Teachers Quarters.	...	--		40.64	20.27	19.60	19.60	675.00	675.00	108.00	100.08
11. Ashrams Schools		0.22	—	0.20	0.20	145.00	—	50.00	—
12. Implementation of the recommendation of the Primary Education Commission.		1.50	0.35	3.70	3.70	—	—	—	—
13. Strengthening of Science Education (Primary and Middle).		11.90	3.50	5.00	5.00	60.50	—	12.00	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Audio Visual Aids	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.30	6.50	--	1.00	--	
14. Promotion of Games and Sports	3.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	17.00	--	2.00	--	
16. Text Book Library (MB)	3.50	1.20	1.20	1.30	5.00	--	1.50	--	
17. Excursions and Co-Curricular activities	1.80	0.60	0.60	0.60	5.00	--	1.00	--	
18. Furniture and Equipment	2.60	4.59	1.00	1.00	30.00	--	6.00	--	
19. Pre-Service and in service Teachers' Training.	29.29	14.30	15.35	15.35	13.00	--	3.00	--	
20. Production of Text Books for Primary/Middle.			2.80	--	1.00	1.00	15.00	--	5.00	--	
TOTAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	03	500.00	278.15	139.78	169.00	160.00	2200.00	675.00	408.00	108.00	
4. ADULT EDUCATION	04										
i) Direction & Administration	1.50	0.50	0.60	0.60	10.00	--	1.60	--	
ii) Functional literacy and general literacy.	12.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	27.00	--	5.00	--	
iii) Production of literature	0.80	0.30	0.40	0.40	5.00	--	0.50	--	
iv) Audio visual Aids	0.80	0.30	0.40	0.40	3.00	--	0.50	--	
v) Incentives and Awards	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	--	0.30	--	
vi) Neo-literacy centres	1.60	0.90	1.00	1.00	10.00	--	2.00	--	
vii) Survey monitoring evaluation (Training)	0.10	0.25	0.30	0.30	3.00	--	0.50	--	
viii) Research and Innovation	0.15	--	--	--	2.50	--	0.30	--	
ix) Publicity and Environmental building	0.10	--	--	--	2.50	--	0.30	--	
x) Other (Vehicles, etc.)	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20	3.00	--	0.50	--	
xi) Community Centre	--	--	--	--	3.00	--	0.50	--	
Total — Adult Education	04	20.00	18.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	70.00	--	12.00	--	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. RURAL HEALTH	05										
(a) Establishment of new P.H.C.S. and appointment of additional staff.	...	...	202.31	129.83	72.50	72.50	786.50	415.00	121.18	94.00	
(b) Establishment of new Sub-Centres and maintenance of existing ones.	...	...	62.96	38.10	17.50	17.50	50.00	35.00	10.00	7.00	
(c) Establishment of Subsidiary Health Centres.	...	..	...	...	...	..	3.50	...	3.50	...	
(d) Provision of P. H. Nurse supervisors in Districts.	...	..	12.56	3.91	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...
(e) Provision of Mobile Health Services in the District.	...	...	11.75	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
(f) Disinfection of water supply pilot study.	...	...	112.47	32.62	25.00	25.00	270.00	190.00	70.00	70.00	
(g) Community Health Centres	...	...	1.77	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(h) Multipurpose worker scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—RURAL HEALTH	05	443.00	403.82	204.46	118.00	118.00	1110.00	640.00	204.68	171.00	
6. RURAL WATER SUPPLY	06	1950.00	1054.57	395.70	400.00	400.00	2898.00	2898.00	580.00	580.00	
Total—RURAL WATER SUPPLY	06	1950.00	1054.57	395.70	400.00	400.00	2898.00	2898.00	580.00	580.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7. RURAL HOUSE SITES CUM											
CONSTRUCTION SCHEME—											
(a) Allotment of sites		07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Construction Assistance		08	...	...	...	1·00	1·00	15·00	...	2·70	...
(c) Sub-Total		09	...	...	...	1·00	1·00	15·00	..	2·70	..
8. Environmental improvement of slums		10	30·00	10·77	12·92	10·00	10·00	120·00	...	20·00	...
Total-8 Environmental Improvement of slums.		10	30·00	10·77	12·92	10·00	10·00	120·00	...	20·00	.
9. Nutrition											
(1) Programme in I.C.D. S. Areas }	23·78	8·67	25·85	25·85	180·00	...	25·00	..	..
(2) Programme outside I.C.D.S. Areas. }
(i) In Urban Areas		125·00	17·98	4·80	3·15	3·15	20·00	...	4·00	...	...
(ii) In Rural Areas	24·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	90·00	...	18·00	...	...
(iii) Midday Meal Programme }	7·00	3·50	3·00	3·00	50·00	...	10·00	...	...
Total-Nutrition		11	125·00	72·76	25·97	42·00	42·00	340·00	...	57·00	...
GRAND TOTAL—M. N. P.		12	3906·00	2964·16	1027·36	858·00	858·00	9861·00	7237·90	1829·38	1393·12

STATEMENT GN—5

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS—M.N.P.

Head of Development	Unit	1979-80	Sixth Five Year Plan Target (1980-85)	Additional in the Plan/year					
				1980-83 Achieve- ment	1983-84 Achieve- ment	1984-85		Seventh plan 1985-90 Proposed Target	Annual plan 1985-86 Proposed Target
						Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—									
Villages electrified ...	No.	259	382	348	58	54	54	1000	200
2. RURAL ROADS—									
(a) Length ...	Kms.	354	184	119	12	30	30	200	33
(b) Total No. of villages in the ... State.	No.	...	4583	as per census of 1971.					
(c) Villages connected—									
(i) With a population of 1500 and above.	No.	7	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
(ii) With a population between 1000—1500.	No.	26	28	28	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) With a population below 1000.	No.	1934	69	30	2	8	8	67	11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—										
(a) Classes I—V (age group 6—11 years) enrolment.	000's		145	214	206.5	210	214	214	269	222
(b) Classes VI—VIII (age group 11—14 years) enrolment.	000's		36	45	42	44	46	46	75	51
4. ADULT EDUCATION—										
(a) Number of participants (15—35 years).	No.		14269	1,20300	62000	26000	265000	265000	225000	35,000
(b) No. of Centres—										
(i) Centre	...	No.	500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	6000	1000
(ii) State	...	No.	20	200	200	200	200	200	1500	200
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	...	No.	—	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(iv) Other programmes	...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5. RURAL HEALTH—										
(a) Sub-centres	...	No.	93	150	36	23	95	65	130	55
(b) PHC's	...	No.	22	10	3	6	6	3	35	11
(c) Subsidiary Health Centres	No.		2	34	..	5	11	11	..	...
(d) Community Health Centres	No.		...	3	1	...	1	1	8	2
(e) PHC's covered under village Health Guides Schemes.	No.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Rural Water Supply										
State Sector:—										
(a) Problem villages	No.	330	824	216	129	255	255	1000	260	
(b) Population	000's	117	182	60	33	64	64	200	65	
(c) Other Villages	No.	—	136	90	...	30	30	579	100	
(d) Population	000's	—	0.12	0.09	..	0.03	0.03	0.45	0.08	
(e) Villages covered by:—	No.	330	824	216	129	255	255	1000	260	
(i) Piped water supply	,,	212	638	165	107	203	203	600	175	
(ii) Dug wells	,,	82	87	36	...	31	31	200	35	
(iii) Handpump tube wells ..	,,	15	77	9	19	20	20	150	45	
(iv) Power-pump tube wells ...	,,	21	22	6	3	1	1	50	5	
(v) Others (specify) ... ..	,,	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
(f) Total number of Schemes ...	,,	155	438	136	80	190	190	468	117	
(i) Pipe water supply	,,	126	368	121	78	172	172	218	97	
(ii) Hand-pump tube wells ...	,,	4	36	2	1	5	5	75	15	
(iii) Power-pump tube wells ...	,,	6	5	2	1	3	3	50	2	
(iv) Dug wells	,,	19	29	11	...	10	10	125	3	
(v) Others (specify) ..	,,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. Central Sector (ARP) :—									
(a) Problem villages	No.	49	398	109	126	145	145	957	200
(b) Population	000's	0.09	0.85	0.27	0.31	0.36	0.36	1.90	0.50
(c) Other villages	No.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
(d) Population	000's	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..
(e) Villages covered :—									
(i) Piped water supply ...	No.	49	346	102	126	118	118	617	150
(ii) Dug wells .. ..	..	..	15	...	..	10	10	100	15
(iii) Hand-pump tube wells ..	..	..	21	...	..	15	15	150	20
(iv) Power-pump tube wells ...	..	..	16	7	...	2	2	90	15
(v) Others (specify) ... ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
(f) Total number of schemes ...	..	..	208	57	69	73	73	421	85
(i) Piped water supply ...	..	..	184	56	69	53	53	366	60
(ii) Hand-pump tube well ...	..	..	10	...	...	...	...	..	...
(iii) Power-pump tube wells ...	..	..	7	1	...	15	15	50	5
(iv) Dug wells ... ..	..	..	7	...	...	5	5	5	20
(v) Others (specify) ... ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Schemes:—										
Allotment of sites	No.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Construction Assistance	No of families	...	82	66	17	30	30	1000	180
8. Nutrition:—										
(a) Beneficiaries under special Nutrition Programme in ICDS:—										
Children 0—6 years	000's	}	33.0	33.0	23.3	33.0	33.0	63.0	25.5
Women		16.1	5.5	5.5	3.9	5.5	5.5	10.0	4.2
(b) Beneficiaries under special Nutrition Programme outside ICDS:—										
Children 0—6 years	000's	10.8	15.4	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.4	20.3	16.8
Women	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.6
Beneficiaries under Mid-day Meals Programme.	21	22.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	30.0	30.0
9. Environmental Improvement of slums:—										
(a) Cities covered	No.	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(b) Persons benefited	3173	20,000	7176	8625	6000	6000	48000	8000

STATEMENT—GN—6

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 :

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(Outlays and Expenditure under Central Sector only)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Pattern of sharing expenditure (i.e. 50:50 100% etc.)	Sixth Plan Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1980-83	Actual Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Proposed Outlay	1985-86 Proposed Outlay
					Allocation	Anti-Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Plant Protection:								
Control and Eradication of insect, pest and disease in Endemic Areas.	50:50	...	0.04	..	1.80	1.80	10.00	2.00
2. Intensive Jute and Mesta Development Programme.	50:50	...	...	0.18	0.61	0.61	8.00	1.50
3. Intensive pulses Development Programme.	50:50	...	...	...	1.26	1.26	8.50	1.40
4. Scheme for setting up community canning and preservation Centre.	50:50 as Recurring in 1st; 2nd year 25% by Government of India and 75% by State Government.	...	...	...	..	...	12.00	7.74
5. Agricultural Census	100%	...	2.13	0.72	2.00	2.00	13.41	2.20

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Other Expenditure :									
(a) Research Project on Rice ...	100%	...		2.95	0.95	1.50	1.50	9.89	1.65
(b) Intensive Cultivation of Maize	100%	...		0.12	0.14	0.50	0.50	3.32	0.55
7. Agriculture Research :									
(a) Minikit-cum-Community Programme on Rice.	100%	...		0.11	1.19	1.75	1.75	9.90	1.65
(b) Grant-in-aid for save Grain Campaign.	100%	...		0.10	...	...	...	...	...
(c) National Programme for Development and Use of Bio-fertilizers.	100%	...		...	...	...	...	1.40	6.60
8. (a) Head Quarter Office, SFDA. ...	50:50	...		0.51	0.25	0.50	0.50	3.00	0.60
(b) District Office of SFDA. ...	do	..		0.61	0.28	0.40	0.40	2.50	0.50
9. Assistant to SF/MF and AL for rearing of crossbred heifer.	do	...		...	...	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.10
10. (a) Poultry Production Programme ...	do	...		1.48	0.69	0.55	0.55	3.50	0.60
(b) Piggery Production Programme	do	...		7.05	1.30	1.65	1.65	9.00	1.80
(c) Foot and Mouth Diseases Control	25:75	...		0.20	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.33	0.08
(d) Rinderpest Surveillance and Containment Vaccination.	50:50	...		0.32	0.21	1.15	1.15	6.00	1.30
(e) Animal Diseases Surveillance ..	do	...		0.28	0.21	0.28	0.28	1.50	0.40

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(f) Control of Livestock Disease of National importance.		do	...	...	0.35	1.20	1.20	7.00	1.30
(g) Sample Survey Estimation on Production of Major Livestock Products.		do	...	..	0.11	0.65	0.65	3.50	0.70
(h) Centrally Sponsored Dairy Development.		50:50	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	10.00	2.00
11. Social Forestry :									
(a) Rural Fuel-wood Plantation ...		50:50	...	35.06	10.00	10.00	62.86	-	...
(b) Externally aided projects ...		do	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(c) Farm Forestry		do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Others (Specify), Cherrapunjee Project.		do	...	..	...	..	13.49	...	...
12. Farm Forestry (Nurseries)		do	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
13. Preservation of Wildlife		do	...	0.23	...	...	18.02	...	...
14. I. R. D. P.		do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. N. R. E. P.		do	...	43.00	10.00	41.00	41.00	465.00	80.00
16. Assistance to small and marginal farmers		do	...	...	...	75.00	75.00	300.00	60.00
17. R. L. E. G. P.		100%	...	...	...	75.00	75.00	450.00	90.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18. Consumer Co-operatives—									
(a) Share capital contribution to Consumer Co-operative Societies for opening of small retail outlet.	100% (Central)	...	...	0.90	2.75	2.75	3.00	0.60	
(b) Assistance to Consumer Co-operative for purchase of furniture and fitting for small retail outlets.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.04	
(c) Loan to Consumer Co-operative for purchase of furniture and fitting for small retail outlets.	Do.	...	...	0.06	...	...	0.20	0.04	
(d) Managerial subsidy to Consumer Co-operative for the small retail outlets.	Do.	...	...	0.12	1.15	1.15	0.20	0.04	
(e) Share capital contribution to Apex Consumer Federation for setting up of consumer industries.	85% (Central) 15% (State)	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	...	
(f) Loan to Apex Consumer Federation for setting up of consumer industries.	100% (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	1.45	...	
(g) Share capital contribution to Apex Consumer Federation for expansion and diversification of business.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	2.50	
(h) Share capital contribution to Apex Consumer Federation for setting up branch-cum-distribution Centres.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	2.50	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(i) Share capital contribution to Apex Consumer Federation for opening of large size retail outlets.		100% (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	0.50
(j) Loan to Apex Consumer Federation for purchase of furniture for large size retail outlets.		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.25
(k) Subsidy for purchase of furniture and fixture to Apex Consumer Federation for opening of large size retail outlets.		Do.	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.10
(l) Managerial subsidy to Apex Consumer Federation for opening of large size retail outlets.		Do.	...	...	...	..	...	0.15	0.05
19. Credit Co-operatives—									
(a) Grant to Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank for credit stabilisation fund.		No fixed Pattern	...	11.25	3.75	5.50	5.50	25.00	5.00
(b) Loan to Meghalaya Co-operative Apex for credit stabilisation fund.		Do.	...	3.75	1.25	1.50	1.50	5.00	1.25
20. Fishery Co-operatives—									
(a) Share capital contribution to fishery co-operatives for strengthening, supply and distribution (including supply of fry, fingerlings, fertilizers and feed, etc.)		100% NCDS	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	0.50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Other Credit Co-operatives—									
(a) Assistance to Credit Co-operative Societies for construction of godowns	--	...	0.67	0.20	1.00	0.50	18.00	2.75	
(b) Contribution to the Cadre Management Co-operative Societies.	50:50	..	6.70	--	..	...	...	...
(c) Loan for construction of godowns to credit Co-operative Societies.	...	..	0.85	0.40	1.00	0.50	20.00	3.00	
(d) Loan for meeting overdue cover of credit institutions.	50:50	--	13.66	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	
(e) Assistance for establishment of Technical and Promotional Cell of the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank.	100% (NCDC)	...	...	...	...	..	7.50	1.75	
22. Marketing Co-operatives—									
(a) Assistance for construction of godowns to Apex Co-operative Marketing Federation.	95% (NCDC) 5%-State	...	8.47	2.50	5.00	5.00	36.00	6.25	
(b) Assistance for construction of godowns to Sub-Area Marketing Co-operative Societies.	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Assistance to Marketing Co-operative Societies Federation for purchase of trucks.	do	...	1.78	1.85	...	..	6.00	1.20	
(d) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for Establishment of Promotional and Assessment Cell in the State Co-operative Marketing & Consumer Federation.	100% (NCDC)	...	..	...	0.50	0.50	5.00	0.75	
(e) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for training in fertilizers course.	do	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
(f) Loan for construction of godowns to Apex Marketing Federation.	95% (NCDC) 5%-State	...	16.97	5.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	8.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(g) Loan for construction of godowns to Sub-Area Marketing Federation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Loan to Co-operatives Marketing Societies/Federation for purchase of trucks.	95 per cent NCDC 5 per cent State	...	3.57	3.70	...	...	12.00	2.40	
(i) Share capital contribution for providing margin money to Meghalaya State Co-operatives Marketing and Consumers' Federation and other Co-operatives Societies.	100 per cent (NCDC)	...	30.00	...	...	...	50.00	10.00	
(j) Share capital contribution for strengthening the share capital base of Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies.	do	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	20.00	4.00	
(k) Share capital contribution for revitalisation of capital base of Co-operative Marketing Societies.	do	...	...	...	2.50	2.50	10.00	2.00	
23. Processing Co-operatives :									
(a) Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operatives Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of jute baling plant.	95 per cent NCDC 5 per cent Societies	...	1.22	..	0.36	...	...	...
(b) Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operatives Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of oil processing unit.	do	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	1.00	
(c) Loan to Meghalaya State Co-operatives Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of jute Baling Plant.	do	...	3.63	...	1.00	...	...	...
(d) Loan to Meghalaya State Co-operatives Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of Oil Processing Units.	do	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	11.00	2.75	
(e) Loan for expansion of cotton Ginning and Pressing Units.	do	...	...	...	...	...	11.00	2.75	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(f) Share capital contribution to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of Oil Processing Units.	95% NCDC 5% Societies	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	1.00
(g) Share capital contribution for expansion of cotton ginning and pressing units.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	1.00
(h) Assistance for expansion of cotton Ginning and Pressing Units.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	1.00
(i) Loan to Meghalaya Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for setting up of Ginger Dehydration Plant.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.25	...
(j) Share capital contribution for setting of Ginger Dehydration Plant.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...
(k) Assistance to Meghalaya Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for setting up of Ginger Dehydration Plant.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...
(l) Loan to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of spices Processing Units.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.65	0.40
(m) Share capital contribution to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of spices Processing Unit.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.15
(n) Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of spices Processing Unit.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.15
(o) Loan for setting up of Integrated Dairy project	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.67	...
(p) Assistance for setting up of Integrated Dairy project.	Do	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.90	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24. Other Consumer Co-operatives—									
(a) Assistance to Federation/other Co-operative Societies for furniture and Fixture.	100% NCDC	...	...		0.45	0.50	0.50	1.75	0.45
(b) Share capital contribution for providing margin money to Federation/other Co-operative Societies.	do	...	...		3.20	1.50	1.50	13.00	3.00
(c) Loan to Federation/other Co-operative societies for purchase of vehicles.	do	...	...		1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	2.00
(d) Loan to Federation/other Co-operative Societies for furniture and fixture.	do	...	...		1.36	1.50	1.50	5.00	1.00
(e) Share capital contribution to students consumers cooperatives.	do	...	...		...	...	...	1.00	0.20
(f) Loan to student consumers Co-operative Societies for purchase of furniture and fixture.	do	...	...		...	...	...	0.35	0.07
(g) Subsidy to student consumer Co-operative Societies for purchase of furniture and fixture.	do	...	...		...	..	...	0.15	0.03
25. Other Co-operatives—									
(a) Share capital for strengthening of share capital base of Apex/Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.	100% NCDC	...	..		...	2.50	2.50	3.00	0.60
(b) Share capital for construction of workshed by Apex/Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies.	20% State 75% NCDC 5% Members Contribution	...	...		...	1.00	1.00	2.50	0.50
(c) Loan for construction of workshed by Apex/Primary weaver Co-operative Societies.	...	...	...		...	3.00	3.00	5.00	1.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
26. 132 KV D/C line for Umiam-Umatru Stage—IV to Gauhati (upto border of Meghalaya).	Not fixed	...	...	...	..	..	158·00	...
27. 132 KV S/C line from Khliehriat to Badarpur (upto Border of Meghalaya).	do	..	...	...	..	..	172·00	..
28. (a) District Industries Centre	50 :50	..	29·24	9·00	18·00	18·00	180·00	36·00
(b) Transport Subsidy Scheme for Industrial Products.	do	..	21·45	1·04	40·00	40·00	395·00	65·00
(c) Subsidy towards—								
Capital to Private Industrial Units ...	do	...	50·82	9·43	40·00	40·00	395·00	64·00
(d) Statistical Cell	100%	..	0·48	0·71	0·95	0·95	24·70	4·00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29 (a) Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi speaking States	50:50	...	0.50	0.93	0.90	0.90	15.00	2.00	
(b) Girls Hostel for SC/ST	...	50:50	...	3.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	15.00	3.00
(c) National Scholarship at Secondary stage for talented children of rural areas	...	100%	...	1.39	0.80	1.00	1.00	8.00	1.00
(d) Pre-matric scholarship for those engaged in unclean occupation	...	50:50	...	0.46	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.50	0.50
(e) Development of Sanskrit	...	100%	...	0.18	0.06	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.10
(f) Adult Education	...	100%	...	63.49	28.47	41.00	41.00	265.00	50.00
(g) Post matric scholarship to SC/ST	...	100%	..	30.58	8.00	26.00	26.00	80.00	12.00
(h) National scholarship	...	100%	...	1.30	0.38	0.70	0.70	5.00	0.80
(i) National loan Scholarship	...	100%	...	0.06	...	0.20	0.20	2.00	0.30
(j) Scholarship to students from Non-Hindi speaking State	...	100%	...	0.21	...	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.20
(k) NSS implementation of Special Camping programme	...	75:25	...	0.60	0.18	1.50	1.50	15.00	3.00
(l) Sports and Games	...	100%	...	2.22	0.50	3.00	3.00	10.00	2.00
(m) UNICEF Assisted Project	...	100%	...	3.72	2.37	7.00	7.00	30.00	12.00
(n) Technical Education	...	100%	...	1.25	..	2.00	2.00	20.00	4.00
(o) Research Education	...	50:50	...	1.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	10.00	2.00
(p) National scholarship for children of school teachers studying in college	...	100%	..	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.50	0.10
30. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns.	...	50:50	..	NH	11.70	21.40	21.40	95.00	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. (a) State Family Welfare Bureau ...	100 per cent	...	1.84	0.74	1.50	1.50	10.00	1.75
(b) District Family Welfare Bureau ...	—do—	...	9.78	6.74	6.00	6.00	38.00	7.00
(c) Rural Family Welfare Centre and Sub-Centre (including establishment of Additional Family Welfare Centre and Sub-Centre and vehicles.	—do—	...	19.78	11.72	27.50	13.00	72.00	14.00
(d) Rural Family Welfare Sub-Centre ...	—do—	...	1.91	2.49	4.00	3.00	20.00	3.50
(e) Construction of Rural Main Centre ...	—do—	...	18.11	16.50	10.00	15.00	115.00	28.00
(f) Urban Family Welfare Centres (including cost of supply).	—do—	...	2.59	1.20	0.95	1.25	10.00	1.75
(g) Immunization of Infants and Pre-School age children.	—do—	...						
(h) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among Mother and Children.	—do—	...						
(i) Nutritional Programme for control of blindness among children due to Vit. "A" deficiency.	—do—	...	6.53	3.08	...	1.96	10.00	2.00
(j) Expanded Immunization Programme Procurement of Thermocoles Boxes, needles and syringes.	—do—	...			0.20	0.45	5.00	0.53
(k) Compensation ...	—do—	...	...	0.02	5.50	0.05	0.50	0.10
(l) Conventional contraceptives ...	—do—	..	1.68	1.67	...	1.75	10.00	1.80
(m) Transport (Repair and POL) ..	—do—	..	2.61	1.81	4.80	3.66	20.00	3.76
(n) Procurement of vehicles	—do—	...	7.70	25.15	...	6.00	15.00	6.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(o) Mass Education and Orientation Camps	100%	...	...	3.99	2.26	6.75	3.00	20.00	4.00
(p) Post Partum Programme	—do—	...	...	8.25	3.58	5.68	4.00	28.00	5.25
(q) Construction of Post Partum Centre ...	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	26.00	3.00
(r) Award for best performance in MCH programme.	—do—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(s) I. C. D. S.	—do—	...	...	9.33	6.46	...	7.00	40.00	7.50
(t) Training and Research Statistics:—									
(i) Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre.	100%	...	...	8.37	3.49	} 4.19	3.50	20.00	3.75
(ii) Construction of Training Centre and Hostel.	—do—	...	...	...	1.94		5.00	2.00	2.00
(iii) Training Scheme for Dhais (including cost of Supplies).	—do—	...	...	1.17	0.84	0.30	0.90	7.25	1.35
(iv) Multipurpose Worker Scheme (including Training and employment of Personnel under MPWS).	50.50	...	...	0.52	...	...	0.10	1.00	0.15
(v) Scheme for Basic Training Programme (Male and Female).	100%	...	...	6.01	4.40	} 0.60	5.00	34.00	6.50
(vi) Construction of Training School and PHC Annex.	—do—	...	...	3.50	5.01		3.00	6.00	6.00
(vii) Community Health [Guide Scheme.	—do—	..	..	47.56	29.19	20.00	30.00	156.30	31.06
(viii) In Services Training in MCH for Medical Officers of PHC and other Institution.	—do—	...	...	0.05	...	...	0.06	0.35	0.06

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32. National Malaria Eradication Programme ...	50:50	...	154.59	31.08	90.00	90.00	88.60	18.52	
33. Leprosy—									
(a) S. E. T. ...	100%	...	2.30	0.77	1.00	1.00	6.00	1.00	
(b) Non-Medical Supervisor ...	100%	...	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.40	2.25	0.45	
(c) Estt. of Reconstructive Surgery Unit ...	100%	...	...	...	0.60	0.60	5.00	1.00	
(d) Construction and maintenance of departmental and Non-Residential Building.	100%	...	...	...	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	
34. National Programme for vesical Impairment and control of Blindness—									
(a) Estt. of Ophthalmic cell in the Directorate	100%	...	4.83	6.04	1.50	1.50	8.00	1.60	
(b) Development of District Hospital ...					2.50	2.50	12.50	2.50	
(c) Mobile Unit District Headquarter ...					3.85	3.85	20.00	4.00	
(d) Development of P. H. C. ...	...	...	...	...	2.15	2.15	12.50	2.50	
35. (a) tuberculosis ...	50:50	...	1.53	2.25	2.00	2.00	124.10	23.14	
(b) Construction of T. B. Centres and Isolation Beds.	50:50	...	0.90	1.65	2.00	2.00			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36. S. T. D Clinic	50:50	...	0.44	0.39	0.50	0.50	5.00	1.00	
37. Purchase of cobalt Therapy Unit attached to Shillong Civil Hospital.	100%	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
38. (a) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up training centres for women and care of their children.	50:50	...	0.71	0.15	1.00	1.00	7.75	1.15	
(b) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for creches for working womens, children.	75:25	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	3.85	0.57	
(c) Integrated Child Development Service Scheme...	100%	...	41.65	24.57	55.00	55.00	500.00	63.25	
(d) Services for children in need of care and protection.	50:50	...	5.98	2.88	4.00	4.00	131.00	4.60	
(e) Construction/Expansion of Hostels building for working women.	100%	...	...	...	...	...	100.00	20.00	
(f) Scholarships to Physically Handicapped ...	100%	...	...	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.46	0.07	
(g) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled persons.	100%	..	..	...	0.05	0.05	0.40	0.06	
(h) Organisational assistance to Major Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.	50:50	...	..	...	0.30	0.30	2.34	0.34	
(i) Functional Literacy for Adult Women ...	100%	...	5.71	0.03	6.50	6.50	50.40	7.47	
39. (a) A. R. P. Water Supply	100%	...	523.00	315.03	427.02	427.02	2765.00	553.00	
(b) Monitoring Cell	100%	...	3.51	1.37	3.00	3.00	15.00	3.00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(c) Investigation Unit	100%	...	7.66	3.57	4.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	
40. (a) Strengthening of Employment Exchange, Jowai for No fixed pattern formation of self Employment.	...	..	...	0.67	0.67	6.40	1.00		
(b) Setting up of Special Cell in Employment Exchange Shillong for promotion Employment of Physically handicapped.	100%	...	..	...	0.21	0.21	1.50	0.30	
(d) Setting up of coaching-cum-guidance for SC/ST at Shillong.	50:50	...	..	...	..	...	6.40	1.00	
41. (a) Strengthening of Planning machinery ...	2/3:1/3	...	...	...	1.16	1.40	8.29	1.57	
(b) Strengthening of District Planning Organisation	do	...	...	...	0.60	...	10.64	0.84	
(c) Twenty point programme and N. E. C. Cell	do	..	...	...	0.53	...	3.60	0.71	
(d) District and Regional Planning Cell ..	do	...	...	..	0.66	0.20	4.67	0.96	
(e) Monitoring Inspectorate under Monitoring Unit	do	...	...	...	0.35	0.10	2.32	0.47	
42. Coacing and Allied Schemes	50:50	..	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.40	10.00	1.50	
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	1322.75	645.67	1189.91	1291.17	8156.24	1494.32	

20-Point Programme—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Point No. (Code)	Item	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	1980-83 actual expenditure	1983-84 actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 outlay proposed	1985-86 Proposed outlay
					Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
01	Irrigation (Major, Medium and Minor) and dry land agriculture.	601.00	320.85	129.98	159.10	159.10	1,430.00	247.60
02	Production of pulses and oilseeds ...	7.00	4.62	3.11	4.00	4.00	26.05	4.40
03	Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme.	300.00	207.60	126.00	146.00	146.00	1,282.00	210.00
04	Land Reforms (Cadastral Survey) ...	48.00	28.48	14.81	15.00	15.00	169.50	76.00
05	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.	0.40	...	...	0.40	0.40	10.00	2.00
06	Rehabilitation of Bonded labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
07	Accelerated programme for development of scheduled castes and tribes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
08.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages (State Plan).	1950.00	1054.57	395.70	350.00	350.00	2898.00	580.00
09.	Rural house-site-cum-house Construction.	3.55	2.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	15.00	2.70
10 (a).	Environmental improvement of slums.	30.00	10.77	12.92	10.00	10.00	120.00	20.00
10 (b).	Construction of houses for the economically weaker Sections of the community	6.80	...	..	2.00	2.00	60.00	10.80
11.	Power	1064.00	1074.40	455.07	253.00	253.00	300.00	600.00
12.	Afforestation, Social and Farm forestry and development of bio-gas.	200.00	157.02	46.65	73.85	73.85	1177.00	185.00
13.	Family Planning	0.30	...	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.50	0.10
14.	Universal Primary health care Control of Leprosy, T.B. and blindness.	319.91	212.07	140.92	92.78	92.78	973.85	154.37
15.	Accelerated programme of welfare for women and children and nutrition.	190.00	98.50	37.94	58.30	58.30	452.50	75.00
16.	Elementary Education for age-group 6-14 and removal of adult illiteracy.	520.00	308.76	145.78	160.00	160.00	2270.00	420.80
17.	Public distribution system ...	...	...	10.00	15.00	15.00	110.00	15.00
18.	Village and Small industries ..	400.00	248.45	87.56	103.80	103.80	1400.00	263.30
19.	Action against smuggling, hoarding and tax evading.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
20.	Improving the working of Public enterprises.	..	...	...	...	-	...	..
Total		5,640.96	3,728.09	1,606.96	1,444.38	1,444.38	15,394.40	2,867.07

Point No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 level	Sixth Plan Targets (1980-85)	1980-82 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Target	
							Target	Ant. Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
01.	Irrigation										To complete head-work and start with the work of canal system. If estimate is approved by the Central Water Commission in the current year, i.e., 1984-85, it is targeted to start the head work only.
1.	MEDIUM IRRIGATION										
	(a) RONGAI VALLEY PROJECT										
	(i) Gross command area ...	Hec	Nil	4112	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	400.00		
	(ii) Net cultivated area ...	Hec	Nil	2760	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	270.00		
02.	MINOR IRRIGATION										
	(a) Ground water										
	(i) Potential ...	'000' ha	...	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10	
	(ii) Utilisation ...	"	...	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10	
	(b) Surface										
	(i) Potential ...	"	...	12.80	2.82	1.43	3.95	3.95	14.00	2.50	
	(ii) Utilisation ...	"	...	12.80	2.97	1.00	2.77	2.77	14.00	2.50	
03.	(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme.	No. of beneficiaries (families)	...	..	4,169	1,387	18,000	18,000	43,000	6,600
	(b) National Rural Employment Programme.	Lakh mandays	...	...	2.13	1.04	3.04	3.04	40.00	7.50
05.	Enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Supply of drinking water to problem villages M. N. P.	Nos. Population	330 1.17	284 1.82	216 0.60	129 0.33	255 0.64	255 0.64	1000 2.00	260 0.65
	ARP	Nos. Population	49 0.09	398 0.85	109 0.27	126 0.31	145 0.36	145 0.36	957 1.93	200 0.50
9.	Rural house sites-cum-/house construction	No. of families	...	142	66	17	30	30	1000	180
10.	(a) Environmental improvement of slum.	Nos.	3173	20,000	7176	3625	6000	6000	48,000	8000
10.	(b) Construction of houses for the Economically weaker section of the Community.	No. of families	...	85	5	...	25	25	400	72
14.	Universal Primary health care, control of Leprosy, T B and Blindness—									
	(a) Primary Health Centre	Nos.	20	10	3	6	3 new 3 spilled over	3	10 new 5 spilled over.	2 new 5 spilled over.
									20 dispensaries to be converted to PHCs	4 dispensaries to be converted to PHC.
	(b) Sub-Centre		93	150	36	23	30 new 65 spilled over	65	100 new 30 spilled over	25 new 30 spilled over

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(c) (i) T. B. Clinic	Nos	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(ii) District T. B. Centre	Nos	..	2	1	...	1	...	2 new 1 spilled over.	1 new 1 spilled over.	...
(iii) T. B. Isolation beds	Nos	..	50	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
(d) (i) Leprosy control unit	Nos.	...	2	...	..	2	..	2 spilled over.	2 spilled over,	...
(ii) SET Centres	Nos	16	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)
(e) Blindness—										
(i) Mobile unit set up	Nos	...	5	5	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)*
(ii) Ophthalmic Departments assisted	Nos	...	5	5	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)	5(c)
(iii) PHCs assisted	Nos	...	11	11	11(c)	11(c)	11(c)	11(c)	11(c)	11(c)
Power—										
11. Rural Electrification works ...	Nos	546	882	451	141	156	156	1500	300	...
12. Afforestation, Social and farm forestry and development of biogas.—										
(a) Trees Planted	Nos in lakhs	...	...	103.70	68.25	100.00	100.00	400.00	80.00	...
(b) Biogas plants set up	Nos	..	..	9	15	60	60	500	100	...

*(c)—Continuing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15 Accelerated programme of welfare for women children and nutrition.		000Nos. Beneficiaries under Nutrition children.	28.1	48.4	47.6	38.7	48.4	48.4	83.3	42.3
		Women	..	8.2	8.0	6.6	8.2	8.2	13.1	6.8
16 Elementary Education										
(i) Classes I—V (A—III) Age group 6—10 Enrolment.		'000' Nos	195	214	2065	210	214	214	269	222
(ii) Classes V—III (IV—VI) Age group 11—13, Enrolment.		"	36	45	42	44	46	46	75	51
Total		Nos	231	259	248.5	254	260	260	344	273

(b) Adult Education Participants

	Nos	14269	12000	62000	26000	26500	22500	22500	35000
28 Village and Small Industries set up	Nos	...	...	100	103	100	100	...	...

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN-1985-86

Employment content of Sectoral Programmes 1985-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Outlay and Expenditure

Name of the Sector	Outlay and expenditure					
	1980-85 Agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983.84 Actual Expendi- ture	1984-85 Anti- Expendi- ture	Seventh Plan (1985.90) Proposed outlay	1985-86 Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES.						
Agricultural Research and Education	27.00 (27.00)	17.89 (17.89)	7.95 (7.95)	9.50 (9.50)	219.30 219.30)	45.20 (45.20)
Crop Husbandry	803.00 (803.00)	509.91 (509.91)	201.25 (201.25)	211.50 (211.50)	2780.50 (2780.50)	686.81 (686.81)
Soil and Water Conservation	700.00 (355.37)	450.29 (237.92)	233.46 (137.69)	230.00 (115.70)	2000.00 (1054.15)	300.00 (205.89)
Animal Husbandry and Draiyng	590.00 (176.75)	322.25 (68.62)	109.79 (22.49)	135.00 (24.77)	1000.00 (323.80)	219.75 (79.20)
Fisheries	90.00 (—)	49.08 (—)	25.51 (—)	35.00 (—)	225.00 (—)	38.45 (—)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Forestry	500.00 (102.00)	307.22 (59.29)	114.92 (22.82)	142.00 (26.00)	2300.00 (149.00)	440.00 (30.00)
Land Reforms	150.00 (48.00)	85.51 (23.53)	32.20 (5.00)	33.00 (4.50)	328.00 (24.40)	155.88 (24.40)
Agricultural Marketing	40.00 (40.00)	22.15 (22.15)	8.97 (8.97)	11.00 (11.00)	295.20 (295.20)	165.10 (165.10)
Storage and Warehousing	20.00 (—)	9.00 (—)	6.00 (—)	6.00 (—)	55.00 (—)	8.75 (—)
Investment in Agricultural Institutions	5.00 (...)	3.00 (...)	1.00 (...)	1.00 (...)	5.00 (...)	1.00 (..)
Total—I	2925.00 (1552.12)	1776.30 (939.31)	741.05 (406.17)	814.00 (402.97)	9208.00 (4846.35)	2060.94 (1236.60)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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II — RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Integrated Rural Development Programme.	300.00	175.60 (—)	96.00 (—)	105.00 (—)	317.00 (—)	130.00 (—)
National Rural Employment Programme.	...	32.00 (32.00)	30.00 (30.00)	41.00 (41.00)	465.00 (465.00)	80.00 (80.00)
Small and Marginal Farmers Scheme	...	...	...	75.00	300.00	60.00
Pilot Project for Village Development	... ...	... ...	... ...	15.00 (15.00)	150.00 (150.00)	... ...
Community Development	240.00 (—)	215.10 (—)	57.00 (—)	60.00 (—)	418.00 (—)	127.00 (—)
Border Areas Development Programme	1000.00 (—)	520.61	190.00	195.00	2300.00 (1098.30)	423.90 (223.50)
Area Development in Biosphere Reserve.	... (—)	2.93 (—)	10.65 (—)	20.00 (—)	Provisions proposed under Forest	under

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total—II		1540.00 (—)	946.24 (32.00)	383.65 (30.00)	511.00 (56.00)	4450.00 (1713.30)	820.90 (303.50)
III. CO-OPERATION		328.00 (—)	266.90 (—)	129.36 (—)	126.00 (—)	893.85 (—)	163.55 (—)
IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL.							
Major/Medium Irrigation		100.00 (100.00)	0.30 (0.30)	... (—)	10.00 (10.00)	55.00 (55.00)	10.00 (10.00)
Minor Irrigation		600.00 (600.00)	320.85 (320.85)	129.98 (129.98)	200.00 (200.00)	1375.00 (1375.00)	237.50 (237.50)
Flood Control		123.00 (123.00)	83.00 (83.00)	17.17 (17.17)	20.00 (20.00)	110.00 (110.00)	20.00 (20.00)
Total—IV		823.00 (823.00)	404.15 (404.15)	147.15 (147.15)	230.00 (230.00)	1540.00 (1540.00)	267.50 (267.50)
V. Power		4500.00 (4400.00)	2520.81 (2439.27)	1292.12 (1252.57)	1100.00 (1070.00)	13631.88 (12448.88)	2692.00 (2612.00)
VI. INDUSTRIES & MINERALS							
Village and small Industries.		400.00 (34.00)+	248.45 (26.40)+	87.56 (4.11)+	103.80 (4.07)+	1400.00 (139.50)+	263.30 (40.10)+
Medium and Large Industries.		450.00 (—)	334.90 (—)	111.00 (—)	150.00 (—)	3850.00 (—)	1283.00 (—)
Mining		100.00 (—)	63.27 (—)	26.76 (—)	35.00 (—)	220.00 (—)	42.50 (—)
Total—VI		950.00 (34.00)+	646.62 (26.40)+	225.32 (4.11)+	288.80 (4.07)+	5470.00 (139.50)+	1588.80 (40.10)+

*Represent Construction Component of Sericulture and Weaving only.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII: TRANSPORT:—							
Roads and Bridges		4000.00 (4000.00)	2421.60 (2421.60)	915.00 (915.00)	1025.00 (1025.00)	9350.00 (9350.00)	1230.00 (1230.00)
Road Transport		800.00 (394.88)	440.00 (—)	180.00 (—)	155.00 (—)	1870.00 (500.81)	320.00 (80.00)
Tourism		200.00 (—)	92.05 (—)	27.31 (—)	35.00 (—)	550.00 (323.00)	70.00 (59.50)
Total VII		5000.00 (4394.88)	2953.65 (2421.60)	1122.31 (915.00)	1215.00 (1025.00)	11770.00 (10173.81)	1620.00 (1369.50)
VIII:—SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:							
Scientific Research.		—	—	—	3.50 (—)	175.00 (—)	45.00 (—)
Ecology and Environment.		—	—	1.59 (—)	1.50 (—)	50.00 (—)	13.00 (—)
New Sources of Energy.		—	—	—	11.00 (—)	275.00 (—)	55.00 (—)
Total VIII		— (—)	— (—)	1.59 (—)	16.00 (—)	500.00 (—)	113.00 (—)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IX :—SOCIAL SERVICES						
General Education	997.00 (—)	585.40 (135.50)	281.10 (46.78)	300.00 (46.60)	4136.00 (843.00)	778.40 (221.00)
Arts & Culture	45.00 (—)	33.99 (4.00)	12.20 (1.00)	15.00 (1.00)	114.00 (45.00)	34.00 (19.00)
Technical Education	60.00 (—)	42.12 (24.75)	16.70 (8.55)	20.00 (10.20)	150.00 (93.00)	24.85 (18.80)
Medical Public Health and Sanitation.	710.00 (632.00)	781.15 (732.49)	214.00 (193.14)	246.80 (225.80)	2200.00 (1046.00)	444.15 (294.00)
Housing—						
Police General Building Advance to Govt. Employees	300.00 (292.30)	267.40 (263.95)	220.70 (217.70)	289.00 (280.00)	2140.80 (2028.80)	537.00 (519.74)
Urban Development	160.00 (—)	104.54 (99.10)	35.75 (35.75)	45.00 (45.00)	550.00 (550.00)	100.00 (100.00)
Information and Publicity	15.00 (—)	9.00 (—)	5.00 (—)	9.00 (—)	310.00 (45.00)	55.00 (12.00)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Water Supply and Sewerage.		4439.00 (4339.00)	1925.64 (1861.49)	729.69 (679.75)	929.00 (879.00)	7700.00 (7400.00)	1595.00 (1535.00)
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.		2.00 (—)	0.53 (—)	0.53 (—)	0.61 (—)	10.00 (—)	1.50 (—)
I Social Welfare		65.00 (—)	42.19 (—)	19.47 (—)	30.00 (—)	220.00 (25.00)	35.00 (6.00)
Nutrition		125.00 (—)	72.76 (—)	25.97 (—)	42.00 (—)	340.00 (—)	57.00 (—)
Labour and Labour Welfare.		49.00 (22.75)	25.50 (14.30)	11.00 (6.80)	14.40 (8.08)	175.20 (80.00)	27.55 (14.00)
Total—IX		6967.00 (5286.05)	3890.22 (3135.58)	1572.11 (1189.47)	1940.81 (149.68)	18046.00 (12155.80)	3689.45 (2739.54)

X—ECONOMIC SERVICES :—

Secretariat Economic Services (Planning Organisations).		20.00 (—)	10.08 (—)	6.48 (—)	8.00 (—)	65.00 (—)	12.00 (—)
Economics Advice and Statistics.		30.00 (9.32)	16.03 (6.50)	7.64 (2.35)	6.96 (2.00)	90.00 (24.60)	13.00 (4.00)
Regulation of Weights and Measure.		10.00 (—)	7.32 (5.27)	6.10 (2.31)	7.00 (4.60)	55.00 (15.00)	13.45 (3.00)
Total—X		60.00 (9.32)	33.43 (11.77)	20.22 (4.66)	21.96 (6.60)	210.00 (39.00)	38.45 (7.00)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
XI:--GENERAL SERVICES:--							
Stationery and Printing		30.00	13.70	4.64	20.00	220.00	42.00
		(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(175.00)	(37.00)
Public Works		250.00	225.54	177.00	225.00	1365.00	336.00
		(250.00)	(225.54)	(177.00)	(225.00)	(1365.00)	(336.00)
Aids to :—							
1. District Councils		150.00	90.40	30.00	30.00	550.00	110.00
		(150.00)	(90.40)	(30.00)	(30.00)	(550.00)	(110.00)
2. Municipalities		43.10	10.00	165.00	33.00
				(13.10)	(10.00)	(165.00)	(33.00)
3. Civil Supply		5.00	110.00	15.00
					(—)	(46.00)	(5.00)
		430.00	329.64	254.74	290.00	2410.00	536.00
		(430.00)	(315.94)	(250.10)	(265.00)	(2301.00)	(521.00)
GRAND TOTAL		23523.00	13767.96	5889.62	6553.57	68129.73	13590.59
		(16929.37)	(9726.02)	(4199.23)	4555.32	(45357.64)	(9096.74)

Annual Plan 1985-86
Employment content of sectoral programmes 1985-90

Employment Statement
 State/MEGHALAYA

Targets and Achievements*

Name of the Sector**	Additional direct employment generated (Nos.)											
	1980-85 (Target)		1980-83 (Actual)		1983-84 (Actual)		1984-85 (Actl.)		Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Proposed)		1985-86 Target Proposed	
	Construction (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit	Construction (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit	Constructions (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit	Construction (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit	Construction (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit	Construction (person days) in '000**	Continuing (person year) in unit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Agricultural Research and Education.	73	...	51	...	11	...	15	...	628	52	113	8
Crop Husbandry	37	40	383	83	140	143	152	50	1872	135	438	33
Soil and Water Conservation	2829	216	1886	90	1005	11	881	115	3234	116	473	61
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.	480	439	48	392	59	422	62	33	811	50	198	41
Fisheries ...	32	146	18	56	8	15	11	447	57	721	10	499
Forestry ...	1896	6937	1408	5151	873	3191	426	1549	6728	24637	1049	3837
Land Reform ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Marketing	27	10	22	5	9	6	13	24	1183	36	711	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Storage and Warehouse	...	...	32	...	13	...	13	...	118	...	19	...
Total Agriculture.	5374	7788	3848	5777	2118	3788	1573	2218	14631	25747	3011	4499
II RURAL DEVELOPMENT :—												
N R E P	...	...	213	...	104	...	200	...	4000	...	750	...
Integrated Rural Development Programme	...	163	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	180	...	163
Community Development.	400	192	350	144	25	48	20	...	550	...	150	...
Co-operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Backward Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Backward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total II	400	355	563	144	129	48	220	163	4550	180	900	163

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III—IRRIGATION etc.													
Major Irrigation	..	...	...	..	...	..	33	2	140	8	30	2	
Minor Irrigation	1769	1000	901	199	345	30	429	38	3050	292	531	50	
Flood Control	...	..	399	17	67	3	67	4	285	16	60	4	
Total—III	1769	1000	1300	216	412	33	529	44	3475	316	621	56	
IV—Power													
Power	2244	9888	2207	3248	74	15	191	20	753	395	146	100	
V—INDUSTRIES :—													
Large and Medium Industries.	421	3670	247	164	55	170	150	250	525	3500	100	350	
Village and small scale	132	1225	85	474	17	197	27	247	185	1929	40	310	
Sericulture and Weaving	102	...	42	...	12	...	12	...	502	..	144	...	
Total—V	655	4895	374	638	84	367	189	497	1212	5429	284	660	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.
VI — Roads												
Roads & Bridges	...	...	10524	459	3289	152	3266	160	22350	1242	3563	182
Road Transport	522	260	28	37	...	37	...	38	..	...	...	...
Tourism	181	232	157	173	58	173	69	180	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—VI	763	492	10709	669	3337	362	3335	378	22350	1242	3563	182

VII—SOCIAL SERVICES

Information and Public Relation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Science & Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Education	902	1385	587	1003	172	1187	104	...	..	...	...	..
Arts & Culture	45	70	21	25	17	50	4	...	97	..	4	...
Technical Education	140	30	98	19	35	19	10	...	101	...	39	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Medical	933	3092	545	1562	218	1621	287	2404	3269	1562	919	636
P. H. E.	29	1087	12	3316	44	1142	56	1192	89	1392	47	1192
Housing (G)	149	496	18	292	26	88	38	125	416	1385	75	249
Housing (P)	216	—	196	—	314	—	432	—	2892	—	648	—
Urban Development	64	629	29	115	58	578	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Welfare	—	43	—	17	—	17	—	17	—	373	—	51
Labour etc	36	51	—	28	8	10	10	16	77	260	21	41
Total VII	2514	6883	1576	6377	892	4712	941	3754	6941	4972	1753	2169

D01948



NIEPA DC

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Research
17-B, SIA, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No. 1948
Date: 5.12.84

VIII. ECONOMIC SERVICES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Economics and Statistics	37	46	19	9	6	7	5	7	43	120	7	48	
Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weights and Measures	..	33	...	28	...	29	...	30	...	33	...	33	
Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	2946	...	724	...	...
Total—VIII	37	79	19	37	6	36	5	37	2989	153	731	81	
GRAND TOTAL	13696	31380	20596	17106	7052	9361	6983	7111	56901	38454	11009	7910	