



**GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA**

**SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN  
1985-90  
AND  
ANNUAL PLAN, 1985-86**

**DRAFT PROPOSALS**

**VOLUME II**

**SECTORAL PROGRAMMES**

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**309.25** **PLANNING DEPARTMENT**  
**MEG-S**

**SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)**  
**And**  
**ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86**

**DRAFT PROPOSALS**

**Sectoral Programmes**

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## AGRICULTURE

### REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF THE 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

#### Achievements during 1980-84

The primary objective of the Sixth Plan was to increase production of foodgrains, Commercial and Horticulture crops so as to improve the economic condition of the rural population of the State and to bring about self sufficiency in foodgrains. Emphasis was, therefore, laid on increasing area under high yielding varieties and improved varieties of seeds facilitating double cropping, systematic plant protection measures against pests and diseases and intensified use of organic manures and chemical fertilizers.

**Foodgrains Production.**—The approach document for the Sixth Plan had projected an annual growth rate of 6 per cent and the estimated production of foodgrains by the end of 1984-85 would come to 2.12 lakh tonnes. Where as the actual growth rate was only 3.20 per cent approximately.

The position regarding the physical targets and achievements during the years 1980-85 in respect of production of foodgrains and other items is shown in the Annexure-A. It would be seen that there were short-falls in foodgrains production. This was due to severe drought in 1981-82, heavy rainfall and severe insect infestation in 1982-83 and flash flood due to excessive rainfall, pest infestation and hailstorms during 1983. In the entire review of the plan as a whole there were short-falls in all the items. But in the year wise review there were some items which were more or less achieved.

The target of foodgrain production for the year 1983-84 had been fixed at 1.75 lakh tonnes. In order to realise the target, adequate steps to ensure timely availability of agricultural inputs had been duly taken. Further, the National Agricultural Input Fortnight and the Kharif Campaign Programme had been launched. However, there was shortfall in the production target on account of natural calamities. The estimated achievement during 1983-84 was 1.63 lakh tonnes.

The target for production of foodgrains for the current year 1984-85 is proposed at 1.84 lakh tonnes and all attempts have been made to achieve the target.

**Oilseeds Production.**—Production of oilseeds was below the target. The shortfall was mainly due to unfavourable weather condition. A special programme to popularise Soyabean cultivation is being implemented during 1984-85. New oilseed crops like Sun-flower and Safflower are also proposed to be introduced in 1984-85. Current year's target of oilseeds production has been fixed at 8.10 thousand tonnes.



**Potato Production.**—Production of Potato in 1982-83 was 142,200 tonnes which has exceeded the target of 1,40,000 tonnes during that year. The production during 1983-84 was estimated at 1,46,830 tonnes against the target of 1,50,000 tonnes which is not very far below the target. For 1984-85, the target of 1,60,000 tonnes is proposed. The fifty per cent subsidy for distribution of improved seeds, fungicides and Plant Protection equipments to the farmers will be continued.

**Cotton Production.**—The target of 4,500 bales fixed for cotton production during 1980-81 was fully achieved. But, in the following years achievement was below the target fixed due mainly to the unusual rainfall during the flowering time, and area under cotton has also not increased. The target of cotton production for the year 1984-85 is fixed at 6000 bales (bales of 170 kg each).

**High Yielding Varieties Programme.**—Under the high yielding varieties programme an area of 45,000 hectares is proposed to be covered by the end of the 6th Plan period. The total area covered during the first four years of the 6th Plan is only a little below the target fixed. Area under high yielding varieties has increased from year to year.

**Jute and Mesta.**—During 1980-81 production of Jute and Mesta was 70.15 thousand bales (in bales of 180 kg each) and had exceeded a target of 70.00 thousand bales. Achievement of Jute and Mesta production from 1981-82 onwards is not satisfactory due to unremunerative market price. Recently price has been revised, hence a target of 80,000 bales has been fixed during 1984-85.

**Fertilizer Distribution.**—Distribution of fertilizers during the first four years is only 10.23 thousand M.T. against the targets of 21.60 thousand M.T. in terms of N.P.K. This was mainly due to the short supply of S.S.P. by the manufacturers. The main S.S.P. supplier is the Chandrapur factory at Gauhati. The factory was unable to supply the allotted quota of S.S.P. and hence Government of India was requested for increase allotment from the Calcutta manufacturers, the bulk of which has to be transported by road on accounts of railway booking restriction/problems to North Eastern Regions which led to higher landed cost. There had been also irregular supply of pool fertilizers viz., D.A.P. and M.O.P.

**Plant Protection.**—Plant protection chemicals have been made available to the farmers at 50 per cent subsidised cost. Consumption of Plant Protection Chemicals was more during 1980-81 and 1982-83 due to pests infestation on rice crop. Adequate measures have been taken up for timely control of pests and diseases during the 6th Plan Period. Farmers have been encouraged to take up prophylactic measures. Further, Plant Protection Task Forces have been constituted at all District levels for combating pest appearances in epidemic form. A target of 38 M.T. of Plant Protection Chemicals in terms of technical grade is proposed for the year 1984-85 against the achievement of 35 M.T. in 1983-84.

## OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)

**(A) Financial :—**The actual expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Sixth Plan, that is, 1980-81 to 1983-84 was Rs.772.12 lakhs, and the allotment for the current year, *i. e.*, 1984-85 is Rs. 233.00 lakhs. This amount is likely to be spent fully. The anticipated expenditure for the entire 6th Plan would come to Rs. 1005.12 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 875.00 lakhs. In consonance with the National Objectives of the Seventh Plan, a higher outlay of Rs. 33 crores is proposed for the entire plan period and Rs. 888.11 lakhs for 1985-86 in order to intensify the policies and programmes which will accelerate the growth in foodgrains production, increase employment opportunities and raising of productivity level.

### **(B) Physical Target and Schemes :—**

**1. Foodgrains Production :—**Target for production of foodgrains of the State by the end of the 6th Plan, *i. e.*, 1984-85 is fixed at 1.84 lakh M. T against the estimated achievement of 1.63 lakh M. T. during 1983-84. Various efforts have been made towards achieving this end, and the target of 1.84 lakh M. T. for 1984-85 is expected to be achieved, provided there is favourable weather condition. The Planning Commission on its approach document towards the 7th Plan has envisaged the annual rate of growth of agricultural production to 4 per cent, and of food production to 5 per cent. On the basis of this, and taking foodgrains production at 1.84 lakh M. T as the base, the target for production of foodgrains for the 7th plan is proposed at 2.30 lakh M. T. and a target of 1.93 lakh M. T is proposed for 1985-86. However, the State will still continue to be deficit in foodgrains. On the basis of the population of 13.28 lakh as per 1981 census and taking the average growth rate at 3 per cent per annum, our projected population by end of the 7th plan *i. e.* 1985-90 may be estimated at 16.47 lakhs approximately. Estimating foodgrains requirement at 500 grams per day per adult, and 80 per cent of the total population calculated as adult equivalent, foodgrains requirement would come to 2.40 lakh M. T. approximately, and with the margin for seeds and wastage, gross requirement may be taken at 2.43 lakh M. T approximately.

The main strategies and emphasis for higher foodgrains production would be on the following items.

- (i) The hilly terrain of Meghalaya has very little scope for increasing the cultivable area under foodgrains particularly in the case of rice. Therefore our main strategy will be as under, in respect of rice—
  - (a) To further develop the existing rice fields with irrigation facilities enabling raising of more than one crop. In other words double/triple cropping will be intensified.
  - (b) To raise the productivity level per unit area through fertilizer application, high yielding varieties, plant protection measures and adoption of improved production technologies.

- (c) Rainfall being abundant in the State, special efforts will also be made to raise agriculture productivity under rainfed areas.
- (ii) The second important foodgrain of Meghalaya is Maize for which the scope for extension of the area under this crop is available. An additional area of 500 hectares (100 hectare per year) under this crop is proposed during the 7th Plan bringing the total area to 23,000 hectares by the end of the plan with an estimated production of 30,000 Metric Tonnes against 24,000 metric Tonnes in the last year of the 6th Plan.
- (iii) For other cereals, an additional area and production of 1500 Hect and 1500 Metric Tonnes respectively are proposed during the 7th Plan, raising the total area to 4500 Hectares and 5000 Metric tonnes by the end of the Plan.
- (iv) Pulses are minor crops of the State. Special efforts will be given to popularise cultivation of these crops by the farmers through demonstration and minikit programmes.

## B. DEVELOPMENT OF CASH CROPS

2. (1) Potato is the major Cash Crop of the temperate region of the State and the economy of the people in this region depends mainly on the cultivation of this crop. The potato growers are well aware with the requisite cultivation technique in respect of this crop due to long experience. The largest quantity of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals consumed in the State is for this crop. What is needed most now is availability of quality and certified seed. The existing varieties susceptible to late blight required replacement with new ones having better resistance to this disease. This part is being taken care of by the Central Potato Research Station located at Upper Shillong. Effort is being made to establish a foundation seed farm with the assistance from the N.E.C.. If this is not forthcoming, the scheme will have to be included under the 7th Plan of the State.

The estimated area and production under this crop upto the end of 1984-85 is 18,000 hectares and 1.60 lakh Metric tonnes respectively. An additional area of 2000 hectares and 1.92 lakh Metric tonnes are proposed during the Seventh Plan.

(2) **Jute and Mesta.**—The anticipated production of these crops for the year 1984-85 is 80000 bales. This is proposed to be raised to 96000 bales during the 7th plan by increasing the area under these crops and adoption of better varieties and improved production technology.

(3) **Cotton.**—Short staple cotton is another important cash crop in Garo Hills District within the State. A production target of 7200 bales is proposed during the 7th plan against the estimated production of 6000 bales for 1984-85.

(4) **Ginger and Turmeric.**—Cultivation of these crops is very remunerative to the farmers. Development programmes will be continued during the 7th plan for increasing area and production through the farmers. Seeds of improved varieties will be distributed to the farmers for further multiplication.

(5) **Oilseeds.**—Mustard, Sesamum and Soyabean are the only important Oilseed Crops in the State. Special efforts will be made for further increase the area under cultivation of these crops during the 7th Plan. Introduction trials of Sunflower and Safflower are proposed to be taken up.

(6) **Areca nut and Betel Leaves.**—Distribution of good quality areca nut seedlings will be continued for replacing Old and uneconomic gardens. Control measures against budrot disease on areca nut will also be continued.

(7) **Other Spices Crops.**—Efforts will be made to increase the area under black pepper and propagation of panyur I (a better variety) will be taken up for distribution to the farmers. Introduction and trials of clove, cardamum and cinnamum are also proposed.

(8) **Tea.**—The results of the Tea Experimental plantations at three different locations were encouraging and it has been confirmed by the Tea Research Association and Tea Board of India that tea can be grown around the experimental Stations. It is, therefore, proposed to continue and extend the programme. The Tea Board will continue to sponsor the cultivation of tea through the farmers as small holding crop during the 7th Plan. It is also proposed to put up mini Factories with the Tea Board assistance, in the three centres to utilise the green leaves produced in those areas. In order to make the factory viable, a target of 150 hectares of land is proposed to be brought under tea around each nucleus factory.

It is experienced that one of the major constraints in the extension of tea cultivation is the non-availability of proven seeds and clones in sufficient quantity from outside the State. Hence, it is proposed to establish three seed barriers during the 7th Plan under the State Plan Scheme to overcome this difficulty along with the continuation of the three experimental Centres already established.

### C—HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Agro-Climatic conditions of Meghalaya provide ample scope for the development of horticulture in the State. Different varieties of fruits ranging from sub-tropical to temperate can successfully be grown at different altitudes and regions. Efforts have also been made during this year (1984-85) for the introduction of nut crops like walnut, pecan nut, chestnut etc and arrangements have been made to bring planting materials from Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The programme to assist farmers for the setting up of model orchards with proper lay out and spacing will be continued and intensified.

(1) **Pineapples.**—Expansion of the area of cultivation under pineapple is proposed during the 7th Plan to reach the level of production of 70000 Metric tonnes against the estimated production of 61000 M.T. by the end of 1984-85. Besides more emphasis will be given on high density planting with improved practices and chemical control of weeds will also be popularised.

(2) **Citrus Fruits.**—Meghalaya is famous for its madarin orange grown all over the State in the sub-tropical zones. The area and production under this crop was on the decline due to die-back disease and poor maintenance of the gardens due to lack of means both financial and technical knowhow. Emphasis would be given on two aspects—

- (i) Rejuvenation of existing orchards (500 hectares per year)
- (ii) Establishment of new orange gardens with systematic and scientific method under departmental supervision. (500 hectares per year)

(3) **Bananas.**—Emphasis will be given for taking up improved method of cultivation with selected varieties.

(4) **Temperate Fruits.**—Efforts for further extension of the area under pears, plums and peaches will be continued during the 7th Plan envisaging an additional production of 200 metric tonnes per year *i.e.* 1000 metric tonnes for 5 years bringing the total production at the end of the 7th plan to 4000 metric tonnes.

(5) The Government nurseries will be further strengthened for the purpose of raising adequate number of planting materials for distribution to the farmers at 50 per cent subsidy. Three new horticultural farms and nurseries of 80 hectares each are also proposed to be located in Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills to meet the increased demand for planting materials.

#### SCHMES FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-1990

The various schemes to be continued/implemented for achieving the targets mentioned above are the following:—

##### A. Direction and Administration:—

The main objective of the scheme during the 7th Plan is to strengthen the present technical set up. During the 7th Plan, five Agro-Sub-centres (at Nongpoh, Mairang, Betasing, Resubelpara and Khliehriat) have been proposed to be started and the Mechanical Wing at two districts *viz.*, Nongstoin and Williamnagar needs to be strengthened.

Two Research Laboratories at Nongstoin and Williamnagar are also proposed to be established.

For intensifying the development of Horticulture as stressed by Government of India, additional posts of horticulturists and extension officers are proposed to be created.

For developing Tea cultivation as small holding crop, three posts of Senior Technical Assistants, and six posts of Field Assistants are proposed.

In the Directorate level, one post of J.D.A. (Hort), two Senior Technical Assistants, and 4 Technical Assistants for assisting the D.A., A.D.A., etc., in technical matters are also proposed. The Planning Cell and the Statistical Cell needs to be further strengthened.

In order to meet the increased requirement of technical manpower, plus the pending proposal for the creation of 16 A. I. Circles, the fund requirement for the Seventh Plan is estimated at Rs.173.00 lakhs at the minimum, and for the year 1985-86, Rs.29.00 lakhs is proposed.

### **C. Multiplication and distribution of Seeds.—**

The scheme is mainly meant for establishment and development of Seeds Farms and Seeds Testing Laboratory. It has been proposed to establish 5 numbers of District Seed Farms of 80—100 hectares one for each district during the 7th Plan period to meet the requirement of seeds for the district, so that the districts are not to depend very heavily with the N.S.C./T.D.C./S.F.C., etc., for the seeds.

The proposal for this scheme for the entire 7th Plan is of the order of Rs.597.00 lakhs and a provision of Rs.315.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86.

### **E. Manures and Fertilizers.—**

With the increased area brought under irrigation, attempt would be made to intensify efforts for increased production of town and rural compost, higher consumption of chemical fertilizers and bonemeal together with soil testing facilities and the soil Survey Programme. Subsidies at varying rates will be continued for fertilizer such as Urea, D. A. P. and M. O. P. to popularise their use in a wide scale. For want of railway wagons we are to transport most of our fertilizers by road transport from Calcutta and other manufacturing centres, and for such cases the difference of the railway equated freight has to be subsidised, so that fertilizer can be made available to farmer at a uniform price at all selling points. Subsidy on distribution of bonemeal will have to be continued due to the high cost. Granting of subsidy for making pucca pits for composting will also be continued and seeds will be provided at 50 per cent subsidy to the farmers under the green manuring scheme.

The proposal for this scheme for the entire 7th Plan is of the order of Rs.161.70 lakhs and provision of Rs.27.95 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1985-86.

Provision of financial assistance as grant-in-aid to MECOFED for storage of fertilizers is also proposed. The Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation Ltd. is the main distributor/authorised dealer for procurement of fertilizers from the manufacturers, and distribution of the same to the whole-salers of the State. This new scheme is meant for providing grants-in-aids to enable the MECOFED to meet the cost of shortage in connection with the advanced stocking of fertilizers and seeds, and also for meeting the high rate of interest involved in course of transaction due to non-receipt of the Government loan in time. The amount of subsidy proposed to be provided to the MECOFED is Rs.20.00 lacs for the 7th Plan period, and Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

### **F. Seed Saturation Schemes H. Y. V.—**

The scheme is meant for supplying seeds of high yielding and improved varieties at 50 per cent subsidised rate. A higher outlay of Rs.110.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire 7th Plan to cover the cost of seeds requirement for additional coverage in each year. It is necessary that some stock of all kinds of seeds to be maintained to meet the unforeseen and emergent need for any natural calamity. An outlay of Rs.18 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

### **G. Plant Protection—**

With the introduction of the high yielding varieties the control of pests and diseases has assumed greater importance from year to year. The consumption of pesticides has also greatly increased proportionately over the increase on area covered under high yielding and improved varieties. Subsidy under the Plant Protection Chemicals at 50 per cent will continue throughout the 7th Plan period. For both epidemic and endemic areas, free distribution of chemicals will also be needed. Due to the frequent price hike of all the Chemical/Pesticides, a higher outlay of Rs. 194.00 lakhs is thereby proposed for the 7th Plan period, and a provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86.

### **H. Commercial Crops—**

Efforts to increase the production of different commercial crops of the State will be given higher impetus. Besides the development of potato, ginger and turmeric, greater emphasis will be given for the development of pulses, oilseeds including spices. Supply of good quality seeds and improved variety will be made available at 50 per cent subsidised cost.

A Regional Centre for training and production of mushroom will also be taken up as a new State Plan Scheme for individual and group trainings of interested growers in mushroom cultivation. For mushroom cultivation adequate supply of compost is required. Installation of a Coal Fired Boiler for preparation of compost is, therefore, proposed. This boiler will come into multiple use for spawn production, cropping, as well as 'cooking out' process over the major purpose of pasteurization of compost. Experiments on the local wild edible mushroom of the region will also be taken up in the 7th Plan Period.

Total outlay proposed for commercial crops for the 7th Plan Period is Rs.213.04 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1985-86 is Rs. 37.73 lakhs.

### **1. Extension and Farmers, Training—**

The Gram Sevak Training Centre at Upper Shillong, the only institute in the State will be continued during the 7th Plan along with the existing three Farmers Training Centres, in three district headquarters. Similar Farmers Training Centres are proposed to be set up in the other two new districts during the Seventh Plan.

The demonstrations in the farmers' fields specially with the use of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides with improved technique are to be intensified.

The Information Wing for publicity relating to Agriculture will be further strengthened.

An outlay of Rs. 184.40 is proposed for the entire 7th Plan period and a provision of Rs. 30.95 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **J. Agricultural Education—**

Meghalaya do not have either an Agricultural University or an Agricultural College in the State. Students are sent to the different universities in the country to study B. Sc. (Agri.) M. Sc. (Agri.) and Ph. D in agriculture. An outlay of Rs. 31.70 lakhs has been proposed for the entire 7th Plan period and a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **K. Agricultural Engineer (Mechanical)—**

The State of Meghalaya consists of only 2.24 lakh hectares of cultivable area as per latest records. This area can be substantially increased by reclaiming barren areas. An additional area of about 2.00 lakh hectares in the foot hills and semi-hilly terrains could be reclaimed and made cultivable with the help of machineries like bulldozers, tractors and power tillers.

The utilisation of farm machineries so far has been very limited in the State. Introduction of mechanised agriculture in a wider scale will definitely result in availability of more cultivable area which would help boosting up agriculture production.

The Agriculture Department is presently having a small fleet of farm Machineries which consists of 9 Bulldozers, 48 Tractors and 128 power tillers plus 600 Pump-sets. These machineries available now with the Department are fairly old and the average life of each category is estimated to be 5-7 years for Bull dozers and Tractors and about 6 years for power tillers.

No new bull dozers and tractors were acquired by the Department during the last five years. However, an addition of 2 power tillers was made each year to the existing fleet in each District (Total 10 nos per year) which are insufficient to meet the demand.

Unserviceable machinery which has already been approved for condemnation consists of the following—

Bulldozers—4 (four) Nos — 2 (two) Nos already disposed off,  
Tractor — 17 (Seventeen) Nos all disposed off, power tillers  
21 (twenty one) Nos of which 6 (six) Nos disposed off.



New proposals for condemnation of more machineries which are beyond economical repair is under consideration. Replacement of condemned machineries including those to be condemned are proposed to be made during the 7th Plan.

The tribal farmers of Meghalaya need to be encouraged to take Mechanised farming both individually and collectively. The objective of this is also to reduce the dependents of the farmers only on the departmental machineries under the Agro-Custom Schemes. Accordingly the department had started implementing the loan-cum-subsidy scheme for the purchase of power tillers from the year 1983-84. The Scheme is gaining popularity among the farmers and hence will be further intensified during the 7th Plan.

At present the Mechanical Engineering Wing is having full fledged workshops with repair and maintenance facilities at the old district headquarters at Shillong, Tura and Jowai. Similar workshops are proposed to be set up in the new district headquarters at Nongstoin and Williamnagar. The proposals for up-gradation of the existing centre and for the setting up of five Agro-custom Sub-Centres are under consideration of the Government.

Agricultural machineries proposed to be purchased during the 7th Plan period are:—Power Tiller 240 Nos., Mini dozers 18., Bulldozers—12 Nbs., Tractors—25 Nos.

Fund requirement proposed for the 7th Plan under the scheme are: Agricultural Engineering (Workshop), Rs.117.00 lakhs, Agricultural Engineering (Mech) Rs.604.03 lakhs, supply of power tillers at subsidised rates Rs.25.00 lakhs and for the year 1985-86, the requirement proposed against each is Rs.15.00 lakhs, Rs.80.00 lakhs and Rs.4.00 lakhs respectively.

#### L. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS:

There are three district Research Station-cum-Laboratories in the districts headquarters at Shillong, Tura, and Jowai. These Research Stations are taking up adaptive research and agronomical trials with new strains/varieties to find out their adaptability/suitability in the different agro-climatic conditions in the districts. It is proposed to establish two such research Stations-cum-Laboratories during the 7th Plan period in the other two district headquarters.

An outlay of Rs.187.60 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Plan with a provision of Rs.40.20 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

#### M. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS, STATISTICS & MINIKIT-CUM-NURSERY PROGRAMME

The department is having a Statistical and a Planning Cell in the Directorate. All Statistical matters such as collection of data, compilation, analysis work on agriculture, and Irrigation Statistics including estimation of area and production under different crops are being handled by this Cell.

The Minikit-cum-Nursery Scheme has been taken up in the Government Nurseries and in the private farms for raising paddy seedlings of high yielding and improved varieties with the main objective of making the seedlings available to the farmers in time during the planting season and to safeguard any likely shortage. The subsidy approved by the Government of India is Rs.1,500 per hectare of Nursery area. This scheme is becoming very popular with the farmers and proposed to be continued. An outlay of Rs.7.23 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan period and a provision of Rs.1.08 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for these schemes.

## O. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

(a) Scheme for Agricultural marketing including establishment of Regulated Market.

Establishment of an efficient Agricultural Marketing System where the growers may obtain competitive and remunerative prices for their produce and the consumers getting the commodities at a reasonable price is of utmost necessity for the accelerated development of Agriculture in the State. Keeping this idea in view, provisions have been made under the Scheme for the strengthening of the Agricultural Marketing Wing of the Department, improvement of the existing primary markets and establishment of three Regulated markets, at Shillong, Jowai and Tura where transaction of Agricultural produce may take place conveniently with all facilities of modern market yards, godown for storage, auction platforms, Banks and post offices, parking places, rest houses along with the provision of better sanitation, etc. The financial implication under the Scheme for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) is estimated at Rs.261.85 lakhs of which Rs.159.60 lakhs is proposed for the year 1985-86.

(b) **Fruit Processing Centre**:—Two fruit processing centres will be continued and processing and canning of fruit juice, jams, etc. will be further increased, alongwith provision for training of local people in fruit processing. The outlay proposed for the 7th Plan is Rs.33.35 lakhs, and the fund required for 1985-86 is proposed at Rs.5.50 lakhs.

## P. HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Scheme will be continued and intensified for the development of the major horticultural crops of the State like pineapple, Banana, Citrus and temperate fruits. The existing orchards and nurseries in the State shall have to be further strengthened to meet the full demand of the planting materials which are to be made available to the growers at 50 per cent subsidised cost. Emphasis will also be given for rejuvenation of the existing orchards. Cultivation of nut crops will also be introduced and encouraged during the Seventh Plan.

Under the vegetable development scheme distribution of seeds, seedlings, pesticides, fencing materials, hand tools etc., at 50 per cent subsidised cost will be continued. An outlay of Rs.129.40 lakhs is proposed during the Seventh Plan period with a provision of Rs.20.75 lakhs or 1985-86.

**Q. Other Expenditure:—**

(Construction and Maintenance of Non-Residential building including establishment of Agricultural Complex at Shillong)

The Directorate of Agriculture is having very limited accommodation in the Additional Secretariat Building to accommodate all the branches of the department. Some of the branches are now in different rented buildings in scattered location. Therefore, a proposal for the construction of a separate Directorate complex in Fruits Garden Shillong is now under consideration of the Government. The construction is to start from the first year of the Seventh Plan. Construction of office buildings, godowns etc., in the new districts/subdivisions will also be taken up during the Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs.120.20 lakhs has been proposed during the Seventh Plan period with a provision of Rs.42.35 lakhs for 1985-86.

**Land acquisition:—**With a view to establish new Offices, residential buildings etc., in the six new sub-divisions, land has to be acquired. More fund will therefore be required for the purpose. The total outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan is Rs.23.00 lakhs and for 1985-86, the proposed outlay is Rs.3.50 lakhs.

**Construction of Departmental Residential Buildings:—**

Construction of departmental residential buildings in the head-quarter, districts and subdivisions has to be taken up in order to provide accommodation for the departmental officers and staffs. A total outlay of Rs.96.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period, and for 1985-86 the proposed outlay is Rs 15.00 lakhs.

The schematic outlays and physical targets for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as well as for the Annual Plan (1985-86) in respect of State Plan Agricultural Schemes are shown in the statements I and II below.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES AND CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES**

The existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes will be continued during the Seventh Plan period with a total outlay of Rs.26.50 lakhs. The Schemes proposed are the following.

**1. Plan Production Schemes**

**(a) Control and Eradication of insect, pest and diseases in Endemic areas—**

A Scheme for control and eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas amounting to Rs.1.80 lakhs has been proposed and submitted to the Government, of India for implementation during 1984-85. The pest and disease to be covered under the Scheme are swarming, Catter—Pillar, Army worm, green jassods and Blast in paddy. Endemic

areas where these pests and disease are prevalent have been identified and an area of 1145 hectares will be covered. The cost of the Scheme will be shared equally between the State and Central Government. Provision for the State share has already been provided in the budget for 1984-85.

The Scheme is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme at the rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs per year.

**2. Intensive Jute and mesta Development Programme:--**The Scheme is meant for development of Jute and mesta in the State through intensive cultivation, thereby increasing the production of these fibre crops. An outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire Seventh Plan period and Rs.1.50 lakhs for 1985-86.

**3. Intensive Pulses Development programme:--**Pulses crops are still not popular amongst our farmers. To popularise cultivation of these crops, demonstration in the cultivation of these crops such as black gram, arhar, peas, etc. have been taken up in the farmers' fields and minikits of pulse seeds with fertilisers have been distributed to the small and marginal farmers. The programme will be continued and intensified during the Seventh Plan. Packets containing Rhizobium culture will be distributed along with the minikits. An outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.1.40 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**4. Scheme for setting up Community Canning and Preservation Centres:--**This is a new Scheme proposed to be implemented in the Seventh Plan with assistance from the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, Government of India. The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage and popularise home scale preservation of perishable fruits and Vegetables in the peak season for consumption in the lean periods. House wives will be given training in scientific method of preservation. Two centres are proposed to be started one at Jowai and the other at Tura.

The accommodation for the Centres will be provided by the State Government. Cost of equipments will be borne fully by the Government of India. Staff salaries and other contingencies for a period of 2 years will be borne by the Central Government on tapering basis *i. e.* 50 per cent recurring expenditure in the first year and 25 per cent in the second year. Thereafter, State Government will bear the entire expenditure.

The requisite staff for each Centre will include a food and nutrition extension officer, a demonstration Officer, a technical Assistant, a Laboratory Assistant, a machine operator, a Laboratory attendant, a chowkidar-cum-cleaner. An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs may be provided for the construction of a Training-cum-Office building at Rs.3.00 lakhs in each Centre. On recurring expenditure an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed during the entire Seventh Plan period.

### B. Central Sector Scheme—

The following Central Sector Schemes will be continued, with a proposed outlay of Rs. 37.92 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period.

(1) **Agricultural Census** :—A sum of Rs.13.41 lakhs is proposed for the entire Seventh Plan period and a provision of Rs.2.20 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86. The whole cost will be borne by the Government of India.

(2) **Research Project on Rice**.—Rs.9.89 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.1.65 lakhs for 1985-86. The Government of India will bear the whole cost of the project.

(3) **Intensive Cultivation of Maize**.—This is a demonstration programme initiated by Government of India on a 100 per cent basis. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is proposed at Rs.3.32 lakhs with Rs.0.55 lakh for 1985-86.

(4) **Misikit-Cum-Community Nursery Programme**—Community nursery is being taken up both in Government Nurseries and in private farms for raising paddy seedlings with high yielding varieties and improved varieties. The purpose is for making seedlings available to farmers at the proper season and to safeguard any likely shortage of seedlings at proper time. Rs.9.90 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan with a provision of Rs.1.65 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

### NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF BIO-FERTILIZERS

Under the National Programme for Development and use of fertilizers it is proposed to implement this new scheme for the establishment of sub-Centres for production of Bio-fertilizers namely Rhizobium Blue green algae, Azola and Azotobactre for the distribution and popularisation of their use in the State. Two such Centres are proposed to be started during the Seventh Plan, one in the Khasi Hills and the other in the Garo Hills. It is anticipated that the required fund for the purpose will be provided by the Government of India. As per scheme of the Government of India the pattern of assistance for each sub-Centre will include Rs.20,000 as non-recurring and Rs.10,000 per annum as recurring grant.

The financial implication for the entire Seventh Plan will come to Rs.40,000 under non-recurring and Rs.1.00 lakh for recurring expenditure

### IMPLEMENTATION OF 20-POINT PROGRAMME DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD

No separate fund is made available under the 20-Point Programme for the items of works to be implemented through the Agriculture Department. However, the programme earmarked will be taken up from the State, Plan fund and, one Programme, i.e., Biogas Plants with the assistance from the N. E. C. and the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Source, Government of India.

**1. Fertilizers Distribution.**—The target of 6500 M. T. in terms of nutrients (N:P:K) for the year 1984-85 is on the high side as the likely quantity to be consumed would be only around 4000 M. T. The target for the Seventh Plan is to distribute 6500 M.T. at the rate of increase of 500 M.T. per year. For achieving this target, special effort will be made to popularise application of fertilizers through demonstration on cereals, *viz.*, Paddy, Maize and Wheat. So far consumption of fertilizers in Meghalaya is confined mainly to Potato and Vegetable Crops.

Up to the year 1983-84, 529 numbers of fertilizers sale points have been opened and this is expected to reach 559 with the additional 30 numbers proposed to be opened during 1984-85. To facilitate distribution of fertilizer during the Seventh Plan, a target of 250 new sale points are proposed *i. e.*, 50 numbers per year.

**2. Installation of Bio-gas Plants.**—During 1984-85 it is proposed to instal 60 Bio-gas Plants, of which 30 numbers with KVIC type with assistance from the N.E.C. and another 30 numbers of Janata type with the assistance from the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Source, Government of India.

For the Seventh Plan it is proposed to install 500 numbers of Bio-gas Plants, *i. e.*, 100 numbers each year and provision for the purpose has been made in the Plan.

**3. Seed distribution (H.Y.V.)**—The targets fixed at 700 M.T. for cereals, 35 M. T. for Pulses and 20 M. T. for Oilseeds for 1984-85 are expected to be achieved at the end of the year. Efforts will be made to raise the level of H. Y. V. seeds distribution to 1000 M. T. for Cereals, 100 M. T. for Pulses and 100 M. T. for Oilseeds during the Seventh Plan.

**4. Accelerated Programme for Oilseed Production.**—Production of Oilseeds is fixed at 8,100 M.T. for 1984-85 which is likely to be achieved. Mustard is the main oilseed crop of Meghalaya. A special programme will be taken up during the Seventh Plan for large scale cultivation of Soyabean. Trial and introduction of new oilseeds such as sunflower. Sunflower and groundnut will also be taken up. The programme of distribution of minikits of oilseeds with fertilisers to small and marginal farmers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, will also be intensified. A production target of 10,000 M. T. is proposed for the Seventh Plan.

**5. Accelerated Programme of Pulses Production.**—The target for Pulses production is proposed to be raised to 4,000 M.T. against 3,000 M.T. fixed for the last year of the Sixth Plan. A special programme will also be taken up to popularise cultivation of Pulses like Blackgram, field peas, horsegram, etc., and distribution of minikits with Rhizobium culture to small and marginal farmers will be taken up.

ANNEXURE

Review of Progress of The 6th Five

Sl. No.	Items	Unit	6th Plan Target Terminal year 1984-85	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83				
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	FOODGRAINS—											
(a)	Rice	...	...	...	000 M.T.	170.00	138.00	132.58	144.00	125.10	144.00	123.03
(b)	Maize	...	..	..	..	8.00	15.00	13.99	17.00	20.40	18.00	21.33
(c)	Wheat	...	...	...	..	25.00	4.00	4.15	5.00	4.90	5.00	4.59
(d)	Other cereals	..	...	..	..	4.00	3.00	2.71	3.25	2.72	3.50	2.74
(e)	Pulses	...	..	...	..	5.00	2.00	1.44	2.75	1.59	2.50	1.96
Total foodgrains		..	...	..	..	212.00	162.00	154.87	172.00	154.71	173.00	153.65

**A**

**Year Plan 1980-85**

Sl. No.	Items	1983-84		1984-85	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement
1	2	11	12	13	14
<b>1 FOODGRAINS--</b>					
(a) Rice	.. ... ..	143.00	131.16	147.00	147.00
(b) Maize	.. ... ..	21.00	22.58	24.00	24.00
(c) Wheat	... ..	5.00	4.82	6.00	6.00
(d) Other cereals	... ..	3.50	2.63	4.00	4.00
(e) Pulses	... ..	2.50	2.05	3.00	3.00
<b>Total foodgrains</b>		<b>175.00</b>	<b>163.24</b>	<b>184.00</b>	<b>184.00</b>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
2 OILSEEDS—												
(a)	Rape and Mustard	...	...	000 M.T.	6.60	5.00	4.14	5.20	2.78	5.50	3.19	
(b)	Sesamum	...	...	„	0.50	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.38	
(c)	Soyabean	...	...	„	0.90	0.66	0.41	0.70	0.47	0.65	0.57	
	Total oilseeds	...	...	„	8.00	6.00	4.89	6.25	3.63	6.55	4.14	
3	Potato	..	...	...	000 M.T.	160.00	130.00	121.00	135.00	125.19	140.00	142.20
4	Lute and Mesta (in bales of 180 kgs each).	...	...	...	000 Bales	80.00	70.00	70.15	72.00	71.69	72.00	63.86
5	Cotton (in bales 170 kgs. each)	...	...	„		6.50	4.50	4.50	5.00	4.50	5.50	4.70

1	2									11	12	13	14
<b>2 OILSEEDS—</b>													
(a) Rape and Mustard	--	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.75	2.41	6.60	6.60
(b) Sesamum	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	0.25	0.44	0.30	0.30
(c) Soyabean	--	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1.00	0.58	1.20	1.20
<b>Total oilseed</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>7.00</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>8.10</b>
<b>3 Potato</b>													
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	150.00	146.83	160.00	160.00
<b>4 Jute and Mesta (in bales of 180 kgs. each)</b>													
..	--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75.00	64.44	80.00	80.00
<b>5 Cotton (in bales of 170 kgs. each)</b>													
..	--	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.50	5.13	6.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10												
6. Chemical fertilizers Consumption of—																					
(a) Nitrogenous (N)...	...	...	...	...	'000 M.T.	5.00	2.80	1.51	3.10	1.27	3.00	1.34									
(b) Phosphate ( $\frac{P}{2} \frac{O}{5}$ ) ...	...	...	...	...	"	3.00	1.70	1.33	1.90	0.86	2.00	0.96									
(c) Potassic ( $\frac{K}{2} O$ ) ...	...	...	...	...	"	1.00	0.50	0.10	0.60	0.12	0.50	0.11									
Total (N+P+K)										...	...	...	...	"	9.00	5.00	2.94	5.60	2.25	5.50	2.41
7. Plant protection consumption (Technical Grade Materials)										M. T.	38	30	30	32	28	34	32				
8. Areas covered under HYV Programme—																					
(a) Rice	...	...	...	...	'000 Hect.	30.00	20.00	19.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	22.00									
(b) Wheat	...	...	...	...	"	5.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	3.50	4.50	3.50									
(c) Maize	...	...	...	...	"	9.50	6.50	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50									
Total ...										...	...	...	...	"	45.00	30.00	29.00	33.00	32.50	36.00	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
6. Chemical fertilizers consumption of—																					
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	1.53	3.50	2.50								
(b) Phosphate (P 2O5)	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	1.02	2.50	2.00								
(c) Potassic (K 2O)	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	0.50	0.13	0.50	0.30								
Total (N+P+K)										...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5.50	2.68	6.50	4.80
7. Plant protection consumption (Technical Grade Materials) ... .. . 35 35 38 38																					
8. Areas covered under HYV Programme—																					
(a) Rice	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00								
(b) Wheat	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	5.00	3.30	5.50	5.50								
(c) Maize	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.50								
Total										...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	41.50	39.80	45.00	45.00

**STATEMENT I**

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

STATE MEGHALAYA

Head of Development : Agriculture **Schematic Outlay and Expenditure**

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Projects	6th Five year plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expdr.	1983-84 Actual Expdr.	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved outlay	Anticipated Expdr.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>AGRICULTURE—</b>									
<b>A. Direction and Administration—</b>									
(a) Directorate ... ..	10.00	5.07	2.36	2.00	2.00	37.00	5.00	6.00	5.00
(b) District Offices...	15.00	17.23	9.71	8.50	8.50	136.00	15.00	23.00	11.00
<b>Total—</b> ... ..	<b>45.00</b>	<b>22.30</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>173.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>16.00</b>
<b>C. Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds—</b>									
(a) Seeds Farms ... ..	36.27	21.24	6.18	9.50	9.50	597.00	200.00	315.00	100.00
(b) Seed Testing Laboratory	2.00	0.66	0.31	0.30	0.30	5.00	...	0.50	...
<b>Total—</b> ... ..	<b>38.27</b>	<b>21.90</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>602.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>315.50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>E. Manures and Fertilizers—</b>										
(a) Local manurial Resources, Town/ Rural compost.		10.45	9.93	1.73	2.25	2.25	17.50	...	2.50	..
(b) Chemical, Fertilizer distribution		60.00	31.46	10.12	12.00	12.00	83.00	...	15.50	...
(c) Provision of Financial Assistance subsidy to MECOFED for storage of fertilizers.		...	..	...	...	...	20.00	...	4.00	...
(d) Bone-meal ... ..		17.00	7.20	1.69	3.00	3.00	18.70	...	3.20	...
(e) Soil Testing Laboratory		2.00	1.14	0.53	0.60	0.60	6.50	...	0.75	...
(f) Soil Survey		15.00	12.18	5.42	5.50	5.50	36.00	...	6.00	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..		104.45	61.91	19.49	23.35	23.35	181.70	...	31.95	...
<b>F. High Yielding Varieties Programme—</b>										
(a) Seed Saturation		63.00	34.84	15.53	14.50	14.50	110.00	...	18.00	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..		63.00	34.84	15.53	14.50	14.50	110.00	...	18.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>G. Plant Protection—</b>										
(a) Plant Protection for epidemic/ endemic areas at 100 per cent Government expenses and sale of pesticides, etc., at 50 per cent subsidy.	54·00	47·23	13·57	15·50	15·50	194·00	...	32·00	...	
(b) Central Scheme-Control of pests and diseases (State Share).	1·00	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	...	55·00	47·23	13·57	15·50	15·50	194·00	...	32·00	...
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

**H. Commercial Crops—**

(a) Development of Arecanut and Betel Leaves.	2·50	}	2·87	1·51	1·97	1·97	15·75	...	2·50	...
(b) Development of Jute and mesta ...	1·70									
(c) Development of Sugarcane ...	1·50									
(d) Development of Cotton ...	1·80									
(e) Development of Potato ...	60·00	34·86	12·52	14·00	14·00	100·50	..	16·00	..	
(f) Development of Ginger and Turmeric	11·40	7·21	2·69	3·50	3·50	23·20	..	3·85	...	
(g) Development of Spices and other Cash Crops.	1·80	0·67	0·37	0·60	0·60	3·75	...	0·65	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(h) Development of Oil Seeds ... ..		0.00	4.62	3.11	4.00	4.00	26.03	...	4.40	...
(i) Development of Pulses ... ..		1.00	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(j) Development of Tea ... ..		10.50	6.78	2.81	3.00	3.00	22.00	...	3.30	...
(k) Intensive Jute Development programme		...	...	...	0.78	0.78	5.05	...	0.85	...
(l) Regional Centre for Training and Production of Mushroom.		...	...	...	2.75	2.75	16.74	4.00	6.18	1.50
<b>Total</b> ...		98.20	57.01	23.01	30.60	30.60	213.04	4.00	37.73	1.50

I. Extension and Farmers' Training—

(a) Gram Sevak Training Centre ..		15.00	11.24	3.50	4.50	4.50	27.80	...	4.95	...
(b) Agricultural Information Unit ...		10.00	6.48	3.16	3.50	3.50	24.90	...	4.00	...
(c) Farmers' Institute ... ..		20.00	12.57	5.67	6.00	6.00	44.70	...	7.00	...
(d) Demonstrations in cultivators field ...		50.00	31.88	11.92	11.00	11.00	87.00	...	15.00	...
<b>Total</b> ...		95.00	62.17	24.25	25.00	25.00	184.40	...	30.95	...



	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>J. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION—</b>										
(a) Agricultural studies—grants of stipends etc. for B. Sc. and M. Sc. (Agriculture)		7·80	7·79	4·31	4·50	4·50	31·70	...	5·00	...
Total—	...	7·80	7·79	4·31	4·50	4·50	31·70	...	5·00	...
<b>K. AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING—</b>										
(b) Agricultural Engineering (Workshop) ...		20·00	9·70	4·67	5·00	5·00	117·00	110·00	15·00	14·00
(c) Agricultural Engineering (Mech.) ...		120·00	91·42	32·67	28·00	28·00	604·03	340·00	80·00	54·00
(a) Supply of Power tiller at subsidised rates to non-Border farmers.		..	...	3·17	3·50	3·50	25·00	..	4·00	.
Total—	...	140·00	101·12	40·51	36·50	36·50	746·03	450·00	99·00	68·00
<b>L. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH—</b>										
(a) Agricultural Research Station and Laboratories.		19·20	10·10	3·64	5·00	5·00	187·60	50·00	40·20	5·00
Total—	...	19·20	10·10	3·64	5·00	5·00	187·60	50·00	40·20	5·00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>M. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIC AND STATISTICS—</b>										
(a) Agricultural Statistics and Land use Survey.		1·00	0·30	0·47	0·50	0·50	5·45	...	0·80	...
(b) Miniñit-cum-Nursery Programme	...	...	0·11	0·23	0·25	0·25	1·78	...	0·28	..
Total—	...	1·03	0·41	0·70	0·75	0·75	7·23	..	1·08	..
<b>O. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING—</b>										
(a) Organisation including Market Intelligence.		18·00	5·10	2·17	6·00	6·00	261·85	...	159·60	...
(b) Fruit Processing Centre	...	22·00	17·05	6·80	5·00	5·00	33·35	8·00	5·50	2·00
Total—	...	40·00	22·15	8·97	11·00	11·00	295·20	8·00	165·10	2·00
<b>P. HORTICULTURE—</b>										
(a) Vegetable Development	..	7·50	4·45	1·86	2·50	2·50	16·90	..	2·75	..
(b) Horticulture Development	..	60·00	35·96	15·24	15·50	15·50	112·50	..	18·00	...
Total—	..	67·50	40·41	17·10	18·00	18·00	129·40	..	20·75	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Q. OTHER EXPENDITURE—</b>										
(a) Construction and Maintenance of Departmental non-residential buildings		48·00	22·10	13·99	11·00	11·00	120·20	100·00	42·35	36·00
(b) Acquisition of lands	... ..	12·00	6·31	2·40	3·00	3·00	23·00	23·00	3·50	3·50
(c) Applied Nutrition Programme	..	16·20	3·24	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
<b>Total—</b>	.. ...	76·20	31·65	16·39	14·00	14·00	143·20	123·00	45·85	39·50
<b>HOUSING—</b>										
(a) Construction of departmental residential buildings.		19·38	28·96	12·14	13·00	13·00	96·50	91·00	15·00	13·00
<b>Total—</b>	... ..	19·38	28·96	12·14	13·00	13·00	96·50	91·00	15·00	13·00
Investment in Agricultural Finance Institution.		5·00	3·00	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00	...	1·00	...
<b>Grand Total Agriculture—</b>	... ..	875·00	552·95	219·17	233·00	233·00	3300·00	946·00	888·11	245·00

## STATEMENT II

## Draft Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1985-86

## Head of Development: Agriculture—Physical Targets—

Items	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target proposed	1985-86 Target proposed
1	2	5	4
<b>1. PRODUCTION OF FOOD-GRAINS—</b>			
(a) Rice ... ..	'000 Mt.	183.75	154.35
(b) Wheat .. ..	,	8.00	6.30
(c) Maize ... ..	„	30.00	25.00
(d) Other Cereals .	„	5.00	4.20
(e) Pulses ... ..	,	3.75	3.15
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>	„	<b>230.50</b>	<b>193.00</b>
<b>2. OIL SEEDS—</b>			
(i) Rape and Mustard	'000 Mt.	7.80	6.24
(ii) Sesamum ... ..	„	0.60	0.32
(iii) Soyabean and others	„	1.60	1.25
<b>Total Oilseeds</b>	„	<b>10.00</b>	<b>7.81</b>
<b>3. COMMERCIAL CROPS—</b>			
(i) (a) Cotton ... ..	'000 Bales	7.20	6.25
(b) Jute and Mesta ..	„	96.00	83.20
(c) Sugarcane ... ..	'000 Mt	12.00	10.00
(ii) Potato ... ..	„	192.00	166.00

	1	2	3	4
<b>4. CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS CONSUMPTION:</b>				
(a) Nitrogenous (N)		'000 MT.	3.40	2.25
(b) Phosphate (P)		„	2.50	1.75
(c) Potassic (K)		„	0.60	0.50
Total (N+P+K)		„ MT.	6.50	4.50
<b>5. PLANT PROTECTION CONSUMPTION (TECHNICAL GRADE MATERIALS) MT.</b>				
			48	40
<b>6. AREA UNDER DISTRIBUTION OF:</b>				
(a) Fertilizers		'000 Hect.	88.90	70.00
(b) Pesticides		„	48.00	40.00
Total (a+b)		„	136.90	110.00
<b>7. AREA UNDER HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES:</b>				
(a) Paddy		'000 Hect.	44.00	33.00
(b) What		„	6.50	5.00
(c) Maize		„	14.50	10.00
Total Area under HYV		„	65.00	48.00
<b>8. CROPPED AREA:</b>				
(a) Net Area Sown		'000 Hect.	198.00	194.00
(b) Gross Area		„	233.00	231.00

## 9. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING :

(a) Regulated Markets	Nos.	3	1
(b) Sub-market Yards	„	15	5
(c) Development of Primary Markets.	„	25	5

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*N.B.*—Achievements for the Sixth Five Year Plan ( 1980-85 ) are indicated in Annexure-A.

## SOIL CONSERVATION

**1. Introduction** :—Soil, Water and Vegetation (Forest, etc.) are natural resources of any country. Soil is a crucial life-supporting system.

It is however very tragic indeed that most of these life-supporting resources so essential for human survival are constantly being destroyed or depleted at a very fast and alarming rate. This destruction or depletion, unless checked and controlled, stands threaten the very existence of civilization. Sustained development depends on conservation and judicious utilisation of these vital resources of soil, water and vegetation.

The most prevalent form of agricultural practice in Meghalaya is shifting cultivation or what is commonly known as Jhumming. This practice is not only primitive but also very destructive to the soil (land), vegetation (forests), and water resources. Vast tracks of forests land are being cut down and destroyed by fire every year by the Jhummys. In the process, valuable forest trees are destroyed producing enhanced erosion of the topsoil.

There are also many hill streams and rivers that come down and flow over many valley bottom lands where permanent wet cultivation has been taken up. During the rains, these streams and rivers rush down with force, erode their banks and in undate the cultivation fields lying on either sides of the banks.

The current trend of ever increasing commercial as well as domestic demands for trees and other forest products have accelerated dangerously the process of depletion of the forests, land and water resources.

To add to these, various developmental work such as constructions of roads, buildings, quarrying of sand, stones, coal and limestones, etc., cause siltation not only in the productive cultivation fields but also in the stream and rivers which ultimately produce floods in the lower reaches.

Keeping in view these concepts conserving of resources for sustained development, various conservation schemes and programmes have been undertaken.

**2. Review of Programmes 1980-85:** The approved Sixth Plan outlay of the Soil and Water Conservation sector was Rs.700.00 lakhs. In 1983-84, a new scheme of Integrated watershed management was introduced and for which an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs was provided. This scheme is being continued and for 1984-85, an amount of Rs.70 lakhs has been provided. Thus, as against the original outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs, the total allocation for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.870.00 lakhs. The expenditure during first four years of the Sixth Plan was Rs.674.71 lakhs and including the anticipated expenditure of Rs.230 lakhs, for 1984-85 the total expenditure for the whole Sixth-Five year Plan will be Rs.904.71 lakhs.

One of the main schemes of the Department during the Sixth five year Plan is Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme or the Jhum Control Scheme. According to the revised estimate about 2487 nos. of families were to be benefited during the plan. Actually, 862 nos. of families have been benefited during the Plan period under the provision of irrigated permanent lands for food crop cultivation and another 947 nos. of families under the programme of permanent cash crop plantation.

Towards the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a new scheme of integrated watershed management was introduced. During 1983-84 six micro-watersheds have been taken up in all the five districts of the State. During 1983-84, as against the targets of 415 ha. of land development, 824 ha. of erosion control and irrigation works, 65 ha. of horticultural/cash crop cultivation and 1050 ha. of afforestation, 404 ha. under land development, 643 ha. under erosion control and irrigation, 67 ha. creation under horticultural/cash crop plantation and 1080 ha. under afforestation have been achieved. The targets for 1984-85 are land development, 470 ha., erosion control and irrigation 400 ha., horticultural/cash crop cultivation 240 ha. (Pre) and afforestation 1100 ha. (Pre) which are expected to be achieved by the end of the plan. The targets for 1985-86 are 820 ha. for land development, 480 ha. for erosion control and irrigation, 480 ha. (Pre) for horticultural/cash crop cultivation and 1256 ha. (Pre) for afforestation.

Under the various soil conservation schemes for general area as against the target of 3546 ha. for agricultural lands 3617 ha. have been achieved. For the Seventh Plan period 4805 ha. are proposed of which 851 ha. will be for 1985-86.

Under general soil conservation works for non-agricultural lands, 4983 ha. have been achieved against the target of 5602 ha.

**Under Education and Training** :—5 gazetted officers and 11 non-gazetted officers have been sent for various training course outside the State. The State Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat which trains Soil Conservation Demonstrators and Forests not only of Meghalaya also from the other North Eastern States, has trained about 209 trainees altogether.

**3. Objective, approach and Strategy of the Seventh Plan** :—As shifting cultivation or Jhumming continues to be a major problem causing wide scale destruction of forest and other vegetative cover with consequent erosion of the valuable topsoil, reduction in water retention and availability of the soil, creating imbalance in the environment and general poor economic condition of the people, the department will continue its effort to wean away the shifting cultivators from this destructive and uneconomical practice during the Seventh Five Year Plan also. The strategy and approach will consist of the provision of land for permanent cultivation for foodcrops and also horticultural/cash crop plantation. Under the land development programme, the cultivators will be provided with developed land with irrigation to enable them to take up sustained permanent cultivation for food production. In the horticultural/cash crop cultivation programme, the strategy is of two-folds. On the one hand, the department will raise plantations for the families till they come to yielding



stage after which the same will be handed over to them for maintenance and to earn their livelihood. During the whole gestation period, they will be involved in the joint operation and management of the plantations for which they will be given wages and at the same time will get the training and know-how in the proper management of these plantations which will ultimately facilitate their taking over of the areas. Under Jhum Control scheme, it is proposed to cover 10,375 families during the Seventh Plan period. Of these, 3450 families will be provided with land for permanent food crop cultivation and 6925 families with horticultural/cash crop cultivation.

The other strategy consists of the approach of **Integrated Watershed Management**. It involves and recognises the Watershed or sub-watershed as a unit of agricultural planning and integrating various components of soil and water conservation activities such as (a) land use Planning (b) Land development together with terracing, bunding reclamation etc., (c) maximum utilisation of rain water through water harvesting and recycling devices like micro-irrigation ponds and other structures like dams, canals, etc., (d) stream and river banks erosion control works (g) Pasture development including animal husbandry programme. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cover 4450 ha. of the land development, 2500 ha. of irrigation and erosion control works, 2500 of horticultural/cash crop cultivation and 4450 ha. under afforestation programme.

**The Project Formulation Cell for Watershed Management :** which has been set up in the Sixth Plan under NEC sponsorship, will be continued under the State Plan to take up Survey, investigation and project formulation of the sub-watersheds proposed to be taken up in the Seven Plan.

**The Programme of afforestation** which has received successful response from the people, will be continued with more vigour to cover more areas at the shortest time possible, subject to availability of fund and technical staff.

**4. Outlay and Targets :—**The outlay for the Seventh Plan for 1985-90, is proposed at Rs.2,000 lakhs including Rs.300 lakhs for 1985-86.

**5. Programme for 1985-90:—**The schemes proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) under the Soil and Water Conservation sector are briefly as follows—

**A. Direction and Administration :—**Under this scheme provision has been made for strengthening of the Directorate, Divisional Offices, and the Range Offices. It is proposed to create one Engineering Division attached to the Directorate at Shillong. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is proposed at Rs.151.38 lakhs, of which Rs.22.81 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

**B. Soil Conservation Survey and Testing :—**Under this scheme preparation of Soil and land use maps, base for Soil Conservation Planning etc., shall continue. Survey units for each of the Soil Conservation Division for taking up surveys for planning of sub/mini-watersheds as well as Jhummia rehabilitation scheme are proposed to be set up. Proposed outlay under this scheme for the Seventh Plan Period is R.78.36 lakhs, which include Rs.12.90 lakhs proposed for 1985-86.

**C. Research:**—This is a continuing scheme and the Department proposes to continue with the adaptive trials and experiments in the plan period also. The proposed outlay under this scheme for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 27.70 lakhs, of which Rs. 4.12 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

**D. Education and Training**—This is also a continuing scheme. Five batches totalling 250 trainees are proposed to be trained up for the Soil Conservation Demonstrators level staff during the 7th Plan period. Similarly, gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Department, according to availability of seats, shall be deputed for undergoing training at several training centres within India. Total outlay proposed for 1985-90 under this scheme is Rs. 34.85 lakhs, of which Rs. 5.27 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

**E. Soil Conservation Scheme**—All the three parts of this scheme are proposed to be continued in the 7th Plan period. In the treatment of the **general watershed areas**, 1500 ha. of land is proposed to be developed under terracing and valley bottom land reclamation, 1375 ha. area to be controlled from erosion by gully control, landslide, streambank and river bank control structures, etc., 1930 ha. areas to be covered by water conservation distribution works and 9000 ha. to be covered by afforestation plantations. Under the **Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme**, it is proposed to cover 3450 families under land development programme and 6925 families under cash crop development programmes.

The third part, the **Integrated Watershed Management Scheme**, is proposed to cover 20 Nos. of priority sub/mini-watersheds to be selected out of the identified major catchments of the State. It is proposed to cover 4450 families under land development and 2500 families under cash crop/horticulture development and 4450 ha. under afforestation.

The proposed outlays under Soil Conservation Schemes are shown below:—

	Proposed outlays for 7th Plan	Proposed outlays for 1985-86
	Rs. lakhs	Rs. lakhs
1. General Soil Conservation Scheme.	312.94	50.60
2. Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme.	604.65	81.64
3. Integrated Watershed Management Scheme.	688.42	103.26

**F. Other Expenditure**—Construction of approach roads and non-residential buildings and their maintenance will be continued. In the 7th plan it is proposed to construct the Directorate office building complex at Polo ground. The proposed outlay for the 7th Plan period is Rs. 48.90 lakhs and Rs. 11.50 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016  
DOC. No. 1949  
Date 5.12.84

**G. Government Residential Building**—Under this scheme construction and maintenance of Government Residential Buildings shall be continued. This Department takes up works in remote and interior rural areas where houses on rent or any accommodation at all are not available. The proposed outlay for the 7th plan period is Rs.52.80 lakhs and that for 1985-86 is Rs.7.90 lakhs.

6. The detailed Financial outlays and Physical targets are shown in Statements I & II below—

STATEMENT I

**Draft Seven Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86:  
Outlay and Expenditure**

Head of Development—Soil and Water Conservation.

In lakh

Schemes	Sixth five year plan 1980-85 agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expenditure	1983-84 Actual expenditure	1984-85		1985-90		1985-86	
				approved outlay	anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—</b>									
(a) Directorate of Soil Conservation Offices.	10.08	5.43	9.93	2.69	2.69	23.34	..	3.40	...
(b) Divisional Soil Conservation Officers	31.00	19.37	6.97	6.385	6.385	49.20	...	7.64	...
(c) Soil Conservation Range Officers ...	30.50	13.61	7.87	9.905	9.905	77.44	..	11.69	...
(d) Engagement of Apprentices ...	0.07	0.03	...	0.02	0.02	1.40	...	0.08	...
<b>Total—A</b> ...	<b>71.60</b>	<b>38.44</b>	<b>15.77</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>151.38</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>...</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B. SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING—</b>										
(a) Soil Survey Scheme ... ..	...	24.00	14.91	4.14	6.00	6.00	44.13	..	6.90	...
(b) Soil Testing ... ..	..	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
(c) Project Formulation Cell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.23	...	6.00	...
<b>Total—B</b> ... ..	...	24.00	15.11	4.14	6.00	6.00	78.36	...	12.90	...
<b>C. RESEARCH—</b>										
(a) Soil Conservation Research Centre		5.47	2.97	1.10	1.21	1.21	8.25	...	1.21	...
(b) Field Trial and Experiment	--	7.53	2.50	0.68	2.79	2.79	19.45	...	2.91	...
<b>Total—C</b> ... ..	...	13.00	5.47	1.78	4.00	4.00	27.70	...	4.12	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>D. EDUCATION AND TRAINING—</b>										
(a) Conservation Training Institute..		14.31	8.45	2.64	4.11	4.11	28.22	...	4.37	..
(b) Training at Soil Conservation Centre.		2.69	1.18	0.30	0.89	0.89	6.63	..	0.90	...
<b>Total—D</b>	..	<b>17.00</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>34.85</b>	...	<b>5.27</b>	...

**E. SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME—**

(a) Terracing ... }	...	12.23	3.91	4.00	4.00	28.50	...	4.70	...	69
(c) Land Reclamation ... }	22.84	0.39	0.24	0.50	0.50	7.00	..	0.80	..	
(d) Erosion Control Works... ..	35.00	18.19	6.82	8.57	8.57	55.00	...	9.50	...	
(e) Follow up programme ... ..	4.40	1.62	0.32	1.26	1.26	10.50	...	1.50	...	
(f) Afforestation ... ..	96.00	70.91	20.58	23.53	23.53	123.74	...	21.10	...	
(g) Fodder and pasture development works.	4.67	3.07	...	1.15	1.15	4.80	...	0.70	...	
(h) Water conservation and distribution works.	43.71	25.75	7.60	9.30	9.30	77.20	...	11.50	...	
(j) Conservation work in Urban areas.	3.48	2.05	0.95	0.69	0.69	6.20	...	0.80	...	
<b>Total—E</b>	..	<b>211.10</b>	<b>134.21</b>	<b>40.42</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>312.94</b>	...	<b>50.60</b>	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>K. JHUM CONTROL SCHEME—</b>										
(i) Terracing ...	...	...	35.11	9.55	4.36	4.36	73.50	...	7.50	...
(ii) Reclamation ...	}	53.00	5.67	0.29	0.52	0.52	15.55	...	1.75	..
(iii) Follow up:— ...										
(a) Seeds and plants ...	...	...	...	0.40	1.15	1.15	13.29	..	1.665	...
(b) Manures and fertilizers...	}	16.00	11.58	0.92	1.21	1.21	13.29	...	1.665	..
(c) Cultivations ...										
(v) Irrigation ...										
(vi) Camp and Camp Equipments ...	...	5.22	4.03	1.15	0.57	0.57	10.25	...	1.25	...
(vii) Dwelling Houses ...	...	0.90	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Drinking Water ...	...	2.48	1.56	0.50	0.57	0.57	10.40	...	1.50	...
(ix) Link Road ...	...	16.00	11.71	4.02	2.08	2.08	30.55	30.55	4.75	4.75
(x) Cash Crop Development Works...	...	184.26	117.75	50.85	48.66	48.66	346.10	..	49.00	...
<b>Total—K</b>	...	<b>315.57</b>	<b>210.20</b>	<b>77.83</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>604.65</b>	<b>30.55</b>	<b>81.64</b>	<b>4.75</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>M. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT—</b>										
(a) General Administration	...	..	...	8.42	17.50	17.50	104.90	...	17.50	...
(b) Works—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(i) Terracing...	...	...	..	18.16	12.00	12.09	94.55	...	14.75	...
(ii) Reclamation	...	...	...	1.21	1.25	1.25	29.00	...	3.00	...
(iii) Follow up:—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Seeds and plants	...	...	...	1.30	1.20	1.20	28.09	..	2.79	...
(b) Manures and fertilizers ..	..	...	...	0.83	1.80	1.80	28.09	...	2.79	...
(c) Cultivation	...	...	...	0.43	1.50	1.50	24.12	...	3.98	...
(iv) Afforestation	...	..	...	12.95	15.15	15.15	128.64	...	20.60	...
(v) Irrigation	...	...	...	21.51	10.30	10.30	117.40	...	20.30	...
(vi) Camp and Camp Equipments	...	...	..	2.46	4.00	4.00	12.75	..	1.75	...
(vii) Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(viii) Drinking Water	...	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	9.73	...	1.25	...
(ix) Link Road	...	...	...	6.01	2.70	2.70	30.65	30.65	4.65	4.65
(x) Cash/Horticulture	...	..	...	4.49	2.50	2.50	80.50	...	9.90	...
<b>Total—(M)</b>	...	...	...	79.07	70.00	70.00	688.42	30.65	103.26	4.65
<b>Total—E, K+M</b>	...	526.67	344.41	197.32	186.00	186.00	1606.01	61.20	235.50	9.40



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>F. OTHER EXPENDITURE—</b>										
(a) Construction of approach road to work areas.			5.11	1.46	0.60	0.60	5.60	5.60	0.75	0.75
(b) Construction and maintenance of Department Non-Residential Buildings.	19.00	8.25	3.45	2.40	2.40	43.30	43.30	10.75	10.75	
Total—F	...	19.00	13.36	4.91	3.00	3.00	48.90	48.90	11.50	11.50
<b>G. GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDING—</b>										
(a) Construction ... ..		28.73	23.87	4.49	5.84	5.84	45.15	45.15	6.75	6.75
(b) Maintenance and Repair										
(a) Ordinary	} Repairs	..	..	2.11	1.67	1.16	7.65	7.65	1.15	1.15
(b) Special										
Total—G	...	28.73	23.87	6.60	7.00	7.00	52.80	53.80	7.90	7.90
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	..	700.00	450.29	233.46	230.00	230.00	200.00	163.90	300.00	28.80

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth five year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievements	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Achievement	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. Education and Training—</b>									
(a)	Conservation Training Institute Byrnibat.	No.	240 trainees	114 trainees	45 trainees	50 trainees	50 trainees	250	50
(b)	Training at Soil Conservation Centre outside the State.	No.	...	10 non-gazetted and 2 gazetted	2 non gazetted	1 gazetted 1 non-gazetted	1 Gazetted 1 non-gazetted	Training of departmental officers	4 gazetted 4 non-gazetted
<b>2. Soil Conservation Scheme—</b>									
(a)	Terracing	... ..	...	664 ha	175 ha	250 ha	250 ha	1000 ha	170 ha
(c)	Reclamation	... ..	1584 ha	25 ha	20 ha	50 ha	50 ha	500 ha	70 ha
(d)	Erosion Control Works.	... ..	1509 ha	662 ha	158 ha	250 ha	250 ha	1375 ha	245 ha
(e)	Follow-up	... ..	...	240 ha	75 ha	...	...	1500 ha	240 ha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(f) Afforestation	...	...	Deptt-Pre 3530 ha C-4650 ha Subsidy— 1700 ha	Deptt. Pre-750 ha C-3290 ha M-2210 ha	Deptt. Pre-260 ha C-750 ha Subsidy Pre-435 ha C-165 ha M-365.75 ha	Deptt. Pre-530 ha C-260 ha M-4062 ha Subsidy Pre-500 ha C-430 ha M-529.45 ha	Deptt. Pre-530 ha C-260 ha M-4062 ha Subsidy Pre-500 ha C-430 ha M-529.45 ha	9000 ha	1600 ha
(g) Fodder and Pasture Development.	...	932 ha	414 ha	...	...	...	...	350 ha	50 ha
(h) Water Conservation and Distribution works.	...	1446 ha]	872.20 ha	290 ha	200 ha	200 ha	1930 ha	366 ha	44
(j) Conservation work in Urban Areas,	...	...	5 units, 2 ha and 1,900 nos ornamental trees.	1.5 ha, and 1000 nos orna- mental trees.	...	...	150 ha	50 ha	
3. Jhum Control Scheme—									
(i) Terracing	...	...	...	...	140 ha	100 ha	100 ha	2500 ha	450 ha
(ii) Reclamation	...	...	2078 ha	582 ha	20 ha	20 ha	20 ha	950 ha	170 ha
(iii) Follow-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Seeds and Plants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3450 ha	620 ha
(b) Manures and fertili- zers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3450 ha	620 ha
(c) Cultivation	...	...	...	...	140 ha	...	...	3450 ha	620 ha

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(v) Irrigation ...	:	...	1918 ha	583 ha	331 ha	120 ha	120 ha	1975 ha	375 ha
(vi) Camps and camp equipments.	...	...	...	26 nos and 27 units	9 nos and 5 units	20 units	20 units	125	23 units
(vii) Dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Drinking water	...	...	64 nos and 4 units	24 nos and 17 units	2 nos and 9 units	12 nos	12 nos	100 units	18 units
(ix) Link Roads	...	...	119.9 kms	70.88 kms	C-21 kms M-49 kms	25 kms	25 kms	300 kms	50 kms
(x) Cash Crop development	...	...	Pre-1022 ha C-1409 ha	Pre-161 ha C-1190 ha	Rubber- Pre-46.92 ha C-64.96 ha M-661 ha Coffee- Pre-67.39 ha C-88 ha M-457.70 ha and 30,000 seedlings  C (N) 16,000 seedlings B. Pepper- M-1,000 ha and 2000 seedlings Horticulture M-30 ha	Deptl. Pre-70 ha C-102 ha M-1517.23 ha Subsidy- Pre-110 ha C-20 ha	Deptl. Pre-70 ha C-102 ha M-1517.23 Subsidy. Pre-110 ha C-20 ha	6925 ha	1370 ha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
4. Watershed-Management--										
(a) General Administration	No	...	...	...	9 nos.	...	...	...	...	
(b) Works--										
(i) Terracing	...	Ha	...	...	314 ha	350 ha	350 ha	3000 ha	550 ha	
(ii) Reclamation	...	Ha	...	...	90 ha	120 ha	120 ha	1450 ha	270 ha	
(iii) Follow-up	...	}	Ha	...	...	319 ha	828 ha	828 ha	4450 ha	820 ha
(a) Seeds and plants										
(b) Manures and fertilizers										
(c) Cultivation	...									
(iv) Afforestation	...	...	...	...	1050 ha subsidy—30 ha and 30,000 plants.	1100 ha	1100 ha	6430 ha	1256 ha	
(v) Irrigation	...	Ha	...	...	643 ha	400 ha	400 ha	2500 ha	480 ha	
(vi) Camp and camp equipments	No	...	...	...	22 nos and 11 units.	30 nos	30 nos	125 units	23 units	
(vii) Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(viii) Drinking water	...	...	...	...	5 units	...	...	100 units	18 units	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(ix) Link road	...	...	..	...	61.1 km	40 km	40 km	300 km	55 km
(x) Cash Horticulture	...	...	...	...	Coffee—30 ha and 1,23,250 seedlings Hort—25 ha and 300 beds citrus—12 ha	Deptt. Pre—240 ha Subsidy— C—65 ha	Deptt. Pre—240 ha Subsidy— C—65 ha	2500 ha	480 ha
5 Other expenditure—									
(a) Construction of approach road to work areas.					} Construction and maintenance of Departmental Non-residential building.	} 6 nos construction 2 nos retaining wall and 2 km Improvement.		555 km	1 km
(b) Construction and maintenance of Departmental Non-Residential building									10 units
6. Government Residential building—									
A. Construction	...	...	...	...	5 nos and 6 units.	12 nos	12 nos.	31 units	4 units
B. Maintenance and Repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Ordinary	} Repairs	}	}	}	} 20 nos and 14 units	} 52 nos construction 57 nos repairs	} 52 nos construction 57 nos repairs	28 units	5 units
(b) Special									

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The potentiality of Livestock and Poultry development in Meghalaya is immense due to favourable Agro-Climatic condition. The ever-green vegetation offers scope for grazing through-out the year. The livestock rearing can be increased manifold through scientific approach. Hence considerable efforts will be necessary to improve the stock to step up production of protective food like milk, meat and eggs by better breeding, feeding, management, disease control and Marketing of products. Livestock rearing provides gainful and productive employment to the rural population of the State throughout the year.

**2. Review of Progress during 6th Plan**—The approved outlay of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 520.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure during first four years of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 370.98 lakhs. The approved outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakhs for 1984-85 will be utilised in full. There will be short fall of Rs. 34.71 lakhs in the total expenditure during the 6th Plan. This shortfall is due to non-implementation of some schemes in full scale due to dearth of technical man-power, inadequacy of administrative machinery etc. In spite of bottlenecks and difficulties the Targets set for the current Plan Period have been achieved substantially.

The production of meat has increased from 17 thousand tons in 1979-80 to 19 thousand tons in 1983-84 and production of eggs has increased from 30 millions in 1979-80 to 38 millions in 1983-84. The present per capita availability of meat and eggs in the State is far below the national level. The per capita availability of meat is 45 gms against national level of 90 gms per day and 25 eggs annually against nutritional requirement of 365 eggs. Hence, productive capacity of livestock and poultry is required to be raised by increasing the number of productive stock and by providing necessary infrastructure.

**3. Targets and Objectives of the 7th Plan**—The outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 900.00 lakhs under A.H. and Vety. The main objectives of the programme envisaged under Animal Husbandry sector in the Seventh Plan are as follows:—

1. To boost up production of milk, meat and eggs in order to increase availability of sufficient protein food within the State.
2. Increase the income of rural people of the State by substitution of age-old methods of livestock rearing with scientific Animal Husbandry practices.
3. To increase production of feed and fodder in order to sustain the growth of Livestock in the State.
4. **Details of the Programme of the Seventh Plan**

**A. Direction and Administration**—The Directorate will be strengthened. The establishment branch, Statistical Cell, Information Wing and the Development section in the Directorate will be expanded. The District and Subdivisional organisations of the Department will also be strengthened. In all the new Civil Subdivisions, Subdivisional 'A.H.' and 'Vety.' officer's office and other institutions for veterinary services will be established.

**B. Education and Training**—Training of students in the B.V.Sc. course and veterinary Field Assistant Training course will be continued. Annually 10 students for B.V.Sc. course will be sponsored. Besides 10 farmers will be given training in poultry/Dairy farming and another 10 farmers will be trained in Piggery Annually.

**C. Veterinary Services**—All existing services schemes will continue. Over and above 5 nos. of new Veterinary Dispensaries, 25 Nos. of new Veterinary Aid Centres, one Central store for Medicine, etc, will be established. Two new Veterinary Hospitals one at Tura the other at Jowai will be set up.

**D. Veterinary Research**—Clinical Laboratories and the Disease Investigation Section in Shillong will continue and will be expanded. Two new Diagnostic Laboratories will be established.

**E. Investigation and Statistics**—Livestock Census Cell and the Statistical Cell will continue and will be strengthened.

**F. Cattle Development**—The three cattle farms will be strengthened and expanded in order to meet the increased demand for Breeding Stock. One new Cattle Farm is proposed to be established in Jaintia Hills as that District has no cattle farm, but there is good potentiality for cattle development in that District. Another Ranch farm for Beef (Cattle) is proposed to be established in the West Khasi Hills to meet the requirement of beef cattle in the State.

The existing two intensive Cattle Development Projects will continue and will be expanded. The two existing Key Village blocks will continue.

**G. Poultry Development**—The existing 9 poultry farms will be strengthened to meet the increased demands for breeding birds, eggs and meat during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to establish one broiler production farm to meet the heavy demand of Table birds. A Quail production farm is also proposed to be established. Quail is a variety of small fowl, most suitable for the climate of this State.

One duck farm is proposed to be established in Garo Hills. There is no duck farm in the State, though there is great scope for duck farming.

Other programme of poultry development taken up earlier will continue.

**H. Piggery Development**—The existing seven farms will continue and will be strengthened to meet the increased demand of breeding stock during the Seventh Plan. The two pig farms under Border Areas Development Programme will also be strengthened.

Other Piggery programmes taken up in the Sixth Plan and earlier will continue.



**I. Sheep and Goat Development**—Though there is enough scope for sheep and goat development in the State, much inputs could not be given earlier. There is only one sheep farm in Jaintia Hills. So two more sheep and goat farms are proposed to be established in East and West Khasi Hills.

**J. Feed and Fodder Development**—The existing three Fodder demonstration Farms will be expanded. The area under cultivation will be increased from the existing total of 478 acres to 700 acres during the Seventh Plan. Subsidised distribution of fodder seeds will continue.

The two zonal feed mills at Bhoi and Tura will be strengthened and their production capacities will be doubled during the Seventh Plan. One Fodder Seed Production Farm will be established in East Garo Hills.

The feed analytical laboratory at Kyrdemkulai will be strengthened

#### **K. Centrally Sponsored Sector Scheme**

(1) **SPECIAL A.H.P.**—The programmes of Sixth Plan will continue and will be expanded.

(2) **Other Central Sector Scheme, viz-Foot and Mouth Disease Control, Rinderpest Surveillance and containment Vaccination, Animal Disease Surveillance, Control of Livestock Disease of National Importance, Sample survey of major livestock products will continue.**

5. The detailed financial outlays and physical targets are shown in the Statement I and II below:—

## STATEMENT I

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

### Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development— Animal Husbandry

Name of the Sector/Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan		1985-86		Remarks
				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
<b>A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION.—</b>										
1. Directorate of A. H. and Vety.	11.85	5.36	2.05	3.50	3.50	18.00	10.00	3.75	2.00	
2. District Offices ...	6.70	3.38	1.50	2.41	2.41	8.00	2.90	2.50	0.40	
3. Sub-Divisional Offices ...	16.30	9.60	3.39	4.11	4.11	32.00	14.00	14.00	8.00	Construction of new Sub-Division upgrade of Engineering Wing.
4. Engineering Establishment	3.30	3.15	1.68	1.64	1.64	12.00	...	3.00	...	
5. Vety. Information Wing ...	2.84	1.25	0.73	0.79	0.79	5.00	...	0.90	...	
6. State Level Fodder and Dairy Dev. Board.	1.50	6.79	0.37	0.40	0.40	2.50	...	0.60	...	
7. Marketing Cell ...	2.56	..	...	0.95	0.95	2.50	...	1.00	...	
8. Livestock Show ...	...	...	...	..	...	2.00	...	1.00	...	
9. Central Store ...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	4.45	...	1.50	...	
<b>Total 'A'</b> ...	<b>46.05</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>9.72</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>86.45</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>10.40</b>	

B. EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

1. Training of V. F. A. ...	8.61	5.52	3.20	3.75	3.75	16.00	3.00	3.00	0.50
2. Training in B. V. Sc. ..	6.35	2.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	5.75	...	1.25	...
3. Training of Farmers in Poultry and Livestock.	1.50	0.30	..	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	..
4. Training of farmers inside and outside State.	0.50	0.04	...	0.10	0.10	1.00	..	0.20	..
5. Training of Officers in Specialised Field.	0.75	0.10	..	0.10	0.10	1.00	..	0.20	...
<b>Total 'B'</b> ...	<b>17.71</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>0.50</b>

C. VETY. SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH.—

1. Vety. Hospital and Dispensaries.	34.64	14.91	4.85	6.47	6.47	26.00	8.00	6.75	2.00
2. Mobile Vety. Dispensaries	10.80	8.27	3.89	6.20	6.20	25.00	...	8.00	...
3. Vety. Aid Centres ...	30.56	11.76	5.49	5.86	5.86	24.00	7.00	6.00	2.
4. Modernisation of Vety. Hospital, Shillong.	...	..	..	..	..	5.00	3.00	2.00	2.00 New Schemes
5. Establishment of Vety. Hospital at Jowai and Tura.	...	..	..	..	..	15.00	6.00	3.00	2.00 New Schemes
6. Establishment of 5 New Vety. Dispensary.	...	...	...	..	..	32.30	17.50	10.00	9.00 New Schemes
7. Establishment of New Vety. Aid Centres (25 Nos.)	...	..	...	...	...	59.00	25.00	5.00	4.00 New Schemes
<b>Total 'C'</b> ...	<b>76.00</b>	<b>34.94</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>18.53</b>	<b>18.53</b>	<b>186.30</b>	<b>66.50</b>	<b>40.75</b>	<b>21.00</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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D. VETY. RESEARCH

1. Clinical Laboratory Shillong/ Tura.	6.00	1.97	0.70	0.95	0.95	7.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	
2. Vaccine Depot, Shillong ...	2.17	1.94	0.68	0.70	0.70	3.00	...	0.70	...	
3. Establishment of New Diag- nostic Laboratory at Jowai/ Williamnagar.	...	...	...	..	..	15.00	8.00	3.00	2.50	New Schemes
Total 'D' ..	8.17	3.91	1.38	1.65	1.65	25.00	10.00	5.20	3.00	

E. INVESTIGATION AND  
STATISTICS.

1. Livestock Census Offices ...	5.37	4.93	1.76	1.90	1.90	7.50	...	2.00	...	
2. Disease Investigation Section	3.80	1.59	0.50	0.57	0.57	3.00	..	0.60	...	
3. Statistical Cell ... ..	2.32	2.35	1.70	1.80	1.80	7.00	..	2.00	..	
Total 'E' ..	11.49	8.87	3.96	4.27	4.27	17.50	..	4.60	..	

F. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT—

1. Key Village Block, Jowai	6.40	}	6.18	1.73	1.60	1.60	7.50	1.00	1.70	0.20
2. Key Village Block Tura	6.40									
3. I. G. D. P., Shillong	27.00	13.92	5.05	6.12	6.12	30.00	5.00	6.20	1.00	
4. Indo-Danish Project Tura	23.35	15.30	6.48	4.68	4.68	28.00	5.00	5.80	0.80	
5. Indo-Danish Project, Shillong	30.00	14.37	4.37	4.50	4.50	23.50	3.50	4.50	0.60	
6. Livestock Farm, Garo Hills	20.00	9.46	4.01	3.05	3.05	17.00	3.00	4.00	0.50	
7. Distribution of bull/Heifer	2.00	0.30	...	0.15	0.15	0.50	...	0.10	...	
8. Regional Crossbred Cattle Farm, Kyrdemkulai.	20.80	11.01	3.93	3.05	3.05	14.00	5.00	3.50	0.80	
9. Trade Fair ... ..	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
10. Slaughter House .. ..	...	..	...	..	...	50.00	25.00	10.00	5.00	
11. Cattle Farm for fostering of male stock.	..	...	...	..	..	20.00	8.00	4.00	3.00	
12. Establishment of Cattle Farm in Jaintia Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	20.00	5.00	4.00	
Total 'F' ...	135.95	70.66	25.57	23.15	23.15	220.50	75.50	44.80	15.90	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>G. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.—</b>											
1. Poultry Farm, Tura.	4.00	2.43	1.03	0.80	0.80	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.20		
2. Poultry Farm, Bhoi.	15.30	11.10	2.86	3.90	3.90	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.60		
3. Poultry Farm, Jowai.	4.00	3.14	1.06	1.60	1.60	8.00	1.50	1.70	0.30		
4. Central Hatchery & Chick Rearing Farm.	4.00	91.58	2.53	2.50	2.50	12.50	2.50	2.50	0.30		
5. Poultry Farm, Mawryngkneng.	4.00	2.35	0.80	0.98	0.98	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.20		
6. Poultry Farm, Nongstoin.	4.00	2.15	0.75	1.20	1.20	6.00	1.50	1.40	0.20		
7. Poultry Farm, Simasangiri.	4.00	2.97	0.18	0.90	0.90	5.00	1.50	1.00	0.20		
8. Regional Poultry Breeding Farm Kyrdem kulai.	35.55	26.22	8.44	8.10	8-10	40.00	18.00	8.00	1.50		
9. Poultry Farm, Mairang.	4.00	2.76	0.92	1.00	1.00	5.00	1.50	1.00	0.20		
10. Poultry Farm, Phulbari	4.00	2.56	1.00	0.80	0.80	5.00	1.50	1.00	0.20		
11. Establishment of Duck Farm, Garo Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	15.60	4.00	3.00		
12. Applied Nutrition Programme.	9.70	1.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13. Establishment of Quail Farm, in East Khasi Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	1.00	1.00	0.70		New Schemes
14. Establishment of Broiler Farm, East Khasi Hill.	...	...	...	...	...	25.00	10.00	5.00	4.00		New Schemes
<b>TOTAL 'G'</b>	<b>102.55</b>	<b>67.10</b>	<b>20.27</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>21.78</b>	<b>156.50</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>31.60</b>	<b>11.60</b>		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>H. SHEEP AND GOAT DEVELOPMENT</b>											
1. Sheep Farm, Jowai.		7.00	2.82	0.97	2.90	2.90	8.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	
2. Distribution of Sheep Unit.		...	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	0.10	...	
3. Establishment of Sheep Farm, West Khasi Hills.		..	...	...	...	...	9.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	New Schemes
4. Establishment of Sheep & Goat Farm, in East Khasi Hills.		..	...	..	...	...	9.00	4.00	2.00	1.50	New Schemes
<b>TOTAL 'H'</b>		7.90	2.82	0.97	3.00	3.00	26.50	10.00	5.60	3.50	
<b>I.-PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT.—</b>											
1. Pig Farm, Mawryngkneng		13.00	6.33	1.48	3.05	3.05	15.00	5.50	3.50	0.80	
2. Pig Farm, Tura.		10.00	7.78	2.18	2.50	2.50	10.00	2.00	1.90	0.50	
3. Pig Farm, Rongjeng.		12.00					10.00	2.00	2.00	0.60	
4. Pig Farm Jowai.		8.00	3.37	1.36	3.10	3.10	15.00	5.00	3.40	0.70	
5. Pig Farm, Nongstoin.		4.00	1.95	0.72	0.90	0.90	6.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	
6. Pig Farm, Mairang.		8.00	3.46	1.04	1.17	1.17	8.00	2.00	2.00	0.60	
7. Pig Farm, Baghmara.		10.77	4.24	1.16	1.01	1.01	8.00	2.50	2.00	0.50	
<b>TOTAL 'I'</b>		65.77	27.13	7.94	11.73	11.73	72.00	21.00	16.30	4.20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>J. FEED &amp; FODDER DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1. Fodder Demonstration Farm, Upper Shillong.	2.00	0.98	0.33	0.35	0.35	2.00	...	0.30	...	
2. Subsidy for farmers for Cultivation of Fodder.	3.00	0.52	0.15	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.20	—	
3. Fodder Seed Production Farm, Kyrdem Kulai	4.00	1.77	0.55	0.90	0.90	5.00	0.80	1.00	0.10	
4. Feed Mill Tura	7.00	3.02	0.99	1.35	1.25	7.00	2.00	1.50	0.50	
5. Feed Mill, Bhoi	...	0.02	0.08	...	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	...	
6. Establishment of Feed Analytical Laboratory.	5.00	3.85	1.42	1.01	1.01	8.00	4.50	1.50	0.40	
7. Fodder Demonstration Farm, Garo Hills.	2.88	1.10	0.18	0.50	0.50	3.00	...	0.60	..	
8. Establishment of Fodder Seed Production Farm, East Garo Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	20.00	10.50	4.00	3.00	New Schemes
<b>TOTAL 'J'</b>	<b>23.88</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>17.80</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>4.00</b>	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>STATE SHARE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES.</b>											
1. Headquarter Office S.F.D.A.	2.12	0.51	0.25	0.50	0.50	3.00	...	0.60	...		
2. District Office S.F.D.A.	1.70	0.61	0.23	0.40	0.40	2.50	...	0.50	...		
3. Assistant to SF/MF and AL for rearing of Crossbred.	1.10	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	0.10	...		
4. Poultry Production Programme.	3.80	1.48	0.69	0.55	0.55	3.50	...	0.60	...		
5. Piggery Production Programme.	14.71	7.05	1.30	1.65	1.65	9.00	...	1.80	...		
6. Foot & Mouth Disease Control.	2.00	0.58	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.25	...		
7. Rinderpest Surveillance & Containment Vaccination.	...	0.32	0.21	1.15	1.15	6.00	...	1.30	...		
8. Animal Disease Surveillance.	...	0.28	0.21	0.28	0.28	1.50	...	0.40	...		
9. Control of L. S. disease of National Importance.	...	...	0.35	1.20	1.20	7.00	...	1.30	...		
10. Estimation of Production of Major L. S. Products.	..	...	0.11	0.65	0.65	3.50	...	0.70	...		
<b>*TOTAL ( State Share ).</b>	26.43	10.83	3.60	6.63	6.63	37.50	...	7.55	...		
<b>Other Livestock Development.</b>	...	4.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
<b>Grand Total—Animal Husbandry.</b>	520.00	275.29	95.69	115.00	115.00	900.00	289.30	198.80	75.10		

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86**  
**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT**

Statement—II

**Heads of Development—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Serial No.	Items	Unit	Sixth-five year plan 1980-85 Targets	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated Achievement 1984-85	Seventh plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Eggs .. ...	Nos. Million	40.0	102.0	38.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	42.0
2	Meat ... ..	000' Tonnes	19.6	57.0	19.0	19.6	19.6	21.0	20.0
3	I. C. D. P. Project ... ..	Nos. (Cumulative)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	No. of Insemination performed with Exotic bull semen Annually.	in lakhs	0.62	0.33	0.14	0.18	0.18	0.80	0.18
5	Establishment of Sheep breeding Farms.	Nos. (Cumulative)	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
6	Establishment of Fodder Seed Production Farms.	Nos. (Cumulative)	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
7	Veterinary Hospital .. ...	" "	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
8	Veterinary Dispensaries ... ..	" "	52	45	45	47	47	52	48
9	Veterinary Aid Centres ... ..	" "	60	39	42	45	45	70	46

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Dairying is one of the enterprises that has very good potential for gainful and productive employment of the rural population of the State. It can provide a source of ancillary income to the rural poor.

1. **Review**—The approved Sixth Plan outlay was Rs. 70.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure was Rs. 61.05 lakhs during the first four years of the Sixth Plan. The outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1984-85 will be utilised in full.

2. **Achievement during Sixth Plan**—The production of Milk in the State has increased from 54 thousand tons in 1979-80 to 62 thousand tonnes in 1983-84. The construction of Central Dairy at Shillong for processing of Milk is expected to be completed during 1984-85.

3. **Strategy, objective and Target for Seventh Plan**—The main objectives under Dairy Development is to provide incentives to dairy farmers to do dairy farming profitably and to provide infrastructure facilities for scientific procurement processing and distribution of Milk and milk products so that the consumers receive quality products at reasonable rate.

The outlay proposed for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 10.000 lakhs the brief break-ups of which are as under:—

1. Dairy Development	...	...	Rs. 95.80 lakhs
2. Direction and Administration	...	...	Rs. 4.00 lakhs
3. Education, Research and Training	...	...	Rs. 0.20 lakhs

4. **Details of the programme for the Seventh Plan**—The existing Schemes will continue. The Central Dairy at Shillong which is expected to be completed during 1984-85 will start functioning regularly from the first year of the Seventh Plan. In order to commission Central Dairy Plant with a capacity of 20 thousand litres of milk per day, it will be necessary to establish milk collection centres, insulated milk-vans and some other sundry items. It is therefore, proposed to set up Chilling Plants at Sunapahar and Shablang in West Khasi Hills, Sanidan and Margar in East Khasi Hills and Khliehriat in Jaintia Hills. These Plants will collect milk from adjoining areas and supply to the Central Dairy at Shillong. During the Seventh Plan, production of milk is expected to go up to 75 thousand tonnes. The present per capita availability of milk is as low as 130 gms. against national level of 250 gms. per day.

The Dairy development wing of the directorate will be strengthened and expanded to deal with increased volume of works due to extension of dairy development works during the Seventh Plan.

The Town Milk Supply Schemes, Shillong and Tura and Rural Dairy extension centre, Jowai will be continued and expanded during the Seventh Plan.

The training of students in Dairy Technology will continue in the Seventh Plan. 10 (ten) students will be sent for B. S. C. (Dairy Technology) during the Plan Period.

5. **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**—The Operation Flood Project is expected to be launched in the beginning of the Seventh Plan. The State Government will be required to contribute a matching share. Hence, a lump-sum provision is made in the Seventh Plan.

6. The detailed Financial Outlays and Physical Targets are shown in the Statement I and II below:—

**STATEMENT—I**  
**DRAFT SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86)**  
**OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**

Rs. in lakhs

Name of Scheme/Projects	Sixth Five year plan 1980-85) Approved outlay	Annual Expenditure 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1983-84	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
<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</b>									
<b>A Direction and Administration.</b>									
1. Head Quarter office ..	3.00	1.26	0.34	0.70	0.70	4.00	...	0.80	...
<b>TOTAL—'A'</b> ...	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>B. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT—</b>									
1. Central Dairy ...	42.40	28.49	9.58	11.60	11.60	55.00	25.00	12.00	4.00
2. Town Milk Supply Scheme Tura.	8.00	6.81	1.76	3.00	3.00	15.00	5.00	3.00	0.50
3. Central Dairy Extension ... Centre	10.00	6.25	1.82	2.30	2.30	11.00	4.00	2.00	0.50
4. Creamery and Ghee Making Centre	6.00	3.27	0.60	0.80	0.80	3.00	0.50	0.60	0.10
5. Chilling Plant Centre ...	...	0.73	...	0.50	0.50	1.80	..	0.55	...
<b>TOTAL—'B'</b> ..	<b>66.40</b>	<b>45.56</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>18.20</b>	<b>18.20</b>	<b>85.80</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>18.15</b>	<b>5.10</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>C. EDUCATION AND TRAINING.</b>										
1. Studies in Dairy Science	0·60	0·13	...	0·10	0·10	0·20	...	0·04	...	
<b>TOTAL—C ...</b>	<b>0·60</b>	<b>0·13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0·10</b>	<b>0·10</b>	<b>0·20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>0·04</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>STATE SHARE OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME</b>										
1. Centrally Sponsored Dairy Projects.	...	...	..	1·00	1·00	10·00	...	2·00	...	
<b>Total State Share ...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1·00</b>	<b>1·00</b>	<b>10·00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2·00</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL—DAIRY</b>	<b>70·00</b>	<b>46·95</b>	<b>14·10</b>	<b>20·00</b>	<b>20·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>34·50</b>	<b>20·95</b>	<b>5·10</b>	



## FISHERIES

In recent years, the acute scarcity and exorbitant price keep fish beyond the reach of the common man, denying him the necessary protein. Needless to say, Meghalaya has enough fishery resources to raise a large variety of fishes, besides exotic fishes ranging from temperate, sub-tropical to tropical fishes that could adequately meet the demand of the home market and to supplement rich proteinous fish food. These extensive fishery resources, viz, reservoirs, lakes, rivers, streams, etc., are at present under-utilized for fish culture and with little efforts if properly developed, would not only yield rich harvest of nutritive fish flesh but provide employment opportunity especially to the rural areas and spawn a number of ancillary fishing industries.

Against the approved Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs.90.00 lakhs and actual allocation of Rs.122 lakhs Forth Five Year period of the Sixth Plan, a higher outlay of Rs.275.00 lakhs is proposed for the Development of Inland fisheries in the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

### Objective and Strategy

The 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90), envisages comprehensive planning to promote development of culture and capture fisheries in which priorities are set for establishment of more fish seed farm. The basic infrastructure would be improved further by strengthening the necessary man-power and providing adequate training facilities. The present growth rates of piscicultural activities would further be accelerated and intensified with special attention to pond culture fisheries in the private sector. The private pisciculturists would be imparted short-term training programme by educating them with the modern concept of fish culture to boost up fish production and also to provide self employment in due course.

In view of the frequent indiscriminate killing of fishes by explosives, poisons, etc., the Department contemplates to introduce the 'Meghalaya Fisheries Rules' as preventive measures towards wanton killing of fishes by explosives, poisons, etc., in the Reservoirs, Rivers and streams in the State.

The aim and objective of the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) are—

- (i) To speed up the programme initiated earlier.
- (ii) To strengthen and streamline the administrative set up of the Department with necessary man-power and to improve the existing infrastructure for proper functioning and monitoring of developmental schemes.
- (iii) Setting up of adequate numbers of fish seed farms and revitalise the existing ones, to cope with the ever-increasing demand of fish seed in the State.
- (iv) To develop the potential Reservoir and lake fisheries which are at present under-utilised for fish culture.



- (v) To popularize and intensify piscicultural activities by transferring the modern technology of fish culture to the pisciculturists in the private sector and to educate them through extension machineries and organizing conducted tours outside the State to progressive fish farmers.
- (vi) To check and combat indiscriminate killing of fishes by explosives poisons, etc. by means of Legislation and strengthening of the enforcement staffs and also to conserve the valuable fish fauna.
- (vii) To meet the dearth of trained personnel by deputing more officers and staffs of the Department at various Aquaculture Institutes in the country.
- (viii) To encourage Implementation of Economical and income-generating schemes, viz., Paddy-cum-Fish culture, Cage Culture of Air-breathing fishes and composite Fish Culture, etc., and also to develop and improve the indigenous fisheries of the State.

The following are the brief write-up of the scheme proposed for implementation in the 7 Five Year Plan period (1985-90).

### **Salient features of the schemes (1985-90)**

#### **A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION :—**

The aim of the scheme is to streamline the Developmental activities of the Department at the Directorate, District and Subdivisional level. It is proposed to create some higher posts like Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, etc., at the Directorate level.

In the District and Subdivisional level, the present activities in the office and the field would be strengthened further by the creation of few Technical posts like Fishery Officers to assist the Superintendent of Fisheries of each District and also to man the Subdivisions. It is also proposed to create one post of Sub-ordinate Engineer in each District to supervise different construction works. Besides, some ministerial posts like Accountant, Head Assistant, U. D. A., L. D. A., Typists, Grade IV Staff, etc., are also proposed to be created during the 7th Plan Period.

An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.5.40 lakhs has been proposed during 1985-86.

#### **B. HATCHERIES :—**

##### **(a) Installation of Chinese Hatchery :—**

The aim of the scheme is to obtain large scale production of Carp seeds with minimum man-power and recurring expenditure. This is a newly evolved hatchery, originally designed, in, China, and recently introduced in India. This Chinese hatchery is presently in operation in the States of West Bengal, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and as so far

proved to be successful and economical, thereby minimising the high cost of expenditures and reducing the rate of mortality that usually occurs in conventional hatchery system.

In view of the heavy demand of fish seeds in the State, Chinese hatchery is proposed to be installed in most of the Districts and Subdivisions where facilities are available for implementation of the scheme. Initially, it is proposed to install Chinese Hatcheries in those Districts where necessary infrastructure are available and which would be taken up on priority basis.

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed to be utilized in 1985-86.

### C. RESEARCH

#### (a) Research in Fisheries:—

The aim of the scheme is to conduct Research Programme in the existing Research Centre, Mawpun with a view to bring out solution on the numerous problems faced so far in the field of Inland Fisheries Development in the State. In the 7th Five Year Plan period, the Research Centre is proposed to be expanded further with more facilities for taking up Research programme.

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.0.90 lakh has been proposed to be utilized during 1985-86.

### D. EXTENSION

#### (a) Information and Publicity:—

The scheme aims at disseminating and popularizing piscicultural activities in the State through extension machineries. Fishery extension is a powerful media in educating the private pisciculturists with the modern concept of fish culture, and at the same time to replace the traditional and old fashioned method of fish culture, which is still in vogue. In the 7th Five Year Plan period (1985-90) it is supposed to exhibit field demonstration in every District and Subdivision and to offer wide publicity through audio-visual aids, etc. To facilitate implementation of the scheme it is proposed to create some more posts like Assistant Information Officer, Cinema Operator-cum-Electrician, Jugali, etc., and to install printing press.

An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which an amount of Rs.2.80 lakhs has been earmarked to be utilized during 1985-86.

## E. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

### (a) Eraning and Studies of Departmental Officers and Staff :—

The scheme aims at deputing officers and staff of the Department to undergo Fishery Training at Various Fisheries Institutes available in the country to meet the dearth of trained personnel. In the 7th Five Year Plan period, more officers and staff are proposed to be trained at such institutions with a view to equip them with the modern concept or aquaculture.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.0.28 lakh has been proposed for 1985-86.

### (b) Training and conducted tours to private pisciculturists :—

The scheme aims at imparting training to the private pisciculturists with a view to educate them with the modern technique of fish culture. It is also proposed to organize conducted tours outside the State to selected progressive fish farmers in the 7th Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.0.70 lakh has been earmarked for 1985-86.

## F. INLAND FISHERIES

### (a) Fish seed production and demonstration centres :—

This is a continuing scheme which aims at producing fish seeds and also to serve as demonstration centres to the private pisciculturists. In view of the increasing demand of fish seeds and the limited numbers of fish seeds farms established so far, it is proposed to set up five more fish seeds farm in the State which would be taken up according to priority. The expenditure for land acquisition, etc., relating to establishment of fish seed farms as envisaged payment of land compensation cost, etc., is proposed to be met from the scheme Besides, the existing infrastructure, viz, stocking, Rearing and Nursery ponds is proposed to be improved and expanded further during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the plan period, out of which Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

### (b) Induce Breeding Centre :—

The scheme aims at producing desired quality of fish seeds of both indigenous and exotic carps by administering fish pituitary hormone injection, with a view to obtain fish seed on commercial scale. During

the 6th Plan periods. Induce Breeding work has been taken up only in those species of Scale Carp and Mirror Carp which failed to respond in natural environment. During the 7th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to set up Major Carp fish seed farm, etc. with a view to facilitate implementation of the scheme. Besides, the programme is also proposed to be extended to the private sector during the plan period. The scheme also envisages the purchase of Induce Breeding equipments, fish pituitary glands/extract, Chemicals and other accessories.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme during the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.0.25 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

**(c) Assistance to Pisciculturists :—**

This ongoing programme is proposed to be intensified in the 7th Five Year Plan period by rendering financial assistance to individual and co-operative fish farmers for pond construction, etc. with a view to improve the socio-economic condition of the fish farmers. In the 7th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to bring more water area as under pond culture fisheries with a view to enhance fish production in the private sector. Till date, about 900 ha. (approx) of water area have been covered under the scheme, with an average yield of 600 kg/ha which works out to be 540 Mt. (approx. annually) in the private sector. During 1985-86 an additional 100 ha. (approx.) of water area is proposed to be developed with an additional average yield of fish production of 10 Mt. (approx.).

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed under the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.6.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

**(d) Development of Reservoirs and Lakes :—**

The aim of the scheme is to develop the existing Reservoirs and Lakes in the state by stocking and replenishing them with fingerlings to boost up fish production. During the 6th Five Year Plan period, the scheme could not be implemented as envisaged pending finalization of an agreement with the District Council/M.S.E.B. Authority for taking over the existing 3 Reservoirs viz., (i) Umiam, (ii) Kyrdemkulai and (iii) Nongmahir. It is expected that taking over of the reservoirs will be finalized-soon. In the 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to develop and utilize some of the potential-lakes viz., Wards lake, Tasek lake, Thadlaskein lake, Nartiang lake, etc. The feasibility of introducing Cage Culture in the Reservoirs and lakes would also be examined for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period out of which Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for 1985-86,

**(e) Conservation and Legislation for protection of Fisheries :—**

The scheme aims at protecting and conserving the natural fisheries in the state by strengthening the enforcement staff and adopting effective

**Legislation.** As the position stands today, the natural fisheries in the State are not only damaged by nature but are also subjected to indiscriminate destruction by human beings. In view of the above, during the 7th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to conserve selected portions of the rivers and streams, etc. by declaring them as "Fish sanctuary". It is proposed to post some enforcement staff to check and combat indiscriminate killing of fishes, and to conserve the valuable fishery resources in the State.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period out of which Rs.0.50 lakh, has been proposed for 1985-86.

**(f) Trout Culture:—**

The aim of the scheme is develop Trout Culture fisheries in the State especially in those streams situated at high altitude for future propagation. The experimental miniature Trout Farm established so far and stocked with Brown Trout are found to be encouraging. In the 7th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to procure some consignments of Rainbow Trout seeds from Kashmir with a view to acclimatize and enrich the cold streams in the State. Besides, the experimental farm is proposed to be expanded and survey for setting up of the same is under process of identification.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period out of which Rs.0.70 lakh has been proposed for 1985-86.

**(g) Paddy-Cum-Fish Culture:—**

This is an income-generating scheme which aims at supplementing additional fish production from paddy fields. The Scheme has been introduced recently on experimental basis in the private sector, and has so far proved to be productive and economical. It is proposed to implement this scheme during the 7th plan period. The scheme envisages financial assistance as an encouragement to beneficiaries in the private sector. Besides, fingerlings would also be supplied to the interested fish farmers for stocking at Government subsidised rate.

An outlay of Rs 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period out of which Rs.4.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

**(h) Culture and Development of Mahaseer Fisheries—**This is a new scheme aiming at culturing and developing the commercially important species of Mahaseer which is also one of the world's finest sporting fish which are presently subjected to merciless and wanton destruction. These valuable fish species are declining in population due to indiscriminate use of explosives, poisons, etc and lack of suitable legislation. With a view to conserve these endangered species from extinction, the Department propose to set up Mahaseer Hatcheries in the State with the latest technical know-how and to propagate them artificially for stocking in the pond/tanks, rivers, streams, etc.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.0.70 lakh has been proposed to be utilised during 1985-86.

### G. PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING :—

(a) **Marketing and transport of fish and fish seed**— This is a continuing scheme which aims at transportation of fish and fish seeds from the surplus area to the deficit area and for preservation of fish in cold storage/Ice plant. In view of the terrain and inadequate communication system of the region, transportation of fish and fish seeds has posed a problem. During the 7th Five Year Plan period it is proposed to assist the private pisciculturists in transportation of fish and fish seeds, with a view to minimize the high rate of mortality of fish seeds. In view of the limited nos. of Departmental fish seeds farms in the State coupled with the increasing demand of fish seed in the private sector the Department proposed to meet the deficit nos. of fish seed by procuring the same from outside the State. In absence of cold storage/Ice plant in the State, the Department contemplates to install 3 nos. of Ice plant during the plan period. To facilitate implementation of the scheme it is proposed to create one post of Marketing Officer for proper functioning and monitoring of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementation of the scheme in the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for 1985-86.

### H. OTHER EXPENDITURE—

(a) **Construction and Improvement of Departmental Non-Residential Building**—This is a continuing scheme which aims at continuing construction of Office Buildings in the Directorate, District and Sub-Divisional level. In the 7th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to construct Office Buildings in the remaining Districts and Sub-divisions and to repair/renovate the existing ones. Construction, repairs etc, would be taken up according to priority.

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme during the 7th Five Year plan period out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs, has been proposed for 1985-86.

(b) **Construction and Improvement of Departmental Residential Building**—This is a continuing scheme which aims at constructing Residential quarters to accommodate the Officers and Staff of the Department. In the 7th Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to construct some more Residential quarters and to renovate/repair of the existing ones, construction, repairs, etc., would be taken up according to priority.

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme during 7th Five Year Plan period, out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

## STATEMENT I

### OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

#### HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—'312'—FISHERIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial	Name of the scheme/project	Sixth Five Year plan (1980-95) Agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure	1984-85		Seventh plan 1985-90		1985-86 Proposed outlay	Of which Capital Content
					Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which Capital Content		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	10.00	5.08	4.53	8.00	8.00	35.00	...	5.40	...
B.	INSTALLATION OF CHINESE HATCHERY.	1.50	...	...	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	...
C.	RESEARCH—									
	(a) Research in Fisheries ... ..	4.00	4.37	0.92	2.00	2.00	6.00	...	0.90	...
D.	EXTENSION—									
	(a) Information and Publicity ... ..	2.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	16.00	...	2.80	...
E.	EDUCATION AND TRAINING—									
	(a) Training and studies of departmental officers and staff.	2.00	0.19	0.07	0.30	0.30	2.00	...	0.25	...
	(b) Training and conducted tours to Private pisciculturists.	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	..	0.70	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>F. INLAND FISHERIES—</b>										
(a)	Fish seed production and Demonstration Centres.	15·00	11·76	9·64	8·00	8·00	50·00	25·00	8·00	4·00
(b)	Induce Breeding Centres ... ..	1·50	0·28	0·04	0·20	0·20	5·00	...	0·25	..
(c)	Assistance to pisciculturists ... ..	20·00	8·31	4·00	2·50	2·50	40·00	...	6·00	...
(d)	Development of Reservoirs and lakes	5·00	1·99	0·41	1·50	1·50	10·00	...	0·50	...
(e)	Conservation and Legislation for protection of fisheries.	2·00	0·57	0·55	0·80	0·80	10·00	...	1·00	..
(f)	Construction of Flexible Sausage Dam	2·00	1·15	0·20	0·20	0·20	..	...	...	...
(g)	Trout Culture .. ...	2·00	1·54	1·38	0·80	0·80	5·00	...	0·76	..
(h)	Conversion of Dug-out Nurseries into Cemented ones.	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i)	Paddy-cum-Fish Culture ... ..	...	..	..	...	...	30·00	...	4·00	..
(j)	Culture and Development of Mahaseer	...	...	...	...	...	5·00	...	0·70	...
<b>G. PROCESSING, PRESERVATION AND MARKETING—</b>										
(a)	Marketing and Transport of Fish and Fishseed.	2·50	0·10	1·33	2·50	2·50	10·00	2·00	1·00	...
<b>H. OTHER EXPENDITURE—</b>										
(a)	Applied Nutrition Programme ...	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(b)	Construction and Improvement of Departmental Non-Residential Building.	8·50	7·02	0·53	4·20	4·20	15·00	15·00	2·25	2·00
(c)	Construction and Improvement of Departmental Residential Buildings.	8·50	5·72	1·91	1·00	1·00	25·00	25·00	3·00	2·00
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b> ...		<b>90·00</b>	<b>49·08</b>	<b>25·31</b>	<b>35·00</b>	<b>35·00</b>	<b>275·00</b>	<b>73·00</b>	<b>38·45</b>	<b>8·00</b>



## STATEMENT II

### PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

Serial No.	Items	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement 1980-83	Achievement 1983-84	1984-85 Seventh Plan			1985-86 Proposed Target
							Target	Anticipated achievement	1985-90 Proposed Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	<b>FISHERIES FISH PRODUCTION—</b>									
	(a) Inland ... ..	...	'000'	5.00	2.05	0.09	1.40	1.40	8.00	1.45
2.	<b>FISH SEED PRODUCTION—</b>		Tonnes							
	(a) Fry ... ..	..	Million	10.00	0.484	0.2162	2.80	2.80	15.00	2.85
	(b) Fingerlings ... ..	..	"	2.50	..	..	0.75	0.75	3.5	0.5
3.	(a) Fish Seed Farm ... ..	...	Nos	5	..	1	1	1	5	1
	(b) Nursery Areas .. ..	...	Hectare	10.00	..	0.03	3.00	3.00	10.00	1.50
	(c) No. of Hatcheries ... ..	...	Nos	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
4.	Development of Reservoirs ... ..	...	Nos in lakhs (seed stocking)	10.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	10.00	2
5.	<b>REFRIGERATION—</b>									
	(a) Ice plant ... ..	..	No	1	..	..	1	1	3	1

## FORESTS

### Introduction

According to the National Forest Policy, the hilly areas of the country should have a minimum of 60 per cent of the geographical area under forest cover so as to preserve the ecological balance of the State as well as the country. In the State of Meghalaya only 37 per cent of the area is under forest cover, which also does not remain under forest cover at all times. Of this 37 per cent, 34 per cent are forests which are subjected to shifting cultivation, overfelling etc, leading to an alarming situation. With a view to preserving the ecological balance and achieving the national objective, it is extremely necessary to stop further denudation and bring more areas under forest cover. The two ways in which this can be done is by bringing more areas under tree cover with large scale afforestation and secondly by strictly protecting the areas which are under forest cover now. At the sametime, the need of the people for their domestic need of fuel, fodder and timber has also to be looked into.

In the Seventh Plan of the Forest sector, emphasis has therefore been laid on these two important items. The Plan has been based on the Prime Minister's advice "Our forests can survive only if forestry is attuned on national development, and long term ecological welfare as well as of the communities which live nearby... Ecological conservation can become a reality when the peoples' needs for fuel and employment are satisfactorily met."

In preparing the Seventh Plan as well as the Annual Plan for 1985-86, the above principles have been kept in view and emphasis has been laid on them.

The State's approved Sixth Five Year Plan provided a total allocation of Rs. 500 lakhs only for forestry. The actual expenditure upto the year 1983-84 was Rs. 422.14 lakhs and the approved outlay for 1984-85 is Rs. 142 lakhs. Thus, the plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan is likely to be Rs. 564.14 lakhs.

Integrated development of forests and rural (particularly tribal) areas has been a major concern of recommendations of various bodies and individuals from time to time. The forest can improve economy, generate employment, produce energy, supply raw materials to industries and preserve our environments provided this sector is strengthened by large investments. Its area is increased with the involvement of the people and productivity is increased by use of new technology.

The investment on the forestry sector has been rather poor during the previous plan periods. If forest is to improve economy and generate employment, preserve environment, sufficient investment has to be made for this particular sector, specially if it to use modern technology. The Seventh Plan proposal aims at making sufficient investment in this sector. The proposed Seventh Plan provides for an outlay of Rs.2300 lakhs and the proposed outlay for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 440 lakhs. This includes an outlay of Rs. 755 lakhs for the World Bank Project on Afforestation (Umbrella Project) for the Seventh Plan and an allocation of Rs. 117 lakhs for the year 1985-86. The main items of the Plan are classified under the following groups:—

In this draft proposal a provision has also been made for providing basic amenities to the Tribal Forest villagers living within the Reserved Forest area. The proposals include provision of water supply, schools, health facilities etc.

**A. Direction and Administration:** Strengthening of administration at all levels both in the State sector as well as District Councils is very essential for preservation of forests and scientific management. The District Councils have big forest areas under their management and unless they are strengthened with more technical staff, neither scientific management nor perpetuation of forests can be expected.

Protection of forests from illegal tree fellers as well as unscrupulous contractors and protection of the wildlife has become a matter of great concern. The old times when the Forester or Forest guard in uniform could frighten away illegal poachers or illegal tree fellers with his uniform alone has now gone. The illegal operators now come prepared with arms and ammunition and a show of force is necessary to protect the forest and wildlife. Hiring of Home Guards has not been of much use. It is therefore, proposed that a forest protection forcefully equipped will be raised in the Department itself and provision has been made for this in the Plan.

**B. Forest Research:**—With the available forest areas other than the reserved forests gradually getting reduced and demands for forest produce for consumption increasing everyday, research based information for intensive management of forests, introduction of exotics useful for our climatic conditions, and assessing silvicultural requirement of species hitherto considered unimportant now gaining economic importance has become very essential. Provision for taking up scientific research on these aspects by the Research Wing of the Department under the general guidance of the Forest Research Institute of India has been kept.

**C. Education and Training:**—Forestry personnel of various levels are needed to be constantly recruited and trained in institutions run by the Central Government as well as State Government and other agencies. It is proposed to send two officer trainees, five Ranger trainees and ten Forester Grade trainees to different institutions every year. Provision has been made for this as well as for sending State officers for training in Photo Interpretation, Forest Management, and various other technical trainings.

The State does not have a Forester's Training School of its own. Training is being imparted for Foresters at the Conservation Training Institute run by the Soil Conservation Department. This Training Institute is now upgraded under the sponsorship of the North Eastern Council for training Soil Conservation Officers from gazetted level down to Soil Conservation Demonstrators. Therefore, it would not be possible for the Institute to impart Forester Training for the number of trainees required every year. It is therefore, proposed to start a Forester's Training School in the Seventh Plan. It is also expected that some help from Government of India in this respect through the educational and training programme taken up under the World Bank Project would be forthcoming; but unless a Forester's Training School is started this help would not be forthcoming and hence this is proposed.

**D. Forest Conservation and Development**—Many new administrative centres (Subdivisions) have been formed in Meghalaya. Every administrative centre as well as district headquarter require some open areas and a recreational area where its citizens can relax and children can play. So far, no provision was made in the State Plan for this and whatever was done by the Forest Department was from its meagre resources diverted to this essential work. A small amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for this in the Seventh Plan.

With constant threat on the existence of the reserved forests through encroachment and overfelling, its boundaries need to be properly protected with pukka pillars and in some cases with fencing. The earlier system of raising an earthen mound boundary pillar is found to be inadequate and our reserved forests need better protection. Provision has been made for this in the Plan.

The Departmental Sawmill at Darugiri needs improvement specially due to heavy demand of construction timbers which are being now used unseasoned on account of shortage of timber. In the Seventh Plan it is proposed to add a Seaming Plant as well as a Joinery Mill so that the off-cuts from the Mill can be made into utilisable products and timber can be supplied seasoned. Provision has been proposed for this scheme.

The Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya (F. D. C. M.) needs special attention in view of the Government of India's directives to do away with the middlemen contractors from the forests. Provision has been made in the Plan for share capital contribution to the F. D. C. M. so that they can take up the schemes.

**E. Survey of Forest Resources**—The Working Plan Organisation is a continuing process in preparing plans for working of forests and needs no elaboration. Besides this, provision has also been proposed for a Resources Survey unit so that this particular Wing of the Department can constantly survey forest resources and its new use or when a new use is found where it is available and the quantity available. This will be a continuous process in the Seventh Plan also.

**F. Plantation Schemes**—As mentioned in the introduction, we need large scale plantation both inside and outside the reserved forests. It is proposed to take up 1500 ha. of plantation every year during the Seventh Plan. Of this, 500 ha. will be for industrial purposes and 1000 ha. will be for local needs such as fuel, fodder and timber. Provision has been proposed in the Plan accordingly. In the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 38.00 lakhs has been proposed for this.

**G. Farm Forestry/Social Forestry**—In this sector there are two schemes the first being the State Plan Scheme under which afforestation of barren areas outside the reserved forests is taken up both for improving the ecological balance of the State as well as for meeting Peoples' need for fuelwood, small timber, fodder and other day to day requirements of forest produce. The second scheme is the Centrally

Sponsored Programme for Social Forestry plantations which at present covers only one district of the State. Under this programme, 50 per cent of the cost of creation of plantations is borne by the Central Government while the rest 50 per cent and the entire cost of staff is borne as State's contribution from the State Plan.

During 1984-85, we had submitted a Scheme for "A National Project of Social Forestry with World Bank Finance" for an amount of Rs. 940.00 lakhs for ten years of which the expenditure envisaged during the Seventh Plan Period is Rs. 755 lakhs. In case the scheme is approved and sanctioned, the entire State Sector Social Forestry Programme will be merged within the national programme. But in case sanctions for this project are not forthcoming the work will be taken under the State Plan to keep the tempo of on going works. A provision of Rs. 755 lakhs has been kept for the purpose of this programme. The State Government had already made a commitment to Government of India to include the entire cost of the National Social Forestry Programme under its State Plan. In the even of the World Bank Financed National Social Forestry Programme not being taken up in Meghalaya, the same provision will be utilised for State Sector Scheme under Social Forestry.

**J. Communication and Buildings**—The forest areas of the State are ill-connected with roads and the present length area of forests is 1 Km. per 3 sq. kms. of forests. For effective and intensive management of forests at least 1 Km. road per 1 sq. km. of forest area is required. The areas being hilly, the need of such road facilities become more imperative. The Saipung Reserved Forests lying on the inter-State border with an area of 150 sq. kms. is not yet connected by any road. Under such conditions, not to mention management and operation of forest produce or improvement of growing stock, even watch and ward against encroachment and poaching becomes difficult. During the plan period, such areas are proposed to be connected as well as to improve the position of other areas in the State of Meghalaya. In the near vicinity of the forest where most of our staff are posted, hired accommodation is not available. Unless proper facilities to the staff are provided, they cannot be expected to remain and work efficiently in such areas. Most of the buildings of the Department are now required to be constructed anew as these have been mostly continuing since before Independence. Besides, even the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests is now accommodated in the building which was constructed during World War II as a temporary barrack for the troops. Provision has therefore, been made for construction of more buildings for the staff and also for construction of an office building for the Chief Conservator of Forests where all the Wings of the Department can be combined together instead of being scattered as it is now.

**K. Preservation of Wildlife**—The Wildlife Wing of the Department is responsible for preservation of wildlife all over the State, even where it does not control the habitat area. The Department is also to provide staff for management of sanctuaries from its plan funds, even though we get 50 per cent subsidy for the non-recurring costs in management of the sanctuaries. Therefore, provision for staff and other facilities and equipments required for wildlife preservation is to be provided in this Plan.

The State Government has already submitted management plans for the two existing sanctuaries as well as for the proposed Balphakram Sanctuary and further management plans will be submitted for new areas as they are declared into sanctuaries. The State share of the cost of such management is to be provided in the Plan, provision for which has been made in the Seventh Plan.

There are two proposals under consideration of the Government for a long time for creation of two areas as a Wildlife Sanctuary/Biosphere Reserve, namely, the Balphakram Proposed Wildlife Sanctuary and Tura Ridge Biosphere Reserve. There is also a proposal for creating a Wildlife Sanctuary in the Jaintia Hills District. Creation of such sanctuaries will need provision of funds for compensating the people affected as well as other improvement works required. A provision has been made for this in the Seventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 270 lakhs.

Rehabilitation of the people who will be in the Core Area of the wildlife sanctuary and also improvement of the socio-economic condition around the sanctuary is required if the sanctuaries are to remain free from biotic interference. Provision has been made for this in the Seventh Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs of which, during the first year it is proposed to spend Rs. 25 lakhs.

There is a constant problem of depredation of life and property in the State by wildlife specially by elephants. Capture of elephants have been prohibited by Government of India unless it is proved by census that the number of elephants are more than the forests can actually bear and the increased number can be captured for translocation for other use/to other areas. A provision has been made in the Plan so that this can be taken up by the Department and constantly reviewed.

**H. Extension-including Mass Education—**Preservation of forests needs creation of mass-consciousness so as to enable the people realise the need for this. The present system of making the people feel the need for preservation has not been very successful and much more is required to be done to achieve the objective. It is proposed to put forest staff duly oriented for extension and mass education at the block levels so that they can help the people to understand the need for preservation by example as well as through audio-visual facilities. Provision has been proposed for this under this scheme.

**N. Management of forests other than Government forests—Tree Bank System—**Meghalaya has about 1000 sq. kms. of natural forest which is still surviving. These need to be protected. But most of these areas are under private ownership or clan ownership. These persons or communities use these forests for their economic returns. Unless the owners are provided with some income from the forest areas owned by them, no amount of legislation will save the forests. Therefore, a new scheme to save the forests by paying the owners an annual amount per hectare of the forest preserved (as advance) for a period of 20 to 30 years is proposed. A proper management plan will be made by the Department and whatever return comes will be paid to the owners deducting the advance given. No interest will be charged for the amount of advance made available. Provision has been made for this in the Plan.

**O. Other scheme:**

(1) **Recreation Forestry**—There are Forest areas in the State which have potentialities for development as tourist spots. It is proposed to develop such areas for the purpose of attracting tourists both foreign and domestic. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

(2) **Protection of rare plants**—A number of rare plants and herbs exist in Meghalaya, some of these are found in small areas. It is necessary to take immediate steps for protection of such rare plants and herbs, which are beneficial to mankind, from extinction. A small provision of Rs. 4.50 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

(c) **Cherrapunjee project**—A project has been initiated towards the end of the Sixth Plan period for afforestation of barren areas in and around Cherrapunjee, famous for heavy rainfall, with the assistance of Ministry of Environment. The scheme is required to be continued in the Seventh Plan also. An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs has been proposed to continue the scheme.

(4) **Lac Development**—Lac growing once flourishing in Meghalaya areas died out due to lack of market. Lac has come into prominence once again and there is substantial demand of lac in the Country and abroad. The Government of India has agreed in principle to set up a central farm for growing of lac in Meghalaya. It is necessary to make adequate provision in the Seventh Plan for extension work for popularising lac growing among the people. A small provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

The schematic outlays and physical targets for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as well as for the Annual Plan (1985-86) are shown in the statements I and II below.

## STATEMENT—I

## Head of Development: FOREST

## Schematic Outlays and expenditure

Rs. in lakhs

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan Expenditure (1980-85) Agreed outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
<b>A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—</b>									
1. Strengthening of Administration	37.00	18.62	5.90	11.00	11.00	39.00	...	7.00	...
2. Forest Protection ...	30.00	12.93	7.23	9.10	9.10	103.00	...	25.00	...
3. Intensification of Management	15.00	10.45	3.68	4.00	4.00	28.00	...	5.00	...
4. Statistical and Evaluation ...	7.00	3.44	1.53	3.00	3.10	11.00	...	2.00	...
<b>Total A</b>	<b>89.00</b>	<b>45.44</b>	<b>18.36</b>	<b>27.10</b>	<b>27.10</b>	<b>181.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>...</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B. RESEARCH--</b>										
5. Forest Research ... ..		7.50	4.12	1.47	1.75	1.75	19.50	...	3.00	...
<b>Total B</b>		7.50	4.12	1.47	1.75	1.75	19.50	...	3.00	...
<b>C. EDUCATION AND TRAINING--</b>										
Forestry training in Colleges and schools.		19.00	6.82	2.17	3.00	3.00	35.50	...	7.00	...
<b>Total C</b>		19.00	6.82	2.17	3.00	3.00	35.50	...	7.00	..
<b>D. FOREST CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT</b>										
1. Botanical Garden and Parks		5.00	2.79	1.12	1.50	1.50	7.00	...	1.00	...
2. Consolidation of Forests ...		5.00	3.21	1.45	1.50	1.50	10.00	...	2.00	..
3. Forest Saw mill and Timber treatment plant.		35.00	19.36	4.97	5.00	5.00	12.00	...	3.00	...
4. Forest Development Corporation		25.00	14.00	6.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	—	6.00	...
<b>Total D</b>		70.00	39.36	13.54	13.00	13.00	59.00	...	12.00	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**E. SURVEY OF FOREST RESOURCES—**

1. Working Plan ...	...	5.00	2.88	1.80	1.50	1.50	12.00	...	2.00	..
2. Forest Resources ...	...	7.00	2.79	0.55	1.00	1.00	11.00	...	2.00	...
<b>Total E</b>		<b>12.00</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>23.00</b>	...	<b>4.00</b>	...

**F. PLANTATION SCHEMES—**

Plantation of quick growing species	}	100.00	10.74	3.97	5.00	5.00	}	272.00	..	38.00	...
Economic plantations ...			36.20	11.86	16.00	16.60					
Others specify—											
Medicinal Plantation		...	0.55	0.43	1.50	1.50					
Miscellaneous.											
Miscellaneous afforestation schemes.											
<b>Total F</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.49</b>	<b>16.26</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>22.50</b>	<b>272.00</b>	...	<b>38.00</b>	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	10...
<b>G. FARM FORESTRY/SO-</b>										
<b>cial Forest—</b>										
State Social Forestry/ Umbrella Projects		100.00	109.53	26.17	25.50	25.50	755.00	...	117.00	...
<b>CENTRALLY SPONSORED</b>										
<b>SCHMES (State share):</b>										
Social Forestry on Rural Fuel Wood Plantation		...	..	4.02	14.00	14.00	150.00	...	30.00	...
<b>OTHERS SPECIFY—</b>										
Environmental Forestry		...	...	0.20	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
Nurseries— Forest Nurseries		..	...	...	0.25	0.25	...	...	...	...
<b>Total G</b>		100.00	109.53	30.39	40.25	40.25	905.00	...	147.00	...
<b>H. FOREST PRODUCE—</b>										
Logging Improvement							13.00	...	3.00	...
<b>Total H</b>							13.00	...	3.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>J. COMMUNICATION AND BUILDINGS—</b>										
1. Roads and Bridges	..	16.00	9.22	4.29	5.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00
2. Buildings	... ..	16.00	10.71	4.99	8.00	8.00	65.00	65.00	13.00	13.90
Total J		32.00	19.93	9.28	13.00	13.00	90.00	90.00	18.00	18.00
<b>K. PRESERVATION OF WILDLIFE—</b>										
1. Strengthening of Wildlife Administration including staff component of sanctuaries.	..	...	..	..	..	60.00	..	10.00	...	...
2. Management of Sanctuaries (State's Share)		50.00	26.89	20.19	18.00	18.00	145.00	...	20.00	...
3. Creation of new Wild Life Sanctuary at Balphakram.	...	...	..	...	...	270.00	...	100.00	...	...
4. Rehabilitation of people of Core area and Development Schemes for areas around Wild life.	...	...	...	...	...	125.00	...	25.00	...	...
5. Wild Life Census	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	2.00	...	...
Total—K		50.00	26.89	20.19	18.00	18.00	608.00	...	157.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>M. EXTENSION—</b>										
Mass Education		1·00	0·79	0·37	0·40	0·40	15·00	...	2·00	...
<b>Total M</b>		1·00	0·79	0·37	0·40	0·40	15·00	...	2·00	...
<b>N. MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE AND OTHER FORESTS.</b>										
Tree Bank System		15·00	...	...	...	...	36·00	...	5·00	..
<b>Total N</b>		15·00	...	...	...	...	36·00	..	5·00	...
<b>O. OTHERS—</b>										
1. Recreation Forestry	...	4·50	1·18	0·54	0·50	0·50	5·00	...	1·00	...
2. Cherrapunjee Project	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·00	...	3·00	..
3. Protection of areas with rare plants.	..	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	..	0·30	...
4. Lac Development	...	...	...	..	..	..	3·50	...	0·70	...
<b>Total O</b>	...	4·50	1·18	0·54	0·50	0·50	43·00	..	5·00	..
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>		500·00	307·22	114·92	142·00	142·00	2300·00	90·00	440·00	18·00

**STATEMENT—II**  
**Physical Targets and Achievements**

**Head of Development.— FOREST**

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	
<b>FORFSTRY—</b>											
(i)	Plantation of Quick growing species	Creation	171.	000h	1.000	.660	.224	.150	.150	} 6.000	1.500
(ii)	Economic & commercial Plantations	,,	172	,,	5.200	1.540	.770	.565	565		
(iii)	Social Forestry (State & C.S.S.)	,,	173	,,	4.300	2.985	.830	.800	.800		2.400
<b>(iv) AFFORESTATION.—</b>											
	(a) Trees Planted	,,	174	000nos.	...	103.70	36.48	30.30	30.30	168.00	42.00
	(b) Trees Survived	,,	175	,,	...	88.15	31.00	25.76	25.76	142.80	35.70
<b>(v) COMMUNICATION.—</b>											
	(a) New Roads	Construc- tion	176	Km	...	50 Km length	8 Km length	21 Km length	21 Km length		
	(b) Improvement of existing Roads	Improve- ment	177	,,	...	55.40 Km length	9.4 Km length	118 Km length	118 Km length		

## STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

### Review of the Programmes 1980-85

The Sixth Plan approved outlay for this sector was of the order of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, against which an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been released till the end of 1983-84 to the Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation towards equity participation in the share capital of the Corporation. The outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs will be spent entirely.

The construction works of godowns by the Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation has been handicapped among other things by the low availability of construction materials, dearth of technical persons and, above all, the delay in acquisition of required lands due to existing Land Tenure System. There will thus be a shortfall in achievement of target for the Sixth Plan. The Corporation has however succeeded to overcome these constraints to a considerable extent and has been making all out efforts to complete the Warehouses already taken up for construction.

### Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan

The Corporation has made a projection of construction of Warehouses in the places like Nongstoin, Garobadha, Mendipathar, Mahendraganj Mairang, Khanapara, Mawsynram and Cherrapunjee and other places with the total capacity of 14,000 Metric tonnes during the Seventh Plan period in a phase manner. During the Annual Plan 1985-86 a target of creating 3,500 M.T. capacity of godown has been set by the Corporation. A large portion of the storage capacity both proposed and created will be utilised for storing and distribution of essential commodities by the Food Corporation of India / Public Distribution system. Storage capacity will also be utilised for Agricultural inputs, essential commodities and agricultural produce. It will not be difficult on the part of the Corporation to achieve the target, provided the required fund is made available by the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation as share capital contribution. Hence, an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed as share capital contribution to the State Warehousing Corporation during the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 7.00 lakhs of the Annual Plan 1985-86.

The Corporation has to maintain contingent of staff both technical and non-technical for construction purposes as well as for maintenance of the constructed warehouses. It takes a long time to complete construction of godowns and put the same into commercial use. During the period the Corporation cannot be expected to have an income to support the various categories of staff from its earnings. As a result a large part of its resources are eroded towards payment of staff salary and other contingencies. On the other hand, the warehousing charges have to be reasonable and amount realised by the Corporation from the existing warehouse, does not cover the expenditure on staff let alone lead to a large profit. In order to give relief to the Corporation to enable it to meet a portion of its overhead costs, it is proposed to provide adequate financial assistance to the Corporation during the Seventh Plan period. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.75 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1985-86 for this purpose.

# STATEMENT I

## Schematic Statement—Outlays and Expenditure.

Head of Development:—

STORAGE & WAREHOUSING

Rs. in lakhs

Name of Scheme	6th Plan Outlay.	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
Storage and Warehousing	20.00	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	55.00	45.00	8.75	7.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>7.00</b>



## STATEMENT II

### Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	6th Plan (1980-85) Target.	Achievements 1980-83	1983-84 Achievement.	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
					Targets	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

#### STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Own capacity with :-<sup>6</sup>

(a) Storage and Warehousing Corporation <sup>6</sup> "000" tonnes (Cumulative)	13.75	2.50	...	5.00	3.00	14.00	3.00
(d) Cooperatives ...	50.00	27.65	4.00	20.00	7.5	15.00	3.00
(c) State Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

## (a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in Meghalaya in 1978 and was confined to some selected blocks. The programme has been extended to cover all the blocks from 2nd October, 1980. The programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State.

In Meghalaya the programme is implemented in the Development Blocks through the District Rural Development Agencies existing in the five districts of the State. The State share of expenditure for the programme for the first four years of the Sixth Plan (1980-84) was Rs.271.60 lakhs; and the anticipated expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs.105 lakhs. The financial and physical aspects of the IRD programme during the Sixth Plan period are shown below year-wise:—

		Actual Expenditure (State Share) Rs. lakhs	
1980-81	...	36.60	
1981-82	..	43.00	Includes Rs. 1.50 lakhs for Rural Godowns)
1982-83	...	96.00	(Includes Rs. 6 lakhs for Rural Godowns)
1983-84	...	96.00	(Includes Rs. 6 lakhs for Rural Godowns)
1984-85	...	105.00	(Anticipated)
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>376.60</b>	
		Physical Achievements (No. of beneficiaries)	
1980-83	...	4469	
1983-84	...	1387	
1984-85	...	10,000	(Anticipated Achievement)

Basically the IRD programme is a beneficiary oriented programme aiming at improving the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population in the rural areas for lifting them above the poverty line through productive programmes. Hence, the existence of suitable technical and economic infrastructure is essential for the success of the IRD programme. However, in Meghalaya such infrastructure is still in rudimentary stage and unless there is substantial improvement it will not be possible for the beneficiaries to enhance their income by additional or conventional productive activities. Infrastructural development has, therefore, become a must and will be given due priority during the Seventh Plan period by creating adequate facilities and suitable services for enhancement of income of the rural poor and for involvement in the economic activities beneficial to them. Thus, this

will help in creating the backward and forward linkages so that the beneficiaries will be able to use their assistance more meaningfully. With this end in view, it has also become necessary to provide adequate infrastructure for the Government machinery at the Blocks, Districts and State levels. Participation of the beneficiaries is also another important component of the programme for which suitable exposure camps will have to be arranged so that there is no lack of support between the Government machinery and the beneficiaries. Besides, women and children will also be provided due care and attention through the scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). Women in Meghalaya have much better social status than elsewhere and through this programme, efforts will be made to involve them in productive activities suitable to local geniers.

For the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 817 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the State share of the programme. This outlay includes Rs. 100 lakhs for the DWCRA and Rs. 57 lakhs for strengthening of the administrative infrastructure. For the Annual Plan (1985-86), a provision of Rs. 130 lakhs is proposed which includes Rs. 20 lakhs for the DWCRA and Rs. 10 lakhs for strengthening of the administrative infrastructure. The physical targets for the entire Seventh Plan period is set at 43,000 beneficiaries, of which 6600 beneficiaries is proposed to be covered in 1985-86.

#### (b) NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (NREP)

The National Rural Employment Programme was introduced in Meghalaya in 1981-82. The Programme is implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies on the basis of a shelf of projects. The expenditure for the programme is shared between the Centre and the State on a 50:50 basis. No separate State Plan allocation has been made for the programme during the Sixth Plan period. Fund for the programme has, however, been provided on the basis of Annual Plan allocations. The financial and physical aspects of the programme during the Sixth Plan covering the period of 1981-85 are indicated below:—

		Actual Expenditure (State Share) Rs. lakhs.	
1981-82	...	10.00	(Diverted from IRDP)
1982-83	...	22.00	
1983-84	...	30.00	
1984-85	...	41.00	(Anticipated)
Total:—		103.00	
		Physical Achievements Employment generated (Lakh Mandays)	
1980-83	...	2.13	
1983-84	...	1.04	
1984-85	...	2.00	
(Anticipated Achievement)			

The National Rural Employment Programme primarily aims at providing gainful employment in the rural areas and for creation of durable community assets for strengthening the rural infrastructure. In Meghalaya, the rural economy is mainly agricultural depending largely on a single crop pattern through primitive jhumming cultivation. Rejuvenating of the rural economy in the State is, therefore, greatly felt through the implementation of the NRE programme so that the poor people in the rural areas can share the fruits of development as envisaged under the programme.

The category-wise expenditure on NREP during 1980-83 and 1983-84 is indicated in Annexure-A. During 1980-83 maximum amount was spent on construction of rural roads involving Rs.10.03 lakhs or 28.88 per cent of the total expenditure. This is followed by construction of bridges amounting to Rs.6.67 lakhs or 19.21 per cent during the period.

During 1983-84 out of the total expenditure of Rs.9.18 lakhs, Social Forestry occupied an important place with an expenditure of Rs.6.77 lakhs or 73.75 per cent of the total expenditure. This is followed by rural roads construction for which Rs.1.28 lakhs was spent representing 13.94 per cent of the total expenditure during the year.

An outlay of Rs.465 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 for meeting the State share of the programme, of which Rs.80 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1985-86. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to generate 40.00 lakh mandays, of which 7.50 lakhs mandays is set for 1985-86.

### (c) RURAL GODOWNS

The Rural Godowns programme primarily aims at creation of a network of rural godowns in the rural areas of the State with a view to taking care of the storage requirements of the agriculturists particularly the Small and Marginal Farmers so as to ensure remunerative prices and reduce loss in quantity and deterioration in quality. Financing of the scheme is partly by subsidy and partly by loans. 50 per cent of the cost of construction is to be met by way of subsidy in cash from the Central and State Governments' funds on a 50:50 sharing basis. The remaining 50 per cent of the cost of construction has to be made up by loans from the financial institutions. The objectives of the scheme have much significance to a State like Meghalaya as it is located bordering Bangladesh and having great communication difficulties to its interior areas. The State is also very much prone to scarcity.

No separate allocation has been provided for the programme during the Sixth Plan period. The year-wise allocations for the scheme have, therefore, been included under IRD Programme.

The expenditure during the Sixth Plan period (provided out of IRD Programme) for construction of rural godowns in different areas of the State is as under:—

				Rs. Lakhs
1981-82	...	...	...	1.50
1982-83	...	...	...	6.00
1983-84	...	...	...	6.00
1984-85	...	...	...	6.00 (Anticipated)
Total			...	<u>19.50</u>

No separate outlay is also proposed for the programme during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 as the requirement for the programme is included under IRD Programme. Similarly, the requirement for the TRYSEM programme is also included under IRD Programme.

## ANNEXURE A

## Category-wise expenditure on N. R. E. P. during 1980-83 and 1983-84

Schemes	1980-83		1983-84	
	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	P. C. from total	Expenditure (Rs. lakhs)	P.C. from total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Social Forestry ... ..	2.11	6.08	6.77	73.75
2. Construction of village tanks etc. ...	...	...	...	...
3. Minor irrigation works including those relating to flood protection, drainage and anti water-logging.				
(a) Irrigation wells ... ..	3.23	9.30	...	...
(b) Field channels ... ..				
(c) Intermediate and drains ... ..				
(d) Flood protection works ... ..				
(e) Anti water logging ... ..				
4. Soil Conservation and land reclamation ...	0.50	1.43	...	..
5. Provision of drinking water, wells and water sources and cattle ponds.	4.02	11.58	...	...
6. Rural Roads ... ..	10.03	28.88	1.28	13.94
7. School buildings ... ..	3.49	10.05	...	...
8. Dispensary buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...
9. Construction of Balwadi Building, Panchayat ghats, Community Centres, Buildings for housing rural Banks, Pinjrapoles, Gaushalas, Community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing platforms etc.	1.52	4.38	...	...
10. Development of House-sites ... ..	...	...	...	...
11. Other miscellaneous works—				
(a) Construction of bridges ... ..	6.67	19.21	0.53	5.77
(b) Construction of Playgrounds ... ..	2.14	6.16	0.60	6.54
(c) Construction of Community Latrines ... ..	0.10	0.28	—	—
(d) Construction of Fishery tanks ... ..	0.92	2.65	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>34.73</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 9. OTHER PROGRAMMES

### (a) SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR ASSISTANCE TO SMALL FARMERS AND MARGINAL FARMERS

The special scheme for assistance to Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers was introduced in Meghalaya in the later part of 1983-84. The scheme is to be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a matching contribution between the Centre and the State on a 50:50 sharing basis at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per block.

During 1983-84 a Central share of Rs. 20.70 lakhs was released by the Centre but this amount could not be utilised as an equivalent amount of State share was not provided and also due to other administrative difficulties in handling the programme.

During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided as State share for the programme which is expected to be utilised in full. About 8000 beneficiaries is likely to be covered. The Community Development Department has since been made the nodal department in respect of the programme which will cover all the 30 Blocks existing in the State.

With a view to ensuring smooth implementation of this programme and to meet the requirement of this new scheme in a State like Meghalaya, it is necessary to provide adequate technical personnel and expertise with proper coordination at various levels for identification of beneficiaries and drawing up of scheme to fulfil the objectives of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan 1985-90, of which Rs. 60 lakhs is earmarked for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The target for the Seventh Plan is set at 30000 beneficiaries and for the Annual Plan 1985-86, the proposed target is 5000 beneficiaries.

## (b) PILOT PROJECT FOR VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Accelerated development of the rural areas is an important objective of the Five Year Plans. To achieve this objective, the development efforts in the villages have to be integrated which will have an impact on rejuvenating the rural economy and on reducing the incidence of poverty and unemployment through the active involvement of the people.

With a view to making a detailed assessment of the problems and the development needs of the individual villages, a Pilot Project for integrated development of villages in the State has been taken up from 1983-84. The objectives of the Pilot Project are two fold, namely (i) to improve the economic conditions of the people and (ii) to extend social services and to improve the environment of the villages. Both these objectives are to be achieved simultaneously.

Schemes for improving the economic conditions of the people have, therefore, been taken up depending on the potential of the area, and the people are also encouraged to take up new economic activities. Efforts have also been made to improve the village environment by way of assured water supply, proper sanitation, health and educational facilities, etc., as also by getting the local people involved emotionally and functionally in these activities.

There are 15 Civil Subdivisions (including 5 Sadar Subdivisions) in the State at present. One village in each of these Subdivisions has been selected in 1983-84 for developing it as a model village which can serve the purpose of demonstration.

A baseline survey in the 15 model villages was conducted in the latter part of 1983-84 for identification of the deficiencies both infra-structural and economic to facilitate drawing up of action plans on scientific lines. On the basis of the baseline survey report, the development departments are drawing up perspective plans for various model villages covering the short-term plan for 1984-85 as also the long-term plan for 1985-90. The financial and manpower requirements of the schemes and programmes taken up in the model villages are generally being met from the Plan and non-Plan outlays of the concerned Departments. However, a small provision of Rs. 15 lakhs (one lakh for each village) has been made in the State Plan during the current year 1984-85 as a catalyst for facilitating the implementation of the programme. This entire outlay is expected to be spent in full. This outlay is specifically earmarked for taking up experimental/innovative schemes and programmes which may not form part of the normal schemes of various Departments.

During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to set up at least one model village in each Development Block. The total number of Development Blocks in the State is 30. Thus another 15 model villages are required to be taken up during the next Plan period. As such a total outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs (at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh for each model village) is proposed for implementation of the programme during the Seventh Plan period. The additional 15 model villages will be taken up in 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for in the Seventh Plan for 1985-90. If the project is found to be successful and if more fund is required for intensifying the development activities in these villages during the Seventh Plan period proposal for additional requirement of fund will be made later on at the time of finalisation of the Annual Plans.



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan

At the close of the Fifth Plan period there were 24 Community Development Blocks in the State of Meghalaya. All these Blocks were normalised since 1976.

It was however, experienced that with the existing number of Community Development Blocks, there was a number of difficulties in extending the developmental activities to the villages on account of hilly terrains where villages are situated far apart and many of them are not easily accessible. In view of this the Government of India have, in 1979-80, approved the creation of six new stage Community Development Blocks for the State raising the number of Blocks from 24 to 30. However, due to constraint in resources, no funds could be provided during the year and these new Blocks became operative only from 1980-81.

The original outlay for the Sixth Five Year plan, 1980-85 was Rs. 240.00 lakhs. The actual allocation on the basis of Annual Plan outlays, however amounted to Rs. 338 lakhs. The schematic outlays and expenditures and physical targets and achievements are indicated in statements following the chapter.

**Construction of Government residential and Non-residential Buildings:**—In this regard out of an outlay of Rs. 338.00 lakhs received during the 6th year plan period. Rs. 104.56 lakhs was expended for construction of 139 Nos. of residential buildings and 1 Nos. of non-residential buildings in the 6 new Blocks.

During the current year 1984-85 there is a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for completion of the rest of the buildings needed in the 6 new Blocks and the entire amount will be utilised.

## PROGRAMME FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

### 1. General Community Development Programme :

Economic of Meghalaya is basically rural and to some extent primitive. Thus upliftment of rural masses has been given high priority in Meghalaya on lines with National goals enshrined in the new 20 Point Programme. However, the problems of Meghalaya are qualitatively different from rest of the country especially in the sphere of agrarian and rural development. Geographical isolation, inadequate transport and communication facilities, difficult and hilly terrain make the region one of the most backward in respect of several developmental indicators. On the positive side the villages communities continue to function in a united fashion, tribal society is still democratic, and social and economic disparities are not large. Thus both community development and poverty alleviation programmes have great relevance to Meghalaya although they have to be modified to suite the local complex conditions. Innovative schemes within the

overall frame work of such programmes, are also necessary. The Seventh Plan strategy therefore is for continuation of Community Development and Rural Development Programmes with greater vigour and to ensure effective implementation of these programmes by proper measures of planning and monitoring.

Considering the volume of developmental activities needed to be taken up in the villages, an outlay of Rs. 418.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan inclusive of an outlay of Rs. 127.00 lakhs for 1985-86 Annual Plan. With this outlay emphasis will be given mainly on increasing agriculture production, road construction provisions of amenities viz., drinking water, sanitation, etc., and for construction, extension of Gram Sevak Quarters and other blocks' buildings. The programme wise break up of the above proposed outlay is briefly shown below.

Sl.	Programme	Proposed		Outlay	
		Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)	Seventh Plan 1985-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	Annual Plan 1985-86 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Construction of Buildings ... ..	258.30	95.00		
2.	Work Schemes ... ..	150.00	30.00		
3.	Training, Research and upkcep of youth and Women Organisations	10.00	2.00		
	Total	418.00	127.00		

The need for adequate storage facilities of the various inputs and other materials at different Gram Sevak Headquarters has become increasingly necessary with the launching of IRDP, NREP as well as a programme for assistance of Small and Marginal Farmers. The Gram Sevak Quarters constructed 20—30 years ago were of Assam-type buildings and semipermanent. Due to want of funds for maintenance of the same. They are now in dilapidated condition and becoming unfit for use. It is therefore proposed to reconstruct/renovate them so that they can be used as quarters-cum-godowns during the Seventh Five Year Plan. They are 300 in number.

Block machinery is also being strengthened by way of creating 4—5 additional staff per block for proper implementation of the Special programme of Rural Development. Consequently, there is a need for extension of the existing of the office buildings to accommodate the new staff and for construction of quarters for them at the Block Headquarters.

Research, Training and upkeep of Youth and Women Organisations the programme was formerly a Central Sector Scheme but was transferred to State Plan from 1979-80. During the 6th Plan, no separate outlay was received but provided out of the allocations received under Community Development Programme. However, during the Seventh Plan, outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed under this programme out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

In respect of A. N. P. the State Govt. after evaluation of this programme have decided to discontinue it w. e. f. 1984-85 and provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs kept during the current year will be utilised mainly for the committee liabilities under this programme.

### RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

The programme was introduced in the State in 1983-84 and the expenditure is to be entirely borne by the Central Government. During 1983-84 a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was released by the Government of India and already sanctioned by the State Government.

During 1984-85 an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been received and it is expected to be utilised in full.

All the Special Programmes of Rural Development are implemented through District Rural Development Agencies and there were only two D. R. D. As in the State till May, 1984. One District Rural Development Agency covered three Districts and another covered two Districts. This and the inadequate infrastructure are the main factors leading to slow progress in the implementation of the schemes under these programmes. However, during 1984-85 the Government of Meghalaya has created three more District Rural Development Agencies, one for each District and the administrative machinery at Blocks, Directorate and Secretariat level being adequately strengthened. These measures, it is expected will go a long way in accelerating the pace of implementation of these programmes in the State.

**(a) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme**—The main objectives of the programme are for providing gainful employment to at least one member of each landless family upto 100 days in a year and for creating durable community assets.

The programme was introduced in Meghalaya in 1983-84. The expenditure under the programme is borne entirely by the Government of India i.e. 100 per cent Central assistance. In line with the priority accorded to Employment programme in the State, during the 7th Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is proposed, out of which Rs. 90.00 lakhs will be utilised during 1985-86. It is expected that the programme will generate approximately 20.00 lakhs mandays during the entire 7th Plan.

STATEMENT

Schematic Outlays and Expenditures

Head of Development : —Community Development

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Appro- ved outlay	Anti- cipated Expendi- ture	Pro- posed outlay	Of which Capital Content	Pro- posed outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR—</b>									
(a) Direction and Administration ...	} 240.00	41.60	22.00	27.00	27.00	...	...	...	...
(b) Agriculture including Reclamation		8.54	1.86	1.86	1.86	22.50	...	4.50	...
(c) Health and Sanitation ...		14.28	4.56	4.56	4.56	52.50	...	10.50	...
(d) Education including Social Edu- cation.		4.98	0.60	0.60	0.60	7.50	...	1.50	...
(e) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary		6.88	1.80	5.80	5.80	7.50	...	1.50	...
(f) Industries .. ...		4.14	0.84	0.84	0.84	7.50	...	1.50	...
(g) Roads ... ..		25.72	5.34	5.34	5.34	52.50	...	10.50	...
(h) Buildings ... ..		74.56	18.00	12.00	12.00	258.00	258.00	95.00	95.00
(i) Applied Nutrition Programme ...		6.27	2.00	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...
(j) Training, Research and Upkkep of Youth and Women Organisation.		4.53	..	0.50	0.50	10.00	...	2.00	...
(k) Rural Works Programme ...		23.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>240.00</b>	<b>215.10</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>418.00</b>	<b>258.00</b>	<b>127.00</b>	<b>95.00</b>

STATEMENT II

Physical Targets and Achievements

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85	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
<b>I. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR—</b>									
A.	Establishment of New Community Development Blocks...	Nos.	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
<b>B. Agriculture including Reclamation—</b>									
	(i) Reclamation of land ... ..	Hect.	550	305.89	83.86	60	60	900	180
<b>C. Rural Roads—</b>									
	(i) Construction/improvement of Roads ... ..	Km.	280	214.64	33.70	30	30	450	90
	(ii) Construction/improvement of Bridges and Culverts	Nos.	500	359.00	70	70	70	960	180
	(iii) Construction/improvement of footpath ... ..	Km.	260	201.58	28	30	30	450	90
<b>D. Rural Health and Sanitation—</b>									
	(i) Construction/improvement/repairs of wells, water tanks/ringwells, ringwell platforms.	Nos.	1,000	687	172	150	150	1,500	300
	(ii) Construction of latrines ... ..	Nos.	240	121	59	60	60	300	60
	(iii) Construction/repairs of water supply ... ..	Nos.	80	6	7	5	5	150	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>E. Rural Arts Crafts and Industries—</b>									
(i) Tools/plants and machinery like sewing machines, handlooms, carpentry tools, purchase and distributed.		Nos.	400	331	44	40	40	750	150
<b>F. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary—</b>									
(i) Poultry units distributed ... ..		Nos.	550	453	80	30	30	600	120
(ii) Piggery units distributed ... ..		Nos.	650	525	65	60	60	900	180
(iii) Ducks units distributed ... ..		Nos.	260	227	15	15	15	300	60
(iv) Goats distributed ... ..		Nos.	210	104	60	50	50	300	60
(v) Bulls ... ..		Nos.	10	5	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) Veterinary Dispensaries ... ..		Nos.	4	...	...	4	4	...	...
<b>G. Education including Social Education—</b>									
(i) Adult literacy centres ... ..		Nos.	150	137	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Nursery Schools ... ..		Nos.	10	5	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Materials for Clubs and Youth ... ..		Nos. of Institutions	800	651	82	90	90	900	180
(iv) Teaching equipments purchase and distributed ... ..		Nos. of Schools	280	218	31	30	30	300	60
<b>H. Buildings—</b>									
(i) Construction of residential and Non-residential buildings.		Nos.	165	132	25	8	8	450	190

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>II. Rural Works Programme—</b>									
<b>(a) Agriculture—</b>									
	(i) Reclamation of land	...	Hect.	...	7.9	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Minor irrigation	...	Nos.	...	49	...	...	...	...
<b>(b) Rural Roads—</b>									
	(i) Construction/improvement of Rural roads	...	Km.	...	363.63	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Construction/improvement of footpath	...	Km.	...	84.89	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Construction/improvement of bridges/culverts	...	Nos.	...	83	...	...	...	...
<b>(c) Buildings—</b>									
	(i) Construction/improvement of L. P. Schools	...	Nos.	...	43	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Improvement of Community Halls	...	Nos.	...	15	...	...	...	...
<b>(d) Water Supply—</b>									
	(i) Construction/improvement of ringwells/ ringwell platforms.	...	Nos.	...	72	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Construction of water tanks	...	Nos.	...	...	16	...	...	...
	(iii) Construction/improvement of water supply	...	Nos.	...	...	14	...	...	...
<b>(e) Other Expenditures—</b>									
	(i) Play grounds, etc.	...	Nos.	...	...	18	...	...	...

## LAND REFORMS

**1. Cadastral Survey Scheme**—:In Meghalaya, the land largely belongs to the people and not to the State. Cadastral Survey was never carried out except in few villages in the Plain Mauza of Garo Hills District in 1920. Barring these areas, there is, therefore, no systematic and regular records of rights available which hinders the realistic assessment of agricultural production and other administrative and developmental activities where the question of land acquisition is involved. Besides, the problem of litigation cases arising out of the land boundary disputes is also very frequent. With a view to removing these difficulties, the Cadastral Survey Scheme has been taken up in the current Sixth Plan period. The Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act, 1980 was enacted and made applicable to certain selected areas of the State. Thus the programme on land reforms in Meghalaya is based, by and large, on the Cadastral Survey Scheme. This is the core scheme and other schemes proposed under the Plan are mainly aimed at development of the infrastructures for proper implementation of the Cadastral Survey scheme as well as to facilitate taking up other land reform measures thereafter.

At the initial stage of operation there was fear and suspicion in the minds of the people due to their ignorance about the importance of the Cadastral Survey and Records of Rights resulting in oppositions to the implementation of the scheme. Efforts have, however, been made to educate the people about the importance of the scheme. The Cadastral Survey Scheme is, as such, an innovative programme in Meghalaya and could not make much headway during the Sixth Plan period due to practical difficulties and lack of adequate technical manpower. Steps have, in the meantime been taken to build up the infra-structures like training of technical manpower, procurement of technical equipments, accessories, transport arrangements, etc.

Another difficulty for smooth implementation of the Cadastral Survey scheme is because of the hilly terrains in which normal instruments are not adequate to conduct survey accurately. It is, therefore, necessary to procure sophisticated machineries for accurate survey in such hilly terrains for which highly technical skill is also required for operation. Besides, there is a proposal under consideration to switch over to the modern technique of surveying, that is, with the use of Aerial Photography and adoption of Remote Sensing Devices system for which sophisticated instruments are required including suitable technical personnel. With the adoption of the new technique the actual result is expected to be higher than the annual target of 450 villages fixed at present.

An amount of Rs.169.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) of which Rs.76.00 lakhs will be required for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

**2. Construction of Survey School and Buildings at Tura** :— This scheme is expected to be completed during the current Plan period. Hence, no provision is proposed for the Seventh Plan period.

**3. Land Records and Land Reforms-Grants-in-aid to the District Councils** :—In absence of suitable Government agency and Legislation the District Councils in the State were entrusted with the work of conducting Cadastral Survey and Preparation of Records of Rights according to the power conferred on them under the Sixth Schedule of the Consti-



tu on. The scheme aims at survey of unsurveyed lands for which financial assistance in the shape of grants-in-aid is sanctioned to the Councils. An amount of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.6 lakhs for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

**4. Land Tenure Research Cell:—**The Cell has been entrusted with the task for studying the land tenure system prevalent in the State in the light of the Land Reform Commission's Report and to formulate specific proposals for land reform measures. An amount of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.1.50 lakhs for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

**5. Constuction of Survey Building at Shillong:—**The actual expenditure on the scheme for the first four years of the Sixth Plan (1980-84) was Rs.20 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs.3 lakhs. The works is nearing completion. An amount of Rs.24.40 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for payment of committed liabilities during 1985-86.

**6. Establishment of Enforcement Branch for identification, preparation of Land Records and execution of Land Reforms measures:—**The scheme is for identification and investigation of the different holdings in Ri-Kynti and Ri-Raid lands by survey of lands falling within the existing districts of the State. After survey operation the actual works of preparation of land records will commence in those villages. An amount of Rs.47.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.8.48 lakhs for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

**7. Establishment of a Cell for Metric System:—**The Scheme aims at converting measurement of Maps, etc., from the Foot Pound Second System into Centimetre Gram Second System. In accordance with the "Standard of Weights and Measures Act 1956" the old system of measurement is no more valid and as such, the Metric Units of Measurements have to be introduced in Land Records also. The sophisticated machines for the purpose are to be procured and the training of the District Land Record staff has also to be imparted. So far only one process camera was purchased. An amount of Rs.11.60 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan (1985-86).

**8. Compensation for Acquisition of Jotedary Estates:—**An amount of Rs.34 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for payment of outstanding liabilities of compensation of Jotedary estates. The estimates of compensation under scrutiny comes to Rs.33.06 lakhs. This amount due to the Jote dars is proposed to be paid to them in 1985-86 as soon as the compensation statement is finalised.

**9. Establishment of Compensation Officer Tura:—**An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.0.50 lakh for the Annual Plan (1985-86). The amounts are required for maintenance of staff under the establishment of the Compensation Officer, Tura who are entrusted with the work for preparation of compensation statement and administration of the estates required.

The schematic outlays and physical targets for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as well as for the Annual Plan (1985-86) are shown in the Statements I and II below.

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

Statement—I

**Head of Development—LAND REFORMS**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the scheme/project	Sixth Five 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
1. Land Tenure Research Cell	6.00	2.48	1.14	1.30	1.30	8.50	...	1.50	...
2. Cadastral Survey Scheme	48.00	28.48	14.81	15.00	15.00	169.50	...	76.00	...
3. Enforcement Scheme ...	24.20	11.80	7.27	6.00	6.00	47.50	...	8.48	...
4. Metric System ...	5.00	4.65	0.56	0.70	0.70	11.60	..	5.00	...
5. Land Reforms and Land Records-Grants-in-aid to the District Councils.	16.00	12.00	3.00	...	3.00	30.00	...	6.00	...
6. Compensation for acquired Jotedary Estates.	0.80	...	...	2.20	2.20	34.00	...	34.00	...
7. Establishment of Compensation Officer, Tura.	0.10	0.85	0.42	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.50	..
8. Construction of Survey Building at Shillong.	42.00	17.00	5.00	3.00	3.00	24.40	...	24.40	...
9. Construction of Survey School and Buildings at Tura.	6.00	6.53	...	1.50	1.50	...	...	...	...
10. Compensation for acquisition of Annuity Rights.	1.90	1.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total :-</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>85.51</b>	<b>32.20</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>328.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>155.88</b>	<b>...</b>

**STATEMENT—II**

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

**Head of Development—LAND REFORMS**

Items	Unit	Sixth 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		
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cadastral Surveys ... ..	...	2300 villages	115	6	450	450	2500 villages	450
2. Metric System ... ..	...	1500 conversion of all State's Maps into Metric System	1000	300	200 and training	200	Training and conversion of District records.	To continue the works.
3. Land Tenure Research Cell ... ..	...	Works in progress	Works in progress	Works to continue				
4. Enforcement Branch ... ..	...	The actual work of preparation of record of right by the Enforcement Staff under the Scheme commences after survey works under Cadastral Survey is taken.						
5. Land Reforms and Land Records grants-in-aid by the District Councils.		The work is in progress for survey of unsurveyed lands. As soon as the cadastral survey is implemented in full the scheme will be discontinued.						
6. Compensation for acquired Jotedary Estates.		It is expected to finalise the Scheme shortly for paying of compensation to the Jotedary Estate.						
7. Construction of Survey buildings at Shillong.		The revised estimates for the building is under examination of Government.						
8. Construction of Survey School and Buildings and staff quarters at Tura.		Ninety per cent of the works completed, liabilities are yet to be cleared.						

## CO-OPERATION

The original approved outlay for the Sixth Plan was Rs.328.00 lakhs. The actual allocation on the basis of Annual Plans outlays amounted to Rs.493.35 lakhs. Against which Rs.396.24 lakhs was spent during 1980-84. During 1984-85, the terminal year of the Plan an amount of Rs.126.00 lakhs is expected to be spent against the allocation of Rs.115.00 lakhs.

During the Plan period efforts were made for strengthening various segments and tiers of co-operatives by providing them financial assistance and through sustained administrative efforts. The Meghalaya Coop: Apex Bank, the apex credit structure in the State has altogether opened 22 branches including 9 branches opened during the Sixth Plan period to meet the farmers' requirements of credit and other banking services. Attempts were made by the Bank to improve the operational efficiency of the branches by equipping them with trained man-power. To ensure increased flow of credit, oversee enduse of credit and timely recovery of overdues, the Bank geared up its supervisory machinery. In order to improve the liquidity of the Bank so that it could undertake larger programme of loaning operation through the Primary Co-op: Societies by making the borrowers, especially those belonging to small and marginal farmers groups, eligible for fresh finance, the scheme of blocking of overdues has been taken up for implementation by the Bank during the period. Apart from this, several other schemes like the Central Sector scheme of Rehabilitation of Weak Central Co-op: Banks, Non-overdue cover and the State Plan schemes like assistance for staff were continued and pursued during the period to improve the financial position of the Bank. Efforts were also made to strengthen the capital base of the reorganised service societies and increase their output in terms of issue of credit, distribution of consumer articles and agricultural inputs and marketing of agricultural and forest produce etc. Trained Cadre Secretaries have been posted to 176 societies as a measure to improve their managerial efficiency.

Similarly, proper steps were also taken to strengthen the marketing sub-sector. The MECOFED intensified its marketing activities and procured and marketed the major surplus agricultural and forest produce like potato, tezpatta, cotton, jute, grassroot, ginger etc. to ensure fair return to the growers. As a result of its intervention, the market price of the produce stabilised to a considerable extent benefiting ultimate growers. During 1982-83 when market price of Khasi Hills potato crashed abnormally, the MECOFED was asked to enter the market under a price support scheme to safeguard the interest of the potato growers. As a result of their intervention the market price of potato got stabilised to the relief of the farmers. Similarly, positive impact was also created by the MECOFED's intervention in the cotton market of Garo Hills where cotton growers were forced to distress sale of cotton due to slump in cotton prices. Some other minor produces like black pepper, long pepper, honey etc. were also handled by MECOFED in small quantity during the period. The Federation has constructed a total number of 22 godowns of varying capacity in different parts of the State with the financial

assistance made available to it by the State Government and the NCDC. With this storage infrastructure and the trained man-power at its disposal the Federation can now attempt to achieve a greater breakthrough in marketing activities. In addition to handling agricultural and forest produce, the MECOFED also handled various agricultural inputs, mainly fertilizer, for which the Federation has been given the sole responsibility for procuring the entire allotment of fertilizers for the State from various factories and distributing it to the farmers through Co-operative and private dealers. Efforts have also been made by MECOFED for establishing regular working linkage with the National Level bodies like NAFED, JCI, CCI etc. for procurement and disposal of marketing of agricultural and forest produce either under joint venture programme or by other arrangements. Efforts have also been made for establishing tie-up arrangement with the Primary Co-op Societies in respect of procurement and marketing of agricultural and forest produce and distribution of consumer items.

In order to increase the share of the Co-operative in the distribution of the consumers and essential commodities in urban and rural areas efforts have been made to strengthen the Co-operative Societies under-taking the consumer distribution activities. Besides providing financial assistance to the Primary Consumer Co-operative Stores in urban areas and rural areas to meet their working capital requirement, beginning has also been made to link up vertically the activities of these societies with the State Level Consumers Federation. In order to intensify the consumer distribution activities in rural areas and establish an effective system of distribution of consumer goods for the benefit of the rural people, advantage has been taken of the NCDC Sponsored Scheme of Distribution of Consumer Article in Rural Areas. Three project involving a wholesale Consumer Co-operative Store and one Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Society as lead societies and 34 Primary Societies as link societies have been put into operation with the financial assistance made available by the NCDC under the scheme. 24 numbers of societies in urban areas and 67 societies in rural areas were acting as Government appointed agent for distribution of rationed commodities out of the total number of 176 societies engaged in distribution of consumers and essential commodities.

Sustained endeavours was also made to make qualitative improvement of other types, of Co-operative Societies as well. As a result of giving financial support and administrative guidance to the Co-operative like Housing, Joint Farming, Dairy, Industrial, Weaving, Fishery and Thrift, these societies have made perceptible improvement in their working and made their contribution in a limited way to the cause of the betterment of the lot of the numbers. Slow progress of these Co-operative was due to lack of trained secretaries to manage the affairs of the societies. Lack of co-operative education among villagers and other people, in particular, was also responsible for their tardy growth.

Staff machinery to ensure adequate supervision and administration of the affairs of the Co-operative Societies has also been geared up to a limited extent both at quarter level and at field level. During the period departmental office building and staff quarters have been constructed at Williamnagar, the district headquarter of East Garo Hills.

## APPROACH AND STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

2. The State of Meghalaya is predominantly tribal and is inhabited by three tribes namely the Khasis, Garos and Jaintias. The traditional tribal community structure is still strong and the village community functions in the ideal Co-operative spirit in various aspect of their life. There is no formal Land Revenue Administration in Meghalaya. The economy is to some extent primitive and not fully monetized as in the other advanced parts of the country. There is a great scope for developing all sectors of the economy as also for improving the social and environmental aspects of life. It would be therefore natural to expect that with the strength of tribal traditional community, the Co-operative will be able to play a leading role in the development of the State and the welfare of the tribal and other weaker sections. Proper emphasis was therefore laid on the Co-operative Movement ever since the State of Meghalaya came into being in 1972. However, the experience of the last 12 years, especially the Sixth Five Year Plan has shown that major departure from the strategy followed elsewhere in the country is necessary because of the local conditions.

For the Seven Plan therefore, it is proposed to lay more emphasis on the marketing/consumer/processing sectors besides the credit sector. With this emphasis it is expected that the natural strength of the tribal community will be infused in the Co-operative Movement and also that economic exploitation of the tribal would be eliminated. Only after the Co-operative in these sectors start functioning properly stress can be laid on the credit sector which, in the mean-while, can be strengthened by a suitable rehabilitation schemes. In fact most of the failings in Co-operative Movement can be attributed to the weakness of the credit sector and lack of linkages with the marketing and consumers activities of the Co-operative institutions. Secondly, much greater stress is proposed to be given to the Co-operative Education. Unless the people realise that the Co-operatives belong to them and are not something alien to their way of life, the people will not participate with proper enthusiasm and sincerity in Co-operative Societies. Due attention will also be paid to rectify the weakness of Co-operative in respect of management, staff and other personnel. The role of Co-operation Department in guiding, advising and assisting the Co-operators will also be emphasized. The administrative set up will be strengthened for proper monitoring of the schemes so as to translate the priorities fixed in the plan into reality Other kind of Co-operative Societies will also be strengthened though with a lower priority. Besides, the usual approach for development of Cooperatives some innovative measures to accelerate the Co-operative Movement in the context of situation obtaining in Meghalaya will also be taken.

### 3. The Programme for Seventh Five Year Plan and the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### I. Direction and Administration:

The administrative set up of the Department consists of the Directorate headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State Level and the Deputy/Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the District Level. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is assisted in administration by the Senior Officers of the rank of Joint/Deputy/Assistant/Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies besides number of other ministerial staff. It has been decided to make existing

set up of Co-operative circle co-terminus with the 30 Development Blocks and post Co-operative Extension Officers to each of the Blocks to co-ordinate the schemes and programmes of the Department with the programmes of other Departments engaged in rural development. Separate set of Officers of the rank of Senior/Junior Inspectors are also provided to each district for the specific purpose of conducting audit and inspection of the Societies.

The Co-operative activities have diversified and expanded significantly in recent years. On the other hand, the leadership quality has not developed to the desired level so that management of the Societies can be left in the hands of the members themselves to run their affairs. This together with the multiplicity of the functions expected from Co-operatives and the linkages they have to have with different types of organisation for credit and non-credit functions emphasises the need to have staff specially oriented for work in different fields and having knowledge of diverse procedures. Besides, in order to ensure successful implementation of plan schemes and proper monitoring of the implementation of such schemes state machinery at various level needs to be strengthened. During the 7th Plan period a separate Monitoring and Evaluation Cell is proposed to be created at head-quarters level and Statistical Cell at the level of each district with requisite number of staff. Similarly it is proposed to set up separate wing for implementation and monitoring of the NCDC Sponsored Scheme of Distribution of consumer articles in Rural Areas both at the headquarter and district level in view of the importance proposed to be given for implementation of the scheme during the 7th Plan. As a measure to decentralise the administration and ensure proper implementation of development programmes a Zonal Office is proposed to be set up at Tura. The proposed Zonal Office will co-ordinate the activities of the two districts of East and West Garo Hills. New offices are also proposed to be set up at 7 (seven) out of 14 Subdivisions. Additional posts of various categories will have to be created for proposed set up. In various growth Centres and Block/Subdivisional Headquarters shortage of accommodation is creating a problem for proper deployment of staff. Hence, construction of office buildings and staff quarters in Block Subdivisional headquarters etc. is proposed.

It is also proposed to construct office buildings and staff quarters of the Department in District wherever land is available. It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 38.50 lakhs for creation and maintenance of posts for the District Organisation and Rs. 7.50 lakhs for the Headquarter organisation during the 7th Plan and Rs. 7.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.25 lakhs respectively during the Annual Plan 1985-86. For construction of office buildings and staff quarters and maintenance of existing buildings and amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during 1985-90 and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## **II: Credit Co-operative:**

In keeping with the National policy, provisions of adequate credit support to agricultural production programmes of the farmers, especially those belonging to the weaker section of the population for augmenting agriculture, production and, increasing over all productivity, which will also increase farm employment opportunity, will be the basic objective during the 7th Plan.

There is two tier Co-op: Credit structure operating in the State with the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank at the top and the re-organised primary societies at the base level. There is also no separate Land Development Bank. Long-term and medium-term credit needs of the farmers are being taken care of by the Apex Bank through its Land Dev. Banking Section. The Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank since its inception inherited all the weakness of the Co-operative Credit structure of the composite State of Assam. The Bank has not yet been able to overcome these weaknesses. Although 180 credit societies were re-organised under Master Plan and full time paid secretaries have been posted to most of the Societies, their organisational serviceability and operational efficiency have not shown desired improvement. During the initial period of the 6th Plan flow of credit virtually came to standstill due to mounting overdues both at the level of the societies and ultimate borrowers and the loss of eligibility of the Societies for fresh finance. But the situation has somewhat improved in the later part of the Plan period as a result of initiating certain positive measures like concerted drive for recovery of overdues, simplification of loaning procedure introduction of borrowers pass book system, implementation of the scheme of Blocking of Overdues and Rehabilitation of Weak Central Co-operative Bank, etc. Although these measures have resulted in perceptible increase in the flow of credit and improvement in the recovery of loans, actual achievement in issue of credit fell far short of the target for the Sixth Plan.

In order to strengthen and consolidate the Apex Bank and its branches including the Land Development Banking Section so that they may take out and fulfil the targetted lending programmes for the 7th Plan efficiently an in-depth study in close collaboration with National level bodies is being undertaken to locate the deficiencies of the institution and make suggestions for their removal. Appropriate follow up action is proposed to be initiated on the basis of the findings of the study. In order that the bank can fulfil its task of providing adequate credit support to the farmers all the schemes initiated during the 6th Plan period for improving its financial position and strengthening its capital base will be continued and will be pursued more intensively. Due to paucity of fund the programme of rehabilitation of the Apex Bank could not be complete. The scheme of Rehabilitation of Weak Central Co-operative Bank is therefore proposed to be continued during the 7th Plan.

Similarly, efforts will continue to further revitalise the service societies at the base level through implementation of the recommendations of the CRAFTCARD and NABARD to transform them as really multi-purpose societies capable of handling not only credit but also providing all agricultural inputs and marketing and also supply of consumer goods. The process of implementation of the recommendation will be done in a phased manner. Apart from continuing all the existing schemes for assisting the societies, the new scheme for assistance to service Co-operative Societies for intensive development is proposed. Physical facilities like construction of godowns are proposed to be extended to each of the re-organised societies during the 7th Plan period. The scheme for contribution to Cadre Fund will be continued for assisting Meghalaya Supervision and cadre Management Co-operative Societies to enable them to post, maintain, supervise and control properly the Cadre Secretaries to the re-organised service Co-operative Societies so that the management of the societies develops on proper and scientific line.



An amount of Rs.315.15 lakhs is therefore proposed for the 7th Plan for strengthening the Co-operative Credit Structure including an outlay of Rs.64.05 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### III. Housing Co-operatives :

Efforts will be continued to strengthen organisationally and financially Housing Co-operative at apex and primary level so that the Co-operative Housing activities get a real momentum. A number of individual housing scheme mostly in rural areas has been financed by the Housing Financing Co-operative Society. A good number of houses have also been constructed by the individual beneficiaries by availing of loaning facilities from the Housing Co-operatives. For the 7th Plan, in addition to rural areas, emphasis will be given to house construction activities on co-operative basis in urban and semi urban growth centres. Adequate priority to the economically weaker section will be given in these areas. To enable the Housing Financing Society as well as the Primary Housing Co-operatives to take up such activities properly, capital base of these Societies is proposed to be strengthened adequately.

The Trade Centre Scheme will be continued by giving it a new orientation so that the scheme may be of real benefit to the people in providing them employment opportunities in trade and business and freeing them from clutches of middlemen.

An amount of Rs.65.80 lakhs is therefore proposed for the Housing Sub-Sector during the 7th Plan and Rs.11.15 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### IV. Labour Co-operatives :

During 7th Plan efforts will be made to re-organise and activate the Societies so that they may be of real help to the members. The Societies will therefore, require to be assisted with share capital and managerial subsidy.

Hence, an amount of Rs.6.70 lakhs is proposed to the 7th Plan and Rs.1.10 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for development of Labour Co-operatives.

### V. Farming Co-operatives:

A total number of 31 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies have been organised in the State. Some of the Societies by adopting mixed type of farming with agricultural, horticultural, pisciculture, pig rearing, duckery, goat rearing and poultry, etc., activities have made remarkable strides. More Farming Societies are proposed to be encouraged to adopt the mixed type of farming activities to raise income level of the farmers and create employment opportunities for them on permanent basis.

An amount of Rs 6.70 lakhs is proposed as financial assistance to such societies during the 7th Plan and Rs.1.10 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1985-86.

## VI. Marketing Co-operatives :

Absence of regular working linkage between different tiers of marketing co-operatives, geographic conditions, cropping pattern, transport bottlenecks, etc., have affected the proper growth of Co-op: Marketing system in the State. Strength of middlemen organisational weakness of the societies have also been a limiting factor.

To help the farmers as well as the consumer, the Meghalaya State Coop : Marketing and Consumers' Federation was organised in 1975 as the Apex Marketing Body for procurement and marketing of Surplus agricultural and minor forest produce of the State and also to distribute the agricultural inputs and consumer goods. Since its inception the Federation started procurement and marketing of agriculture and forest produce within its limited means. The produces like potato, cotton, jute, tezpatta, grassbroom, ginger, black pepper, etc., were handled by MECOFED in isolated pocket in limited way. The factor as identified above have prevented them from embarking on marketing activities in a really big way to ensure minimum return to the farmers for their produce. The MECOFED has already constructed a number of godowns in different parts of the State with the financial support from the NCDC. It has also acquired a fleet of transport vehicle for used in procurement and marketing activities. Necessary staff infrastructure has also been developed by it. Efforts will therefore be to ensure optimum utilisation of these facilities by increasing marketing activities. Storage capacity proposed to be created during 7th Plan period has been "deliberately kept low as compared to the 6th Plan targets, with the intention that the optimum utilisation of the existing capacity be made and new storage capacity be constructed only where it is absolutely necessary. A study is being undertaken moreover to improve the working of the MECOFED in all the aspect with the help of national level organisation.

The Primary Marketing structure is like-wise very weak and unable to provide necessary support to the Apex body in procurement and marketing of agricultural produce. The Seventh Plan effect, will be therefore directed towards revitalisation of the Primary structure and consolidation of the Apex body so that establishment of effective Co-operative Marketing system can be developed soon.

In order to achieve the above objective, a provision of Rs. 61.20 is proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs. 9.55 lakhs for the Annual 1985-86.

## VII. Processing Co-operatives :

Apart from Garo Hills Coop: Cotton Ginning Mills which was organised during Assam time two Jute Baling Plants which have been set up as units of the Marketing Federation no separate processing Co-operative could be established. The State is rich in horticulture produce and it is proposed to encourage MECOFED and other Societies to set up some small processing units which will be viable and which can provide some support for boosting up their marketing activities. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to set up one Ginger Dehydration units,

one oil processing unit and a spices processing unit. In addition expansion of the the existing Cotton ginning and Oil mill is also proposed to be taken up. Two integrated milk projects are also proposed to be set up through milk co-operatives for giving a fill up to milk procurement, processing and marketing activities.

An amount of Rs. 17.75 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 3.10 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **VIII Dairy Co-operatives :**

There are about 50 Primary Milk Producer's Co-operative Societies and 1 Milk Co-operative Union in the State, for production and marketing of milk. In spite of various constraints faced by them, they have been able to meet the urban consumer's daily milk need substantially. In order to encourage these Societies to increase their milk production and marketing activities adequate financial support is proposed to be provided.

Hence, a sum of Rs. 6.70 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.10 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **IX. Fishermen's Co-operatives :**

An amount of Rs. 6.55 lakhs is proposed to be provided as financial assistance to Fishery Coop: Societies during the 7th Plan and Rs. 1.05 lakhs during the Annual Plan 1985-86 to strengthen their capital base and increase their functional deficiency so that they may be of real help to the farmers in providing subsidiary economical activities and raising their income.

#### **X. Industrial Co-operatives :**

A programme of reorganisation and revitalisation of industrial co-operatives was taken up and this programme could not be completed till end of the 6th Plan. The programme is proposed to be carried over to the 7th Plan period and pursued vigorously so that a good number of societies can be developed as self sustaining viable-organisation. Organisation of some industrial Co-operatives in tune with local genius is proposed to be encouraged during the 7th Plan so that these societies besides giving ample opportunities for self employment also create employment opportunities for others.

For development of industrial co-operatives an amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs. 2.25 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **XI. Consumer Co-operatives :**

Streamlining Public Distribution system in far flung rural areas is one of major items in the 20 Point Programme. Although the Consumer Coop: activities in rural areas has made significant strides, their development is rather slow. Again, there is an uneven growth of urban consumer co-operative activities. Urban Consumer Stores are more or less localised in Shillong urban Area and Consumer Coop: Movement is yet to pick up in other urban and semi-urban areas. The volume of trade turnover of the

urban consumer stores has increased substantially in recent years but their share in total retail trade has not increased perceptively. The rural consumer distribution activities are being undertaken primarily by the reorganised service co-operative societies and to a certain extent by the primary marketing societies. The structural weaknesses of the societies coupled with other constraints, obtaining from the peculiar local conditions have restricted the performances of the societies.

**The National Consumer Co-operatives :** Federation has emphasised the needs for development of consumer co-operatives to aim for achievement of at least 10 per cent share in retail trade of the country during the 7th Plan. This all India projection may be too high to achieve, but systematic efforts are proposed to be made during the 7th Plan to reach the level of at least 5 per cent of the total trade. Programme will be launched for development of consumer co-operative activities in those urban areas where the activities are only marginal through organisation of new consumer co-operatives and consolidation of the existing societies so that imbalances existing between different urban areas within the State can be removed. Side by side efforts will also continue to further develop the consumer co-operative structure in Shillong urban agglomerate so that they may play a greater role in distribution of consumer articles and essential commodities.

A programme for further revitalisation of service co-operative societies will be taken up to transform the societies into real multi-purpose societies capable of handling all varieties of consumer articles. Similar process has also been started to re-organise and revitalise the primary marketing structure so that they, in addition to doing marketing actively, can undertake consumer distribution activities effectively. For intensification of consumer distribution activities in rural areas, the NCDC sponsored scheme of distribution of consumer articles in Rural Areas has already been taken advantage of and 34 service societies and one wholesale consumer co-operatives store and one Sub-Area Marketing Co-operatives Societies are already covered under the scheme. The scheme is proposed to be expanded to cover all the service co-operative societies in a phased manner during the 7th Plan.

To take care of the regular supply needs of the societies durable and working linkage between the primaries and the Apex consumer Federation is being established.

All these efforts are expected to provide real thrust to consumer co-operative movement and enable it to play a major role in the Public Distribution system.

For development of Consumer Co-operative structure an amount of Rs.174.70 lakhs for the 7th Plan and Rs.31.35 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is proposed.

## **XII. Education, Research and Training :**

Members of Co-operative Societies and the public in general have not grasped the full idea of the principles of Co-operative Movement and the economic benefits that can be derived from the Co-operative Societies. Lack of proper knowledge of the basic laws, principles and rules governing the functioning of the Co-operative Societies is one of the factors resulting in slow growth of the Co-operative Societies. This also sometime results in a few unscrupulous persons exploiting other members for their personal and limited gains.

The Meghalaya State Co-operative Union was formed in 1978 to spread Co-operative Education among the masses and make them aware of the Co-operative ideals and principles. Since its inception the Union has been trying to achieve its objectives by conducting educational programmes, holding seminars, conferences and other measures. Although all these attempts by the Union for propagating Co-operative Education have created certain amount of Co-operative consciousness among the people and motivated them to participate in the movement, but still a lot remains to be done. In order to make the educational programme of the Union more intensive and results oriented, its educational and publicity wings needs to be geared up adequately, so also its infrastructural facilities like construction of office buildings, purchase of publicity equipments etc.

An amount of Rs'60'00 lakhs is therefore proposed during the 7th Plan and Rs.9.00 lakhs during the Annual Plan and 1985-86 to assist the Union to take up and fulfil its above tasks.

## **XIII. Information and Publicity :**

Side by side with the efforts of the State Co-operative Union departmental action is also proposed to be intensified for propagating the Co-operative ideals and principles through various audio visual aids and publication. The people need to be kept informed properly of the achievements/successes of the co-operative in different fields. The scheme of 'Information and Publicity' is aimed at achieving the above objectives through various means and media like Publications, Advertisement, Hoardings, Exhibition and fair, Seminar, Film shows, etc.

An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs. 3.80 lakhs for Annual Plan 1985-86 for the above purpose.

## **XIV. Other Co-operative :**

The Urban Co-operative Banks among the other type of co operative societies are playing an important role in meeting the credit requirement of small traders, entrepreneurs, artisans and salary earners. These societies are also mobilising deposits. The capital base of the societies' needs to be augmented so that they may take out larger lending programmes. Thrift and Mutual Benefit Co-operative Societies are also another type of societies of this group which are playing equally important role in providing timely credit to the members in

need. These societies too need to be encouraged. Similarly, Transport Co-operative Societies are also proposed to be encouraged for providing cheap transportation facilities to members as well as to other co-operatives. Rural Electric Co-operative with modification for local conditions are also proposed during 7th Plan.

The Caderisation scheme at present covers only primary agricultural credit societies. The scheme is proposed to be extended to cover other types of societies like primary marketing, housing, weaving, industrial, etc., co-operatives in phases during the 7th Plan as a measure to build up technically and professionally trained regular cadre of personnel to be posted to these societies. This cadre will also be maintained by the Meghalaya Supervision and Cadre Co-operative Society.

During the 7th Plan an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for assisting the above societies including an amount of Rs. 7.95 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

#### **XV. Weaving Co-operatives :**

Out of 35 Handloom Weavers Societies re-organised recently as many as 23 societies are in Garo Hills. The societies in Garo Hills by and large have been doing consistently well in the matter of production of cloths and their marketing. The products of Garo Hills Weaving Co-operative Societies are of great demand even in outside market. The State Sericulture and Weaving Department has been looking after the financial, raw materials and other technical input needs of the societies. But due to its limitation this Department has not been able to meet fully the requirement of the societies as is needed for their proper development. In order to meet the raw materials supply needs of the societies and requirements of marketing of their finished products and also for giving them adequate guidance the State Level Handloom Weavers and Handicraft Society has been formed. Both primaries as well as the apex body are proposed to be developed properly during the 7th Plan so that they may play increasingly important role in raising the economic condition of the Weavers community who mostly belong to the economically weaker section of the societies.

It is therefore proposed to provide Rs. 19.00 lakhs in the 7th Plan and Rs. 3.75 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for assisting the societies to strengthen their capital base for achieving increased production and productivity.

#### **20—POINT PROGRAMME**

The 7th Five Year Plan for Co-operative Sector in Meghalaya dovetails in the overall national goals. The new 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister enunciate clearly the overall National priorities. In a way almost all the efforts of Co-operatives in Meghalaya are directed towards development of the tribal inhabitants and touch the aspects of the 20-Point Programme, relevant to Meghalaya. In the proposed 7th Plan, due emphasis has been place on Housing/Consumers/Weaving/Village Industries sectors of the Co-operative Movement. Provision of timely and adequate credit to the farmers for increasing agricultural production and thereby to improve their economic conditions has also been made. With vigorous implementation of the proposed programmes a substantial improvement in the economic and social well-being of the predominantly tribal population of the State is expected to be achieved by the end of 7th Plan period.

## **CENTRAL SECTOR/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

Majority of the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes taken up for implementation during the Sixth Plan will be continued during the Seventh Plan with reviewed vigour. In addition the following new Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Development of Consumer Co-operatives and Central Sector (NCDC) schemes intended for Development of credit, marketing, processing, Consumer Co-operatives, Fishery Cooperatives, etc., are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the 7th Plan for achieving accelerated growth of these societies by supplementing the efforts of the State Plan schemes.

### **CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

1. Setting up of Consumer Industries (by MECOFED).
2. Large Size Consumer retail outlets by MECOFED.
3. Strengthening of State Consumers' Federation for :—
  - (a) Expansion and diversification of business.
  - (b) Setting up branch-cum-distribution centres.

### **CENTRAL SECTOR (NCDC)**

1. Assistance for establishment of Technical and Promotional Cell of Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank.
2. Financial Assistance for expansion of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Units.
3. Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for setting up Ginger Dehydration Plant.
4. Financial Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative and Consumers' Federation for establishment of spices Processing Unit.
5. Financial Assistance for integrated Dairy Project.
6. Assistance to Student Consumer Co-operative Store.
7. Share Capital to Fishery Co-operatives for strengthening supply distribution activities.

For implementation of the ongoing as well as new Centrally Sponsored Schemes and amount of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan and Rs. 12.87 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86. For implementation of the ongoing as well as new Central Sector (NCDC) and NCDC Sponsored Schemes during the 7th Plan as well as the Annual Plan 1985-86 Rs. 339.42 lakhs and Rs. 62.65 lakhs are proposed.

S T A T E M E N T--I

Schematic Statement—Outlays and Expenditure.

Head of Development:—“COOPERATION”

Name of Scheme	6th Plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expendi- ture 1980-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Outlay	Antici- pated Expdr.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital con- tent	Proposed outlay	Of which capital con- tent
I. Direction and Adminis- tration	36.00	17.151	6.816	11.00	15.50	76.00	25.00	13.25	3.00
II. Credit Cooperatives	112.00	111.55	41.79	43.00	49.50	315.15	45.50	64.05	12.80
III. Housing Cooperatives	45.00	31.215	11.35	9.00	9.00	65.80	40.10	11.15	6.95
IV. Labour Cooperatives	3.50	0.50	0.10	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
V. Farming Cooperatives	2.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
VI. Marketing Cooperatives	43.00	34.997	29.656	13.00	13.00	61.20	21.35	9.55	3.55
VII. Processing Cooperatives	12.00	8.175	...	2.00	2.00	17.75	3.90	3.10	0.55



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VIII. Dairy Cooperatives		3.50	1.55	0.90	1.00	1.00	6.70	3.35	1.10	0.55
IX. Fishermens Cooperatives		4.00	0.55	1.25	1.00	1.00	6.65	5.00	1.05	0.80
X. Cooperatives Sugar Mills		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
XI. Cooperatives Spinning Mills		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII. Industrial Cooperatives		6.00	5.38	1.65	2.60	2.00	17.00	12.00	2.25	1.40
XIII. Consumers Cooperatives		23.00	26.59	23.95	21.50	21.50	174.70	122.50	31.35	22.75
XIV. Audit Cooperatives		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
XV. Education Research and Training		29.00	23.46	6.10	6.00	6.00	60.00	10.00	9.00	2.50
XVI. Information and Publicity	1.00		[0.57	0.639	0.50	0.50	10.50	2.50	3.80	1.00
XVII. Other Cooperatives		7.50	3.40	4.10	1.40	1.40	50.00	24.00	7.95	4.00
XVIII. Weaving Cooperatives		0.50	0.80	0.55	1.60	1.60	19.00	12.50	3.75	2.50
<b>TOTAL — :</b>		<b>328.00</b>	<b>255.298</b>	<b>129.351</b>	<b>115.00</b>	<b>126.00</b>	<b>893.85</b>	<b>334.40</b>	<b>163.55</b>	<b>63.45</b>

## STATEMENT—II

## Physical Targets and Achievements

I T E M	Unit	6th Plan (1980—85) Target	Achieve- ments (1980—83)	1983—84 Achieve- ment	1984—85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed	1985—86 Target Proposed
					Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>III. COOPERATION</b>								
i) Short term loan	Rs. in Crores	2.00	1.45†	0.69	1.00	1.00	11.25	1.75
ii) Medium term loan (Commulative)	„	2.50	0.13	0.19	0.35	0.35	2.15	0.70
iii) Long term Loan (do)	„	2.00	0.26	0.61	0.35	0.35	2.75	0.75
iv) Retail sale of fertilizers	„	2.50	2.68*	1.65	3.00	2.26	14.00	2.33
v) Agricultural produce marketing	„	2.00	1.19*	0.31	1.25	1.25	12.00	2.00
vi) Retail sales of consumer goods through Cooperative in Urban areas	„	2.50	0.73*	1.28	0.80	1.30	10.00	1.50
vii) Retail sales of consumer goods through Cooperatives in Rural areas	„	2.50	0.24*	0.88	0.60	0.90	8.00	1.00
viii) Cooperative Storage	Lakh Tonnes	0.50	0.2765†	0.04	0.20	0.075	0.15	0.03
ix) Processing Cooperatives								
(a) Organised	No (commulative)	9	2	..	..	..	5	2
(b) Installed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) The Sixth Plan Targets for Sl. (i), (iv), (v) and (vi) were fixed on Annual basis but the targets for the 7th Plan have been fixed on commulative basis.

\* The figures represent commulative achievement during 1981-82 and 1982-83

† Commulatives for 3 (three) years of 6th Plan.

## MEDIUM IRRIGATION

**Review of the 6th Plan:** During the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), two medium Irrigation Projects *viz*; (1) Rongai Valley Irrigation Project and (2) Shella Irrigation Project were proposed to be taken up in Meghalaya and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was also approved. The actual expenditure upto the end of March, 1984 was only Rs. 0.03 lakh and this was for the survey and investigation works only. The approved outlay for the year 1984-85 which is the last year of the Sixth Plan is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

The rough estimate of the Rongai Valley Irrigation Project is Rs 420.00 lakhs and the same is still awaiting the clearance of the Central Water Commission. In the case of Shella Irrigation Project it was found after preliminary investigation that the project was not feasible and hence the idea of taking up this project has been dropped for the time being.

**Proposed 7th Plan (1985-90):** Only one Medium Irrigation scheme namely Rongai Valley Irrigation Project is proposed to be taken up in the 7th Five Year Plan subject to clearance from the authorities concerned. A token outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs is proposed for the same during the 7th Plan Period.

The gross command area after completion of the Rongai Valley Irrigation Project will be 4160 hectares and the net cultivable area will be 2792 hectares.

**Annual Plan 1985-86:** An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Rongai Valley Irrigation Project during the annual plan 1985-86 for meeting the preliminary expenditure.

## MINOR IRRIGATION

One of the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan is substantial increase in agricultural production, and irrigation, therefore, has a major role to play to achieve this objective. Absence of assured irrigation facilities has been the main constraint in regard to improving agricultural productivity inspite of increased application of fertilizer, improved seeds and use of pesticides. Thus rapid expansion of irrigation is a central element in agricultural strategy for the Seventh Plan.

Irrigation for Meghalaya is still the more important in view of the fact that land resources available for agricultural development is limited due to natural topography and terrain. The State of Meghalaya on the other hand is blessed with favourable water resources through rivers, streams and rivulets etc, which if could be harnessed fully will be able to provide assured irrigation to all the available agricultural land. The increase in the level of food production in the State, therefore, depends on optimum utilisation of the available land and water resources by way of intensive and extensive cultivation through irrigation. Again, due to topography there is hardly any scope for taking up major and medium irrigation schemes in the State and only minor irrigation has a dominant role to play in this regard. Maximum possible effort under this programme needs to be supported with adequate allocation of funds. Out of the identified irrigation potential of 85,000 hec. under surface water and 15,000 hec. under ground water, potential created are 17,600 hec. and 6,100 hec. respectively making a total of 23,700 hec. by the end of 1979-80.

### Sixth Plan:

The approved outlay for the Minor Irrigation sector for the Sixth Plan is Rs 600 lakhs. The actual expenditure based on annual plan allocation is, however, expected to be Rs.610 lakhs.

The additional irrigation potential created during the first four years of the Sixth Plan is 6810 hec. and anticipated achievement during 1984-85 is 4,000 hec. Thus a total additional potential of 10,810 hec. would be created during the Sixth Plan period making an overall total of 34,510 hec. by the end of the Sixth Plan.

### Proposal for the Seventh Plan:

The proposed target during the Seventh Plan is to create additional irrigation potential of 15,000 hec. of which 14,000 hec. will be under surface water and 1,000 hec. under ground water. Again, out of the proposed outlay of Rs.1375 lakhs for the Seventh Plan, priority is given in completing the spillover schemes, improvement and modernisation of old and insufficient irrigation schemes and extension of Command Area Development programmes for full utilisation of the potential created. More emphasis will also be given to survey and investigation of surface water including exploration of ground water which needs to be extended throughout the length and breadth of the State.

Minor Irrigation set-up which was started in Meghalaya during 1974 with only one Superintending Engineer at State level and three field divisions at District level now consists of five field Divisions, one Survey and Design Division and twelve Irrigation Sub-divisions. This organisation is responsible for implementation of all minor irrigation schemes of the State including various construction works under Agriculture Department.

It is also felt that since most of small Embankment and Drainage of the State form part and parcel of the Minor Irrigation works, separate allocation under this head needs be provided suitably under the Plan to tie up with Minor Irrigation works. A tentative provision of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

The schematic outlays and physical targets for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) as well as for the Annual Plan (1985-86) are shown in the Statements I and II below.

STATEMENT—I

Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development—Minor Irrigation

Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Appd. Outlay	Anti. Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

MINOR IRRIGATION

1. Direction and Adminis- tration.	97.50	52.29	35.58	33.00	33.00	124.00	...	23.00	...
2. Investigation and Deve- lopment of Ground Water Resources.	4.00	0.32	...	0.50	0.50	6.00	...	0.50	...
3. Shallow and Deep Tube- wells.	34.00	11.92	2.14	6.00	6.00	50.00	50.00	8.00	8.00
4. Lift Irrigation Schemes	69.50	27.49	5.47	12.00	12.00	100.00	100.00	15.00	15.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Flow Irrigation Schemes		301.00	193.31	74.90	90.00	90.00	900.00	900.00	160.00	160.00
6. Machineries and Equipments.		20.00	7.63	0.13	4.00	4.00	25.00	15.00	4.00	2.00
7. Command Area Development Schemes.		8.50	0.22	...	0.50	0.50	70.00	...	10.00	...
8. Improvement and modernisation of Old Irrigation Schemes.		23.50	...	...	...	...	75.00	...	13.00	...
9. Survey and Investigation		...	...	...	1.00	1.00	25.00	...	4.00	...
10. Construction of non-Residential Buildings.		42.00	27.67	11.76	12.00	12.00	...	..	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>600.00</b>	<b>320.85</b>	<b>129.98</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>1375.00</b>	<b>1065.00</b>	<b>237.50</b>	<b>185.00</b>

STATEMENT II

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development--Minor Irrigation

Serial 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	Anti. Ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

MINOR IRRIGATION--

I. Ground Water:

(a) Potential	...	...	'000 ha	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10
(b) Utilisation	...	...	'000 ha	3.70	2.48	0.08	0.05	0.05	1.00	0.10

II. Surface :

(a) Potential	...	...	'000 ha	12.83	2.82	1.43	3.95	3.95	14.60	2.30
(b) Utilisation	...	...	'000 ha	12.80	1.97	1.00	2.77	2.77	14.00	2.50



## FLOOD CONTROL

1. Meghalaya is a hilly region. The plain areas are found only in some pockets between the hills and the foot hills of the western and northern parts bordering Bangladesh. The plain areas on the western and south-west sides of Phulbari and Mohendraganj in Garo Hills are subjected to inundation by the over-flow of river Jingjiram. The floods cause great damage to the standing crops in the land adjacent to some rivers like Rongjit and Daniel and also damage vast areas of paddy fields. In order to protect these paddy fields and homestead lands, some flood protection embankments schemes were taken up in the previous plan periods. Besides, the protection of paddy fields and homestead lands, some town/village protection schemes were also undertaken in East and West Khasi Hills and also in Garo Hills. The works will also be continued in the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90).

### 1. Review of the Sixth Plan :

1.1. The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan for Flood Control sector was Rs.100 lakhs. The actual outlay for the Sixth Plan period, however, amounted to Rs.123 lakhs on the basis of Annual Plan allocations.

1.2. The achievements during the first four years of the Sixth Plan (*i. e.*, 1980-84) with an expenditure of Rs.100.17 lakhs are as follows.—

(a) Construction of flood embankment	...	...	24.57 km.
(b) Protection work	...	...	14.35 kms.
(c) Area benefited	...	...	6547 Hectares

1.3. 29 on-going schemes are under execution in the current year (1984-85) which is the last year of the Sixth Plan period. Of these on-going schemes, 9 schemes are expected to be completed by the end of the year. The physical achievements anticipated by the end of the year are—

(a) Construction of flood embankment	...	...	4.00 kms.
(b) Protection work	...	..	3.00 kms.
(c) Area benefited	...	...	550 Hectares.

### 2. Seventh Five Year Plan Proposals

2.1. 20 Flood Control schemes will spill-over from the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan. The total estimated cost for these spill-over schemes is Rs.331.62 lakhs. By the end of 1984-85, an amount of Rs.154.62 lakhs would have been spent against these schemes. The requirement of funds for completion of these spill-over schemes during

the Seventh Plan period would, therefore, be around Rs.180 lakhs. With the completion of the spill-over schemes, the following will be the achievements in physical terms—

- |                       |     |     |     |                |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| (a) Flood embankments | ... | ... | ... | 20.4 Kms.      |
| (b) Protection works  | ... | ... | ... | 15.5 Kms.      |
| (c) Area benefited    | ... | ... | ... | 3000 hectares. |

2.2. With the emphasis on completion of the spill-over schemes during the Seventh Plan period, no new flood control schemes are proposed to be taken up in course of the next plan period.

### 3. Annual Plan 1985-86

The annual Plan for 1985-86 has been proposed at an outlay of Rs.30 lakhs. The proposed physical targets are as under—

- |                                       |     |     |     |               |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| (a) Construction of flood embankments | ... | ... | ... | 5.0 Kms       |
| (b) Protection works                  | ... | ... | ... | 4.0 Km.       |
| (c) Area to be benefited              | ... | ... | ... | 500 hectares. |

STATEMENT I

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

State—Meghalaya

Outlay and Expenditure

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Head of Development—Flood Control

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head-Sub/Head of develop- ment	Code No.	Sixth five year plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84 actual expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh plan 1985-90		1985-86	
					App. outlay	Anticipated exp.	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Flood Control	...	100.00	83.00	17.17	20.00	20.00	180.00	102.32	30.00	18.60

## STATEMENT II

## Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 physical Target and Achievement

State—Meghalaya

Head of Development—Flood Control.

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	Anti achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Construction of flood embankment.	...	Kms.	32.75	22.80	1.77	4.00	4.00	20.4	5.00
2	Protection work	...	Kms.	18.05	12.05	2.30	3.00	3.00	15.5	4.00
3	Area provided with protection.	...	Hectares	9660	5980	567	550	550	3000	500

## POWER

**Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86.**

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan for Power Sector is Rs. 45 crores but the total allocation made during the Annual Plans aggregates to Rs. 47.09 crores. The year-wise breakup of the allocated fund for power sector during the Sixth Plan is as under —

	Allocation (Rs. crores)	Expenditure (Rs. crores)
1980-81 ... ..	Rs. 8.59	Rs. 8.29
1981-82 ... ..	Rs. 9.00	Rs. 8.74
1982-83 ... ..	Rs. 9.00	Rs. 8.17
1983-84 ... ..	Rs. 9.50	Rs. 12.92 (Pre actual)
1984-85 ... ..	Rs. 11.00	Rs. 11.00 (Anticipated)
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>Rs. 47.09</b>	<b>Rs. 49.12</b>

The actual receipts of the State Electricity Board including the anticipated receipts during the year 1984-85 are given below.—

1980-81 ... ..	Rs. 4.23 crores.
1981-82 ... ..	Rs. 9.95 „
1982-83 ... ..	Rs. 5.84 „
1983-84 ... ..	Rs. 12.19 „
1984-85 ... ..	Rs. 11.00 „ (anticipated)
	<b>Rs. 43.21 crores</b>

The expenditure reported in the earlier years stands corrected as indicated above. It will appear that the expenditure incurred by the Board during the years of the Sixth Plan is more than the allocation and the fund received.

The only ongoing generation scheme during the Sixth Plan is the Umiam-Umtru Stage-IV Project with Upper Khri Diversion. The improvement of Shillong power system and the completion of the Nangalbi-bra-Tura 132 KV line with associated substation in the Transmission and

Distribution schemes, the Investigation of the Leishka-Myntdu HE Project, the Umiam-Umtru Stage-V Project are the major continuing schemes during the Sixth Plan period.

In formulating the Seventh Plan, the approach therefore, is to accord priority to the approved ongoing projects spilling over from the Sixth Plan in order to ensure that these ongoing schemes are commissioned as early as possible so as to ensure cut down of cost and time over-run. Apart from making adequate provision for the ongoing schemes, due care has been taken for providing fund for rural electrification works, new small hydel schemes as well as renovation of the existing small hydel schemes. Development of Transmission and Distribution network and evacuation of power from the generating station are also given due consideration for improving the consumption and reliability of the power supply.

The question of formulation of the draft Seventh Plan was discussed in a meeting held on 30th March, 1984 in Delhi with the Central Electricity Authority and the total provision of Rs.136.32 crores is proposed for the five years of the Seventh Plan period as per Central Electricity Authority's recommendation. The scheme-wise breakup of the proposal is as under:—

(1) Generation (ongoing schemes) ...	Rs. 68.36 crores
(2) New Generation schemes ... ..	Rs. 9.83 ,,
(3) Transmission and Distribution schemes including Normal Development.	Rs. 26.13 ,,
(4) Rural electrification works ... ..	Rs. 30.00 ,,
(5) Investigation, etc. ... ..	Rs. 2.00 ,,
	<hr/>
	Rs.136.32 crores
	<hr/>

Out of the total of Rs.136.32 crores, scheme-wise requirement for the year 1985-86 is as below:—

(1) Generation (ongoing schemes) ...	Rs. 16.00 crores
(2) New Generation schemes ... ..	Rs. 0.40 ,,
(3) Transmission and Distribution including Normal Development schemes.	Rs. 4.12 ,,
(4) Rural electrification works ... ..	Rs. 6.00 ,,
(5) Survey and Investigation ... ..	Rs. 0.40 ,,
	<hr/>
	Rs. 26.92 crores
	<hr/>

The details regarding works under execution during the Sixth Plan and the works proposed to be executed in the Seventh Plan are given in the following paragraphs.

The execution of the Garo Hills Thermal Project and augmentation of the substation as well as the construction of the new lines required for regional need have been kept out of the proposal under the State Plan.

## DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME

### I. Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research).

During the Sixth Plan period detailed investigation of Myntdu (Leishka) HEP, investigation of Umiam-Umtru Stage-V and some small Mini & Micro Hydel Schemes were included. The investigation work on Leishka HEP is nearing completion and the Project Report will be ready for submission during 1985-86.

The investigation of Umiam-Umtru Stage-V HEP is in progress. The investigation work on small, Mini & Micro Hydel Schemes are also going on.

In the Seventh Five Year Plan period, investigation work of Umiam-Umtru Stage-V, along with investigation of Umiam-Umtru Stage—VI HEP has been included. The investigation of Small, Mini & Micro Hydel projects are also proposed to be taken up. This will also include investigation of Bulb Unit Project, investigation of Upper Umiam Basin and investigation of Dehal Micro Hydel Project. An amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed in Seventh Plan of which an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs will be required for 1985-86.

### II. Generation Schemes.

(i) **Ongoing Schemes**—The only ongoing Generation Scheme under construction is Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV HEP with Upper Khri Diversion Project which was approved at an estimated cost of Rs.38.79 crores in March 1979. The project with an installed capacity of  $2 \times 30$  MW was targeted to be commissioned in September 1985. The estimate was revised to Rs.88.37 crores in the year 1982. The updated construction programme of the Stage-IV portion of the Project shows that the project is expected to be commissioned by 1989-90. The Upper Khri portion is expected to be commissioned in 1990. The Sixth Plan outlay under generation scheme is Rs.25.50 crores. The total expenditure on this project upto March 1984 is Rs.14.36 crores and the anticipated expenditure in 1984-85 is Rs.6.25 crores making a total expenditure of the order of Rs.20.6 crores. Amount required during Seventh Plan for completion of the Project is Rs.68.36 crores. During the year 1985-86, it has been estimated that a total amount of Rs.16.00 crores will be required.

**(ii) New Schemes—**

(a) In the fourth year of Sixth Five Year Plan, renovation and modification work of Sonapani Power House has been taken up and accordingly detailed survey works before taking up the renovation work of this Power House was started. During initial years of Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed that the existing machines will be repaired and commissioned. Simultaneously work on the up stream of the river for a mini-hydel power station will be started and completed to augment the generation at Sonapani P. H. Thereafter one new generating set will be installed at Sonapani P. H. This power house will partly cater to the need of Shillong city without any extra cost towards transmission and distribution. The project can be completed during the Seventh Plan itself and the cost will be about Rs.5.4 crores.

(b) Another new scheme, expected to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period, is the Ganol Mini Hydel Project with an installed capacity of  $2 \times 500$  KW. An amount of Rs.1.83 crores will be required during Seventh Plan period.

(c) Another new scheme, viz., implementation of Myntdu (Leishka) HEP will be taken up during Seventh Five Year Plan. The investigation work on this project is expected to be completed shortly. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, Project Report on this scheme will be prepared and submitted to CEA/Planning Commission, etc., for clearance. Execution of this project will be taken up on the third year of the Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs.2.60 crores will be required for this Project during Seventh Plan period.

**III. Transmission and Distribution**

The works on 132 KV. Single circuit transmission line from Nangalibira to Tura is already completed and the line has been kept charged at 33 KV. The original estimated cost for the project was Rs.253 lakhs and the revised estimate is Rs.345.00 lakhs. The utilisation of fund during Sixth Plan is Rs.286.00 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs.59.00 lakhs for Seventh Plan.

During Seventh Plan period two Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz., 132 KV D/C. transmission line from Stage-IV HEP to the border of Meghalaya (towards Gauhati) and 132 KV S/C transmission line from Khlichriat to border of Meghalaya (towards Badarpur, Assam), is proposed to be taken up. Techno-economic clearance for the Umiyam-Umtru Stage-IV HEP to Guwahati line has been obtained and the clearance for the other line is awaited. For the above two transmission line a provision of Rs.3.30 crores has been kept for the Seventh Plan period. The amount required during 1985-86 is Rs.17.00 lakhs.

Under normal development works which includes part of the works under plan, line loss study, etc., an amount of Rs.17.12 crores has been proposed. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs.191.00 lakhs will be required for Normal Development Works. Regarding other specific and major works under Transmission and Distribution, the following are proposed.



For complete renovation and augmentation of the Shillong Electric Supply system, a project Report with an estimated cost of Rs.273 lakhs was prepared and submitted to CEA for Techno-economic clearance. During 1983-84 and 1984-85, a total amount of Rs.84.5 lakhs was allocated. The balance amount required to complete the project is Rs.188.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs.188.50 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan period. The requirement for the year 1985-86 is Rs.120.00 lakhs.

**Construction of SLDC.**—During Seventh Plan period, the total provision of Rs.176.00 lakhs is proposed. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required for the work.

Construction of 132 KV S/S. at NEHU complex adjacent to SLDC, an amount of Rs.147 lakhs has been estimated to be required during Seventh Plan Period. During 1985-86, a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been proposed.

#### **IV. Rural Electrification Works**

Out of total number of 4902 villages in Meghalaya as per 1981 census, a total of 1138 villages have been electrified upto the end of March 1984 which gives a percentage of 23.2. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to electrify 156 villages.

During Seventh Plan period, an outlay of Rs.30 crores has been proposed for electrifying 1500 villages. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs.600 lakhs has been proposed with a target to electrify 300 villages. The average yearly loss incurred by the Board for electrification of a village in Meghalaya is of the order of Rs.20,000. The total amount of loss in five year of Seventh Plan with only R. E. Scheme will amount to Rs.22 crores with 2800 villages electrified at the end of Seventh Plan. This will require an equivalent subsidy to be granted by the State Government to the Electricity Board.

**Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan (1985-86) Development Schemes/Projects**

**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

Head of Development—POWER

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the project	Sixth Five 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

**A. GENERATION—**

1. Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV HEP (2×30MW) with Upper Khri Diversion.	2500	805.91	630	625	625	6836	6836	1600	1600
2. New Schemes ... ..	50	..	...	..	..	983	983	40	40
Total—Generation ... ..	2550	805.91	630	625	625	7819	7819	1640	1640

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B. I. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION WORKS—</b>										
1. 132 KV Nangalbibra-Tura S/C. Line with associated Sub-Station (Financed by REC)		347·00	374·00	6·00	...	..	59·00	59·00	59·00	59·00
2. 33KV Khliehriat-Lumshnong Line	...	20	10	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
3. Normal Development	... ..	325	133·96	141·50	125·00	125·00	1712·38	1712·38	191·00	191·00
4. S. L. D. C.	... ..	15	..	...	2·5	2·5	176·00	176·00	10	10
5. Improvement of Power Supply in Shillong City.	...	...	20·00	64·5	64·5	188·50	188·50	120	120	
Sub-Total (B. I.)	... ..	707	517·96	167·50	192	192	2135·88	2135·88	380	380
<b>B. II. NEW SCHEMES—</b>										
*1. Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV to Stage—III 132 KV & 33 KV Garobada and Tura-Dalu.		79	41	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
2. 132 KV D/C. Line from Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV to Kahelipara (upto the Border of Meghalaya) Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	...	...	...	..	...	...	158·00	150	17	17
3. 132 KV. S/C. Line from Khliehriat to Badarpur (upto Border of Meghalaya) Centrally Sponsorad Scheme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<b>B. II. NEW SCHEMES—(contd.)</b>													
4. Construction of 132 KV. S/S. at NEHU Complex.	..	..	...	..	..	..	147	147	15.00	15			
Sub—Total B. II	..	...	..	79	41	...	...	—	477	477	32	32	
Total—T. D.	...	...	...	786	558.96	167.50	192.00	192	2612.88	2612.88	412	412	
<b>C. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—</b>													
(i) State Plan	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(ii) MNP	...	...	...	318	816.82	193.65	...	...	2000	} 3000	400	} 600	
(iii) RE (Normal)	...	...	...	746	237.58	261.42	253	253	1000		200		
Total—RE Works	..	...	..	1064	1074.40	455.07	253	253	3000	3000	600	600.00	
<b>D. SURVEY/INVESTIGATION—</b>													
Micro Works	...	...	..	...	100	81.54	39.55	30	30	200	Nil	40	Nil
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	4500	2528.81	1292.12	1100	1100	13631.88	13631.88	2692	2692	

\*Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV HEP to Stage—III HEP 132 KV. S/C. Line has been covered under NEC Plan.

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Head of Development—POWER

STATEMENT—II

Serial No.	Item	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	Anti. ach.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

V. POWER

(i)	Installed capacity ...	MW	126.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60	Nil
(ii)	Electricity Generated ...	MKWH	1667.57	1128.51	414.69	316.73	316.73	1899.95	316.73
(iii)	Electricity sold ...	MKWH	1518.00	1031.10	381.683	288.63	288.63	1748.335	291.007
(iv)	Transmission Lines (220 KV and above).	KMS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v)	Rural Electrification								
	(a) Village electrified ...	Nos	882	451	141	156	156	1500	300
	(b) Pumpsets energised by Electricity.	Nos	500	6	6	Nil	Nil	250	50
	(c) Tubewells energised by Electricity.								

**DETAILED PHYSICAL TARGETS AND  
ACHIEVEMENTS—(Power Schemes)**

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement 1980-83	1983-84 Achievement
1	2	3	4	5

### A. POWER DEVELOPMENT—

(Survey and Investigation and Research).	...	Completion of Investigation of Leishka HEP and Stage-IV and other Micro Mini Hydrel Scheme.	Almost 60 per cent works of Leishka HEP is completed. (ii) Other Investigation of Micro/Mini Hydrel Schemes are in Progress.	Almost 80 per cent works of Leishka HEP is completed. (ii) Mapping of bulb unit area in Upper Umtru basin completed. (iii) Hydro Metrological data collection in different Micro/Mini Hydrel Scheme is in progress.
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### B. GENERATION—

#### (i) Umiam-Umtru Stage-IV HEP.

(a) Road	-- Km.	29 Km. complete	(a) Formation cutting of 29 Km. is almost comple.	(a) Formation work completed soiling works of 18 Km. completed. Works on Bridges and culverts are in progress.
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1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	1985-86
Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target proposed	Target proposed
6	7	8	9

Rest of the investigation work of Leishka HEP and Stage—V and other Mini/Micro/Mini Hydel Scheme.	Same as Target.	Survey and Investigation of Umiam-Umtru Stage—VI HEP. Upper Umiam basin Mini/Micro HEP. Bulb unit in Upper Umtru basin Dehal Micro/Mini HEP.	Preparation of Project Report for Leishka HEP and investigation of State- V, VI and other Mini/Micro HEP.
---	-----------------	--	---

- |   |                         |  |                                |
|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| (a) To complete soiling, consolidation and metal-ling work for 29 Km. length of Road. | (a) Same as the Target. | Complete all works and commissioning of the Project. | Construction work to continue. |
| (b) To complete culverts and bridges. *   | (b) Same as the Target. |  |                                |



1	2	3	4	5
(b) Buildings ...	M2	16000 M2	9000 M2 building completed, except sanitation, internal plumbing and electrification.	91502 M2 building completed in all respect.
(c) Concrete Dam and Diversion Tunnel.	...	75 per cent works to be completed.	Boaring of the Diversion tunnel completed. Due to financial hardship concrete lining and Intake structure could not be started. Tender for main concrete Dam has not yet been invited for bad financial position.	Diversion tunnel completed. Tender for Main Dam has been floated.
(d) Main tunnel ...	...	75 per cent works to be completed.	Tender received.	Face excavation works are completed. 100 Mts length of tunnel boring is completed.
(e) PENSTOCK ...	...	(e) 75 per cent to be completed.	Tender for Penstock excavation received and are under scrutiny.	(e) About 10,000M2 of earth work completed.
(f) Power House and Tail Race.	...	75 per cent works to be completed.	Order for excavation issued work will be started soon.	40 per cent excavation work completed.
(g) Electrical Works.	...	75 per cent to be completed.	About 60 per cent of the equipment have been received storage and preservation of the same are in progress. 75 per cent of the construction power line is completed.	85 per cent of Equipment reached site storage and preservation of the same are in progress. Construction Power line is completed.
II. Upper Khri Diversion Project.				
(a) Land ...	HEC	950 HEC	(a) The difficulties in connection with land acquisition still continues.	(a) The difficulties in connection with land acquisition still continues.
(b) Buildings ...	M2	8000 M2	2300 M2 completed.	2300 M2 completed.
(c) Roads ...	Km	34 Km	6 Km.	6 Km.

6	7	8	9
To complete the rest work.	Same as target	Commissioning of the project.	Construction works to continue,
To issue work order and to pay advance to the contractor. To complete coffer Dam.	Same as the Target.	Do	Do
Tunnel boring 850 mts in 6'faces.	Same as the Target.	Do	Do
(e) Procurement of BQ plates and excavation of 30,000 M3	Same as target.	Completion of the work and commissioning of the Project.	Construction works to continue.
Another 40% excavation work to be completed.	Same as target.		
Storage work to continue work order for EOT crane. communication lines to be completed.	Same as target.		
(a) Acquisition of 250 Hectors of land.	Same as target.	Completion of the Project.	Works to continue.
1000 M <sup>2</sup> ... ..	Same as target.	Completion of the Project.	Construction works to continue.
Soiling and metalling works	Same as target.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
(d) Concrete Dam and Diversion Tunnel.				
(i) Excavation	m3	1.5 × 10 <sup>6</sup> M3	Tender for Diversion Tunnel for concrete Dam was finalised but the work order could not be issued for land Problem.	Position same as on March 1983.
(ii) Concrete	m3	0.1 × 10 <sup>6</sup> M3		
(iii) Steel	MT	500 MT		
(iv) Diversion Tunnel	M	250 M		
(e) Tunnel				
(i) Excavation	M3	35 × 10 <sup>6</sup> M3	Profile survey of 8.5 Km. of tunnel is completed.	Position same as on March 1983.
(ii) Boring	M3	90 × 10 <sup>6</sup> M3		

#### NEW GENERATION SCHEMES

- (i) Canal HEP
- (ii) Leishka HEP
- (iii) Renovation of Sonapani P.H. Preliminary survey works started.

#### C. TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

- (i) 132KV S/C Shillong-Nangalbibra line with associated sub-station. Km Completion of the line and commissioning of the S/S. Line completed and charged at 33 KV. Line change to 13 KV and the S/S Commissioned.
- (ii) 132KV S/C Nangalbibra Tura line with associated sub-station. Km —do— (a) Foundation and Stub setting up to date 201 Nos. No. of Tower erected upto date=206 Nos. Stringing of 56 KV completed. (b) Tower erected upto date 29 Nos. (c) Sub-station work is in progress.
- (iii) 132KV D/C line from Stage-IV to Kahelipara upto Border of Meghalaya (Centrally sponsored). Km ...

6	7	8	9
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Award of contract ...	Same as target.	Do.	Do.
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Award of contract.	Same as target.
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Completion of the project and commissioning of it.	Construction works to take up.
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Construction works to start.

Works to continuac.	Same as target.	Completion of the construction work and commissioning of the project.	Do.
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Charging of the line and commissioning of the S/S.	Same as target.
--	-----------------

Completion and commissioning of the line.	Preliminary works to start.
---	-----------------------------

1	2	3	4	5
(iv) 132 KV S/C Km line from Khliehriat to Badarpur (up-to Border of Meghalaya) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)				
(v) Normal Development works	Works on Power system improvement continued.	Improvement works to continue.	Improvement works to continue.	
(vi) S. L. D. C.	Preparation of project report.	Works are in progress.	Works are in progress.	
(vii) Improvement of power supply in Shillong City.	To start and continue improvement work.	Improvement work are in progress.	Improvement work are in progress.	
(viii) Construction of 132 KV S/S at NEHU complex.				
<b>D. R. E. WORKS.</b>				
R. E. Normal.	No. 500		103	83
R. M. N. P.	No. 382		348	58

6

7

8

9

Completion and commissioning of the line.

More works connected with system improvement to be taken up.	Same as Target	A part of the Master Distribution Plan will be implemented,	Implementation works to be started and 20 per cent of the works are to be completed.
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Work are in Progress.	--do--	Construction and commissioning of S. L. D .C.	Construction works to be taken up.
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--do--	--do--	Works to be completed.	Improvement works to continue.
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Construction works to be completed and commissioned.	Construction works to continue.
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102	102	}	1500	}	300
54	54	}		}	

## VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

### (a) Small Scale Industries --

The approved outlay for Small Scale Industries (excluding Sericulture and Handloom Weaving) was Rs.225 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for current plan period in this sector is about Rs.238 lakhs. By the end of 1983-84, 390 small scale units were functioning in the State employing about 2750 persons. Goods worth about Rs.670 lakhs were produced by these units in 1983-84.

**Proposals for the Seventh Five Year Plan:** The economy of Meghalaya is predominantly agricultural and depends on the primary sector for employment and income. In view of the terrain of the State, there is very limited scope for extension of area under agriculture and paucity of potential irrigation sources act as a constraint on rapid development in this sector. In the circumstances, the industries sector, and in particular the village and small scale industries sectors, would be called upon to bear an increasing responsibility for generating employment and production in the near future.

Keeping this in view, the Seventh Plan proposals have been prepared with a proposed outlay of Rs.700 crores for the village, small scale, handicrafts and Khadi sectors which is the minimum outlay required to facilitate a progressive plan.

In the State of Meghalaya where facilities are not available whether for starting programmes or for providing the administrative set up for promoting small scale industries, the capital content of the plan has been kept at a relatively low figure of Rs 235.20 lakhs. This is for certain amount of civil works for the district organisation and for the different schemes particularly the Industrial Estate. Another component of the capital content is for meeting the cost of machinery and equipment, for modernisation of both departmental centres and the private sector, an objective of the 7th Plan itself. The khadi and handicraft sectors have also been given more attention in the Plan, so as to meet the increased priorities made for these sectors. Another major contribution of the Plan is provisions for the District Industries Centres (DICs). The D.I.C. will have to be carried over to the 7th Plan as a spill-over scheme. We have been a little slow in starting the D.I.Cs. in the State and normalisation of this scheme is not possible at this stage. However, all the five DICs are being set up in the State and bare provisions have been made to meet the establishment cost and the schemes to be taken up under the Action Plans. Steps to appoint full complement of staff have already been taken, and the DICs are expected to be fully operative during the 7th Plan. It is only at this stage that the effectiveness of this scheme can really be gauged and qualified.

Three new schemes have been suggested for the 7th Plan mainly to increase production by way of modernisation of small scale industries in the private sector and to improve the marketing of small scale products by virtue of improved designs and raising of quality standards. This is proposed to be done by establishment of a design centre and a testing centre.

(1) **Headquarter organisation**—A provision of Rs. 32.3 lakhs has been earmarked for the Headquarter Organisation for meeting the establishment cost of the Directorate. Strengthening of the headquarters organisation has already been taken up and a number of supervisory and ministerial posts have been sanctioned. A provision of Rs. 5.5 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

(2) **District Organisation**—There is a great stress for rural industrialisation and bringing the benefits of development programmes to the poorer section of the society. This is possible only if the extension network can be extended to the different Subdivisional centres which have been set up in the State. Consequently provision have been made for establishment of Superintendent of Industries at the new Subdivisions of Amlarem, Baghmara, Ampati and Nongpoh. At present the people of these areas have to go to the District Headquarters to obtain the facilities. A provision of Rs. 55.80 lakhs has been made to meet the establishment cost of these offices and also to set up the District offices in these Subdivisions. Residential buildings have to be constructed for the staff in these outlying areas where the minimum needs have to be made available and as such the proposed outlay includes provision for such buildings. During 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 7.80 lakhs has been made for meeting the establishment cost and also for the construction of two office buildings.

(3) **Saw Milling-cum-Mechanised Carpentry**—A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made for the 7th Plan for the Saw Mill-cum-Mechanised Carpentry centre. During 1985-86, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made to meet this expenditure.

(4) **Modernisation of Training Institutes**—There are a number of training institutes in the State which have been handed over from Assam and the modernisation of these centres has become essential to meet the specialised and growing needs of the industrial sector today. It is proposed to modernise the Leather section by introducing modern machinery. The Fabrication section requires mechanisation, the Hand-made Paper Making Institute also requires introduction of some machines, so that the hand-made papers produced acceptable by today's standard. Similar centres in Garo Hills also need modernisation. These centres are imparting training to local people and consequently the standard is to be raised to produce either wage-earners or self-employed entrepreneurs. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed for these centres. However, there are spill-over schemes recently started at Williamnagar and at Nonstoin for training in Carpentry and expenditure for these centres will also still have to be met from the Plan. A provision of Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for 1985-86 for two buildings for leather and fabrication units and also to meet the cost of the spill-over scheme at Williamnagar and Nongstoin.

(5) **Training Inside and Outside**—There are very little facilities in the State in the private sector or institutions where training in different arts, craft, trades, etc., can be taken up. Such centres are situated mostly outside the State and it is extremely necessary to continue to depute potential entrepreneurs to these places to improve or acquire new skills connected with industries. Further, this provision



is meant to meet the expenses connected in conducting training programmes within the State by Institutions such as the S.I.E.T. Institute, the NEITCO, etc., for generating entrepreneurship. Stress has to be laid in these activities since the State is lacking very much in entrepreneurs. The provision would also be utilised for training people in small scale units or other units within the State itself and is meant primarily for the stipendiary components and T.A./D.A. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan and Rs. 4 lakhs for 1985-86.

(6) **Knitting Centres**—Three new centres have been set up during the 6th Plan period at Maulsei, Rongjeng and Mairang. These are in very outlying areas in the State and the schemes are already operative. However, these have only the knitting component and it is felt that it is necessary to introduce the allied trades such as tailoring and embroidery, so that the trainees can get training in all three trades for equipping them better for self-employment in these spheres of activity. A provision has been proposed to introduce these new trades in these centres. The total 7th Plan provision for this has been made at Rs.17 lakhs and Annual Plan at 3 lakhs for starting the building immediately.

(7) **Grants-in-Aid**—The grants-in-aid scheme is a follow-up measures to the passed out trainees from the departmental training centres. These are expected to generate self-employment together with a certain amount of skilled wage-earners. A provision of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed in the 7th Plan and Rs 3 lakhs has been earmarked for the first year of the Plan, i. e., 1985-86. A 10 per cent contribution by the trainees has been incorporated in the scheme.

(8) **Multipurpose Service Workshop**—A provision of Rs.13.90 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the 7th Plan period. The scheme is a training scheme in trades such as, carpentry, fabrication and leather. The Jaintia Hills district still has very little activity in these industries and this is expected to generate a certain amount of awareness. Rs.2 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86 to meet the establishment cost of the centre.

(9) **Exhibition**—A provision of Rs.39 lakhs has been made for industrial exhibitions. This is meant to meet the cost of conducting District exhibitions, so that people will have an exposure to the activities of the Department in this sector. Further the National Trade fairs are becoming a regular feature, and provision has been made to participate in some of these also. A provision of Rs.39 lakhs has been made for these schemes for the 7th Plan and during 1985-86, Rs.3 lakhs has been provided to conduct three exhibitions within the State.

(10) **District Industries Centre**—A provision of Rs.180 lakhs has been made for the District Industries Centre (DIC). This is a 50:50 funding scheme between the Centre and the State Government. The scheme is yet to take off in the State and it is only during the last year of the 6th Plan that two new D.I.Cs. covering East Garo Hill and West Khasi Hills are being set up. The other three D.I.Cs. have been set up in West Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills. The major problem is to staff them adequately with qualified personnel at Functional Managers level and Project Managers. We had attempted to tap the

sources including the Government of India, but it has been very difficult to attract people to come to this area where even the accommodation for them is not available. Steps have been taken to recruit the Functional Managers through open market. The D. I. C. has taken up a number of schemes such as Entrepreneurs Development Programme, Entrepreneurs Motivation Programme, Construction of Industrial sheds in Growth centres to provide built-up accommodation to potential entrepreneurs, and it is proposed to continue these activities during the 7th Plan, since the dearth of entrepreneurship in the State requires a stress on this aspect of development. Action Plans have been prepared and the effectiveness of the D.I.C. can only be estimated after we have been able to staff them fully. A provision of Rs.180 lakhs has been proposed for the 7th Five Year Plan period and Rs.36 lakhs for the year 1985-86 to meet the establishment cost and also for the promotional scheme to be taken up.

**II. Industrial Estate**—No new estates could be started during the 6th Plan for inadequacy of funds. During the 7th Plan as part of the objectives to create the infrastructure necessary for the establishment of industry, it is proposed to establish three new estates where there are no such facilities, *viz.*, in the East Garo Hills District, the Jamtia Hills District and the West Khasi Hills District. These would serve as a nucleus for the industrialisation in these areas. Land for the Tura Estates has been acquired in the Sixth Plan and the construction works will now be taken up in the Seventh Plan. A new estate for Shillong has also been proposed in view of the fact that the demand has gone up for sheds. A provision of Rs.90 lakhs has been made for the 7th Plan period and an amount of Rs.14.5 lakhs has been earmarked for 1985-86 to meet the cost of construction of sheds for the Tura Estate. Provision has also been made to meet the expenditure on the common facility centre, as spill-over scheme of the 6th Plan.

**III. Khadi and Village Industries**—A provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been made for the 7th Plan for the Khadi and Village Industries Sector. This will be required to meet the expenditure for the additional staff to strengthen the Board, so that the activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Sector can be expanded adequately during the 7th Plan period. Provision for infrastructure development in the form of buildings for housing the training schemes, etc., has also been made since these facilities would not be available through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. A provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made for 1985-86.

**IV. Handicrafts**—A provision of Rs.58 lakhs has been made for the 7th Plan for the Handicrafts Sector. With the stress on this sector, it is proposed to contribute 30 lakhs to the Handicrafts Corporation, so that marketing activities for handicrafts can be stepped up. This would be in the form of share contribution to the Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation in the State. The balance amount is meant to meet the expenditure on the different training schemes such as, the Master-craftsman Training Scheme, the State Award and also for participation in Workshops, Seminars and Exhibitions organised by different agencies outside the State. This will serve as a promotional measure for the marketing aspect. A provision of Rs.11 lakhs has been made for Handicrafts for 1985-86 of which, Rs.6 lakhs has been earmarked as share capital contribution.

## V. NEW SCHEMES

(1) **Design Centre.**—Rs.15 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Plan for the Design Centre. The Design Centre would be set up with the objective of creating new designs suitable to market requirements for different spheres of production both for the departmental centres and for the private sector. This is expected to cater to the leather section, the fabrication, wood-working and other products where improved design would step up the production by virtue of increased marketing avenue. A provision of Rs.1 lakh is being provided during 1985-86 for conducting a thorough study first and establishment of the centre would follow in the subsequent years of the Plan.

(2) **Modernisation of Small Scale Industrial Units.**—The emphasis on the 7th Plan being modernisation and upgrading of industrial technology, the modernisation of small scale units in the private sector is proposed to be taken up during the 7th Plan. This would increase production and employment. Under this scheme it is proposed to conduct studies for different products and units in the State where modernisation can be taken up. This would include such units as bakeries, leather unit fabrication units, carpentry, etc. Inputs would be identified in the study and after this has been identified, these inputs would be made in the form of an incentives where provision has been made to meet a portion of the cost of the machines and equipment required for modernisation. The balance portion would be met through financial institution and through the owners' contribution. During 1985-86, a provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme mainly for conducting studies first.

(3) **Testing Centres.**—A number of units have come up in the State for such items as Hume Pipes, Pre-stressed Concrete Poles, Sla Wax, A.C.S.Rs., Wooden and Steel Furnitures, Hollow Block, Building Materials, Jute Twine, etc. These units are seeking advantage under the Preferential Stores Purchase Rules treatment provided by the State Government and the time has come when the testing of these is required to ensure quality. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a testing centre in the State with the objective of testing these items manufactured. Further, units coming up in the Industrial Estate are varying from chemical units such as Lime to Mechanical items where testing facilities are not available. With this objective, the testing centre has been proposed in the 7th Plan and a sum of Rs.14 lakhs has been provided for this. During the first year *i. e.*, 1985-86 a provision of Rs.2 lakhs has been earmarked for the scheme with the objective to set up the buildings to house the testing centres.

## CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. **District Industries Centres.**—A provision of Rs.180 lakhs has been made for this Scheme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme where the pattern sharing of expenditure is on a fifty-fifty basis between the Central and the State Governments. The detailed note corresponding to this may be seen under the Plan Sector. Rs. 36 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan for 1985-86.

2. **Transport Subsidy Scheme.**—A provision of Rs. 395 lakhs has been proposed for the Transport subsidy scheme. This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme continued from the Sixth Plan. Provision has also been made to cater to the demand that will arise during the Seventh Plan period for Projects already included in the Plan such as the Nucleus Plant Project, etc., including the anticipated demand for the Small Scale Sector. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been proposed for 1985-86.

3. **Capital Subsidy Scheme.**—This is also a Scheme carried over from the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 395 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period to meet the capital subsidy requirements of the different units based under the Plan and also for the Small Scale Industries, coming up in the Private Sector. A provision of Rs. 64 lakhs has been made for this in the Annual Plan of 1985-86.

4. **Statistical Cell.**—This is also a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme carried over from the Sixth Plan. Collection of statistics is becoming a regular feature to enable drawing up Plans and Programmes for the Small Scale Sector. A provision of Rs. 24.7 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the Seventh Plan period and during the Annual Plan of 1985-86 a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs has been proposed.

## STATEMENT I

### SCHEMATIC STATEMENT—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development—**Small Scale Industries.**

Schemes		Sixth Plan 1980-85 Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Expenditure	1983-84 Expen- diture	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
					Outlay	Anti- Expr.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Head Organisation	... ..	...	2.408	1.31	2.00	2.00	32.30	...	5.50	...
2. District Organisation	... ..	...	11.006	7.25	8.51	8.51	55.80	28.00	7.80	3.00
3. Saw Milling-Cum-Mechanised Carpen- try.	..	..	2.954	3.396	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	...
4. Training Institute (Leather Carpentry and Blacksmithy Section) and Moder- nisation of Department Centres.		...	3.862	5.405	4.50	4.50	55.00	27.00	8.00	4.00
5. Training inside and outside the State		...	2.760	0.79	1.10	1.10	20.00	...	4.00	..
6. Knitting Centres	... ..	...	10.576	4.20	4.29	4.29	17.00	12.50	3.00	3.00
7. Grant-in-aid	... ..	...	4.00	3.00	...	...	15.00	15.00	3.00	3.00
8. Multi-purpose Service Workshop	... ..	...	2.40	1.202	2.00	2.60	13.90	3.70	2.00	0.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Exhibition ... ..	...	...	15.22	1.00	...	..	39.00	..	3.00	...
10. District Industries Centre ... ..	...	...	25.238	9.00	18.00	18.00	180.00	...	36.00	...
11. Subsidy for Supply of Knitting Machine 50 per cent Subsidy.	...	...	3.00	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
12. Margin Money for Entrepreneurs ... ..	...	...	1.00	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
13. Refund of Sales Tax to Registered SSI Units.	...	...	1.00	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
14. Tailoring, Knitting and Embroidery Centre.	..	...	...	...	0.60	0.60	...	..	...	...
II. Industrial Estate ... ..	...	...	10.291	3.714	5.00	5.00	90.00	78.00	14.50	12.00
III. Khadi and Village Industries ... ..	...	...	18.5	4.30	4.80	4.80	50.00	...	10.00	...
IV. Handicrafts .. ...	...	...	8.122	3.00	3.00	3.00	58.00	30.00	11.00	6.00
	...	...	131.337	47.567	58.80	58.80	...	...	...	...
<b>NEW SCHEMES—</b>										
1. Design Centre ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	8.00	1.00	..
2. Modernisation of SSI Units	..	...	...	...	...	..	40.00	30.00	2.00	..
3. Testing Centre ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	6.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Total</b> ... ..	225.00	131.337	47.567	58.80	58.80	700.00	238.20	113.80	33.70	

STATEMENT II

Physical Targets and Achievement

Head of Development: Small Scale Industries

Serial	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement 1980-83	Achievement 1983-84	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	
1	Training Institute Carpentry Leather and Blacksmithy Section including modernisation,	Bldg	..	7	3	...	...	2 Nos.	2 Nos.	
		Centre	...	2	2 Nos.	...	..	5 Nos.		
		Trainees	100	24	10	20	20	New Trade-1		
2	Training inside and outside the State.	Trainees	...	303	94	160	160	1000	200 Trainees	
3	Grants-in-aid	.. ..	Beneficiaries	800	428 Nos.	75 Nos.	100	100	375	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Multipurpose Service Workshop	Trainees	...	...	...	10	10	100 Nos.	20 Nos.
5	Knitting Training-Cum-Employment Centre.	Bldgs	...	4	1	..	...	13 Nos.	3 Nos
		Centre	...	2	...	...	...	3 Nos.	...
		Trainees	...	60	30	30	30	150 Nos.	...
6	District Industries Centre ...	D. I. C.	...	3	..	5	5	5	...
		<b>TRAINEES</b>							
		Participants	..	1647	498	500	500	5000	700
		Stalls	...	171	...	100	..	...	...
		Industrial Sheds	...	units 12	units 6	...	...	..	..
7	Industrial Estate ... ..	Estates	3	...	1	1	1	New Estates-4 Nos. Spill over 1 No.	Spill over 3 No.
8	<b>NEW SCHEMES</b>								
	Design Centre ... ..	No	..	...	...	...	...	1 No.	..
	Testing ... ..	No	...	...	...	...	..	1 No.	Land and Building-1 No.



## (b) Sericulture and Weaving

**I. Review of performance during the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85)**

(a) **Sericulture**—The various need-based schemes on development on Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar Silk, taken up at a total outlay of Rs.100 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period including training and strengthening of head-quarter staff schemes were effectively implemented with the result that the new Farms and Grainages at Kdiap (Jaintia Hills), Dilma (East Garo Hills), Bonegiri (East Garo Hills) and Umsohpieng (West Khasi Hills) started production and distribution of superior silkworm seeds to the greatest relief of the neighbouring silkworm rearers. The areas under plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga plants increased from 100 hectares in the beginning of Sixth Plan to 500 hectares at the end of the Plan period. As many as 40 candidates have been trained in the various discipline of Sericulture and absorbed in the department suitably for the expeditious implementation of plan programmes. The achievement made during the period are summarised below:—

Allocation	Anticipated utilisation	Physical target	Anticipated achievements
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rs.100.00 lakhs	100%	<b>1. Mulberry—</b>	
		(a) Cocoons—15,000 Kg.	10,000 Kgs.
		(b) Layings—4.5 lakh Nos.	3.5 lakh Nos.
		<b>2. Eri—</b>	
		(a) Cocoons—60,000 Kgs.	60,000 Kgs.
		(b) Layings—6.0 lakh Nos.	6.0 lakh Nos.
		<b>3. Muga—</b>	
		Cocoons—20 lakhs Nos.	20 lakh Nos.
		<b>4. Training—</b>	
		No. of trainees	40 Nos.
			50 Nos.

(b) **Handloom**—The main high-light of the handloom schemes during the Sixth Plan are (1) Training of personnel inside and outside the State. (2) Production of fabrics-tribal costumes, furnishing materials etc, that registered over 11 lakh sq. metres from the level of 4 lakh sq. metres at the beginning of the Plan period. The position is indicated below:—

Allocation	Anticipated utilisation	Physical Targets	Anticipated Achievements
Rs.106.00 lakh	100%	12 lakh sq. metres of fabrics.	12 lakh sq. meters.

## II. Strategy of development during the Seventh Plan

(a) **Sericulture**—(i) The production level is sought to be raised as below:—

	Sixth Plan position	Seventh Plan projection
1. Plantation areas under food plants.	500 hect.	1000 hect.
2. Silkworm food plants ...	3.5 lakhs	6.0 lakhs
3. Cocoons ... ..	10000 Kgs.	30000 Kgs.
4. Raw Silk ... ..	600 Kgs.	2000 Kgs.

- (2) Productivity is proposed to be improved through cultivation of high yielding food plants, adoption of improved technology in rearing, reeling and spinning.
- (3) Improvement of existing strains of plant and insect materials through establishment of an experimental station.
- (4) Training of technical personnel to meet the dearth of trained technical hands for implementation of programmes. A training Institute will be set up for the purpose in respect of certificate course.
- (5) Farmers' training and study tour of rearers proposed during the plan will go a long way in educating the rearer.
- (6) Cocoon Processing Centres are also proposed to be set up in concentrated Cocoon producing areas for utilisation of the pierced and cut Cocoons including the silk-waste which cannot be reeled in the Silk Reeling Units and the Silk Yarn thus produced can be utilised for weaving.
- (7) Employment opportunity is intended to be raised from 18,000 persons in Sixth Plan to 30,000 at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

### (b) Handlooms :

- (1) The production of handloom fabrics is proposed to be raised to 35 lakh sq. meter from the existing level of 12 lakh sq. metre at the end of Sixth Plan with emphasis on the production of exclusive designs.
- (2) Technical know-how for the weavers is sought to be improved. Productivity per loom is also sought to be stepped up.
- (3) A Handloom Training Institute is proposed to be set up.

- (4) Pilot-Weaving Centres are proposed to be set up in very concentrated areas, besides the setting up of Handloom Production Centres.
- (5) The existing Weavers' Co-operatives are to be made viable besides going in for some additional new co-operatives in selected areas.
- (6) Modernisation of handloom is also proposed besides the pre-loom and post-loom facilities.
- (7) Employment is thus proposed to be raised to 20,000 persons at the end of the Seventh Plan period from 12,000 persons in the Sixth Plan.

**III. Science and Technology**—Despite the all-out efforts to train up the local boys and girls in institutes outside the State, the training programme in both Sericulture and Handloom-Weaving did not make much headway as the students are reluctant to go away from the State to far-off centre of training. This is attributed to the habits, customs and languages of the local boys and girls which are very much different from those in the neighbouring States. There is at present a back-log of 108 technical personnel (40 in Sericulture and 68 in Handloom-Weaving). The future projections in the Seventh Plan also call for at least 80 technically qualified additional hands (40 in Sericulture and 40 in Handloom-Weaving). It is, therefore, necessary to gear up the training programme by setting up Training Institutes in the State for both Sericulture and Handloom Technology in respect of Certificate Course Training.

The Department also lack the facilities to provide adequate technical know-how to field-level officers in particular. In fact, the research facilities are non-existent. As the Department is committed to the supply of disease-free silkworm seeds to other States in the North Eastern region, it is considered essential to provide a research support to Sericulture in general and Mulberry in particular. In respect of Handloom, the research facilities available with the Weavers Service Centre of the All-India Handloom Board are proposed to be taken advantage of.

In the context of above, it is proposed to set up (1) one Training-cum-Research Experimental Centre for Sericulture with infrastructural facilities for training in one-year's Certificate Course and to carry on necessary research works and (2) one Handloom Training Institute for two-year' Certificate Course.

**IV.** The development schemes for Sericulture and Handloom Weaving proposed for inclusion in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 700 lakhs (Rs.300 lakhs for Sericulture and Rs. 400 lakhs for Handloom-Weaving). An outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 (Rs. 60 lakhs for Sericulture and Rs. 90 lakhs for Handloom Weaving). The Scheme-wise details of outlay and targets are given in the statements at the end of the chapter.

The proposed programmes under each scheme are given below:--

### SERICULTURE

**1. Scheme on Mulberry Silk Industry:** The Mulberry acreage is proposed to be increased to 1,000 hectares at the end of 1989-90 from the level of 500 hectares at the end of 1984-85. During 1985 it is proposed to cover an additional 80 hectares of individual plantations besides improvement of 100 hectares of existing plantation with facilities to the rearers to boost the production of cocoons. The setting up of 5 Mulberry Nurseries in addition to the existing 3 nos. is proposed during the Seventh Plan period for the purpose of supply of superior varieties of sapplings. Chowki Rearing is also proposed to be taken up in selected existing collective Mulberry Gardens in order to raise the early stages worms.

The existing Mulberry Silk Farms is also proposed to be further strengthened for Seed production in adequate measure considering the increased demand of quality seeds both within and outside the State. For this purpose the operational buildings need to be renovated and improved including re-plantation of the food-plants of superior varieties and providing other necessary inputs.

Similarly the Reeling Sector is also proposed to be strengthened for quality production of raw silk.

**2. Scheme on Eri Silk Industry :** The area under plantations of Eri food-plants is proposed to be raised around 1000 hect from the level of 500 hect. at the end of 1984-85. During 1985-86 it is proposed to cover an additional 80 hectares of individual plantations besides improvement of 80 hectares of existing plantations with facilities to the rearers to boost the production of cocoons. It is also proposed to set up 2 Eri Silk Farms during the Seventh Plan period in addition to 3 existing Farms for Seed production in adequate measure. During 1985-86 it is proposed to start with one new Farm. The existing Farms are also proposed to be further strengthened considering the increased demand of quality seeds both within and outside the State, and for this purpose the operational buildings need to be renovated and improved besides the re-plantation of food-plants of superior varieties etc.

Spinning which has been introduced during the Sixth Plan period is proposed to be further improved and 2 more Eri Spinning Centres are proposed to be set up in the Seventh Plan in addition to 2 existing centres with facilities for training of local spinners.

**3. Scheme on Muga Silk Industry :** The Government of India have already launched the Muga Seed Development Project in the North Eastern Region for a period of four years with effect from 1983-84. The Muga Farms in Meghalaya are being developed by the Central Silk Board for production and supply of disease-free silkworm eggs for commercial rearing.

Under this scheme, only the establishment of 2 Muga Nurseries in addition to one existing Nursery and one Muga Reeling Centre is proposed for the Seventh Plan besides the necessary incentive to the private Muga rearers for maintenance and improvement of their plantations. During 1985-86 it is proposed to start one Nursery, for raising of saplings to be supplied to the Muga growers besides the above Muga Reeling Centre.

**4. Scheme on Sericulture Training and Research**—As already stated in para III above, one Training-cum-Research Experimental Centre is proposed to be set up. The training of at least 20 persons in certificate course is proposed to be imparted every year on stipendiary basis of Rs. 150/- p.m. each. The duration of the course of training will be one year. On completion of the course the local trainees will be absorbed in the Department as Demonstrators (lowest field-level officer) whenever vacancies occur. The Institute will also be provided with infrastructural facilities for research works.

Under this scheme it is also proposed to arrange the training of at least 2 persons every year for higher course in institutes outside the State. The training of sericultural farmers as village guides is also proposed to be conducted including provisions for study tour of rearers in order to acquaint themselves with modern techniques of rearing, etc.

**5. Scheme on Headquarter-cum-Publicity and Marketing Organisation :**

In consideration of the programmes and targets of production set for the 7th Plan it is essential to strengthen the technical and supervisory staff in the headquarter of the Directorate including the Publicity and Marketing Wings for proper dissemination of information and marketing of products.

**6. Scheme on Establishment of Cocoon Processing Centres**

Most of the Eri and Muga Cocoons produced by the private rearers in the State and disposed of by them outside the State through the private traders who are taking advantage to dictate the price at the opportune moment when the private rearers, most of them being poor, are in need of ready cash. Hence, to overcome this phenomenon and to do away with such practice by the middle men it is proposed to set up at least 3 Cocoon Processing Centres in selected localities for the purpose of purchasing of the Cocoons from the private rearers and thereby utilising them for production of raw silk which will ultimately be used in our Handloom Production Centres. Moreover, the basic waste from Silk Reeling Centres can be profitably utilised in the above Centres for production of Spun Silk.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to start 2 such Cocoon Processing Centres.

**Handloom**

**1. Scheme on production of Handloom fabrics—**

The scheme proposed for inclusion in the Seventh Plan includes programme for modernisation of 3000 handlooms outside the cooperative fold, establishment of six handloom production centres, five handloom

demonstration-cum-production centres and four Pilot Centres for weaving besides providing the pre-loom and post loom facilities in order to gear up the production of good quality fabrics.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to cover around 600 loom for modernisation, setting up of 2 Handloom Development Production Centres and 2 Pilot Centres for weaving.

## **2. Scheme on Handloom Training—**

As already stated it is proposed to set up one Handloom Training Institute in the State with provisions for training of at least 20 persons every year in 2 year's certificate course on stipendiary basis at Rs. 150 p. m. each.

The training of at least four persons every year in Diploma Course in Institute outside the the State is also proposed under the scheme besides the study tour of departmental officers and individual weavers.

## **3. Scheme for Establishment of Handloom Export oriented Centres—**

The production of exclusive handloom products which will fetch a better market outside the State and the Country will go a long way towards improving the socio-economic conditions of the weavers, and efforts have already been made in that direction. Therefore the establishment of at least 2 Handloom Export-oriented Centres with the necessary infrastructural facilities for installation of 100 looms per centre including a revolving fund for purchase of yarn, payment of wages, etc., is proposed during the Seventh Plan period. One power-loom for each centre is also proposed to be installed on experimental basis.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to set up one Centre.

## **4. Scheme on Handloom Co-operative**

The scheme proposed for inclusion in the Seventh Plan includes programme for modernisation of 1000 existing looms and 500 additional looms in a phased way every year. It is also proposed to organise at least 10 new Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies in addition to 35 existing societies taken up for re-organisation during the Sixth Plan period with necessary assistance for their smooth working and management.

During 1985-86 it is proposed to take up modernisation of 300 looms including 100 additional looms for which 2 new Societies are also proposed to be organised.

## **5. Setting up of Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation—**

The State Government have already decided to set up the Meghalaya Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation with special

emphasis on handlooms. This would facilitate the production and marketing of handlooms products including the regular supply of yarn and other inputs to the weavers at minimum cost. Such a Corporation would also be able to avail of necessary assistance being extended under various schemes of the Government of India.

### 6. 20-Point Programme—

The Department is not taking up any specific scheme under 20-Point Programme nor specific fund allotted for the purpose in view of the fact that all the development schemes for Sericulture and Handloom-Weaving are implemented for the benefit of the silkworm rearers and weavers belonging to the weaker section of the population living mostly below the poverty line. However, certain areas of development under the existing programmes were identified as part of implementation of the 20-Point Programme with a view to accelerating the developmental pace and achieving the targets aimed at. The physical targets and achievements in this regards are shown below—

Sericulture	Target for VI Plan	Expected Achievements of 1984-85	Target for VII Plan	Proposed Target for 1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Mulberry—</b>				
(i) Area under individual Plantations (in Hects.)	500	500	500 (addl.)	80
(ii) Beneficiaries (Rearer-) in No. of families.	3000	3000	3000 (addl.)	480
(iii) Cocoons (in kg.)	15,000	10,000	30,000	15,000
(iv) D. F. layings (in lakh No.)	4.5	3.5	6.0	4.0
<b>2. Eri—</b>				
(i) Area under individual plantations (in hect.)	500	500	500 (addl.)	80
(ii) Beneficiaries (Rearers) in No. of families.	4000	4000	2000 (addl.)	320
(iii) Cocoons (in kg.)	60,000	60,600	1,75,000	80,00
(iv) D. F. layings (in lakh No.)	6.0	6.0	17.5	8.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>3. Muga—</b>					
(i) Area under individual Plantations (in hect.)		420	420	} Muga Industry is being developed by Central Silk Board under the Muga seed Development Project and only facilities to be provided for existing beneficiaries.	
(ii) Beneficiaries (Rearers in No. of Families.)		1000	1000		
(iii) Cocoons (in lakh No.)		20.0	20.0	50.0	25.0

**Handloom—**

(i) Production of fabrics (in lakh sq. metre)—					
(a) Outside Co-operative		3.5	3.5	21.0	4.0
(b) Under intensive handloom Development Project.		6.5	6.5	10.0	8.0
(b) Under Co-operative		2.0	2.0	4.0	2.0



## STATEMENT I

### Schematic Statement—Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development—Sericulture and Handloom Weaving

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expendi- ture 1980-83	Expendi- ture 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86		
				Outlay	Anticipated Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>SERICULTURE</b>										
1. Scheme for Mulberry Silk Industry ...	34.00	22.16	7.21	9.00	9.00	35.00	14.25	20.00	5.25	
2. Scheme for Eri Silk Industry ..	31.00	20.07	7.18	7.50	7.50	80.00	21.00	13.00	5.70	
3. Scheme for Muga Silk Industry ..	13.00	7.68	2.92	1.80	1.80	20.00	4.90	5.00	1.75	
4. Scheme for Sericulture Training ...	2.00	0.69	0.17	1.00	1.00	50.00	26.25	10.00	6.00	
5. Scheme for Silk Cocoon Co-operative ..	1.00	0.66	0.14	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	..	
6. Scheme for Silk Reeling ...	5.00	4.75	1.37	4.00	4.00	...	...	...	...	
7. Scheme for Strengthening of Headquarter Staff.	4.00	0.97	0.59	1.50	1.50	23.00	2.70	3.00	1.00	
8. Establishment of Cocoon Processing Centres ..	..	..	...	..	...	42.00	27.30	9.00	4.70	
<b>Total Sericulture ...</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>56.38</b>	<b>19.58</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>90.40</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>24.40</b>	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>HANDLOOM WEAVING</b>									
1. Scheme on Production of Handloom Fabrics	24.00	16.12	4.28	4.80	4.80	180.00	40.15	40.00	9.00
2. Scheme on Handloom Training ...	13.00	9.01	3.82	3.00	3.00	45.00	14.05	10.00	3.80
3. Scheme on Handloom Organisational Staff	12.00	6.07	2.26	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
4. Scheme on Handloom Co-operative ...	19.00	12.45	3.98	3.00	3.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	5.00
5. Scheme for Intensive Development of Handloom.	17.00	16.48	4.26	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..
6. Scheme for Modernisation of Handlooms and Introduction of Polyester.	..	..	1.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Scheme for Documentation of Traditional Tribal Design.	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
8. Establishment of Handloom Export Oriented Centres (2 nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	45.00	22.60	10.00	6.90
9. Setting up of Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	25.00	..
<b>Total Handloom Weaving</b> ..	<b>85.00</b>	<b>60.13</b>	<b>20.42</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>106.80</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>24.70</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>175.00</b>	<b>117.11</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>197.20</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>49.10</b>

STATEMENT II

Physical Target and Achievements

Sericulture and Handloom Weaving

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achieve- ment 1980-83	1983-84 Achieve- ment	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target proposed	1985-86 Target proposed
					Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1. Handloom-Weaving</b>								
(a) Production	... lakh Sqr. Mtr.	12.0	10.7	11.5	12.0	12.0	35.0	14.0
(b) Employment	... No. 000	12	10.0	10.5	12.0	12.0	8.0 (additional)	1.5
<b>2. Sericulture</b>								
(a) Production of raw .. Silk	000 Kgs	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.0
(b) Employment	... No. 000	18.0	17.0	17.5	18.0	18.0	12.0 (additional)	2.0

## MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES

The Sixth Plan allocation for the sector was Rs. 450 lakhs. The actual expenditure upto 1983-84 and anticipated for 1984-85 amounts to Rs. 595.90 lakhs. The Seventh Plan has now been worked out with a total projection of Rs. 3,850 lakhs taking into consideration the requirement of funds for the on-going projects carried over from the Sixth Plan and also for new projects. The annual plan for 1985-86 has been projected at Rs. 1,283 lakhs. Scheme-wise details are as follows:—

**I. Share Capital Contribution to the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (M. I. D. C.)**—The MIDC is the agency for promoting and developing the industrial sector in the State both for large and medium sector and also for the small scale sector. The Corporation is also performing the role of a financial institution operating the refinance scheme of I. D. B. I. The Corporation has taken up implementation of two major projects during the Sixth Plan period and has identified a number of other projects for setting up in the State. The MIDC's participation in the equity of these projects would depend on priority allotted to the projects and availability of entrepreneurs, etc. Therefore, the MIDC is implementing some projects on its own thereby subscribing to the equity of such project by itself. In other projects the Corporation will participate in collaboration with entrepreneurs.

(i) **Siju Cement Plant**.—Setting up this project in the Garo Hills District had been contemplated some years back but due to lack of investment decisions, concrete steps for implementation of the project could not be taken. The various linkages like limestone and coal have been established and the experimental mining of limestone for determining the specification of machinery required is completed. The project would be set up in three split locations, viz., limestone grinding in Siju, clinkerisation in Pathargithim and cement grinding in Wageasi. Sites for the three integrated units of the plant have been selected and the survey is already completed. Land acquisition procedures has been initiated. The gestation period of the plant is four years. The plant would be completed and commissioned during 1988-89. The project cost is now placed at Rs. 68.60 crores and MIDC will participate in the equity of this project to the extent of Rs. 18.85 crores. Since the preliminary steps have already been taken for setting up the project, the entire equity called for from the MIDC is proposed to be expended by the 2nd year of the 7th Plan. Once the land has been acquired and specification for machinery established, orders for machineries will have to be made. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 700 lakhs has been made for the annual plan 1985-86. During the year the sites would be developed and civil construction started.

(2) **Tantalum Capacitors Project**.—The implementation of the project commenced during the Sixth Plan period, and till the end of the Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs would be spent. The Capacitors project has a capacity for producing 5 million pieces of Tantalum Capacitors per annum. The MIDC entered into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. (ECIL) for technical and managerial assistance. The MIDC has also signed a foreign collaboration agreement with M/s. FIRADEC of France for supply of technical know-how and supply of machineries. The Government of India have given their approval to the foreign collaboration and import of capital goods. The project cost is

placed at Rs.500 lakhs and MIDC, the holding company, will participate in the equity for this project to the extent of Rs.200 lakhs. Taking into consideration investment already made, the 7th Plan allocation for this project have been placed at Rs.125 lakhs. Since the gestation period of the project is only 18 months, the entire provision would be required during the annual plan 1985-86.

(3) **Clay Washery.**—In accordance with the Government of India's policy for setting up of nucleus plants in 'no-industry' districts, a clay washery unit which will act as a mother plant for a number of down stream units has been identified for setting up in Darugiri, East Garo Hills district. Preparation of project report has already been commissioned and is expected to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. The capacity envisaged is 2500 tonnes per annum at an estimated cost of Rs.126 lakhs. This Clay Washery unit which will act as the mother plant for feeding a number of down stream projects in the small scale sector is proposed to be owned and controlled by the MIDC who would be participating in the equity of the project to the extent of Rs.50 lakhs. M/s. NEITCO has been commissioned to conduct a study for identifying the down stream projects. During 1985-86 selection of sites, survey and other preliminary works are to be undertaken for which an amount of Rs.5 lakhs has been earmarked.

(4) **Rehabilitation of M/s. Meghalaya Phyto-Chemicals.**—This company was incorporated in November, 1974 to manufacture aromatic chemicals by the process of fractionation, synthesis, etc. The project was promoted by a leading industrialist in this region and his associates in collaboration with MIDC. Unfortunately, the project has not been doing well for various reasons, the main factor being that the plantation areas of the company did not produce desired yields resulting in the Company procuring raw materials from the open market. This led to financial constraints. Further, due to the prevailing land tenure system in Meghalaya, financial institutions were reluctant to advance further funds to the Company. In order to maintain the operations of the Company, the MIDC had to invest more and more funds.

The MIDC is now a major share holder in the company (38%). In order to revive the unit a diagnostic study had been conducted by North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (NEITCO) to determine steps to be taken for making this unit a viable one. From the study conducted it has been established that additional investment would have to be made for plant and machinery, to make the plant more flexible so that manufacture of other items with an assured market would be possible. An investment of Rs.54.53 lakhs would have to be made to make this project viable. A provision of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan which will be the equity participation by MIDC in the project. The balance of Rs.24.53 lakhs is proposed to be raised from co-promoters. Since this fund is to be invested immediately, an amount of Rs.30 lakhs would be required during the annual plan 1985-86.

(5) **Steel Re-rolling Mill.**—A local entrepreneur received a letter of intent for setting up of a steel re-rolling mill, but due to various constraints, implementation of the project was held up at various stages.

Now, however, considerable progress has been made in the implementation of the project located in the industrial area at Byrnihat. Land has been developed, contract for civil works awarded, and the project will be implemented on a turn-key basis by M/s. NEITCO. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.120 lakhs. To encourage local entrepreneurs, the M.I.D.C. is also participating in the equity of this project to the extent of Rs 10 lakhs which forms 26% of the total equity. The project is expected to be completed by 1986-87, and therefore, equity participation by MIDC during 1985-86 is placed at Rs 5 lakhs.

(6) **Hotels.**—The Tourism sector is gaining impetus in the State to cater to the increasing inflow of tourists. Entrepreneurs are being encouraged to set up hotels. MIDC proposes to participate in the equity of such hotels being set up in the State. During the 7th Plan it is envisaged that three hotels in three districts headquarters, Shillong, Jowai and Tura would be promoted at an estimated cost of Rs.100 lakhs each. The MIDC would be participating in such projects to the extent of 25% of the equity. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed in the 7th Plan. For the Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs.5 lakhs has been proposed.

(7) **Tapioca Starch Project.**—Tapioca is an agricultural produce grown profusely in the border areas of Garo Hills. The farmers of the areas have no outlet for this produce. In order to assist the farmers in getting remunerative income from their produce and also to disperse industries into rural areas, the MIDC proposes to set up a unit for manufacturing of starch from tapioca in West Garo Hills District. Preliminary work on the project has already been started and land for setting up of the unit has been acquired. Preparation of project report has also been commissioned. The estimated cost of this project is placed at Rs.200 lakhs with the capacity for crushing 20 to 25 tonnes of tubers per day. The end products would be starch, sago, glucose, dextrose monohydrate and alcohol. The site selected for the projects is in a very remote area bordering Bangladesh. It has been decided that MIDC will promote the project. Considering the remoteness of the area and the scarcity of entrepreneurs, it is considered necessary that the project should have a strong equity base. The MIDC will participate in the equity of the project to the tune of Rs.75 lakhs. During 1985-86 an allocation of Rs.10 lakhs has been provided. The amount would be required for the site development and civil works.

(8) **Equity Participation in Small Scale Industries.**—With the setting up of a nucleus mother plant, a number of down-stream projects in the small scale sector had also been indentified. Local entrepreneurship is scarce and setting up of a project by local entrepreneurs themselves may not be possible. Therefore, to encourage setting up of such projects, participation in the equity by the MIDC is considered essential. Such units would cover L. T. Insulators, chemical, porcelain, crockery, tiles, etc. For these down-stream projects and for other small scale units that may come up in the State with the encouragement of the government by providing facilities, etc., a provision of Rs.125 lakhs has been made in the 7th Plan for equity participation by the MIDC. For 1985-86 a sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for equity participation by MIDC in the Small Scale Industrial Units.

**II. Industrial Areas**—Up to the end of the Sixth Plan, two industrial areas were existing in the State. However, due to constraint of funds, development of these industrial areas could not be completed within the Sixth Plan period and the Seventh Plan envisages developing of these areas. One area located at Barapani has been developed to a greater extent. However, the development programmes for this area also has not been completed and a provision of Rs. 87 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan for completion of the development programmes of this area. This programme includes construction of roads, providing water, electricity and housing. The Tentulum Capacitor project is being set up in this area and in addition to this, a number of other units area also coming up like Match Splint Unit, Roller Flour Mill, Steel Tube Unit and Tea processing Unit. The Department is also keen to set up electronics assembly manufacture units in the small scale industrial sector for which Barapani industrial area is planned to be developed further, so that entrepreneurs can be invited to set up such units. This is possible only if the basic infrastructure facilities as mentioned above area made available.

The other area at Byrnihat is yet to be developed and for this it has been decided to first conduct a study in order to identify the various industries that can be set up in this area. Based on this, plots would be developed to meet the needs of such industries. However, side by side the main infrastructure like roads, water supply and power will have to be developed. During the Seventh Plan, an amount of Rs. 240 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked for the Byrnihat Industrial Area, and Rs. 46 lakhs for the Barapani Industrial Area. The total allocation therefore has been placed at Rs. 51 lakhs.

### **III. Share Capital to Mawmluh-Cherra Cements Ltd. (MCCL)**

The MCCL has taken up the expansion programme of the factory from 250 tonnes per day to 930 tonnes per day. The initial cost for this project was envisaged at Rs. 980 lakhs, but due to non-adherence to schedule, the cost in 1984 had escalated to 1364 lakhs. This project was proposed to be funded as follows—

Equity participation	...	...	...	Rs. 463 lakhs
Loan	...	...	...	Rs. 865 lakhs
Internal resources	...	..	...	Rs. 36 lakhs

To date an expenditure of Rs. 1136 lakhs has already been incurred for this project and the capacity has been raised to 540 tonnes already. However, due to financial constraints, the balance investment of Rs. 200 lakhs could not be made to complete the expansion programme and therefore, the cash generation of the factory cannot meet the debt liability. Under Sixth Plan, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs had already been made available to the company as share from Government in order that the balance of Rs. 200 lakhs can be raised from the financial institutions. However, as the company has not been able to clear the debts even on the interest liability.

financial institutions are reluctant to invest further in the company. Therefore, the company has no other resources to meet the shortfall prior to commission the second kiln to raise the production to the full capacity thereby leading to enhanced cash generation. In order that the investment already made can give adequate returns and stabilise the cash generation of the company, an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has to be made available, so that the company can complete the expansion programme. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan and earmarked for expenditure during the annual plan 1985-86.

**iv. Headquarter Organisation :** This is a spill-over scheme from the Sixth Plan period catering to the organisational set up of the Directorate of Industries for the large and medium sector. An allocation of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made in the Seventh Plan for this, out of which a capital content of Rs. 20 lakhs has been envisaged. This is for providing an office building as no accommodation is available for the Directorate and its other concerns. If one building can be provided then other agencies relating to industries can also be housed in one single place in order to facilitate services to entrepreneurs. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been earmarked for the continuing expenditure on staff and for acquiring land for the building.

**v. Infrastructures Development :** Many constraints exist in the State for the setting up of industries, the major constraint being lack of infrastructure. A number of projects have been proposed for implementation and these projects are located in areas where even the basic infrastructure of roads are not available. If the cost of infrastructure is added to the project cost as normally done, every projects being set up becomes unviable. However, in keeping with the announced policy of Government of India, Industries are to be set up specially in rural areas and in 'No Industry' district. In order that such units becomes viable, cost of infrastructure should not be loaded to the project cost and funding infrastructure should be made from other sources. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 750 lakhs has been proposed in the Seventh Plan for providing infrastructure to a number of projects being set up in the State. These are the Siju Cement Plant, the Clay Washery at Darugiri and the Tapioca Starch project. The infrastructure covers roads, water supply, power and housing and other basic amenities. During 1985-86, provision of Rs. 102 lakhs has been made towards the preliminary infrastructure needed for these projects.

**vi. Investigation and Feasibility Studies :** This scheme is being continued from the Sixth Plan. Investigations and feasibility studies to identify viable project that could be set up in the State is considered necessary. A provision of Rs. 137 lakhs has been made for the 7th Plan to cover the cost required for conducting the investigation and preparation of feasibility studies on projects covering need-base industries, resource-base industries and skill-based industries. Studies were conducted by various organisations identifying projects that could be set up in the State, but these have not been followed up by proper feasibility studies which are now proposed to be take up during the 7th Plan. During 1985-86 an allocation of Rs. 21 lakhs has been made for this purpose.



**vii. Man-Power Training:** The major constraint when an industrial project is set up is the lack of man power in the State. The scheme of Man Power Training had been taken up in the Sixth Plan and is also proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan period for which, an allocation of Rs.46 lakhs has been proposed. Training will be given to local youths in various disciplines needed by the various projects proposed to be set up in the Seventh Plan period. Such disciplines would cover various engineering courses, both degrees and and diplomas, management, chartered accountancy, technologists, etc. During 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose.

**viii. Entrepreneurship Development Programme:** The fact that entrepreneurs in the State is scarce has been established. Realising this, the Department regularly conducts entrepreneurial development programme. However this programme is limited to general artisans and other entrepreneurs in the tiny sector. Proposal have been received from the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad for conducting Entrepreneurial Development Programmes for technicians and for the more qualified category of entrepreneurs. The proposed EDP programme would cover thorough training in the various aspects of setting up of industries including identification of industrial projects conducting thorough market study, preparation of project reports identified by trainees. The training would also include a thorough study on similar type of industrial units operating elsewhere in the country. The training would be for such length of time as to make the entrepreneur fully conversant with the proposed industrial unit which he would be setting up. The proposed EDP Programme would be conducted by the MIDC in conjunction with the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been projected in the 7th Plan. Rs. 5 lakhs in earmarked for the annual plan 1985 86.

**STATEMENT I**  
**MEDIUM AND LARGE INDUSTRIES**

**Draft Seventh Five Year Plan—1985-90 and Annual Plan (1985-86)—Development Schemes/Projects**

**Outlay and Expenditure**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. State Industrial Dev. Corporation (MIDC)</b> <b>PROJECTS</b>		286.00	50.00	130.00	130.00	2315.00	2315.00	890.00	890.00
(i) Tantalum Capacitors		...	...	...	...	125.00		125.00	
(ii) Sijua Chment Plant		...	..	...	..	1865.00		700.00	
(iii) Clay Washery		..	...	...	...	50.00		5.00	
(iv) Rehabilitation of Meghalaya Photo-Chemicals.		...	...	...	...	30.00		30.00	
(v) Steel Rerolling Mill		..	...	...	...	20.00		5.00	
(vi) Hotels		...	..	...	..	25.00		5.00	
(vii) Starch from Tapioca unit		..	..	..	...	75.00		10.00	
(viii) Equity Participation in SSI Units.		...	..	...	...	125.00		10.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2. Industrial Areas	450.00	115.00	57.00	5.00	5.00	327.00	327.00	51.00	51.00	
3. Share Capital to Mawmluh Cherra Cements Ltd.		100.00	...	..	...	300.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	
4. Head-Quarter Organisation		3.00	...	3.00	3.00	40.00	20.00	10.00	6.00	
5. Infrastructural Development.		...	...	..	..	750.00	750.00	102.00	102.00	
6. Investigation and Feasibility Studies.		19.14	2.00	10.00	10.00	137.00	...	21.00	..	
7. Man Powers/Training		11.27	2.00	2.00	2.00	43.00	...	4.00	...	
8. Entrepreneurship/Dev. Programmes.		...	...	...	...	25.00	...	5.00	...	
9. Package of Incentives		61.49	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	
Total	...	450.00	595.99	111.00	150.00	150.00	3850.00	3612.00	1283.00	1249.00

## MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

### A. Review of Programme for the Sixth Plan Period

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan Period (1980-85) was Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The annual plan allocations for the five year period, however amounted to Rs. 125.03 lakhs. The actual expenditure till 1983-84 was Rs. 89.99 lakhs. Together with the approved outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for 1984-85, the anticipated expenditure for the 6th Plan period therefore, works out to a total of Rs. 124.99 lakhs. The physical targets and achievements during the period for the 6th Plan are given in Statement II. The physical achievements in most of the items are expected to be as per target. The shortfall in large-scale mapping was due to shortage of technical manpower, while in the case of drilling it has now been found from experience that the target was rather ambitious and on the high side. Difficult terrain coupled with breakdown of machineries and non-availability of spare parts were responsible for shortfall in drilling.

A few geological investigations were completed during the period. The major investigations were (i) detailed investigation by drilling of the limestone deposit at Thangskai block, Jaintia Hills, for the study of the feasibility of supplying limestone to the proposed cement plant in Jaintia Hills; (ii) detailed investigation of coal by drilling at Borsora, West Khasi Hills, with a view to reopening of the coal mine, (iii) detailed investigation of Kaolin by drilling at Darugiri, East Garo Hills, for the feasibility study of setting up of a clay washery plant and (iv) several investigation on white clay, fireclay, low-grade sillimanite, coal, glass-sand and kaolin, etc. Besides these, the detailed investigation of coal at Bapung coalfields was completed for the supply of coal to the proposed cement plant in Jaintia Hills. This investigation was carried out under NEC scheme. Another investigation under NEC scheme is being carried out for proving limestone deposit at Lumshnong, for the proposed paper-grade lime project at Lumshnong, Jaintia Hills.

### B. Objective, Approach and Strategy for the 7th Plan

The economic mineral deposits of the State are required to be investigated in detail to prove the potentiality of the deposits. Detailed investigation by means of mapping and drilling are to be carried out to bring a particular mineral deposit to the "Proved" category, so that feasibility of setting up of a mineral-based industry can be ascertained. This will naturally take some time to complete an investigation. The report on the investigation can further be utilised for the preparation of mining scheme on the mineral deposit, for exploitation and utilisation.

It is imperative to speed up the tempo of the investigation for proper and quicker evaluation of the mineral deposits for which continuing and increased outlay is required.

### C. Detailed Programmes

The existing schemes are proposed to be continued with the following additions in the 7th plan—

**I. Direction and Administration :** Under this scheme, the administration of the department is looked after. It is proposed to set up two district level offices with a view to supervising adequately mining activities that are picking up in the State for collection of royalties on major minerals. A technical cell is also proposed to be created to monitor the mineral as well as other data generated in the course of field investigation. The Stores Section of the Directorate is also proposed to be strengthened for proper maintenance of costly stores such as vehicles, machines, instruments, accessories, etc. An outlay of Rs. 30·00 lakhs is proposed.

**II. Survey and Mapping :** For intensive survey of the mineral deposits, proper detailed maps are required. The strength of the survey wing is, therefore, proposed to be increased by creating suitable posts. An outlay of Rs.15·00 lakhs is proposed.

**III. Mineral Exploration :** Under this scheme, it is proposed to create a ground water wing, in order to evaluate ground water potentialities of the State specially in urban areas with acute water shortage. For the purpose, both geological and drilling cells are to be strengthened by creating posts for geologists and drilling staff. For the setting up of petrological laboratory, certain equipmen and instruments are required to be procured. It is also proposed to create an Engineering Geology Wing for studying the feasibility of the probable sites for bridges, dams, weirs, etc. A Geophysical Wing is also proposed to be set up in the later part of the 7th Plan period. Procurement of vehicles for the field staff undertaking geological exploration in the interior parts of the State and replacement of the existing old ones is proposed. Also, the procurement of drilling machines to replace the old ones is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 60·00 lakhs is proposed.

Wherever resources of the State Directorate are not adequate to cater to the need, it will be necessary to take the help of other professional services as was done in the past. An outlay of Rs. 5·00 lakhs is proposed.

**IV. Research.**—In order to supplement the geological explorations by means of chemical analysis of minerals, the strength of the analytical laboratory is required to be increased. Moreover, it is proposed to set up field laboratory in the camps where detailed exploration is being carried out. An analytical laboratory is proposed to be attached with the proposed district level offices which will help in speedy determination of the quality of minerals wherever exploration will be carried out. It is also proposed to set up a coal analysis cell to analyse the coal samples of the State which is presently being carried out in the laboratory outside the State. Procurement of sophisticated instruments for carrying out speedy analysis work is also proposed. An outlay of Rs. 20·00 lakhs] is proposed.

**V. Education and Training**—Under this scheme it is proposed to continue to offer stipends to the students prosecuting studies in Earth Science subjects like Geology, Geophysics, Mining Engineering. This scheme will help in creating more technical local man-power in the State. An outlay of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed.

**VI. Remote Sensing Cell for Geo-Sciences.**—This is a new scheme proposed to be started in the 7th Plan. The Task Force on Geology as constituted by Planning Commission in its draft recommendations, has indicated that Meghalaya is selected as one of the few States of the North Eastern Region to have a Remote Sensing Cell for Geo-Sciences at Level—I. The Cell will make use of remotely sensed data such as aerial photographs, satellite imagery, including digital tapes, for mineral exploration and inventory. A small Photo-geology wing has recently been created in the Directorate. This will have to be strengthened as per final recommendation of the Task Force on Geology. A token provision of Rs. 20·00 lakhs is kept for the purpose.

**D. Capital Outlay—Share Capital to the State Mineral Development Corporation.**—Further Share Capital contribution is proposed for the State Mineral Development Corporation which has already taken action for opening a limestone quarry at Lumshnong for the Paper-grade Lime Plant, and a China Clay quarry for the proposed clay washery at Darugiri. The Corporation also proposes to obtain mining leases on a number of cottage coalfields in the State for legalising the workings through sub-leases. It has also been directed by Government to take over the Nangalbibra colliery at present under MIDC. An outlay of Rs. 30·00 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan period.

**E. Capital Outlay on Residential Quarters.**—The scheme initiated during the 6th Plan will have to be continued during the 7th Plan also. The need of residential quarters especially for the field officers and staff of the Directorate has already been recognised. An outlay of Rs. 30·00 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan period.

**F. Capital Outlay on office buildings.**—The Administrative building of the Directorate which has already been constructed will require additional funds for completing the balance work relating to the compound, etc. The Analytical Laboratory building also will require expansion. Provision is also to be kept for the two District offices proposed above. An outlay of Rs. 8·00 lakhs is proposed for the 7th Plan period.

**G. Detailed Physical Targets and Achievements for the 7th Plan** are given in Statements at the end of the Chapter.

**I. Fund requirements for the 7th Plan** have been given in the preceding paragraphs. They are summarised as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs
A.— Mines and Minerals, etc. ... ..	152·00
B.— Capital Outlay—Share Capital, etc. ... ..	30·00
C.— Housing—Residential Quarters ... ..	30·00
D.— Capital Outlay on Office Building ... ..	8·00
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>220·00</b>

M. Under Science and Technology, a Remote Sensing Cell for Geo-Science, as recommended by the Task Force on Geology has been included.

ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

The outlay for Annual Plan 1985-86 is proposed at Rs. 42.50 lakhs. The break-up of the outlay is as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs
<b>A. Mines and Minerals, etc.—</b>	
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	6.00
2. Survey and Mapping .. .. .	3.50
3. Mineral Exploration ... .. .	11.00
4. Research ... .. .	3.50
5. Education and Training ... .. .	0.50
6. Remote Sensing Cell ... .. .	4.00
Total .. .. .	28.50
B.—Capital Outlay—Share Capital, etc. .. .. .	7.00
C.—Housing, etc. ... .. .	5.00
D.—Capital Outlay on office buildings ... .. .	2.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ... .. .	<b>42.50</b>

STATEMENT I

Schematic statement—outlays and expenditure

Head of Development : Mineral Development

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan Expenditure outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		Rs. lakhs. 1985-86	
				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
<b>Mining and Metallurgical Industries.</b>									
<b>A. Mines and Minerals</b>									
1. Direction and Administration.	...	6.95	3.04	5.79	5.79	30.00	5.00	6.00	0.75
2. Survey and Mapping ...	...	5.33	2.56	3.19	3.19	15.00	2.50	3.50	1.25
<b>B. Mineral Exploration</b>									
(a) Intensive Mineral Investigation,	...	25.32	9.03	10.62	10.62	60.00	25.00	10.00	3.50
(b) Investigation of Mineral Project and preparation of Feasibility Reports, etc,	...	5.99	1.69	0.30	0.30	5.00	...	1.00	..



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Research ... ..	...	...	6.96	3.71	3.35	3.35	20.00	5.30	3.30	...
5. Education and Training	...	...	0.16	0.23	0.25	0.25	2.00	...	0.50	...
Total— ...	...	...	50.71	20.26	23.50	23.50	132.00	37.50	24.50	5.50
NEW SCHEME										
Remote Sensing Cell for Geo Science.	...	...	...	..	...	...	20.00	...	4.00	2.30
Total—A ...	...	...	50.71	20.26	23.50	23.50	152.00	37.50	28.50	8.30
B. Capital Outlay on Mines and Minerals—Share Capital for Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation,	...	...	7.00	2.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	30.00	7.00	7.00
C. Housing—Construct i o n of Residential Quarters, etc.	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	3.00	30.00	30.00	5.00	5.00
D. Capital Outlay on Public Works—(Construct ion of Office Building by P. W. D.)	...	...	5.56	1.50	1.50	1.00	3.50	8.00	2.00	2.00
Grand Total ...	...	...	63.27	26.76	35.00	35.00	220.00	105.50	42.50	22.30

STATEMENT II

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achieve- ment 1980-83	1983-84 Achieve- ment	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
					Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Large Scale Mapping ... ..	Sq. Km.	100	32.48	10.02	20.00	20.00	100.00	20.00
2. Small Scale Mapping ... ..	Sq. Km.	500	413.70	75.00	100.00	100.00	500.00	100.00
3. Drilling ... ..	R. Metres	9,000	2,568.50	1,230.60	1,700.00	1,700.00	7,000.00	1,400.00
4. Pitting and Trenching ... ..	Cu.??	4,000	1,491.05	517.00	700.00	700.00	4,000.00	800.00
5. Sampling (Channel) .. ..	Nos.	4,000	1,694	421	1,000	1,000	4,000	800
6. Sampling (Bulk Sampling) ... ..	Nos.	As reqd.	3	Nil	As reqd.	As reqd.	As reqd.	As reqd.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

Railways, waterways and roads are (some of) the basic infrastructures for economic development. In the absence of railways and waterways, roads are the only means of communication in Meghalaya. Unfortunately due to historical reasons, the State is lagging behind in the sphere of road development including rural roads. A programme for development of roads in the State has been taken up only from 1972, when the State was created. However, due to constraint on resources, it has not been possible to take up a reasonable programme for development of roads so far. Moreover, the existing system of roads in the State is inadequate. There are many missing links at crucial points thus rendering large stretches of them in-operative. It is necessary to remove these deficiencies and generally improve the roads for use throughout the year. The natural resources of the State can be harnessed properly only if the road communications is reasonably developed. In the context of the special emphasis on agriculture and allied activities, rural development and rural industries coupled with the need for substantial generation of employment, the road development programme has a significant rôle in the Seventh Five Year Plan and has to be backed by allocation of adequate resources.

1. 2. Eighty two per cent of the population of the State live in rural areas and their economy largely depend on agricultural practices. The present transportation system is generally by motor vehicles where such facilities are available but the traditional method of head load is predominant in the vast interior areas of the State. The incentive (motivation) to generate a substantial market surplus of agricultural products cannot be expected under such a primitive condition, where remunerative process cannot be ensured.

1. 3. For a State based on an agricultural economy like ours a system of roads well serving the rural areas is one of the basic requirements to quicken the pace of development. Farm production depends heavily on the way with which a variety of inputs can reach the site and the resulting produce moved out to centres of consumption. It has also been noticed that the switch-over to modern methods of cultivation depends very largely on the proximity of an area to an all weather road. Mobility, therefore, is a key factor to the whole development programme and brings to focus the need for a well dispersed network of arterial and rural access road.

1. 4. Road construction has been recognised as an important avenue for providing employment to the educated and untrained people as well. By spending a unit investment, one can provide 17 jobs in railways, 19 jobs in large and medium industries and 100 jobs in road construction. Hence, while tackling the problem of un-employment in our State/Country, the tremendous potentialities of road construction employment generator needs to be recognised.

1. 5. When the State came into being in 1970, it inherited a total of 2787 km. of roads including 174 km. of National Highways. The achievements in road construction upto the end of the Fourth and Fifth Plans and

Anticipated achievement by the end of the sixth plan are indicated in the following table :

	Total Road length (km.)	Surfaced road length out of total road length (km.)	Road density per 100 sq. km.
At the end of Fourth Plan	3090	948	14.03
At the end of Fifth Plan.	3885	1421	17.21
At the end of Sixth Plan (anticipated).	5107	1846	22.76.

During the Seventh Plan, i. e. by 1985-90, it is proposed to increase the total road length in the State to 6157 km. including 2197 km. of surfaced road achieving a road density of 27.45/100 sq. km. against the national road density of 41 km./100 sq. km.

## 2. Review of the 6th Plan—

2.1. The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan period was Rs.4,000.00 lakhs. Subsequently the outlay has been revised to Rs.4,361.60 lakhs on the basis of Annual Plan allocations.

2.2. Actual achievements during the first four years of the Sixth Plan with an expenditure of Rs.3,336.60 lakhs are as follows:—

(a) Construction of new roads	...	646 kms.
(b) Improvement of geometries	...	85 kms.
(c) Surfacing	... ..	166 kms.
(d) Construction and Re-construction of Bridges—		
(i) Minor	} ...	1561 Rms.
(ii) Major		

2.3. Upto the end of the fourth year of the Sixth Plan, the following machineries were procured at a cost of Rs.139.00 lakhs:

(a) Road Rollers	... ..	54 nos.
(b) Crusher and Granulators	... ..	62 nos.

2.4. During the fifth year of the Sixth Plan, the approved outlay is Rs.1,925.00 lakhs and it is targetted to achieve the following:—

(1) Construction of new roads ... ..	125 kms.
(2) Improvement etc. ... ..	20 kms.
(3) Surfacing ... ..	40 kms.
(4) Construction of minor/major bridges ...	480 Rms.

### 3. Salient feature of the 7th Plan—

3.1. **Spillover Schemes.**—During the 6th Plan there were 11 Schemes spilled over from the 5th Plan. Out of these, 44 Schemes have so far been physically completed as at the end of March, 1984. Another 33 Schemes are expected to be physically completed by March, 1985. It is expected that the remaining spill over schemes will be completed by the second year of the 7th Plan.

Although a large number of schemes spilled over from the 5th Plan have been physically completed, they could not be written off since liabilities towards land compensation and other minor items are still pending to be disposed of.

3.2. **On Going Schemes.**—There are at present 340 'On-going schemes' i. e., new schemes taken up during the Sixth Plan period with an estimated cost of Rs.7,629.62 lakhs and the expenditure up to March, 1985 is expected to be Rs.2,424.12 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5,205.50 lakhs will be required to complete these schemes during the 7th Plan. However, it is expected that 59 Schemes will be completed by the end of March, 1985.

3.4. **New Schemes.**—During the Seventh Plan, priorities will be given to remove deficiencies like (a) Missing link (b) Missing bridges (c) Remaining length of the spill-over schemes and on-going schemes (d) Replacement of weak bridges and (e) Improvement of low grade section. Special attention is given to surface as much length of road as possible.

3.5. In brief, the proposal for the 7th Plan on 'Roads and Bridges' is as follows:—

(a) Spillover (34 Schemes) from 5th plan ...	Rs. 436.55 lakhs
(b) Spillover of Sixth Plan Schemes (281 Schemes anti).	Rs.5,205.50 ,,
(c) New Schemes ... ..	Rs.2,781.37 ,,
Total	Rs.8,423.42 lakhs

3.6. **Common outlay.**—A common outlay of Rs.926.58 lakhs is also proposed in the 7th Plan for—

(a) Machineries	...	...	Rs.421.17 lakhs
(b) Buildings	...	..	Rs.421.17 lakhs
(c) Road Research works	...	...	Rs. 84.24 lakhs

Total ... Rs. 926.58 lakhs

Grand Total ... Rs.9,350.00 lakhs

3.6.1. **P. W. D. Machineries.**—A provision of 5 per cent of the proposed 7th Plan outlay is meant for the procurement of road construction machineries. There is an acute shortage of the same, and as such for effective implementation of construction programmes during the 7th plan, this provision is kept to meet the essential need amounting to Rs.421.17 lakhs.

3.6.2. **Buildings.**—Extensive developmental works have been projected in the 7th Plan throughout the State in the rural areas. Accordingly it may be required to create new Circles, Divisions and Subdivisions in the rural areas, requiring accommodation for offices, stock yards and residences. At present there are 5 (five) circles and 18 divisions. Most of the offices in the rural areas are run either in rented houses or in temporary buildings. In urban areas also official accommodation had to be made in rented houses and in some case in an Inspection Bungalow of this department.

Hence, accommodation is urgently required for implementing the schemes effectively and also for better administration. Accordingly a provision of 5 per cent of the proposed 7th Plan outlay amounting to Rs.421.17 lakhs is also proposed.

3.6.3. **Research Laboratory.**—During the Fifth Plan period, a Road Research Laboratory was established with a view to achieving quality control of works. This laboratory has been functioning and it has to cope with an ever increasing demand of various activities. For reinforcing with modern machineries to meet the demand of the state which differs to a great extent from the rest of the country, it is of paramount importance to find out new techniques of constructions and set up norms suitable for this State.

Hence a provision of 1 per cent of the proposed outlay amounting to Rs.84.24 lakhs is also proposed.

3.6.4. **Establishment**—No separate provision for establishment has been made in the plan. It is anticipated that the establishment and cost of minor tools and plants shall be met from the departmental charges of 7½ per cent in-built-in the estimates.

4.2. **Proposed physical targets**—With the proposed outlay of Rs.9350.00 lakhs on 'Road and Bridges' sector, the following targets during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) are expected to be achieved—

(a) Construction of new roads	1050 Km.
(b) Metalling and blacktopping	351 ,,
(c) Improvement and widening	210 ,,
(d) Major and minor Bridges	2100 Rm,

4.2. **Minimum Need Programme**—Stress has been given to fulfil the minimum needs of the people living in the rural areas by providing all weather road link to the villages with a population of 500 and above and to clusters of villages with population ranging between 100 to 1500.

An amount of Rs.1018.00 lakhs has been proposed for schemes under Minimum Needs Programme within the over-all proposed outlay of Rs. 9350.00 lakhs for 'Roads and Bridges' sector during the 7th five year Plan (1985-90)

With this proposed outlay of Rs.1108.00 lakhs, it is anticipated to achieve the following targets during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) under M.N.P—

- (a) Construction of new roads—200 km.
- (b) No. of villages to be connected—67 villages

4.3. **Employment potential**—Most of the road works, except specialised works of major bridges will be executed through local labour and it is anticipated that substantial employment facilities will be generated during the plan period. It is estimated that 15050 unskilled labour would be required daily to implement the plan schemes.

#### 5. Requirement of scarce materials—

				M. Tonnes
1.	G.C.I. Sheets	...	...	400
2.	M.S. Rods	...	...	8,400
3.	Structural Steel	...	...	3,550
4.	Cement	...	...	9,500
5.	Bitumen	...	...	4,500
6.	Special gelatine	...	...	450
7.	Detonators	...	...	67,23,000 Nos.
8.	Fuse	...	...	67,23,000 RMs.

#### 1. Annual Plan 1985-86:

For the year 1985-86 (i.e., 1st year of the 7th Five Year plan) an outlay of Rs.1,230.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs.145.00 lakhs is for M. N. P. Schemes. A common outlay of Rs.215.000 lakhs is also proposed for the following sub-heads of works—

				Rs.
(a)	Buildings at 5 per cent	...	...	55.40 Lakhs
(b)	Machineries at 5 per cent	..	...	55.40 "
(c)	Establishment and Research and Minor tools and Plants. 8½ per cent (7½+1)	...	...	94.20 "
(d)	Grant to C.D. Blocks.	...	...	5.00 "
(e)	Grant to District Councils	...	...	5.00 "

Total Rs.215.00 Lakh

The balance amount of Rs.1015.00 lakhs is to be distributed among schemes spilled-over from 5th Plan and 6th Plan and also new schemes and M.N.P Schemes,

(a) **Spillover schemes from 5th plan.**—During 1985-86 it is anticipated that there will be 34 Schemes spilled over from 5th plan. To complete these schemes an amount of Rs. 436.55 lakhs is required during the Seventh plan. An amount of Rs. 224.18 lakhs is proposed for these schemes during 1985-86 and with this amount seven such schemes may be completed and the remaining 27 schemes are expected to be completed during 1986-87 i. e. 2nd year of the Seventh plan.

(b) **Spillover schemes from 6th plan.**—It is expected that there will be 281 schemes spilled over from 6th plan during 1985-86 and an amount of Rs. 742.24 lakhs is proposed. With this proposed outlay it is targeted to complete 50 such schemes. 75 per cent of the balance schemes are likely to be completed by the end of the 3rd year and the rest will be spilled over upto the 5th year of the seventh plan.

(c) **New schemes.**—The State Government will take up only a few new schemes and an amount of Rs. 54.08 lakhs only is proposed for the annual plan 1985-86. The schemes are to be selected only on the basis of economic importance and surfacing more length of roads.

Summarising the above, the final position is as follows :—

Nature of schemes	Nos.	Proposed outlay for 1985-86 (Rs. lakhs)	Number of schemes to be complete during 1985-86
Spillover from 5th plan	34	224.18	7
Spillover from 6th plan	281	742.24	50
New schemes		54.08	—
<b>Total —</b>		<b>Rs. 1015.00 lakhs</b>	
<b>Add common outlay</b>		<b>Rs. 215.00 lakhs</b>	
<b>Grand Total—</b>		<b>Rs. 1230.00 lakhs</b>	

With this proposed outlay, the following achievements are likely to be made :—

1. Construction of new roads — 170 km
2. Metalling & blacktopping — 57 km
3. Improvement/widening — 38 km
4. Major/Minor Bridges — 410 km

It is anticipated that by the end of 1985-86 the State of Meghalaya will have an over all length of 5277 km of roads including 1903 kms of surfaced roads with a roads density of 23.52 km/100 sq. km.



**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86 MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:**

**1. Expenditure and Achievement during 1980-84:**

During 1980-84 the Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 425.00 lakhs. The expenditure upto March, 84 i.e. upto the end of 4th year of the 6th Plan is Rs. 359.00 lakhs and the following achievements have been made during 1980-84 :—

- (a) construction of new roads— 131 km.  
 (b) village connected— 60 villages

The slippage of expenditure and targets was due to non finalisation of land acquisition in time.

1. 2. **Annual plan 1984-85:**— Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs for M. N. P. Schemes during 1984-85.

(a) **Spillover schemes** :—There are altogether 12 'spillover-schemes' and an amount of Rs. 63.80 lakhs has been provided for 1984-85. Out of these 3 schemes are likely to be completed by the end of March, 1985.

(b) **On Going Schemes** :—There are 23 'on-going-schemes' and an amount of Rs. 56.20 lakhs has been earmarked for these schemes during 1984-85. With this outlay, it is anticipated to complete 14 such schemes, by the end of March, 1985. No new scheme is included in the annual plan for 1984-85.

Summarising the above, the final position is shown below :—

Nature of schemes	No. of schemes	Allocation (Rs. lakh)	Number of schemes to be completed during 1984-85
Spillover schemes	12	63.80	8
On going schemes	23	56.20	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>22</b>

With the above outlay the following targets are likely to be achieved during 1984-85 :—

- New construction— 30 km.  
 Villages to be connected.— 8 villages.

1. 3. **Seventh Plan (1985-90)** :—An outlay of Rs. 1108.00 lakhs is proposed for roads under M. N. P. in the Seventh Plan period and with this outlay, it is expected to construct 200 km of new roads and there by connecting 67 villages.

1.4. **Annual plan for 1985-86**—In 1985-86 annual plan, an amount of Rs 145.00 lakhs for M.N.P. Schemes is proposed.

(a) **Spillover schemes from 5th plan**—During 1985-86, it is anticipated to have 4 such schemes and an amount of Rs.42.80 lakhs is proposed for these schemes. With these proposed outlay, it is likely to complete 2(two) of these schemes during 1985-86. The rest are anticipated to be completed during 1986-87, *i.e.*, 2nd year of the 7th plan.

(b) **Spillover schemes from 6th plan**—It is also anticipated that 9 schemes will be spilledover from 6th plan and an amount of Rs.87.83 lakhs is proposed for the same. With this outlay, 5 schemes are targeted to be completed during 1985-86. The rest are likely to be completed by the end of March 1987 *i.e.*, 3rd year of the 7th plan.

(c) **New schemes**—An amount of Rs.3.20 lakhs is also proposed for new schemes during 1985-86.

Summarising the above the final position is as follows—

Nature of schemes	No. of schemes	Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of schemes to be completed during 1985-86
Spillover from 5th plan ... ..	4	42.80	2
Spillover from 6th plan ... ..	9	87.83	5
New schemes ... ..	...	3.20	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>130.63</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Add common outlay at 11 per cent .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>14.37</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>...</b>

With the proposed allocation the following targets are likely to be achieved—

- (a) New construction... .. 33 km.  
 (b) Villages to be connected... .. 11 villages.

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)****PLAN AT A GLANCE****Roads and Bridges—**

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. Proposed outlay ... ..	9,350.00
<b>1. A. Roads and bridges (General)—</b>	
A. 1. Spillover from 5th plan (34 schemes) ... ..	365.85
A. 2. Spillover from 6th plan (281 schemes) ... ..	4,937.80
A. 3. New schemes (Name and No. of schemes will be incorporated in the Annual plans subsequently).	2,121.57
<b>Total—(A) ... ..</b>	<b>7,425.22</b>
<b>1. B. Minimum Needs Programme—</b>	
B. 1. Spillover from 5th plan (4 schemes) ... ..	70.70
B. 2. Spillover from 6th plan (23 schemes) ... ..	267.70
B. 3. New schemes (Name and No. of schemes will be incorporated in the respective Annual plans subsequently).	659.80
<b>Total—(B) ... ..</b>	<b>998.20</b>
<b>Total—(A) &amp; (B)... ..</b>	<b>8,423.42</b>
1. C. <i>Add.</i> amount required for P. W. Buildings at 5 per cent of (A) & (B).	421.17
1. D. <i>Add.</i> amount required for P.W.D. Machineries at 5 per cent of (A) & (B).	421.17
1. E. <i>Add.</i> amount required for Research and Development at 1 per cent of (A) & (B).	84.24
<b>Grand Total—(1985-90) ... ..</b>	<b>9,350.00</b>

**. Physical Targets—**

2. 1. Construction of new roads ... ..	1,050 km.
2. 2. Metalling and blacktopping ... ..	351 km.
2. 3. Improvement and widening ... ..	210 km.
2. 4. Construction of major/minor bridges ...	2100 Rm.
3. Proposed Road density (at the end of March, 1990).	27.45 km/100 sq. km

**4. Sixth Plan details (1980-85)—**

	(Rupees in lakhs)
	Rs.
4. 1. Approved outlay (1980-85) ... ..	4,361.60
4. 2. Expenditure (1980-84) .. ...	3,336.60
4. 3. Anticipated expenditure during 1984-85 ... ..	1,025.00
<hr/>	
Total of (4.2) & (4.3) ... ..	4,361.60

**5. Achievement during 1980-84—**

5. 1. Construction of new roads ... ..	646.00 km.
5. 2. Metalling and blacktopping ... ..	166.00 km.
5. 3. Improvement/widening ... ..	85.00 km.
5. 4. Construction of major/minor bridges...	1,561.00 Rm.

**6. Anticipated achievement during 1984-85—**

6. 1. Construction of new roads ... ..	125.00 km.
6. 2. Metalling and blacktopping ... ..	40.00 km.
6. 3. Improvement/widening ... ..	20.00 km.
6. 4. Construction of major/minor bridges ...	480.00 Rm.
7. Road density as at the end of March 1985 (anticipated).	22.76 km/100 sq. km.

## STATEMENT I

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

State—Meghalaya

### OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

**Head of Department:—Roads and Bridges**

Head/Sub-head of development	Code No.	6th five year plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay	Actual expenditure		1984-85		7th plan 1985-90		Annual plan 1985-86		Remarks
			1980-83	1983-84	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	Proposed outlay	of which capital contents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Roads and Bridges (General).	02	3,480.00	2,112.33	866.12	905.00	905.00	8,242.00	7,623.85	1,085.00	1,003.63	
2. M.N.P. ...		520.00	309.27	48.88	120.00	120.00	1,108.00	1,024.90	145.00	134.12	
<b>Total ...</b>		<b>4,000.00</b>	<b>2,421.60</b>	<b>915.00</b>	<b>1,025.00</b>	<b>1,025.00</b>	<b>9,350.00</b>	<b>8,648.75</b>	<b>1,230.00</b>	<b>1,137.75</b>	

**STATEMENT II**

**Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1984-90)**

**State—Meghalaya**

**MINOR HEAD OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

( Rupees in lakhs )

Major Head of Develop- ment	Minor Head of Development	No. of schemes	6th plan outlay	Anticipated expd. upto March, 1985	Proposed outlay 1985-90	Proposed Outlay For					Carried over to 8th plan
						1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-88	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

**Road and  
Bridges**

**A. MISSING ROAD  
LINK—**

1. Spillover from 5th plan.	4	...	163.01	58.00	32.00	26.00	...	...	...	...
2. Spillover from 6th plan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. New Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>B. MISSING MAJOR BRIDGES—</b>											
1. Spillover from 5th plan.	3	...		37.11	18.46	13.76	4.70	...	...	..	
2. Spillover from 6th plan.	4	...		3.20	122.80	15.00	18.00	30.70	30.50	28.60	
3. New Schemes	...	...		...	74.00	...	...	..	14.00	60.00	
<b>C. MISSING MINOR BRIDGES—</b>											
1. Spillover from 5th plan.	2	...		29.66	35.34	12.34	10.00	13.00	...	...	
2. Spillover from 6th plan.	21	...		136.66	105.38	42.62	34.79	16.36	11.61	..	
3. New Schemes	...	...		..	150.00	..	...	...	20.00	130.00	
<b>D. IMP. OF LOW GRADE SECTION—</b>											
1. Spillover from 5th plan.	3	...		23.55	18.24	13.70	4.54	...	...	..	
2. Spillover from 6th plan.	48	...		59.73	108.12	31.19	24.38	29.77	13.71	9.00	
3. New Schemes	..	..		...	97.25	...	10.00	12.50	20.75	54.00	

Roads and Bridges    E. REPLACEMENT OF WEAK BRIDGES—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	2	...	39.50	9.80	9.80	..	...	...	...
2. Spillover from 6th plan	6	...	8.90	74.02	25.00	11.70	10.40	14.06	12.86
3. New schemes ... ..	...	...	...	60.00	...	...	...	10.00	50.00

F. STRENGTHENING OF WEAK PAVEMENTS—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	5	...	83.99	7.50	7.50	...	..	...	...
2. Spillover from 6th plan	42	...	551.05	681.27	165.52	178.56	181.13	07.26	48.90
3. New schemes .. ..	...	...	...	1097.50	55.00	106.00	164.50	316.00	456.00

G. STRENGTHENING OF WEAK BRIDGES—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...
2. Spillover from 6th plan	2	...	0.15	29.85	5.50	8.00	8.90	3.00	4.45
3. New schemes ... ..	...	...	...	66.30	...	9.00	10.00	12.00	35.30



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

H. IMPROVEMENT OF GEOMETRIC—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	...	...	...
2. Spillover from 6th plan	14	...	68.94	152.66	31.16	31.00	46.00	21.90	22.60	
3. New schemes	...	...	...	170.40	...	24.00	21.00	60.00	65.40	

I. ROAD IN MINING AREAS—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	1	..	15.40	10.40	5.00	5.40	...	..	..	
2. Spillover from 6th plan	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	...	
3. New schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	

J. ROADS IN BACKWARD AREAS—

1. Spillover from 5th plan	29	...	642.57	129.94	85.74	44.20	...	...	...	
2. Spillover from 6th plan	106	...	1018.02	1718.93	279.00	355.03	367.20	360.10	357.60	
3. New schemes	..	...	...	753.20	3.20	29.55	129.39	201.06	390.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>K. ROADS IN HILL AREAS—</b>											
1.	Spillover from 5th plan	17	...	384.79	145.57	53.40	46.85	30.32	10.00	Nil	
2.	Spillover from 6th plan	99	..	577.47	2212.47	213.37	338.05	460.09	580.00	620.96	
3.	New schemes ... ..	...	...	...	312.73	...	10.00	64.23	108.50	130.00	
<b>L. ROADS SERVED BY SPECIAL PROJECTS—</b>											
1.	Spillover from 5th plan	1	..	24.50	3.30	3.30	...	...	...	..	
2.	Spillover from 6th plan	Nil	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	...	..	
3.	New Schemes ... ..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total—</b>		..	4361.60	3868.90	8423.43	1108.10	1329.75	1595.49	1914.42	2475.67	
Add. PWD Building Machineries and Road Research as shown below.		..	...	497.70	926.57	121.90	146.25	175.51	210.58	272.33	
<b>GRAND TOTAL—</b>		..	4361.60	4361.60	9350.00	1230.00	1476.00	1971.00	2125.00	2748.00	
Spillover from 5th plan - 67 Schemes } Spillover from 6th plan - 37 " } New schemes—Not yet finalised } Amount required for Roads and Bridges ... .. Rs. 8423.43 lakhs Add. 5 per cent for P.W. D. Buildings ... .. Rs. 421.17 ,, Add. 5 per cent for P.W. D. Machineries } ... .. Rs. 421.17 ,, Add. 1 per cent for P.W. D. Research Development ... .. Rs. 84.23 ,,											
<b>Total—</b>		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9350.00 lakhs	

(Rupees ninety three crores and fifty lakhs only)

STATEMENT III

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

SELECTED TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

State—Meghalaya

Head of development:—Roads and Bridges

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1984-85			Anticipated achievement	1985-90 proposed target	1985-86 proposed target	Remarks
			1980-83	1983-84	Target				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	New construction	Km	540	106	125	125	1050	170	This includes M.N.P. Schemes also
2	Blacktopping	Km	126	40	40	40	351	57	
3	Improvement	Km	69	16	20	20	210	38	
4	Main- minor bridges	Rm	200	200	200	200	2100	200	

## STATEMENT IV

### Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 – General Abstract Minimum Need Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

State-Meghalaya

Major Head of develop- ment	Minor Head of Development	No. of scheme	Estimated amount	Anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85	Proposed outlay for 1985-86	Proposed outlay 1985-86	Proposed outlay 1986-87	Proposed outlay 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1988-89	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

#### A. ROADS IN BACKWARD AREAS

Roads and Bridges.	(a) spillover from 5th plan.	13	359.51	288.81	70.70	42.80	27.90	...	...	...	Name and No. of New schemes not yet finali- sed and will be incorpo- rated in the Annual Plans subsequently
	(b) spillover from 6th plan.	22	481.30	219.00	262.30	79.23	99.30	59.30	25.97	...	
	(c) New schemes	...	...	...	65.80	3.20	29.55	129.39	201.60	294.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>B. MISSING MINOR BRIDGES</b>											
(a) spillover from 5th plan.	nil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) spillover from 6th plan.	...	12.00	6.60	5.40	5.40	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) New schemes	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	514.41	998.20	130.63	156.75	189.19	227.03	294.60		
Add. P.W.D. Building, per cent.	} 11%	...	..	109.80	14.37	17.25	20.81	24.97	32.40		
Add. P.W.D. Machineries 5 per cent.											
Add. Research and Development 1 per cent.											
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	...	..	1108.00	145.00	147.00	210.00	252.00	927.00		

## STATEMENT V

STATE—MEGHALAYA

POSITION OF SCHEMES DURING SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of schemes	Estimated Amount	Expd. up to 1984-85 (Anti)	Rs. In Lakhs	
					Balance amount required to complete	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Spillover From 5th Plan</b>						
1	East Khasi Hills	11	330.55	226.71	103.84	
2	West Khasi Hills	14	298.54	278.04	20.50	
3	Jaintia Hills	19	383.35	285.95	97.40	
4	East Garo Hills	10	332.47	265.47	67.00	
5	West Garo Hills	13	536.42	388.61	147.81	
Sub total (a)		67	1881.33	1444.78	436.55	
<b>Spillover From 6th Plan</b>						
1	East Khasi Hills	126	2071.13	737.84	1333.29	
2	West Khasi Hills	56	1499.98	427.24	1072.74	
3	Jaintia Hills	54	1111.12	370.27	740.85	
4	East Garo Hills	37	1000.45	317.25	683.20	
5	West Garo Hills	67	1946.94	571.52	1375.42	
Sub-total (b)		340	7629.62	2424.12	5205.50	

**Proposed New Schemes**

1 East Khasi Hills	...	...	...	1153.10	Name &
2 West Khasi Hills	...	...	..	401.90	number
3 Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	370.50	of new
4 East Garo Hills	...	...	...	167.97	schemes
5 West Garo Hills	...	...	...	687.90	not yet
Sub-total (c)	...	...	...	2781.37	finalised
Total (a)+(b)+(c)				8423.42	& will be
					incor-
					porated
					in the
					Annual
					Plans
					Subse-
					quently
Add common outlay proposed for P.W.D. Building, Machineries & Research etc.				926.58	lakhs
Grand total				Rs. 9350.00	lakhs

## STATEMENT—VI

State—Meghalaya

## Draft Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90

## Propose Year-wise Allocation/Achievements

## Head of Development—Roads and Bridges

Year-wise	Proposed allocation Rs. in lakhs	Physical Achievements				Remarks
		New construction Km	blacktopping Km	Improvement Km	Major Minor bridges Km	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1985-86	1230	170	57	34	410	} This includes M.N.P. Schemes also.
1986-87	1476	190	63	38	415	
1987-88	1771	210	70	42	420	
1988-89	2125	230	77	46	425	
1989-90	2748	250	84	50	430	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>9350</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2100</b>	

*N.B.* :—Proposed amount for Machineries and Road Research has not been considered in the District wise allocation ( Rs. 9350-529.25 ) = Rs. 8820.75 lakhs.

1. East Khasi Hills —  $8820.75 \times 30.75\% = 2712.40$
2. West Khasi Hills —  $8820.75 \times 17.75\% = 1565.70$
3. Jaintia Hills —  $8820.75 \times 14.35\% = 1265.75$
4. East Garo Hills —  $8820.75 \times 10.90\% = 961.45$
5. West Garo Hills —  $8820.75 \times 26.25\% = 2315.45$

**Total:—880.75**



STATEMENT VII

State: Meghalaya

Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86  
Physical Target & Achievement

Head of Developments—Road and Bridges

Sl. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	6th five year Plan 1980-85 Target	1980-83 achievement	1983-1984 achievement	1984-85		7th plan 1985-90 Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed	Remarks
							Target	Anticipated Achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>ROADS</b>											
<b>1. STATE HIGHWAYS—</b>											
	(a) Surfaced	...	km	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..									
<b>2. MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS—</b>											
	(a) Surfaced	...	km	135.00	20.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	60	10	
	(b) Unsurfaced	...	km	110.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
<b>3. OTHER DISTRICT ROADS—</b>											
	(a) Surfaced	...	km	225.00	106.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	291	47	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	km	691.00	472.00	106.00	125.00	125.00	1050.00	170	
<b>4. VILLAGE ROADS—</b>											
	(a) Surfaced	..	km	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	km	204.00	68.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
<b>5. TOTAL ROADS—</b>											
	(a) Surfaced	...	km	360.00	126.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	351	57	
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	km	1095.00	540.00	106.00	125.00	125.00	1015	170	

**STATEMENT VIII**

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)**

**PHYSICAL TARGETS UP TO 1990**

State—Meghalaya

Serial No.	Item	Unit	As on 31st March 1985	As on 31st March 1990	As on 31st March 1986	As on 31st March 1987	As on 31st March 1988	As on 31st March 1989	As on 31st March 1990	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Surfaced Road	km	1,846	2,197	1,903	1,966	2,036	2,113	2,197	
2	Unsurfaced Road	km	3,261	3,960	3,374	3,501	3,641	3,794	3,960	
3	Total	km	5,107	6,157	5,277	5,467	5,677	5,907	6,157	
4	Of which M.N.P. (unsurfaced)	km	189	389	222	258	297	339	389	
5	Other than M.N.P. (unsurfaced)	km	3,072	3,571	3,152	3,243	3,344	3,455	3,571	
	Roads other than rural roads	km	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
7	Road density to be achieved	per 100 sq.km	22.76	27.45	23.52	24.37	25.31	26.33	27.45	

## STATEMENT IX

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 & ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS  
M.N.P. SCHEMES

State—Meghalaya

Head of Development—Roads & Bridges—

Head of development	Unit	1979-80 level	6th five year plan (1980-85) target	1980-83 (actual)	1983-84 (actual)	1984-85		7th plan (1985-90) proposed target	Annual plan (1985-86) proposed target	Remarks
						Target	Anticipated achievement			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Rural Roads—										
(a) Length ... ..	km	354	184	119	12	30	30	200	33	
(b) Total No. of village in the State 4,583 as per census 1971.										
(c) village connected—										
I. with a population of 1,500	No.	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
II. with a population 1,000- 1,500.	No.	26	28	28	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
III. with a population below 1,000	No.	1,934	69	30	2	8	8	67	11	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,967</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	

## ROAD TRANSPORT

1. The objectives of the State's Road Transport Corporation is to provide cheap, adequate and efficient transport service to the people of the State. Meghalaya is a small hilly State and road transport is the only mode of transportation. For the rapid development of the State it is very essential that the State has a well spread-out system of road transport. In the recent years new Districts, Sub-divisions and Development Blocks have been created in the State to bring the administration closer to the people. This has generated a great demand for public transport for linking these newly created centres of administration with the District Headquarters and State Capital. With the opening of the new administrative centres, new growth centres are being formed and developmental activities are now taking place with these centres as nucleus of growth. This rapid increase in the developmental activities has resulted in an increase in the mobility of the people of the State. Trade, commerce and other allied activities are on the increase. The people in the rural areas, who till the other day never used to go out from their villages except on the weekly bazar days, are now moving out of their villages more frequently for business, etc. More and more people are now engaged in the agricultural marketing, trade, business and such other jobs. The Seventh Plan for the development of Road transport has been drawn up keeping in view the actual requirements of people of the State.

2. As a part of the development programmes, large scale and medium scale industries are also coming up in the State. Very soon, a big thermal power plant will be set up at Nangalbibra in Garo Hills. A big hydel project is under construction in Garampani in the border of Assam and Meghalaya. These areas also are to be linked up with district headquarters and State Capital; and regular bus services are required for these areas. In a State like Meghalaya, where road transport is the only means of transport a well-planned and systematic road transport system is an essential factor for the proper development of the State. Growth and expansion in road transport sector helps in the development of the other sectors of the economy. It also provides employment opportunities in both direct and indirect ways.

3. Meghalaya has a long border with Bangladesh. Before independence the border areas had trade connections with the then East Bengal. After independence, those traditional border markets had been closed, and this greatly affected the economy of the people living in Bangladesh border. Now the State Government is implementing special schemes for the benefit of the people living in border areas in Meghalaya. There is a great demand for road transport facilities in the Bangladesh border areas. The people living in the border areas are required to come to places inside the State since they can no longer take their agricultural produces to Bangladesh. The present facilities of road transport in those areas mostly provided by the private operators are not adequate. Meghalaya Transport Corporation, therefore, proposed to go in a big way to provide sufficient transport facilities to the people living in the Bangladesh border.

4. For fulfilling the objectives of expanding and improving the road transport, this Corporation's Sixth Five Year Plan outlay (1980-85) for Road Transport was approved at Rs. 800 lakhs. The total anticipated expenditure during the plan period is Rs. 776.75 lakhs.

In the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Meghalaya Transport Corporation operated its services on 28 routes only covering a road length of 2,432 kms with a fleet of 86 buses. At the end of the fourth year of the Plan, the Corporation was operating its services on 34 routes covering a total length of 3,877 kms with 117 buses. The fleet position as on 30th September 1984 is 111 buses. Since the Corporation was losing on its truck operation, it was decided to wind up the truck operation. During the current year *i.e.*, 1984-85, the Corporation proposes to buy 38 new buses under the State/Sectors and 24 new buses under the Central/Sector/Schemes. Hence the fleet at the beginning of the Seventh Plan will have 173 buses. By the end of the current sixth five year plan, the construction of Central Workshop of the Corporation will be completed. Part of the new bus station building at Shillong also will be put into use.

5. **EXISTING ROUTES** :—The existing routes as on 30th September 1984 are shown below:—

Existing Routes	Distance Kms.
1. Shillong—Shella ( <i>via</i> Cherra ) ... ..	91
2. Shillong—Cherra-Mawmluh ... ..	56
3. Shillong—Mawsynram-Lawbah ... ..	74
4. Shillong—Balat ( <i>via</i> Mawsynram)... ..	96
5. Shillong—Mawkyrwat ... ..	74
6. Shillong—Nongstoin ( <i>via</i> Mairang ) ... ..	93
7. Shillong—Sonapahar ( <i>via</i> Nongstoin ) ... ..	138
8. Shillong—Dawki ... ..	85
9. Shillong—Garampani ( <i>via</i> Jowai )... ..	124
10. Shillong—Jowai ( <i>via</i> Nartiang ) .. ..	66
11. Shillong—Silchar... ..	240
12. Shillong—Karimganj ... ..	232
13. Shillong—Tura ... ..	323
14. Shillong—Gauhati .. ..	103
15. Shillong—Nongpoh ... ..	53
16. Shillong—Williamnagar ... ..	312
17. Shillong—Garampani-Umrangso ... ..	158
18. Shillong—Mairang ... ..	44
19. Shillong—Mawryngkneng ... ..	38

Existing Routes				Distance
				Kms.
20.	Gauhati—Byrnihat (suspended)	...	...	28
21.	Tura—Siju (via Dalu and Baghmara)	...	...	157
22.	Tura—Mankachar (via Garobadha) (suspended)	...	...	52
23.	Tura—Williamnagar-Rongjeng	...	...	111
24.	Tura—Gauhati (via Phulbari)	...	...	312
25.	Tura—Nangalbibra (via Williamnagar)	...	...	109
26.	Tura—Mahendraganj	...	...	81
27.	Tura—Tirkikilla	...	...	103
28.	Tura—Rorigra (via Dalu and Baghmara)	...	...	158
29.	Jowai—Dawki	...	...	59
30.	Jowai—Muktapur	...	...	51
31.	Jowai—Garampani (suspended)	...	...	58
32.	Jowai—Khliehriat (suspended)	...	...	34
33.	Jowai—Sutnga (via Khliehriat) (suspended)	...	...	44
34.	Jowai—Mynso (suspended)	...	...	27
35.	Jowai—Nartiang (suspended)	...	...	27
36.	Jowai—Garampani-Umrangso	...	...	93
37.	Jowai—Khanduli	...	...	64
38.	Nangalbibra—Dudhnai (suspended)	...	...	85
39.	Williamnagar—Balsong	...	...	93
Total—Kms.				4146

### Programme for the 7th Five Year Plan 1985-1990

#### (I) Acquisition of Fleet

(a) **Intensification of services on the existing routes:**—Meghalaya Transport Corporation has at present 39 routes covering a total length of 4146 Kms as shown above. There are certain routes where the volume of passengers necessitates intensification of services. Moreover, there is

great demand from the public of Shillong for increasing the number of City buses. The present fleet strength of the city buses in Shillong under Meghalaya Transport Corporation is only 19. Considering the demand for City Bus-cum-School buses the Corporation proposes to increase the number of city buses and School buses in Shillong during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

Proposed routes of intensification of services are showing below:—

Name of Routes	No. of buses required
1. Shillong—Gauhati	20
2. Shillong—Silchar	4
3. Shillong—Karimganj	4
4. Shillong—Jowai-Khliehriat	6
5. Shillong—Nongstoin	6
6. Shillong—Sonapahar	2
7. Shillong—Sutnga	4
8. Shillong—Cherra	4
9. Shillong—Tura	6
10. Tura—Phulbari	4
11. Tura—Nangalbibra	4
12. Tura—Siju	4
13. Tura—Baghmara	2
14. Tura—Mahendraganj	4
15. Gauhati—Tura	4
16. Jowai—Umrangso	6
17. City Bus-cum-School Bus	70
Total	154

(b) **New Routes** :—In the recent years, in the State of Meghalaya new Districts, Sub-divisions and Developmental Blocks have been created. To link all these places gradually with the District Headquarters and State Capital it is necessary to open new routes during the 7th Five Year Plan period. More over, there is a great demand from the people of various parts of the State for opening of the new routes by Meghalaya Transport Corporation.

The private operators are not willing to operate in many areas and the Corporation has to fulfill the socio-economic obligation by opening some new routes to these areas.

The changing circumstances and the growth of trade and industry in the state and the neighbouring areas have also necessitated the opening of some new routes. Some of these routes are of inter-state in nature and others within the state itself.—

Proposed new routes				No. of buses required	
1.	Shillong to Dimapur	...	...	...	2
2.	Shillong to Tura (night service)	...	...	...	4
3.	Shillong to Siliguri	...	...	...	4
4.	Shillong to Mawthawpdah	...	...	...	2
5.	Shillong—Ranikor—Maheshkola	...	...	...	4
6.	Shillong to Mawhati	...	...	...	4
7.	Shillong to Bhoilymbong, Iapngar	..	...	...	2
8.	Shillong—Mawsahu	...	...	...	2
9.	Shillong—Rongthlu—Hatmawdon	...	..	...	2
10.	Shillong to Rambrai	...	...	...	4
11.	Shillong to Silchar (night service)	...	...	...	2
12.	Shillong to Karimganj (night services)	...	...	...	2
13.	Tura to Goalpara	...	...	...	2
14.	Tura to Bongaigaon	...	...	...	2
15.	Tura to Mendipathar <i>via</i> —Bajengdoba and Resubelpara.	...	...	...	4
16.	Nongstoin—Boko—Gauhati	...	...	...	2
17.	Shillong—Bholaganj—Lyngkhat	...	...	...	2
18.	Tura—Phulbari <i>via</i> Dadengiri	...	...	...	2
19.	Tura—Purakasia <i>via</i> Barangapara	...	...	...	2
20.	Tura—Siliguri	...	...	...	4





Therefore, the total number of buses to be purchased during Seventh Plan is 387.

Since the prices of chassis and the cost of construction of body building are going up every year, it is assumed that during the seventh Five Year Plan, for each bus, on an average, Rs.3.20 lakhs will have to be spent. Therefore, the total requirement of fund for 387 buses is  $387 \times 3.2$  lakhs = Rs.1238 lakhs.

The Corporation is having 15 light vehicles at present for the use of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, General Manager and other officers engineering Wings, etc. Some of these vehicles are very old and need to be replaced immediately. Considering the financial condition of the Corporation it is proposed to replace only seven light vehicles during the seventh Five Year Plan period. The fund requirement for replacement of 7 light vehicles comes to  $7 \times$  Rs.85,000 = Rs.5.95 lakhs.

Thus the total requirement of fund for vehicles is Rs.1244.35 lakhs.

## (II) LAND AND BUILDING

(1) **City Bus Service**:—Meghalaya Transport Corporation has been operating a skeleton City Bus Service in Shillong. The buses are parked on road-side and there is no proper station and maintenance centre. It is proposed to operate a full fledged City Bus Service in Shillong. As Meghalaya Transport Corporation does not have any spare plot of land in Shillong it is proposed to purchase and develop the land required for the Station. The Station will consist of office building, a small maintenance centre and the parking yard. The financial implication is Rs.116.35 lakhs.

(2) **Head Office Building**:—The Head Office building in Shillong was built in 1943. It is a semi-permanent structure which requires recurring repairs entailing huge expenditure. In addition to this, this kind of structure is vulnerable to fire. It is therefore proposed to reconstruct the Head Office Building of Meghalaya Transport Corporation.

The financial implication is Rs.109.15 lakhs.

(3) **Staff Quarters**:—In Meghalaya, the Districts are fast developing areas and it is difficult to find accommodation for the staff posted in the district headquarters. It is therefore proposed to provide staff quarters for staff posted therein. It is also proposed to provide staff quarters for the staff posted in Shillong absence of which is creating problem to the staff.

The financial implication is Rs.215.15 lakhs.

(4) **Station at Jowai**:—Jowai is the second biggest district headquarters in Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The Meghalaya Transport Corporation Station building at Jowai is a semi-permanent Assam Type structure and is in a dilapidated condition. With the gradual development of the area, many services have converged at Jowai. The present Station can not cater to the enlarged needs. It is, therefore, proposed to reconstruct the Station building.

The financial expenditure is Rs.21.70 lakhs.

(5) **Station at Nongstoin** :—Nongstoin is a developing district head-quarter. Like Jowai, many services will start from and converge at Nongstoin. It is also the mid-point of the alternate route connecting Shillong and Tura. At present, the Station is operating from a small rented house which is extremely inconvenient for both the staff and passengers as it lacks in passenger amenities totally. It is therefore, proposed to construct a full-fledged station at Nongstoin.

The financial implication is Rs.19.46 lakhs.

(6) **Sub-Station at Sonapahar** :—Even though Meghalaya Transport Corporation buses ply to and from Sonapahar, there is no Station at Sonapahar. The place is going to gain importance as important roads connecting places in Assam and Meghalaya pass through it. With the future prospects in view, it is proposed to construct a Sub-Station at Sonapahar.

The financial implication is Rs.6.00 lakhs.

(7) **Sub-Station at Dawki** :—Dawki is one of the strategically located places in Meghalaya. It is the ultimate end of National Highway 40 in India beyond which Bangladesh Highway begins. This is a thickly populated area which is served by Meghalaya Transport Corporation buses. The Meghalaya Transport Corporation terminal at Dawki is operating from a hired house having no passenger amenities. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a Sub-Station at Dawki.

The financial implication is Rs 3.00 lakhs.

(8) **Land at Gauhati** :—Gauhati Station is a very important station for the Corporation. Construction of Staff quarters is very necessary at Gauhati. More over, the MTC have to have their own Station at Gauhati.

The financial implication for purchase of land at Gauhati and construction of Station building and Staff quarters is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

### (III) TOOLS AND MACHINERIES:—

Considering the geographical condition of the State a two tier system of maintenance of the vehicles viz., the Central Workshop and the Depot Maintenance Centres is being followed by the Meghalaya Transport Corporation. Central Workshop undertakes all repairs like reconditioning of bodies, reconditioning of engines, etc. Depot Maintenance Centres undertake all the preventive maintenance works and day to day minor repairs. All the essential tools and machineries are proposed to be acquired during the 7th Five Year Plan period. The financial implication in this connection is Rs.84.84 lakhs.

The Meghalaya Transport Corporation does not have adequate facilities for repair works at the depots like Jowai, Nongstoin, Silchar, Karimganj, Umrangso, Weihoi, Baghmara, Cherra, Williamnagar, Khliehriat, etc. The staff there have to work in the rain and the sun resulting in a low efficiency. It is proposed to construct maintenance sheds in these depots to facilitate speedy repairing works. For this, an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period (1985-90).

### ANNUAL PLAN FOR 1985-86

1. **Acquisition of Fleet:**—During 1985-86 it is proposed to open new routes requiring 15 new buses. During that year, 28 number of old buses will become over aged requiring replacement. For intensification of some routes like Shillong-Gauhati, Shillong-Silchar, Shillong Jowai etc., and School Cum-City Bus services, 20 new buses will be required. For reserve fleet 5 buses will be required.

Hence the total number of new Buses required during 1985-86 will be 68 and 2 light vehicles are required for replacement and the financial implication will be Rs. 220.00 lakhs.

2. **Land and Building:**—An amount of Rs.80 lakhs is proposed for land and building during 1985-86. The building include the Construction of Station Buildings at Jowai and Nongstoin where land is already available.

3. **Workshop facilities:**—It is proposed to purchase machineries for maintenance depots during 1985-86 at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. The machineries will be required in the Central Workshop and also in the maintenance centres like Tura, Williamnagar, Jowai and Nongstoin.

With a view to enabling the Meghalaya Transport Corporation to go ahead with its development programmes as indicated in the draft for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990), an outlay of Rs.320.00 lakhs is proposed during 1985-86 as shown below:—

1. Acquisition of fleet	...	...	Rs. 220.00 lakhs.
2. Land and building	...	...	Rs. 80.00 lakhs.
3. Workshop facilities	...	...	Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

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Rs. 320.00 lakhs.

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Statement of the outlays and expenditure during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) and also the proposed outlays for the 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86 are shown in Table—I whereas the statement on important physical largest are shown in Table—II below:—

**TABLE I**

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

**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

**STATE—MEGHALAYA**

**Head of Development—Road Transport**

(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		Annual Plan 1985-86		
				Approved outlay	Anticipated outlay	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>A. MEGHALAYA TRANSPORT CORPORATION—</b>										
1. Acquisition of fleet ...	363.12						1,244.35	1,244.35	220.00	220.00
2. Land and Building ..	394.88	440.00	180.00	155.00	155.00	500.81	500.81	80.00	80.00	
3. Workshop facilities ...	42.00					124.84	124.84	20.00	20.00	
<b>B. OTHERS—</b>										
1. Traffic Survey of Ichamati—Byrnihat Ropeway Project.	...	0.25	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
2. Construction of weight-bridge staff quarter at Mawiong.	..	1.50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>441.75</b>	<b>180.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>	<b>1,870.00</b>	<b>1,870.00</b>	<b>320.00</b>	<b>320.00</b>	

TABLE II

## Seventh Five Year Plan ( 1985-90 )

## STATEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS

## Heads of Development—Road Transport (Meghalaya Transport Corporation)

Schemes	Units	Proposed target for 7th Plan (1985-90)	Target for Annual Plan					Remarks
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I. PURCHASE OF BUSES—</b>								
(a) For intensification of existing routes	Number	154	20	25	30	35	44	
(b) For opening new routes	.. ..	86	15	16	17	18	20	
(c) Buses for replacement	.. ..	111	28	10	26	35	12	
(d) Reserved for breakdown and preventive measure.	.. ..	36	5	6	7	8	10	
Total ..	.. ..	387	68	57	80	96	86	
<b>II. LIGHT VEHICLES</b>								
.. ..	.. ..	7	2	2	1	1	1	

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## TOURISM

### Introduction :

Meghalaya has immense potential for development of tourism to attract both domestic and international tourists. Natural and scenic beauty, lakes, waterfalls, forests, tribal culture, sports such as golf, archery and the potential for trekking, fishing and other aquatic sports are all the major motivation factors for attracting tourists to Meghalaya. Shillong the capital of the State is popularly known as the "Scotland of the East". Golf Course of 18 holes in Shillong is supposed to be one of the best in Asia. Despite this, the tourist traffic to Meghalaya has not been growing fast for a variety of reasons. The total number of tourists—both domestic and international—visiting Meghalaya annually from 1974 to 1977 has been ranging between 3500 to about 5000 only. Development of tourism in Meghalaya can make a significant contribution to the economic activity of the State, by way of increased demand for the local goods and services particularly handicrafts and thereby create more employment opportunities. Tourism, if properly developed would greatly help in popularising local culture and tradition and thus promoting national integration and international understanding.

### Objectives :

In order to utilise the tourism potential to the fullest extent possible, the Seventh Five Year Plan has been formulated with the following broad objectives—

1. To develop the places of tourists' interest falling within the Travel Circuits in the State to attract tourists and to ensure proper dispersal in due course.
2. To provide requisite tourism infrastructure facilities particularly accommodation and transport.
3. To promote and market tourist product within the State, in the Country and abroad.
4. To encourage private sector by granting incentives wherever necessary to attract investment in tourism projects.
5. To strengthen the Organisation in the Department of Tourism, so that it can effectively direct and control the tourism activities of the State, to achieve optimum growth of tourist traffic during the plan period.
6. To inject additional purchasing power in urban, rural and backward areas by creating demand for goods and services and provide employment opportunities and thereby make an overall contribution to the economy of the State.

### Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

An total outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been approved for the 6th Plan period (1980-85) for the development of tourism in Meghalaya. During the first four years of this plan, i. e., 1980-84, a total expenditure

of Rs. 119.36 lakhs had been made. The approved outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakhs during the year 1984-85 is expected to be utilised in full. As such, the total expected expenditure upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 154.36 lakhs.

The schemes which have been taken up during the Sixth Plan are as follows—

- (i) Direction and Administration.
- (ii) Tourist publicity and festivals.
- (iii) Transport facilities to tourists.
- (iv) Tourist accommodation schemes.
- (v) Tourist complex.
- (vi) Tourist spots and cafeterias.

As against the schemes mentioned above, major investments during the 6th Plan have been made on Tourist Accommodation schemes and Tourist complex scheme. Tourist accommodation schemes include the renovation of Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong and construction of tourist bungalows at Tura, Thadlaskein etc., Tourist Complex schemes are only two in number viz. the Tourist complex at Umiam lake (Barapani) and the Acquisition of land and building at Crowborough in Shillong and construction of a tourist complex there. The physical progress of these schemes are satisfactory.

#### Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

Tourism has been given an important place in the national approach for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Recently, this sector has also been given the status of an industry. Keeping in view this importance given to the tourism industry in the 7th Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is proposed as indicated below—

(i) Direction and Administration	...	Rs. 75.00 lakhs
(ii) Tourist Transport service	...	Rs. 56.00 lakhs
(iii) Tourist Accommodation and Complex		Rs. 275.50 lakhs
(iv) Tourist Information and Publicity	..	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
(v) Tourist centres	... ..	Rs. 99.50 lakhs
(vi) Share capital contribution to M.T.D.C. Ltd.		Rs. 19.00 lakhs
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 550.00 lakhs</b>



Details of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) schemes are given in the following—

(i) **Direction and Administration**—For the promotion and development of tourism, the Department of Tourism has to play a significant role. It has to shoulder the entire responsibility relating to the tourism sector which includes policy making, planning and control organisation and execution of schemes, etc., in the public sector and to influence the same in the private sector as well. It is therefore required to strengthen the Department of Tourism at different levels by creating more posts wherever necessary and also to provide training facilities to personnel in various field relevant to tourism. A total outlay of Rs.75.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for Direction and Administration for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90).

(ii) **Tourist Transport services**—Transport has a very important role to play for the development of tourism. In Meghalaya the tourists' transport need is met by tourist cars, coaches and taxis run by the private sector and also, by the Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation. To meet the ever-increasing demand, it is necessary to augment the requirement of tourist coaches and cars.

As a part of providing mobile transport facilities to tourist and visitors, it is proposed to start with the Travel circuits in the Seventh Plan. The travel circuits facilities are being introduced in the entire country for selective and intensive tourism development. Along with the introduction of Travel Circuits, basic amenities will also be provided as and where necessary. The following are the Travel Circuits proposed in Meghalaya in the 7th Plan period—

1. Jorabat-Nongpoh-Barapani-Shillong-Mawngap-Weiloi-Jakrem-Maw-synran--Shillong--Cherrapunjee--Umtyngar--Dawki--Jowai-Nartiang--Jowai-Pasyih-Garampani-Shillong-Haflong.

2. Bajengdoba-Rongram-Tura-Rongram--Rongrengiri--Siju-Baghmara--Balpakram and back to Tura.

With the introduction of the proposed Travel Circuits, more tourist cars and coaches will be required. As such a total outlay of Rs.56.00 lakhs is proposed for tourist transport service in 7th Plan period (1985-90)

(iii) **Tourist Accommodation and Complex**—(a) Under this programme, it is proposed to continue the renovation works of Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong, the construction of the tourist bungalows at Shillong and Tura and also to construct new tourist bungalows at Nongpoh and Khanapara. It is also proposed to construct two new tourist hotels, one at Tura and the other at Jowai. Hence a total outlay of Rs.195.50 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the seventh plan.

(b) Two tourist complex schemes are also taken up during the 6th plan and the same should continue in the 7th Plan also. These are (i) Tourist Complex at Umiam lake and (ii) Tourist-Complex at Crowborough, Shillong. The tourist complex at Umiam is expected to be completed

during the Seventh Plan period. The complex at Crowborough is also expected to be speeded up as the land and building acquisition has already been completed in all respects. A total outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed for these tourist complex schemes in the 7th Plan.

(iv) **Tourist Information and Publicity.**—This programme is also a very important factor for tourism development. Besides advertisements in newspapers, magazine and periodical tourist guides like brochures in the form of folders, maps, literature, etc., have to be regularly produced and offered to tourists and visitors. It is also required to participate at the national and international tourist fairs and festivals to popularise the State's resources for tourist attraction and also to promote national and international understanding. A documentary of about 30 minutes duration on the State's tourist attraction is also proposed to be produced and shown to tourists. A total outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for this programme in the 7th plan.

(V) **Tourist centres etc.**—During the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) it is proposed to take up development works for some selected tourist centres like Jakrem hot spring area, Cherrapunjee, Bajengdoba, etc. Other schemes like training facilities to the peoples hospitality schemes, wild life tourism, etc., are also proposed to be taken up. A total outlay of Rs.99.50 lakhs for the Seventh Plan is proposed for such schemes.

(VI) **Share Capital Contribution to the M. T. D. C. Ltd.**—A token outlay of Rs.19.00 lakhs is also proposed for releasing to the Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. during the Seventh Plan period to enable the same to take up different programmes for tourism development in the State.

### ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

To start with the Seventh Plan and to strive towards achieving the aims and objectives, the Annual Plan 1985-86 is also drawn up and a total outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for the same. The schemes are the same as detailed in the paragraphs on the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) above. The breakup of the proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is indicated below.—

Items	Proposed outlay (Rupees in lakhs)
(i) Direction and Administration ... ..	2.00
(ii) Tourist Transport Services ... ..	4.00
(iii) Tourist accommodation and complex ... ..	56.00
(iv) Tourist information and publicity ... ..	3.50
(v) Tourist centre, etc. ... ..	4.50
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>Rs. 70.00 lakhs</b>

The statement at Table-I below indicates the scheme-wise financial outlays and expenditure for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), the proposed outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan-(1985-90) and also the proposed outlays for the Annual 1985-86.—

State—MEGHALAYA

TABLE I

**Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86—Outlay and Expenditure**

Head of development—TOURISM

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-head of Development	Code No.	6th Five year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure	1984-85		7th 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
1. Direction and Administration.	...	2.00	...	...	1.00	1.00	75.00	...	2.00	...
2. Publicity—										
(i) Tourist Festival	...	5.00	3.88	—	1.50	1.50	25.00	..	3.50	...
(ii) Printing of Publicity Materials, Advertising, Sales, etc.	...	5.00	1.57	1.35	...	...				
3. Transport facilities for Tourists including Travel circuits.	...	12.00	12.88	4.41	3.00	3.00	56.00	..	4.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Tourist accommodation/ Tourist complex schemes:—</b>											
(i) Improvement of Hotel Pinewood Ashok, Shillong.	...	60.00	33.73	5.00	3.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	
(ii) Improvement of Thadlaskein Tourist Bungalow.	...	2.00	1.15	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
(iii) Construction of Rest House at Nongpoh.	..	4.00	...	2.65	...	...	4.00	4.00	1.50	1.50	
(iv) Construction/Completion of Tourist Bungalow at Tura.	..	2.00	1.16	1.35	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	
(v) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Shillong.	..	14.00	2.03	...	3.00	3.00	25.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	
(vi) Acquisition of land and building at Crowborough and construction of Tourist Complex.	...	20.00	6.45	1.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	
(vii) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Khanapara.	...	6.00	...	0.50	...	...	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	
(viii) Improvement of Lakeview Cottage at Umiam Lake.	...	10.00	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	...	...	..	...	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(ix) Construction of Rest House at Dawki.	...	2-00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Construction of Tourist Complex and cottages at Umiam Lake (Barapani), including land acquisition.	...	25-00	14-38	7-65	5-00	5-00	50-00	50-00	16-00	16-00
(xi) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at the Forest Reserve, Garo hills (New Scheme)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) Construction of Hotel at Jowai.	...	..	..	..	..	..	33-00	33-00	3-00	3-00
(xiii) Construction of Rest House with basic amenities at Nartiang.	..	...	...	...	...	...	2-50	2-50	...	...
(xiv) Construction of Tourist Bungalow at Garampani in Jaintia Hills.	...	...	..	...	...	...	5-00	5-00	...	..
(xv) Construction of tourist Hotel at Tura.	...	...	..	..	..	...	33-00	33-00	3-00	3-00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(xvi) Construction of Rest House at Baghmara, Garo Hills.	...	...	..	...	...	...	2:00	2:00	0:50	0:50
(xvii) Construction of Tourist Bungalow with modern facilities at Balpakram, Garo Hills.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8:00	8:00	1:00	1:00
<b>OTHER SCHEMES:</b>										
(i) Construction of Boat House at Umiam Lake.	...	15:00	5:00	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
(ii) Construction of Cafeteria at Umiam Lake.	...	10:00	3:50	2:90	2:00	2:00	...	...	...	...
(iii) Beautification of Jakrem Hotspring.	..	1:00	...	...	..	...	2:50	...	..	...
(iv) Improvement of Crinolin Swimming pool and attached building.	...	2:00	2:82	0:50	...	..	...	..	...	...
(v) Grant-in-aid to Golf Club.	..	..	1:00	...	...	...	..	..	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(vi) Purchase of Boats.	..		3.00	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
(vii) Establishment of food graft institute at Shilong.	..		...	...	...	0.50	0.50	...	..	...	...
(viii) Training facilities, etc.	...		...	...	...	..	...	30.00	0.50	0.50	...
(ix) Hospitality Schemes	...		...	...	...	...	...	10.00	..	0.50	..
(x) Wild life Tourism.	...		..	...	...	...	..	35.00	35.00	1.00	1.00
(xi) Restaurant facilities etc., at Cherrapunjee.	...		...	...	...	..	...	20.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
(xii) Restaurant facilities, etc., at Bajengdoba, Garo Hills.	...		...	..	...	...	...	2.00	2.00	0.50	0.50
(xiii) M.T.D.C., Ltd. Share Capital Contribution.	..		...	..	...	..	...	19.00	...	..	...
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	..	200.00	92.05	27.31	35.00	35.00	550.00	323.00	70.00	59.60

## EDUCATION

### Introduction

When the State of Meghalaya came into being, it inherited a system of education which was not only uneven but tilted towards the urban areas. The percentage of literacy was comparable to all India percentage, as the literacy rate of Shillong area and few urban areas shadowed the real picture. The rural backward areas, by and large, were deprived from schooling facilities, barring few places due mainly to the initiative of the missionaries. So, the main thrust has been towards equalisation of educational opportunities and removal of imbalances. A policy of liberal assistance enabled penetration of education in most of the hitherto backward and neglected areas. This resulted in increasing rate of literacy from 29.41 per cent (1971) to 33.35 per cent in 1981. However the rate of literacy is lower than all India rate of 36.17 per cent. To meet the zeal and enthusiasm for education, the educational facilities had to be extended even without basic infra-structure. The educational finance being meagre, necessary support could not be rendered to supplement the people's effort. The accumulated huge deficiencies have adversely affected the holding power of the schools. This coupled with the socio-economic conditions of the people has resulted in high-rate of drop-out and non-enrolment.

The poverty and ignorance of the parents necessitate more support for the children from the school and the State. Against this backdrop, the priority for education and consequent allocation of funds had to be determined. Keeping in view these factors as well the constitutional obligation to full fill the task of providing elementary education and removal of illiteracy within the national target date, a need based allocation has been projected, entailing fresh flow of funds resulting substantial increase in outlay compared to or earlier plans. Such a step up is inevitable to make the system of education relevant and useful, as well as to compensate for the earlier low priority and investment. Moreover, in the context of the cost escalation and nature of priorities, the increase proposed is modest.

### A brief review of the programme during the 6th Five Year Plan

The approved outlay for Education sectors for the 6th Five Year Plan was Rs.997 lakhs for General Education, Rs. 45 lakhs for Art and Culture and Rs. 60 lakhs for Technical Education. The actual allocation upto 1980-85 is: General Education Rs. 1166.50 lakhs (MNP Rs. 62.54 lakhs), Art and Culture Rs. 61.19 lakhs and Technical Education Rs. 78.82 lakhs, which is expected to be utilised fully. A brief note highlighting the achievements in different fields are given below:

In the sphere of Elementary Education, the target for enrolment will be achieved both in respect formal and non-formal education. The number of Primary Schools increased from 3905 to 4120 and the enrolment increased from 1.95 lakhs to 2.15 lakhs indicating a coverage of 62 per cent excluding under-aged children (117 per cent by including enrolment in class A). The number of Middle Schools increased by 82 (443 to 525) and enrolment by 0.10 lakh (0.36 to 0.46 lakh). with



coverage of about 49 per cent (11-13 age-group). Beside, 0.32 lakh drop-out children were covered in 3000 non-formal/part-time educational centres at Primary/Middle schools stages. The number of high schools also increased by 40 (185 to 225) and the enrolment increased by 0.09 lakh, showing a coverage of about 37 per cent in 14-17 age-group.

To provide improved facilities and ensuring additional enrolment, 67 Middle/High Schools were brought under deficit grant (Middle 40 and high 27) and 21 schools were provincialised (14 middle and 7 high) mostly in rural areas. Similarly, assistance in the form of ad-hoc grant was extended to 133 ventured middle and 77 high schools. The Special School (Public School) at Tura has started functioning and preliminary steps taken for setting up another at Jowai.

For promotion of Science Education, Science and Mathematics have been made compulsory for all candidates at High School Leaving Examination and special grants were extended to some ad-hoc schools for entertainment of qualified Science Teachers. The Science Kits and standardised text-books have been introduced in more primary and middle schools.

The colleges have been extended help and assistance by sanctioning about 100 posts of lecturers in switching over to three years' degree course as implemented by N. E. H. U as also for introduction of non-traditional courses and expanding facilities for science education. The Government college at Jowai has been shifted to its own campus from the rented buildings.

The District Library building at Tura has been completed and the one at Jowai is under construction. Besides, two district libraries have been set up at Nonstoin and Williamnagar and Mobile Library services have been provided for rural population.

For proper organisation of sports activities, a separate Directorate for Sports is being set up. The setting up of N. C. C. group Headquarters at Shillong has helped in better functioning of units. Construction of the sports complex at Shillong is progressing fast as also the district level open stadia at Jowai and Tura.

In Shillong Polytechnic the diploma courses in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering have been introduced. The administrative machinery has been further strengthened by sanctioning 3 Inspectorate and more inspecting staff as well as posting of a Regional Joint Director at Tura and another for Art and Cultural organisations.

In regard to Adult Education, about 80 per cent of the targetted enrolment could be achieved.

### **Approach and Strategy for the Seventh five Year Plan**

In pursuance of the National policy, the highest priority will be on Universalisation of Elementary Education to achievement percent enrolment of children in 6-14 age-group in Primary and Middle schools. Similarly, Adult Education programme will be stopped up for 100 per cent coverage of illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group during the period.

The basic strategy for realising the goal of universal enrolment would be through both formal schools and non-formal (part-time) education. The schooling facilities will be provided to all children by opening more schools and expansion of existing schools and setting up of residential schools in sparsely populated areas as well as provision of hostels facilities. To ensure retention, emphasis will be laid for containing high rate of drop-out by improving the holding power of the school and rendering assistance to the children to pursue studies even without parental support.

The content and quality of the high school education will be improved to bring at par with the National standard. Assistance will be given to private schools to bring under deficit grant and also for opening of special schools to provide quality education to the rural population.

The promotions of science and mathematics education will be encouraged at all stages, to lay the foundation of science and technical education at the higher stage, and thus to tackle the dearth of technical manpower. Teachers development programme will be given greater emphasis to clear the huge back log of untrained teachers by expanding training facilities.

Assistance will be continued to be given to the colleges affiliated with N. E. H. U. for smooth switch over to the three years degree course, introduction of non-traditional course as well as expansion of facilities for science and commerce faculties. The Colleges will be given help for opening of vocational streams at the Pre-University + 2 Stage as per the diversified revised course under formulation by N. E. H. U. This will also be extended to some selective secondary schools. The present Policy of consolidation and improvement of the existing colleges rather than opening of new colleges will be pursued except in backward rural areas.

Greater emphasis will be given for promotion of sports and games by strengthening administrative and coaching facilities and providing basic infrastructure. The youth welfare activities will be encouraged for mass involvement and for channelising energy for constructive activities.

The cultural organisations will be strengthened and expanded for promotion of cultural activities. The library services will be expanded to serve both urban and rural population. The polytechnic education will be further developed and expanded and steps will be taken for setting up of an Engineering College in the State.

### **Proposed Outlay**

In the draft Seventh Five Year Plan on Education sector, an allocation of Rs.4400 lakhs has been proposed: Rs.4136 lakhs for general Education, Rs.114 lakhs for Art and Culture and Rs.150 lakhs for Technical Education.

The sector-wise proposed distribution of allocation under General Education would be: Rs.2200 lakhs for Elementary Education (MNP); Rs.621 lakhs for Secondary Education, Rs.185 lakhs for Teacher Education, Rs.360 lakhs for University education, Rs.70 lakhs for Adult Education (MNP); Rs.390 lakhs for Sports, Physical Education and youth Welfare; Rs.90 lakhs for Direction and Administration, Rs.30 lakhs for other Programmes and Rs.190 lakhs for Research and Development (SCERT).

The proposed distribution for Rs.114 lakhs for Art and Culture sector under different programmes would be Rs.27 lakhs for Museum, Rs.3 lakhs for Archives, Rs.5 lakhs for Archeology, Rs.25 lakhs for Promotion of Art and culture, Rs.49 lakhs for Library Sciences and Rs.5 lakhs for Historical and Antiquarian Studies and Gazetteers including Research Studies.

The distribution of allotment of Rs.150 lakhs under Technical Education sector would be Rs.74 lakhs for expansion and improvement as well as opening of new courses of studies in Shillong Polytechnic; Rs.32 lakhs for setting up of a women's Polytechnic and Rs.44 lakhs as a token provision for establishment of an Engineering College.

### Minimum Needs Programme

The Elementary and the Adult Education Programmes are included under the Minimum Need Programme (also under 20 Point Programme). The outlay for the Sixth Plan Period was Rs.619 lakhs (Rs.588 lakhs Elementary and Rs.31 lakhs Adult Education). The physical target for enrolment of 0.29 lakhs of children in 6-14 age group will be achieved (*i. e.* 0.19 lakh in Primary and 0.10 lakhs in Middle Schools). Besides, about 0.32 lakh drop-out children were enrolled in non-formal/part time centres (Primary and Middle). In case of adult education, the expected enrolment would be about 0.88 lakh illiterate persons (15-35 age-group) out of revised target of 1.20 lakhs.

#### I. Elementary Education

During the Seventh Five Year Plan, in pursuance of the national policy, the target would be for 100 per cent enrolment of children in 6-14 age-group in Primary and Middle schools under universalisation of Elementary Education Programme. This will entail additional enrolment of 1.63 lakhs children in 6-13 age-group, *i. e.* 0.95 lakh in Primary Schools (6-10) and 0.68 lakh in Middle Schools (11-13) during the period 1985-90.

In case of Primary schools stage, it is proposed to enrol 0.55 lakh students through formal schools and the remaining 0.40 lakh through non-formal (part time) education centres. It is planned to enrol 0.38 lakh children through formal schools and 0.30 lakh through non-formal (part time) education programme at the Middle School stage.

An outlay of Rs.2200 lakhs has been proposed for Elementary Education, out of the total outlay of Rs.4136 lakhs proposed for General Education (about 51 per cent).

## **Adult Education**

The endeavour would be for hundred per cent coverage of all illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group to wipe out illiteracy by the end of Seventh Plan (1990).

The target for 100 per cent coverage under the N. A. E. P. Programme in all the 5 district would be 2.25 lakhs illiterate persons during 1985-90. To achieve the targetted goal it is proposed to set up 7500 centres involving a cost of Rs 335 lakhs. The State share would be Rs.70 lakhs. As such an outlay of Rs.70 lakhs has been proposed.

## **Elementary Education**

The Primary (Classes A to III) and Middle School (IV to VI) stages roughly correspond to the 6-14 age-group, though children below 6 are admitted in Class A. under a system in vogue for decades. However, inclusion of under-aged children indicate a higher coverage. As reported in the 4th All India Educational Survey, the primary schooling facilities are available to about 88 per cent of the rural population and middle schooling facilities to about 53 per cent of the rural population within walking distance. The position has remained almost identical.

### **I. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION—**

It is proposed to render assistance for setting up of 300 Nursery Schools for maintenance of staff and teaching aids. A sum of Rs.65 lakhs (at Rs.500 p. m. on average) has been proposed for maintenance cost of staff and contingencies and Rs. 2 lakhs for training of teachers, preparation of curriculum, etc.

### **Expansion facilities—**

#### **2. Primary Schools (A—III) (Full time schools)**

It is proposed to entertain 275 teachers for opening 100 Primary Schools in bigger habitations (population 200 and above) and 25 in urban areas involving a sum of Rs.92 lakhs. It is also intended to start 200 additional section/classes in the existing schools to enrol about 8000 children. A sum of Rs.54 lakhs is involved for entertainment of teachers (200 Nos). It is also intended to provide second teacher in 300 single-teacher primary schools having higher enrolment, out of 1617 schools, involving a cost of Rs.100 lakhs.

### 3. Middle Schools (Classes IV to VI) (Full time schools).—

It is proposed to establish 80 middle schools and upgrade 20 primary schools, to provide schooling facilities within walking distance involving a sum of Rs.90 lakh for entertainment of 350 staff. It is also proposed to extend facilities for additional enrolment by opening additional/classes in 50 existing schools involving a cost of Rs.30 lakhs for entertainment of 90 teachers.

It is intended to give increasing assistance to the existing middle schools under ad-hoc grant constituting about 75 per cent of the private schools by bringing them under deficit system (350 schools) and giving increased grant to the remaining schools (63), to enable them to entertain qualified teachers and thus reducing drop-out. A sum of Rs.380 lakhs is necessary for the purpose for extending benefit to 1600 staff.

### 4. Non-Formal Education (Part-time)

It is proposed to cover 0.40 lakhs children in 6-10 age-group by setting up 2500 centres and 0.30 lakhs children at the middle school stage by setting up of 1800 part time education centres. In some of these centres non traditional courses (like agriculture and allied subjects etc) will be opened and the children will be provided incentives to attract them to the schools, both for enrolment and retention. A sum of Rs.88 lakhs is required for setting up/running of 4,000 NFE centres and Rs.22 lakhs for training materials etc. i. e. total Rs.110 lakhs (average cost per student R.244 per year or Rs.20/ per month).

### 5. Provision of Inter-village Residential Middle Schools (Ashram School)—

To provide schooling facilities in sparsely populated shifting (jhum) cultivation areas, it is proposed to set up 30 inter-village residential middle schools to serve a cluster of habitations. These special type (on the pattern of Ashram School) schools are intended for both general education as well as training in some vocation to enable them to settle in life once they leave the school. The schools will have 2 hostels one each for boys and girls with 40 boarders capacity in each. A sum of Rs.145 lakhs is involved in setting up of these residential schools (i. e. salary cost (120 Nos)—Rs.28 lakhs, school/hostel building Rs.50 lakhs, staff quarters Rs. 30 lakhs and furniture, equipments etc. Rs.13 lakhs).

### 6. Construction of School Buildings—

(1) **Primary School.**—A sum of Rs.40 lakhs is necessary for providing buildings to 125 newly opened primary schools and Rs.20 lakhs for opening additional section/classes in the existing schools. Besides it is intended to improve 800 thatched/temporary primary school buildings out of 1939 schools. A sum of Rs.290 lakhs is proposed for improvement of these schools.

**(II) Middle Schools:**—A sum of Rs. 232 lakhs has been proposed for construction of non-Government middle school building, for opening/upgrading 100 schools (Rs.80 lakhs), opening additional sections/classes in 50 schools (Rs.40 lakhs) and improvement of 140 thatched temporary middle school buildings out of 410 at a cost of Rs 112 lakhs. A sum of Rs.50 lakhs has been proposed for providing 60 hostels (40 boarders capacity) in rural areas to provide facilities and discourage migration to urban areas. A sum of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed for improvement/expansion of existing Government middle school buildings. Besides, Rs. 13 lakhs has been proposed for construction of about 40 staff quarters in rural areas.

### 7, Incentive Programme-

To ensure enrolment and retention of the children belonging to the poorer section and containing the high incidence of drop-out (about 80 per cent at the primary and 41 per cent at the middle), it is intended to extend the coverage to include more children. Under the existing schemes, the coverage is only about 2 per cent of the existing enrolment. A sum of Rs.281 lakhs has been proposed for the different incentive schemes like (i) Rs.50 lakhs for free text books/stationaries to cover 1.90 lakhs children (ii) Rs.90 lakhs for school uniform to extend benefit to 1.50 lakhs Primary Students at Rs.50 each and 0.40 lakhs middle school students (Rs.80 each) (iii) Subsidy to tribal students residing in Middle school hostel to 2500 students annually (at Rs.80 per month).

### 8. Quality Improvement and Improvement of class room facilities:

It is intended to lay due emphasis on science education for supplying kits and furniture to 2500 Primary schools and 430 middle schools, besides training of teachers and supply of standardised text books free of cost. It is also intended to assist the schools for provision of basic physical facilities and teaching aids like furniture, blackboards, drinking water facilities, maps charts, etc, which are lacking in most of the Primary and Middle Schools.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

The High School Stage consists of 4 classes (classes VII to X) though majority of the High schools are 7 class schools (classes IV to X), combining both middle and high school sections. The majority of the High schools (about 95 per cent) are under private management, out of which about 25 per cent could be extended the benefit of salary deficit scheme. The high schooling facilities are mainly confined to urban and semi-urban areas, and over two third of the habitations are lacking facilities even within walking distance of 8 Kms. It is intended to raise the coverage to about 50 per cent by enrolling additional 0.15 lakh children during the plan period.

### Expansion facilities

(A) **Government High Schools/Special Schools**—A sum of Rs.7 lakhs has been proposed for providing additional 10 science and mathematics teachers in Government High Schools (boys and girls). Similarly, a sum of Rs.10 lakhs has been earmarked for entertainment of staff for the newly set up, special school (Public school type) at Jowai and additional staff at Tura (Garo Hills).

(B) **Non-Government High Schools**—The assistance will be given for upgrading (middle schools and opening 40 high schools to met the demand for increase turn-out from the middle schools for appointment of 200 staff involving a cost of Rs.45 lakhs.

It is proposed to bring 25 per cent of the existing *ad-hoc* high schools. (156) under deficit grant, to enable entertainment of qualified teachers, thus ensuring additional enrolment and retention of children. A sum of Rs.145 lakhs is required for the purpose, for extending benefit to about 400 staff (Rs.10 lakhs average cost annually for high school with 11 staff members).

### 2. Construction of Buildings:

(i) **Government High School/Special Schools**—A sum of Rs.34 lakhs has been proposed for expansion and provision of school building of Government High Schools, some of which have no building of their own and for on-going building projects. (Rs.15 lakhs), and Rs.20 lakhs for construction of buildings for Special Schools. Besides, a sum of Rs.30 lakhs has been proposed for setting up of 5 hostels each with 50 boarders capacity for accommodation of students from rural areas.

(ii) **Non-Government Schools**—A sum of Rs.60 lakhs has been proposed for construction of 40 new school buildings (Rs. 25 lakhs) extension of school buildings (Rs.10 lakhs) and provision of 20 hostel buildings each with 25 boarders capacity (Rs.25 lakhs) Beside, a sum of Rs.5 lakhs each has been proposed for teachers quarters and maintainance of buildings.

### 3. Promotion of Science Education.

A sum of Rs.42 lakhs has been proposed to give special grant to 100 *ad-hoc* schools to entertain qualified science and mathematics teachers (average Rs.850 p. m.) and Rs. 20 lakhs for procuring science equipments (at Rs.8000 each). A sum of Rs.40 lakhs has been proposed for setting up of the State Science Centre for matching share and cost of acquiring land. Besides, a sum of Rs.24 lakhs has been proposed for setting up of Mobile Science Exhibition unit and supply of portable planatorium to selected high schools.

### 4. Assistance to Meghalaya Board of School Education.

A sum of Rs.35 lakhs has been proposed to take up second phase of the construction of building complex for provision of accommodation, staff quarters, canteens, water supply, etc. A sum of Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose of revision of curriculum, and training of teachers and production of standardised text books.

## Teachers Education

It is intended to expand the training facilities as 70 per cent of teachers at the Primary School stage (about 5,000 out of 7,100) and 80 per cent at the Middle School stage (1,700 out of 2,275) are untrained. The percentage of untrained teachers at the High School stage is about 55 per cent. The primary schools teacher's training institutions (BTC) have annual intake of about 220 trainees and in Middle School stage (2 Government Normal School), about 35 annually (2 years' duration course).

It is also intended to double the intake capacity of the existing Government Training Institutions for primary and middle schools from 220 to 440 at the primary level and 35 to 60 at the middle school stage. As the training institutions are—in service residential in character, this will involve provision of hostel facilities as well as expansion of instructional buildings, entertainment of additional instructors etc. A sum of Rs.58 lakhs is necessary for the purpose.

It is also intended to set up 2 new Primary Teachers' Training Institutions for deputing more teachers as well as for making provision for other linguistic minority groups for whom there is no facility for training at present. It is also intended to depute more teachers for under-going full-time training, organising short-term in-service training as well as revision of the curriculum. It is also intended to expand the Teachers' Lodge at Shillong for deputing more teachers' from outside for B.Ed. Training, as both the training colleges are located at Shillong.

## University Education

The collegiate education at present comprises of 3 Years' Degree Course preceded by 2 Years' Pre-University Course. The North Eastern Hill University, a Central University with headquarter at Shillong, has jurisdiction over the collegiate education. There are 13 Degree Colleges in the State of which 2 are Government Colleges and 11 Non-Government Colleges (7 deficit and 4 *ad hoc*). There is provision for teaching science upto degree standard in 7 Colleges (2 Government and 5 Non-Government) and P. U. standard in 8 Colleges. There are 544 teachers in Government/Aided Colleges with an enrolment of 0.12 lakhs, which is expected to increase to about 0.14 lakhs at the end of the next plan. Besides, 4 ventured unaided colleges upto P. U. standard have been opened in rural areas recently.

In case of Government Colleges, it is necessary to start the second phase of the construction of the buildings for providing hostel facilities for boys and girls, staff quarters, canteen, as well as extension of instruction buildings. It is also necessary to entertain additional 60 lecturers for honours course in science and non-traditional subjects.

The *ad hoc* aided colleges (4 Nos.) need to be brought under deficit grant to enable opening of science faculty. It is intended to open non-traditional subjects in more colleges. There is imperative need for providing additional staff as all the colleges are running double shift to accommodate more students. Thus, about 150 additional lecturers in the aided colleges are required for which a sum of Rs.112 lakhs has been proposed. A sum of Rs.65 lakhs has been proposed for expansion and improvement of building, laboratory, library etc.



### Adult Education

It is anticipated to cover 0·88 lakhs out of 2·32 lakhs illiterates in 15—35 age-group under N.E.A.P. programme in all the 5 districts, leaving a balance of 1·43 lakhs. It is estimated that an additional 0·80 lakhs illiterates would be added during the period due to increase in population (0·28 lakhs and drop-out children 0·51 lakhs). Thus, during 1985-90, the number of illiterate persons to be covered would stand at 2·23 lakhs.

It is proposed to set up 7,500 centres during the plan period to achieve the targetted goal of covering 2·25 lakhs illiterates, by enrolling 30 learners on average in each centre. The project planning approach will be undertaken to have five projects for each of the five districts consisting of 200 to 400 centres and also to organise some vocational courses to generate interest and mobilise people's support. The total financial implications for the scheme including setting up of centers, teaching/learning materials, resource centres, administrative costs would be Rs.335 lakhs (at Rs.150 per learner), out of which the State share would be Rs.70 lakhs.

#### Sports, Youth Welfare, Physical Education :

(a) **Sports**—It is proposed to strengthen the proposed Directorate of Sports and the District Units by engaging administrative staff and trained coaches. The first phase of the sports complex (stadium) at Shillong estimated to cost about Rs. 2 crores now under construction needs completion. It is proposed to provide play-ground facilities at the district and sub-divisional headquarters and complete the open stadium under construction at Tura and Jowai, for promotion of sports and organising different competitions. It is intended to give special coaching along with general studies to 50 talented boys and girls in two selected high schools having basic in-fra-structure on the pattern of special sports schools, with scholarship of Rs. 350/- per month. The assistance to recognised sports bodies and organisations will be continued for training and participation in the competitions at various levels. The Block level rural sports will be organised for involment of rural youth and encouragement of indigenous games. A sum of Rs. 295 lakhs has been proposed for promotion of games and provision of basic in-fra-structure like sports complex at Shillong, play-ground at district and sub-divisional levels etc.

#### Youth Services and Physical Education :

It is proposed to raise the enrolment of Volunteers under National Services Scheme from 2500 to 4000 for involment of more college students. It is proposed to build an N. C. C. office complex at Shillong (Rs. 12 lakhs) to ensure better functioning and saving of rent of about a lakh of rupees annually and provide permanent camp site and equipments. It is also intended to raise one Air Squadron and One Naval Squadron at Shillong for which facilities are available (Rs. 16 lakhs). The Scout and Guide movement will be strengthened by improvement of training camp site, supplying of materials and equipments etc. for raising 100 additional Scout Troops and Guide Company in schools. The Junior Red Cross organisation will be given assistance to enrol about 5000 students. Similarly adventure programme and other youth activities will be encouraged. A sum of Rs. 95 lakhs has been earmarked for various youth activities.

**Direction and Administration:**

It is proposed to construct a building for the Directorate of Education to ensure proper functioning as various units are functioning temporarily from different places. It is proposed to re-organise the Directorate to set up Unit Cells dealing with specialised field to ensure proper working. To strengthen the Supervisory and inspecting staff for elementary education, it is proposed to set up Deputy Inspector of Schools Office in each of the eight Sub-Divisions and provide two Sub-Inspectors in each of the 30 Blocks. It is also necessary to provide office building and staff quarters at different levels for the Inspecting Staff.

**Research and Training:**

A sum of Rs. 190 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening and improvement of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), for construction of building complex and setting up of two regional centres (Tura and Jowai) with hostel accomodation for organising its activities properly. It is necessary to entertain additional staff (40 Nos.) to undertake various functions like research studies, training and innovative work. It is proposed to strengthen the Vocational Guidance activities by providing District Guidance Offices for all Districts by phases. The Education Technology unit will be further strengthened as mass media can supplement and support various educational programmes with the strengthening of Radio Stations in North Eastern zone.

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES/CENTRAL  
SECTOR SCHEMES**

**(1) Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes Students:**—A sum of Rs.80 lakhs has been proposed for award of scholarship to the eligible students in addition to the State's committed liability.

**(2) National Scholarship:**—An allocation of Rs.5 lakhs is required for award of fresh scholarship at various levels in addition to the State's liability.

**(3) National Loan Scholarship:**—A sum of Rs.2 lakhs has been proposed for meeting the expenditure for National Loan Scholarship allotted to the State.

**(4) Appointment of Hindi Teachers:**—A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for appointment of 125 Hindi teachers in secondary schools for providing facilities for teaching the subject in more schools.

**(5) Girls Hostel for Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes Students:**—A sum of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for construction of above 30 Girls' Hostel for accomodation of about 600 to be attached to the secondary schools particularly in rural areas to meet the demand for hostel as schooling facilities are not available in most of the rural areas.

**(6) National Scholarship at Secondary stage for talented children of rural areas:**—A sum of Rs.8 lakhs has been proposed for award of scholarship, both fresh and renewal, to the students of the State.

**(7) Pre-Matric Scholarship for those engaged in unclean occupation:**—An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is proposed for award of scholarship (fresh and renewal) to eligible students.

**(8) Development of Sanskrit:**—A sum of Rs.1 lakh has been proposed for giving assistance to eminent sanskrit pandits and organisations for promotion and development of sanskrit language.

**(9) National Service Scheme—**A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been proposed for organisation of N. S. S. Special Camps including National Integration Camps.

**(10) Adult Education—**A sum Rs. 265 lakhs has been proposed for setting up of 5500 B. F. L. P. Centres and Post Literacy Centres under National Adult Education Programme to achieve cent per cent coverage of illiterate persons in 15-35 age group to be in operation in four districts (Khasi Hills East, Garo Hills East and West Jaintia Hills).

(11) **UNICEF Assisted Projects**—The following UNICEF—Assisted Education Projects are in operation by the State Council of Educational Research and Training *viz* (i) Project 2. (PECR) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (ii) Project 3 (DACEP) Development Activities in Community Education and participation and (iii) Project 5 (CAPE) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education, in selected schools in the State. A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been proposed for continuation of the projects.

(12) **Sports and Games**—A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for development and promotion of Games and Sports.

(13) **Technical Education**—A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed as direct central assistance for improvement of Polytechnic Education.

(14) **Research Education**—A sum of Rs.20 lakhs has been proposed for improvement at the Tribal Research Institution and 2 District Units to undertake research studies on different socio-cultural aspects of the local tribals as well as publication of research studies, reports, etc..

(15) **National Scholarship for Children of School Teachers for Post-Matric Studies**—A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is proposed for scholarship to the eligible students for pursuing Post-Matric studies.

## ABSTRACTS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub Head of Development	Code No.	Sixth five year plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expenditure	1983-84 Actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan		1985-86	
					Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	(1985-1990) Proposed outlay	of which capital content	Proposed outlay	of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>1. General Education</b> ... ..	601									
(i) Elementary Education ... ..		500.00	290.77	139.78	153.00	153.00	2,200.00	30.00	408.80	6.00
(ii) Secondary Education ... ..		220.00	141.30	73.73	69.00	69.00	621.00	84.90	124.10	20.00
(iii) Teachers Education ... ..		70.00	29.65	13.50	17.00	17.00	185.00	90.00	38.80	21.00
(iv) University Education ... ..		80.00	59.58	24.59	26.00	26.00	360.00	44.00	49.30	8.00
(v) Adult Education ... ..		20.00	18.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	70.00	...	12.60	...
(vi) Physical Education Sports & Youth Services. ... ..		70.00	26.89	15.00	17.00	17.00	390.00	...	73.70	...
(vii) Direction, Administration & Supervision. ... ..		25.00	14.23	6.80	9.00	9.00	90.00	60.00	23.70	18.00
(viii) Other Programme ... ..		12.00	4.50	1.70	2.00	2.00	220.00	65.00	48.00	20.00
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	601	997.00	585.40	281.10	300.00	300.00	4,136.00	373.00	778.40	93.00
<b>2. Arts and culture</b> ... ..	602	45.00	33.99	12.20	15.00	15.00	114.00	45.00	34.00	19.00
<b>3. Technical Education</b> ... ..	603	60.00	42.12	16.70	20.00	20.00	150.00	83.00	24.85	23.00
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..		1,102.00	661.51	310.00	335.00	335.00	4,400.00	501.00	837.25	135.00

# SCHEMATIC STATEMENT—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development : EDUCATION

Rs. Lakhs

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan outlay	Expen- diture 1980-83	Expen- diture 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
<b>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION PRIMARY AND MIDDLE</b>									
1. Pre-Primary Education ... ..	..	4.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	67.00	..	5.00	
2. Expansion facilities (Elementary) :—									
(Salaries and Non teachers Costs) ... ..	..								
<b>I. Full time (Primary A—III)</b>									
(i) Maintenance cost for entertaining addi- tional teachers for opening new schools section 2nd teacher in single teacher school.	..	61.30	29.96	37.50	37.50	246.00	...	45.00	
(ii) Classes VI—VIII (Middle School IV— VI).									
i. Maintenance cost for entertaining of addi- tional teachers for opening new schools additional section, etc.	...	21.47	14.00	13.00	13.00	120.00	...	30.00	

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ii. Entertainment additional teacher in existing Government Middle School.	...	13.40	10.00	11.00	11.00	5.00	...	0.50		
iii. Maintenance cost of School for bringing under deficit system.	...	30.33	22.23	22.00	22.00	380.00	...	70.00		
3. Non-Formal Education (Part-time) ...	...									
i. Class I—V (Primary Stage) ...	...	15.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	56.00	...	10.00		
ii. Class VI—VIII (Middle Schools Stage) ...	...	15.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	32.00	...	5.00		
ii. Preparation /production of Text Book for formal Schools Primary/Middle.	...	2.80	...	1.00	1.00	15.00	...	5.00		
iii. Socially useful productive work ...	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.20	26.00	...	5.00		
iv. Strengthening of Science Education ...	...									
(a) Primary ..	...	6.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	25.50	...	5.00		
(b) Middle ...	...	5.00	..	2.00	2.00	30.00	...	6.00		
(c) Incentive Schemes for Science Education	...	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Others Programme</b>											
i. Audio Visual Aids	...	...	...	...	0-90	0-30	0-30	0-30	6-50	...	1-00
ii. Promotion of Games and Sports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	1-30	0-40	0-40	0-40	5-00	...	...
(b) Middle	...	...	...	...	0-90	0-40	0-40	0-40	5-00	..	1-00
iii. Development of Play Grounds	...	...	...	...	0-90	0-30	0-30	0-30	5-00	...	1-00
iv. Text Book Library (M. E.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Government Schools	...	...	...	..	1-10	0-40	0-40	0-40	1-00	...	40
(b) Non-Government Schools	...	...	...	...	2-40	0-80	0-80	0-80	4-00	...	80
v. Excursion and Bharat Darshan	...	...	...	...	0-90	0-30	0-30	0-30	2-50	...	50
vi. Co-curricular activities	..	...	...	...	0-90	0-30	0-30	0-30	2-50	...	50
vii. Supply of furniture, Equipment, Drinking Water facilities, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Primary	..	...	...	..	1-80	4-29	0-70	0-70	25-00	...	5-00
(b) Middle	...	...	...	..	0-80	0-30	0-30	0-30	5-00	...	1-00
viii. Deputation of Teachers for Hindi Education.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	8-00	...	...	2-00



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**Preparation of curricular & learning materials etc. for non-formal edn. supply of Books, Stationery etc.—**

(a) Primary	...	..	...	...	1.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.50	...	1.00	...
(b) Middle	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	7.50	...	1.00	...
(c) Training of Instructor/Teachers	...	...	...	...	1.30	0.80	0.80	0.80	7.00	...	1.00	...

**INCENTIVES—**

**1. Free Text Book, Stationery/Book Bank.**

(a) Primary	...	..	...	..	5.10	2.20	1.70	1.70	30.00	...	6.00	...
(b) Middle	..	...	...	..	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.80	20.00	...	4.00	...

**UNIFORMS—**

(a) Primary	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	0.50	0.50	50.00	..	10.00	...
(b) Middle	...	—	...	...	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.30	40.00	...	5.00	..
iii. Attendance Scholarship (Primary & M. E.)	..	...	...	..	1.20	...	0.45	0.45	30.00	...	5.00	...
iv, (a) Subsidy to tribal students residing in M. E. School hostels.	..	...	...	..	3.25	1.50	1.50	1.50	100.00	...	15.00	...
(b) Merit Scholarship to tribal students	..	...	...	..	1.30	...	0.50	0.50	6.00	...	1.00	...
(c) Merit Scholarship (General)	..	...	...	..	1.10	...	0.50	0.50	2.00	...	0.40	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Fees Compensation (for loss of fee income)	..	1.20	0.08	0.50	0.50	3.00	...	1.70	...
5. Construction of Primary Building	...	8.90	6.17	5.10	5.10	350.00	...	50.00	...
6. Construction of Middle School Building	...	11.60	7.43	5.50	5.50	232.00	..	40.00	...
7. Hostel Building for Middle School	...	1.50	0.70	1.00	1.00	50.00	...	10.00	...
8. Teachers Quarters ... ..	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	13.00	2.00	...
9. Ashram School's Intervillage (Residential School)	...	0.22	...	0.20	0.20	145.90	...	50.00	...
10. Implementation of the recommendation the Primary Education Commission.	...	1.50	0.35	3.70	3.70	..	...	...	...
11- Govt. Buildings (P. W. D.) Middle ...	...	16.40	5.00	7.00	7.00	30.00	30.00	6.00	6.00
(+) Elementary Stage (Teachers Education)	...	27.99	13.50	14.55	14.55	...	..	...	...
<hr/>									
TOTAL	500	290.76	139.78	153.00	153.00	2200.00	30.00	408.00	600

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPANSION FACILITIES—</b>										
1. Government Institutions:										
(a) Maintenance cost of add teachers staff for science subjects.	...		14.80	8.00	8.20	8.20	7.00	..	1.00	...
(b) Maintenance cost of special schools	...		3.60	3.70	4.20	4.20	19.00	..	1.50	..
2. Non-Government Institutions—										
(a) Maintenance cost of Non-Government Schools (adhoc grant/opening of new school/upgration of M. E. School.	..		13.04	5.48	8.50	8.50	45.00	..	5.00	...
(b) Maintenance cost of schools under deficit system of grant-in-aid.	..		40.32	26.30	29.40	29.49	145.00	...	20.00	..
(c) Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-hindi speaking state.	..		1.97	0.92	0.90	0.90	5.00	...	1.00	...
3. Implementation of 10+2 pattern education (Token provision).			...	0.10	0.25	0.25	20.00	..	4.00	...
4. Vocationalisation of the +2 (Transferred under other programme).	...		...	0.10	0.25	0.25	...	...	..	...
5. INCENTIVES—										
i. (a) Book grants	... .. }									
(b) Text books	... .. }		1.31	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.00	...	0.80	...
ii. Uniform	... .. }		0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iii. Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupation	...		0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.00	...	0.20	...
iv. Merit Scholarship to ST/SC	...		1.80	...	0.60	0.60	4.00	...	0.80	...
v. Merit Scholarship to Non-tribal	...		0.60	...	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...
vi. Special Scholarship to ST/SC	...		1.80	1.80	0.65	0.65	5.00	...	1.00	...
vii. Hostel subsidy to SL/SC students	...		3.00	2.10	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...
viii. Others—										
(a) Free Education	... .. }		1.50	0.05	0.50	0.50	4.00	...	0.80	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>6. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING—</b>										
(a) Instructional hostel, etc., for existing new schools.	...	9.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	60.00	...	10.00	...	...
(b) Teachers' quarter (Non-Government)	...	0.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Maintenance of existing departmental building (Government).	...	2.10	1.48	0.60	0.60	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
(d) Girls students hostel ... ..	...	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
<b>7. IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME—</b>										
(a) Strengthening of science Education for equipment.	...	5.00	1.80	1.00	1.00	20.00	...	4.00	...	...
(b) Incentive to Science Teachers ... ..	...	0.03	0.15	0.50	0.50	42.00	...	8.00	...	...
(c) Working experience (socially useful work).	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	7.50	...	1.00	...	...
(d) Furniture and equipment ... ..	...	0.64	...	...	...	3.00	...	0.50	...	...
(e) Improvement of playground ... ..	...	0.20	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
(f) Co-curricular activities ... ..	...	0.20	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.40	...	...
(g) Assistance to Meghalaya Board of School Education.	...	11.73	13.50	4.00	4.00	60.00	...	20.00	...	...
(h) Assistance to Sanskrit/Madrassa ... ..	...	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	0.10	...	...
(i) Audio Visual aids ... ..	...	0.15	...	...	...	3.00	...	...	...	...
<b>GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS—</b>										
i, Instructional hostel/staff quarters, etc., of Government High and Special Schools.	...	24.15	6.00	6.00	6.00	84.00	84.00	20.00	20.00	...
8. State Science Centre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	...	10.00	...	...
9. Mobile Science laboratory units ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	...	5.00	...	...
10. Portable planatorium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	4.00	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	<b>220.00</b>	<b>141.39</b>	<b>73.73</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>69.00</b>	<b>621.00</b>	<b>84.00</b>	<b>124.10</b>	<b>20.00</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>TEACHERS EDUCATION</b>										
<b>A. ELEMENTARY STAGE.</b>										
1. Training of teachers (Pre-Primary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
2. Pre-Service Institutional Training	...	...	2.94	0.70	0.70	0.70	6.00	...	1.00	...
3. Award of stipend to trainees	...	...	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.00	...	0.50	...
<b>4. IN SERVICE TRAINING.</b>										
(a) Primary School Teachers	...	...	3.35	1.70	1.35	1.35	15.00	...	3.00	..
(b) Middle School Teachers	...	...	2.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	15.00	...	3.00	...
(c) Deputation of Minority teachers	..	...	..	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.00	...	0.50	...
(d) Seminar Workshop, etc., (M.E. School).	...	...	0.40	0.10	0.30	0.30	3.00	...	0.50	...
<b>5. Improvement/Expansion of the Existing Training Institutions ( B. T. C./Normal Training ).</b>										
(a) Teaching staff	...	...	2.70	1.50	1.50	1.50	10.30	...	2.00	...
(b) Improvement facilities	...	...	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.00	...	0.50	...
(c) Instructional/ Hostel buildings	...	...	15.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	45.00	45.00	10.00	10.00
<b>6. Setting up of the teachers training Institutions ( 2 Nos)</b>										
(a) Teaching staff.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	0.80	...
(b) Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.40	...
(c) Instructional/Hostel buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.00	35.00	8.00	8.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>B- SECONDARY STAGE.</b>										
1. Improvement of Training College ...	...	...	...	0.30	0.30	0.30	5.00	..	1.00	..
2. Deputation of Teacher for B.Ed. training	...	...	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	...	2.00	...
3. Expansion of Teachers' lodge for B.Ed. trainees ... ..	...	...	...	..	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.00
<b>7. OTHERS—</b>										
1. Award of teachers ... ..	...	...	6.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.00	..	0.40	...
2. Contribution of teachers welfare fund ...	...	...	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.00	...	0.40	...
3. Special in Service training ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	4.00	...	0.80	..
<b>C. S.C.E.R.T. details transferred to other programme.</b>										
	...	...	26.05	9.00	11.00	11.00	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b>										
	...	...	57.64	27.00	31.55	31.55	185.00	90.00	38.80	21.00
<b>(—) Elementary stage ( Teachers Education ) under Sixth Plan as shown in Elementary Education.</b>										
	..	..	27.99	13.50	14.55	14.55	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Teachers Education</b>										
	..	<b>70.00</b>	29.65	13.50	17.00	17.00	185.00	90.00	38.80	21.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION--										
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	...	...	0.40	0.30	0.40	0.40	2.00	...	0.30	...
A. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES--										
(i) Construction of college/Hostel buildings ... ..	...	31.30	10.00	9.00	9.00	44.00	44.00	8.00	8.00	...
(ii) Teaching Staff in Science and other subjects.	...	2.10	2.00	2.50	2.50	72.00	...	5.00	...	...
(iii) Improvement of libraries, Laboratories etc.,	...	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...	...
(iv) Games Sports, Co-curricular ... ..	...	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
(v) Excursion ... ..	...	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
B. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT COLLEGE--										
(i) Maintenance grants to aided college (teaching/staff for Science and other subjects).	...	5.93	6.24	5.00	5.00	112.00	...	10.00	...	...
(ii) Improvement of Instructional Hostel building Science Laboratory building ... ..	...	3.76	1.00	1.50	1.50	30.00	...	6.00	...	...
(iii) Improvement of Play-ground ... ..	...	0.60	...	0.20	0.20	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
(iv) Sports and other Co-curricular activities	...	1.15	0.20	0.20	0.36	5.00	...	1.00	...	...
(v) Improvement of Libraries, Laboratories ... ..	...	4.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	20.00	...	4.00	...	...
(vi) Excursion, Bharat Darshan ... ..	...	0.75	0.20	0.25	0.25	5.00	...	1.00	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—</b>											
(i) Training programme, refresher course etc., for college teachers.	...	...	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	5.00	...	1.00	...	
<b>SCHOLARSHIP—</b>											
(i) Post Matric Scholarship to meritorious tribal students.	...	...	1.01	0.20	0.40	0.40	5.00	...	1.00	...	
(ii) Scholarship to student belonging to Lower Income group.	...	...	0.90	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.00	...	0.60	...	
(iii) Other post graduate Scholarships	...	...	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.00	...	0.20	...	
<b>C. OTHER PROGRAMME—</b>											
(i) Book grants to tribal students	...	...	0.94	0.25	0.40	0.40	5.00	...	1.00	...	
(ii) Matching share of U. G. C. Grants	...	...	0.74	0.50	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...	
(iii) Special scholarships to tribal students for science education.	...	...	0.75	0.05	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...	
(iv) Students Welfare Programme	...	...	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.00	..	0.20	..	
(v) Innovative programme by NEHU at collegiate stage.	...	...	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	...	2.00	...	
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>80.00</b>	<b>59.58</b>	<b>24.59</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>360.00</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>40.30</b>	<b>8.00</b>



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>ADULT EDUCATION—</b>										
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	...	...	1-50	0-50	0-60	0-60	10-00	...	1-60	...
2. Functional literacy and general literacy ... ..	...	...	12-50	3-50	4-00	4-00	27-00	...	5-00	...
3. Production of literature ... ..	...	...	0-80	0-30	0-40	0-40	5-00	...	0-50	...
4. Audio Visual Aids ... ..	...	...	0-80	0-30	0-40	0-40	3-00	...	0-50	...
5. Incentives and Awards ... ..	...	...	0-30	0-10	0-10	0-10	1-00	...	0-30	...
6. Neo-literacy centres ... ..	...	...	1-60	0-90	1-00	1-00	10-00	...	2-00	...
7. Survey monitoring and evaluation (Training) ... ..	...	...	0-10	0-25	0-30	0-30	3-00	...	0-50	...
8. Miscellaneous (Vehicles etc) ... ..	...	...	0-15	0-15	0-20	0-20	3-00	...	0-50	...
9. Research and Innovation ... ..	...	...	0-15	...	...	..	2-50	..	0-30	...
10. Publicity and Environment building ... ..	...	...	0-10	...	...	...	2-50	..	0-30	...
11. Community Centre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-00	...	0-50	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	20-00	18-00	6-00	7-00	7-00	70-00	...	12-00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES AND SPORTS, YOUTH WELFARE.</b>									
1. (e) Direction and Administration in the state level/district units.	...	0.50	0.60	2.00	2.00	18.00	..	2.50	...
2. Assistance to Sports Council/National Sports federation for Sports complex.	...	1.80	0.60	0.50	0.50	150.00	...	30.00	...
3. Assistance to Voluntry organisations Engaged promotion and physical education/Games and Sports.	...	1.50	0.60	0.60	0.60	30.00	...	6.00	...
4. Sports Talent Search Scholarship ..	...	0.40	..	0.30	0.30	15.00	...	2.00	...
5. Rural Sports ... ..	...	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...
6. Training College of Physical Education	...	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	...	..	...	...
7. Special Sports Schools ..	...	0.50	..	..	...	5.00	.	1.00	...
8. Construction of Play-ground (stadium/District/Sub-divisional etc.)	...	12.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	75.00	...	15.00	...
9. Training of Coaches/Stipend ... ..	...	0.20	...	0.40	0.40	2.00	...	0.40	...
10. Physical Education ..	...	0.60	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.00	..	1.00	...
11. Development of play ground (including School playground).	..	...	...	1.00	1.00	..	...	...	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<b>YOUTH SERVICES</b>												
1. National Service Scheme	..	..	...	2:00	2:00	2:00	2:00	13:00	..	2:50	...	
2. N. C. C.	...	..	..	...	3:19	2:30	2:50	2:50	48:00	..	7:50	..
3. National Service Volunteer Scheme	..	..	0:60	0:20	0:20	0:20	0:20	...	...	...	..	
4. National Integration Programme/Youth festival/Youth leader Training/centre/National Youth activities	...	...	0:10	0:20	0:10	0:10	0:10	3:00	...	0:60	..	
5. Planning forums	...	..	...	...	0:20	0:10	0:10	0:10	0:50	...	0:10	..
6. Nehru Yuvak Kendra/Youth club	..	...	0:30	0:30	0:30	0:30	0:30	1:00	...	0:20	...	
7. Scouting and Guiding	..	...	...	1:80	0:80	1:00	1:00	15:00	..	3:00	...	
8. Assistance to Voluntary organisation engage in Youth Welfare	...	...	...	0:10	0:10	0:10	0:10	...	...	..	..	
9. Junior Red Cross	...	..	..	..	0:10	0:20	0:40	0:40	2:00	...	0:40	...
10. Adventure Programme	...	...	...	...	...	0:50	0:50	2:50	...	0:50	...	
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	..	70:00	26:89	15:00	17:00	17:00	390:00	...	73:70	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>1. Direction, Administration and Supervision.</b>											
1. Strengthening of the Planning/statistic monitoring cell etc., in the directorate	...		3.93	2.00	4.20	4.20	3.50	...	0.60	...	
2. Elementary Education unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	0.80	...	
3. Science Education wing	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	0.40	...	
4. Technical and Vocational unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.30	...	
5. Hindi Education unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.30	...	
6. Engineering/Building wing	...		0.70	1.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	...	...	...	
7. Strengthening of supervision and inspection at District and Block level.	...		9.60	3.80	4.30	4.30	12.00	...	3.00	...	
8. Construction of the office building of inspecting staff.	...		...	...	...	...	28.00	28.00	8.10	8.00	
9. Construction of the Directorate building at Shillong.	...		...	...	...	...	32.00	32.00	10.00	10.00	
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>25.00</b>	<b>14.23</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>18.00</b>

**OTHER PROGRAMME--**

A. Scheme under 6th Plan	...	12.00	4.90	1.70	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
(1) Vocanationalisation (Token Provision)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	...	5.00	...
B. S. C. E. R. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Academic/Administrative staff Furniture, Library books, etc.	...		6.71	2.64	2.40	2.40	20.00	...	3.00	...
2. Equipment for Science laboratory, teaching aids, etc.	...		1.70	0.40	0.40	0.40	10.00	...	2.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Setting up of Regional Centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	25.00	15.00	10.00
4. Teachers Training (Elementary/Secondary)	...	...	6.00	1.36	2.00	2.00	15.00	...	2.00	...
5. Special coaching class for under qualified teachers.	...	...	0.50	...	0.50	0.50	3.00	...	0.60	...
6. Part-time coaching class for HSLC Private candidates.	...	...	1.20	...	0.60	0.60	3.00	...	0.60	...
7. Coaching class for Science students in Science and Mathematics.	...	...	1.60	0.70	0.90	0.90	10.00	...	2.00	...
8. Seminars and Conference, etc.	...	...	1.20	...	0.30	0.30	3.00	...	0.60	...
9. Audio Visual aids ...	...	...	0.99	0.05	0.20	0.20	4.00	...	0.80	...
10. Research/Study/Surveys ...	...	...	1.20	0.75	0.20	0.20	4.00	...	0.80	...
11. Evaluation units ...	...	...	0.31	0.30	0.50	0.50	4.00	...	0.80	...
12. E. T. Cells ...	...	...	1.64	2.00	1.00	1.00	20.00	...	3.00	...
13. Building Complex ...	...	...	3.00	0.80	2.00	2.00	40.00	40.00	10.00	10.00
14. Vocational guidance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	1.00	...
15. School mapping ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	0.80	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	...	30.95	10.70	13.00	13.00	220.00	65.00	48.00	20.00
(-) SCERT 6th Plan expenditure shown under teacher Education.	...	...	26.05	9.00	11.00	11.00	...	...	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	...	12.00	4.90	1.70	2.00	2.00	220.00	65.00	48.00	20.00
<b>Grand Total</b> ...	...	997.00	585.40	281.10	300.00	300.00	4,136.00	373.00	778.40	93.00

## ART AND CULTURE

The basic infra-structure for activities relating to State Museum and Archives, State Institute of Art and Culture, Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Tribal Research Institute, etc. have been initiated since a few years back. However, these institutions could not make significant stride due to absence of technical personnel and lack of proper accommodation and other facilities. Most of the units are functioning from the ground floor of the State Central Library. It is necessary to strengthen these institutions and provide adequate physical facilities and technical personnel. The absence of regional or district units is a great handicap for serving different areas of the State. An outlay of Rs. 114 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan for different sectors under Art and Culture as indicated below.

### 1. Museum, Archives, Archeology

There is need for a building for State Museum for proper functioning and entertainment of technical staff for preservation, acquisition of materials, publication etc., for which a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs is proposed. It is proposed to set up two District Museum-one each at Tura (Garo Hills) and Jowai (Jaintia Hills) involving an initial cost of Rs. 9 lakhs

State Archives is functioning as a wing under the Museum and has recently taken possession of old Assam Record Building, consequent to its transfer to Dispur. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been proposed for purchase of machinery, entertainment of staff, etc., to conduct survey for collection and preservation of records. The Archeology unit, has been able to identify about 6/7 site by sporadic survey of archeological sites. It is proposed to protect and preserve about 10 ancient sites, for which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is necessary.

### 2. Promotion of Art and Culture

The State Institute of Art and Culture is the apex body for cultural development and promotion in the State. The Institute need strengthening to undertake work in the fields of folk dance, music, literature etc. It is intended to organise training facilities, competition and cultural shows in different places as also arranging cultural meet and exchange programme, to promote cultural and emotional integration. All necessary assistance will be provided to cultural organisations and institutions and promoters of educational and cultural films in local tribal languages. It is proposed to set up two cultural centres one each at Tura and Jowai to initiate cultural activities for the benefit of rural population.

### 3. Library Services

Library services occupy an important place in supplementing the educational policy of dissemination of knowledge and literacy programme as well as developing reading habits. As such, it is necessary to have net work of libraries to serve every nook and corner of the State.

The State Central Library building and auditorium, the only place for holding cultural and State functions need extension and improvement. The recently established District Libraries at Nongstoin and Williamnagar need permanent buildings. The buildings under construction at Jowai has also to be completed. It is necessary to entertain qualified staff for promotion of library services. It is proposed to have 3 more mobile vans to provided mobile library facilities to all the District Libraries. It is also intended to give assistance for setting up of Block and village libraries and avail of the assistance from Raja Ram Mohon Roy Library Foundation.

**4. Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Gazetteers, etc.**

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for undertaking various activities like publication of State Gazetteers, Historical Studies and study of socio-cultural aspects through Tribal Research Institute.

**5. Financial dedetails have been shown in the following statement.**

## STATEMENT—I

## Schematic Statement—Outlay and expenditure

Art and Culture

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Schemes/Projects	6th Five Year Plan 1984-85 agreed outlay	1980-83 Actual expendi- ture	1983-84 Actual expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Approved outlay	Anticipa- ted ex- penditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>ART AND CULTURE—</b>									
<b>Archeology—</b>									
(a) Preservation of ancient monuments and cultural heritage.	...	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.50	...	0.40	...
(b) Registration of antiquities and Art Treasure.	...	0.45	0.20	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.40	...
2. Museum/Art Gallery	...	3.64	1.00	0.80	0.80	27.00	16.00	8.00	6.00
Archives	...	2.40	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.00	...	0.50	...
Gazetters	...	1.80	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.50	...	0.30	...
Research and Training (TRI)	...	1.00	0.30	0.25	0.25	1.50	...	0.30	...



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
6. Libraries—											
(a) State Central Library—											
(i) Staff	...	...	...	0.98	1.35	0.80	0.80	2.00	...	0.30	...
(ii) Books, furniture, etc.	...	...	...	3.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	...
(iii) Expansion of buildings	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	3.00
(iv) Mobile Library	...	...	...	1.50	0.60	2.00	2.00	8.00	...	4.00	...
(b) District Libraries—											
(i) Staff	...	...	...	1.33	1.10	1.20	1.20	3.00	...	0.50	...
(ii) Books, furniture, etc.	...	...	...	2.87	1.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	...	0.50	...
(iii) Construction of buildings	...	...	...	4.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	11.00	11.00	5.00	5.00
(iv) Block Libraries	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.50	...
(v) Village Libraries	...	...	...	1.00	0.05	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.50	...
(vi) Raja Ram Mohon Roy Library	...	..	...	...	...	..	2.00	...	0.50	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>7. Promotion of Art and Culture—</b>											
(a) State Institute of Art and Culture	...	...	6.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	3.00	...	0.50	...	
(b) Pension of Art and Cultural	...	...	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	...	
(c) Production of folk literature	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.00	...	0.40	...	
(d) Cultural exchange programme	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.40	...	
(e) Incorporation of Art and Culture in formal School curriculum.	...	...	1.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	...	0.40	...	
(f) Historical and Antiquarian studies	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.00	...	0.40	...	
(g) Promotion of performing Arts	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	2.50	...	0.50	...	
(h) Assistance to non-Government Cultural organisation/institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.50	...	0.50	...	
(i) Estt. of the District Institute of Art and Culture.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	8.00	5.00	5.00	
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>45.00</b>	<b>33.99</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>114.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>34.00</b>	<b>19.00</b>

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION

There is only one Government Polytechnic at Shillong providing instruction in Civil Engineering (64 intake) and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Courses opened during the Sixth Plan period with an intake capacity of 30 in each course. The Polytechnic classes are still being held in one portion of the Boys' Hostel. The instructional/administrative building under construction is expected to be completed soon. The facilities need further improvement in respect of laboratory, workshop facilities and technical staff.

During the Seventh Plan period it is intended to consolidate and expand the facilities in the existing Polytechnic at Shillong. It is also proposed to set up one women's Polytechnic at Jowai (Jaintia Hills District) to extend the facilities of technical education to women.

There is an imperative need for setting up of an Engineering College in the State to have a stock of technical man-power of engineers and technologists to start the process of exploration of the rich mineral resources and lay the foundation of industrial base. The greatest handicap for undertaking any development project in the State is the non-availability of local technical personnel. The only solution to the problem is to start an Engineering College to supply technical personnel to undertake development work and thus to accelerate the process of growth. The North Eastern Hill University, which has jurisdiction over the State in higher education, has no Engineering or Technical Faculty at present.

The strategy for the Seventh Plan period would be consolidation and expansion of facilities in the existing polytechnic, opening of a Polytechnic exclusively for women and preliminary steps for setting up of an Engineering College.

In keeping with the above objectives, an outlay of Rs.150 lakhs has been proposed during the Seventh Five Year plan, as against the actual allocation of Rs.79 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

### GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, SHILLONG

#### I. (a) Expansion/improvement :—

The on-going building project (instructional and administrative) need completion as well as expansion to meet the need for the existing faculties and opening of new courses of studies. It is also proposed to construct one Girls' Hostel for the benefit of girl students hailing from rural areas, and canteen for the students. It is also intended to construct a few staff quarters, as teaching staff cannot be recruited without provision for accommodation. An amount of Rs.33 lakhs has been proposed for the completion and extension of the instruction building (Rs.20 lakhs) and for construction of a girl's hostel (50 boarders capacity), staff quarters canteens etc., (Rs.13 lakhs).

The Polytechnic need additional teaching/instructional staff for the existing courses for which a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed. The laboratory/workshop facilities need to be improved for which a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs is necessary. It is also intended to depute teachers for undergoing in-service training, for which a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed. A sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been earmarked for scholarship, stipends etc.

### (b) Opening of new courses of studies.

It is proposed to open new courses of studies in Electronics, Computer Science, Secretariat Practice to provide opportunities to the local students for which there is scope for employment or self-employment. It is proposed to open diploma course in Electronics by utilising the facilities of Electronics laboratories, for setting of which the Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 3 lakhs under direct central assistance scheme (Non-recurring). A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs have been proposed to meet the recurring expenses for the purpose. Similarly, a proposal for establishment of a computer centre costing Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been submitted under direct Central assistance scheme. An amount not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs will be available as assistance. It is proposed to start diploma course in computer science utilising the said facilities. This will involve Rs. 7 lakhs for starting the course i.e. Rs. 2 lakhs for modification/renovation and auxiliary items and Rs. 5 lakhs as recurring expenditure. The scheme for opening Secretariat Practice Diploma Course has been approved by the Government of India. As the building component has been included under expansion programme, the requirements would be for recurring expenses like staff, Equipments etc. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

### II Establishment of women's Polytechnic at Jowai.

It is proposed to set up a Polytechnic exclusively for women at Jowai to provide opportunities to the local girls to pursue studies in different courses. A plot of land has already been acquired at Jowai town for the purpose. It is proposed to open courses like Secretariat Practice and Stenography, Draftsmanship, Television/Radio/Refrigerator, Internal Decoration and some other courses having job opportunity or self employment. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for construction of instructional/hostel buildings and Rs. 12 lakhs for staff and equipments to set up the polytechnic.

### III Establishment of Engineering College.

There is an imperative need for setting up a higher institute of technical studies in the State to meet the shortage of technical manpower and provide opportunities to the local students. The provision of an institute within the State will give impetus for studies at the lower level also. Moreover, there is no Technical or Engineering faculty in the North Eastern Hill University a Central University serving this region. A plot of land measuring about 1000 bighas has been identified in Barapani, near Shillong and an expert committee appointed for the purpose has found the site suitable for location of a degree college in Engineering. As the setting up of a college will involve an initial cost of about Rs. 7/8 crores and engagement of teaching and technical personnel, it is proposed to take preliminary steps during the plan period so that the same may be started during the next plan period.

It is proposed to lay the basic infra-structure like campus development, instructional laboratory, staff quarters so that initially one discipline viz Civil Engineering may be opened. A sum of Rs. 54 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

**OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE**  
**Technical Education**

Schemes	Sixth Plan outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan proposals		1985-86	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	Capital	Total	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	...	0.33	0.70	0.80	0.80	1.00	...	0.15	...
2. Polytechnic—									
(a) Government Polytechnic—									
(i) Teaching Staff ... ..	...	0.70	2.00	2.50	2.50	5.00	...	...	...
(ii) Construction of Institutional building ...	...	22.05	7.00	7.00	7.00	20.00	20.00	0.80	...
(iii) Staff quarter/Play ground/Girls hostels ...	...	2.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	13.00	13.00	5.00	5.00
3. Stipend/Scholarship ... ..	...	3.50	1.15	1.60	1.60	4.00	...	0.80	...
4. Faculty development—									
(i) Improvement of laboratory workshop equipments, etc. ...	...	7.45	3.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	...	1.50	...
(ii) Deputation of teachers for further training. ...	...	0.69	...	0.20	0.20	1.50	...	0.30	...
(iii) Opening of New course of studies (Electronics/computer/secretarial practise). ...	...	...	..	...	...	20.00	...	3.00	...
5. Others—									
Students amenities—									
(i) Games and Sports ... ..	...	0.70	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.50	...	0.10	...
(ii) Text books, libraries, book bank, etc. ...	...	1.40	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	...	0.20	...
(iii) Laboratories and Equipments, training-cum-production centre. ...	...	2.60	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	..
(iv) Short term training ... ..	...	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.20	..	...	...	...
6. Establishments of women's polytechnic ... ..	...	..	..	1.00	1.00	32.00	20.00	8.00	8.00
7. Establishments of Engineering College (taken provision). ... ..	..	..	..	..	...	44.00	40.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>42.12</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>24.85</b>	<b>18.00</b>

## MEDICAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION

### Review of the Sixth Plan Programme (1980-85)

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan for the Health Sector was Rs 710 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the entire plan period, based on the allocations made available during the Annual Plans, will be around Rs 1242 lakhs.

During the Sixth Plan period, priority was given to extension of medical and Health services in the rural areas, particularly in the implementation of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). The role of the primary health centre as the main focal point for delivery of comprehensive health care was emphasised. The main thrust in the field of primary health care was for prevention and control of communicable and other diseases.

The target and anticipated achievement in respect of schemes under the MNP during the Sixth Plan period are indicated below.

	Target (Nos)	Anticipated achievement (Nos)
1. Primary Health Centres ...	10	12
2. Primary Health Sub-Centres ...	150	124
3. Subsidiary Health Centres ...	34	5
4. Community Health Centres ...	3	2

The shortfall in achievement of targets was due mainly to inadequate allocation of plan funds leading to a slow pace of development. It may be mentioned here that the norm for construction of PHCs Sub-centres and Subsidiary Health Centres fixed by the Government of India is much less than the actual requirement of funds in a state like Meghalaya. This fact has already been recognised by the Government of India. The construction of health centres was therefore, subjected to financial constraints and consequent slow progress.

**Hospitals and Dispensaries:**—During the 6th Plan period, the bed strength in Shillong Civil Hospital and Ganesh Das Hospital has been expanded from 200 beds in each case to 400 beds. In order to improve the services in these hospitals specialists have been provided. Further work on the setting up of the cobalt. Therby unit in Civil Hospital Shillong has been taken up and the scheme will be certified further in the Seventh Plan. The construction of the 100 bedded Tura Civil Hospital is nearing completion. During this period improvement had also been made to the Jowai Civil Hospital and R.P. Chest Hospital Shillong.

**Community Health Guides:**—The total requirement of village Health Guides in the State is 2000 at the rate of 1 for every 500 rural population. By the end of 1983-84, the State has already achieved the target of 2000 Community Health Guides.

**Control of Communicable Diseases:**—The scheme "Prevention and control of Blindness and National Leprosy control Programme" is being maintained in the State on 100 per cent central assistance. The rest of the centrally sponsored Schemes, i. e. NMEP, T.B. and S.T.D. are being maintained on 50:50 basis. During the current plan period high emphasis have been given on the supply of safe drinking water in the village by means of Double pots system. With the introduction of the scheme the incidence of gastro enteritis has been greatly reduced.

**Medical Education and Research:**—There is no medical college in the State and students are sent to medical institutions outside the State or studies with stipend, this programme is being continued during the Sixth Plan period.

#### OTHER HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Health education measures for bringing health consciousness among the people particularly in the rural areas are being continued. Similarly, National School Health Programme is being continued in the plan period. A combined food and Drugs Laboratory has been set up in the State and with the appointment of Public Analyst the scheme has been geared up. Pasteur Institute is launching a scheme for the increase production of Sera and Vaccines. Engineering Wing under the Directorate of Health Services which is taking up departmental buildings is being maintained. The only Psychiatric clinic in the State is doing a commendable job to provide mental health care. An Artificial Limb Fitting Centre will go into operation shortly.

#### OBJECTIVE AND APPROACH FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)

The overall objective of the National Health Policy is to achieve "Health For All" by the year 2,000 A. D. through comprehensive Health care services. As such, the objective of the Seventh Plan of the State is to accelerate this process so that it will create an impact on the Socio-economic development of the people. The Sixth Five Year Plan witnessed an impressive progress in the field of providing Health Care Services especially in the rural areas. However, much remains to be done in order to achieve the desired effect. Since Health Department is looking after the welfare of the society the endeavour is to improve the quality of life which is co-existent with productivity and the programmes have been so designed for the betterment of the people. In order to develop the welfare society, plans for health and human development has to be undertaken, fulfilment of these objectives have been laid down in the Seventh Plan's Programme.

An amount of Rs. 2200.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan 1985-90. Against this, an amount Rs. 1110.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the schemes under Minimum Needs Programme.

The rural population of Meghalaya according to 1981 census of India is 10,94,486. Going by the norms of the Government of India for establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres at the rate of 20,000 and 3,000 population respectively, Meghalaya will require 56 Primary Health Centres and 365 Sub-Centres. The present position of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in the State is as follow:—

	31st March 1984	31st March 1985 (Anticipated)
1. Primary Health Centres ...	29	32
2. Sub-Centres ...	152	217
3. Community Health Centres ...	2	...

The Programme for the period from 1985-90 is to take up following schemes:—

(a) **Spilled over Schemes.**—The following schemes which could not be completed during the Sixth Plan period will be continued during the Seventh Plan, to achieve the targets.

1. Primary Health Centres ...	5 Nos.
2. Sub-Centres ...	30 Nos.
3. Community Health Centres ...	1 No.

(b) **New Schemes.**—It is further proposed to take up the following new schemes during the Seventh Plan period. In terms with the guidelines of the Government of India all existing Dispensaries will be converted to Primary Health Centres and each Sub-divisional Headquarters to be converted by each Community Health Centre.

	Nos.
(1) Primary Health Centres ...	10
(2) Conversion of existing Dispensaries to Primary Health Centres,	20
(3) Sub-Centres ...	100
(4) Community Health Centres ...	8

(c) **On going Schemes.**—Though the 30 bedded Hospital at Shillong has been completed, some residential works are yet to be completed. With the revised estimate in force, the hospital needs Rs. 30.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan to complete all the works.



The foregoing schemes are designed to be beneficiary oriented and since they fall within the purview of the Minimum Needs Programme every effort will be made to achieve the target set forth. The amount proposed for 1985-90 is Rs.1,110.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.204.68 is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

The approach towards fulfilment of the programme of providing Health Care Service through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centre depends largely on financial resources at the disposal of the executing Department. The shortfall in the Sixth Plan is attributed to inadequate allocation of fund under Minimum Needs Programme. For this reason, it is felt that during the Seventh Plan adequate allocation would be considered. Mention may be made of the problems faced by the Department in construction of medical building during the Sixth plan. This is due to the norm fixed by Government of India at Rs.3.50 lakhs for primary Health Centres, Rs.3.00 lakhs for Subsidiary Health Centres and Rs.0.50 lakhs for Sub-Centres. During the Annual Plan 1984-85 this norm is fixed at Rs.6.00 lakhs, Rs.1.00 lakh and Rs. 0.60 lakhs respectively. In many occasions, the department has expressed the difficulties being faced in construction of medical building as per this norm. The hilly terrain of the State coupled with the Transport and communication problem, the construction cost is comparatively higher than in any other part of the country. As such, all medical buildings have been prepared and executed, as per schedule of rates prevailing in the State Public Works Department which is Rs.10.15, Rs.3.50, and Rs.0.35 lakhs for each Primary Health Centre, Subsidiary Health Centre and Sub-Centre respectively. Though the Joint Meeting of the Central Health Council and Central Council of Family Welfare held in New Delhi in 1983 has allowed the State to incur expenditure as per local norms, due to inadequate allocation of fund it could not be implemented. The allocation during the ensuing Plan period should therefore be viewed from the wider and realistic point of view considering the norm put forward by the State Government. In so far as Urban Hospital are concerned, the State proposes to take up the following schemes.

(a) **On-going Schemes.**—The construction of 100 bedded Tura Civil Hospital started in 1979 is nearing completion. Due to escalation in construction cost, the original estimate amounting to Rs. 61.68 lakhs has since been revised to Rs.173.00 lakhs. Since it is the only referral hospital in West Garo Hills District, an amount of Rs.110.00 lakhs has been proposed to complete the Building. The Annual Plan for 1985-86 has been proposed at Rs.50.00 lakhs.

(b) The construction of the Cobalt Therapy Unit in the Civil Hospital Shillong is in progress. It is expected that the work will be completed by 1985-86.

**New Schemes:**—(1) The State also proposes to construct a new Civil Hospital at Jowai. This is estimated as Rs.170.00 lakhs. For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed.

(2) The State also proposes to construct a 100 bedded Paediatric Ward at Ganesh Das Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs.60.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

(3) Construction of Nurses Hostel at the existing Civil Hospital Shillong which could not be taken up during the Sixth Plan will be taken up during the Seventh Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

The State has no Medical College of its own. In order to feed the growing need of the Medical Institutional in the State, Students have to be sent every year outside the State for Studies in M. B. B. S. Course. For this purpose, the State has to pay a contribution to Assam and Manipur for the seats so reserved for local students. An amount of Rs.12.50 lakhs is required to be paid every year to these States. Further, stipends have also to be awarded to the students undergoing studies outside the State.

The proposal to establish the Pharmacist School has to be revived in the Seventh Plan, since, it could not be materialised in the Sixth Plan due to lack of Technical personal. Pending such arrangement, students are deputed outside the State to undergo studies in Pharmacy. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.50,000 per student per year has to be paid to the Government of Assam.

Practice of Indegenous System of Medicines and Homeopathy will be continued to be encouraged.

Simple education measures for bringing health conciousness among the people particularly in the rural areas will be continued. It is proposed to extend the existing State Health Education Programme. It is also proposed to set up 3 more Units In East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills. Similarly National School Health Services will be continued in the plan period.

Combined Food and Drugs Laboratory is also being established in the State to prevent adulteration of Food and Drugs. With the appointment of a Public Analyst the scheme will be further extended.

The Pasteur Institue is launching a scheme for the increased production of Serra and Vaccine for which adequate allocation is sought for.

The Engineering Wing attached to the Directorate of Health Services is operating throughout the State for construction and maintenance of Departmental Buildings. Since the objective of the plan periods is to accelerate the process of providing Health Care Services in the rural areas, this wing has an important role to play in implementing the various schemes.

It is proposed to substantially strengthen the Engineering Wing during the Seventh Plan period by creating a post of Superintending Engineer in addition to the existing posts of one Executive Engineer and Three S. D. O.s'. One more Divisional for Garo Hills will also be created.

In order to combat Gastro-Enteritis caused by unsafe drinking water in the villages, the scheme "Disinfection of Water" by means of Double Pot and Bleaching Powder was introduced. With the introduction of this scheme the incidence of Gastro-Enteritis has greatly reduced. The scheme has been evaluated. The contents of Bleaching Powder in the water has been tested with Orthotoludine test. It has been found that the concentration of free residual Chlorine remains at 0.2 P.P.M. This scheme is proposed to be continued in the Seventh Plan.

An Artificial Limb Fitting Centre has been set up in the State. Preliminary work has already been started, with the setting up of this Centre the process of physical and social rehabilitation of those who are physically disabled will be ensured in the Plan period.

Grants-in-aid to non-Government hospitals and Dispensaries and to those suffering from febrile diseases will continue.

During the Seventh Plan periods it is proposed to undertake Management Information system and Evaluation and Surveys to streamline the working of the Department.

The advent of the 20 Point Programme has given an impetus to accelerate rural Programmes beneficial to the weaker section of the society. As already stated, under this Programme, establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres speeded up and medical facilities are provided to the people in the rural areas.

Secondly, under this Programme the Department is endeavouring to control Leprosy in the State. For this purpose Survey, Education and Training Centres have been set up to detect this dreadful disease. It is therefore proposed to set up two temporary hospitalisation Wards one in East Khasi Hills and one in East Garo Hills District.

The Programme for the control of Blindness is being implemented throughout the State. Mobile Team is setting up Eye Camps in different places to help the people. The scheme is being expanded to Primary Health Centres and District Headquarters.

#### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. The modified plan for operation for control of Malaria will continue with full enthusiasm and vigour. To intensify the programme in high incident areas of the State, one Entomological Unit and two Malaria Units are being proposed during the Seventh Plan.

2. T.B. Control Programme will continue. One T.B. Centre has been taken up and the work will be completed by 1985-86. It is further proposed to set up two more T.B. Centres one in West Khasi Hills and one in East Garo Hills District.

3. The programme for control of Leprosy has been intensified and it is proposed to set up two Leprosy Control Units one in East Khasi Hills and one in East Garo Hills District. Further it is also proposed to set up a Reconstructive Surgery Units for Leprosy in the State to help the people suffering from this dreadful diseases.

#### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Under Health Sector Science and Technology is yet to take its place. However, the department proposes to set up one Pharmacy School to feed the Medical institutions with manpower requirement. The State has no medical College of its own. However, General Nursing and Training of A.N.M. is being carried out from the existing hospitals.

With a view to implement the foregoing schemes an outlay of Rs. 2,200.00 lakhs has been proposed for the ensuing Seventh Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 444.15 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1985-86.

The details of the schemes are given in the following statements.

**STATEMENT I**

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86**

**Head of Development—HEALTH**

**Schematic Statement Outlay and Expenditure**

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Departmental Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
<b>I. Minimum Needs Programme—</b>									
1 Estt., of new P.H.Cs and appointment of Adll, Staff.	...	202.31	53.76	72.78	72.78	786.50	415.00	121.18	94.00
2. Estt., of new Sub-centre and maintenance of Existing one.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Community Health Centres	...	90.48	13.00	25.00	25.00	270.00	190.00	70.00	70.00
4. Estt., of Subsidiary Health Centre	...	62.96	15.75	17.50	17.50	50.00	...	10.00	...
5. Provision of Mobile Health Services in the District.	...	12.56	3.00	3.00	3.00	...	...	...	...
6. Provision of P.H. Nurse Supervisor in the District.	...	...	...	...	..	3.50	...	3.50	..
7. Disinfection of Water Supply Pilot Project.	...	11.75	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
8. Community Health Guide	...	21.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Multi-purpose worker scheme	...	1.77	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>403.82</b>	<b>85.51</b>	<b>118.28</b>	<b>118.28</b>	<b>1110.00</b>	<b>605.00</b>	<b>204.28</b>	<b>164.00</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>II. Control of Communicable Diseases—</b>											
10. Prevention of blindness ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Leprosy Control Programme ... ..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	
12. N. M. E. P. ... ..	..	...	..	39·22	31·08	45·00	45·00	48·87	...	11·26	...
13. Tuberculosis ... ..	..	..	...	1·71	2·20	2·00	2·00	62·05	18·50	14·57	7·00
14. S. T. D. Clinic ... ..	...	...	...	0·44	0·39	0·50	0·50	...	...	...	...
15. Disinfection of water supply ... ..	...	...	...	15·06	14·98	10·00	10·00	50·00	...	10·00	...
Goitre Control Programme ... ..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	20·00	2·00	6·00	2·00
<b>Total—II</b> ... ..	...	...	...	56·43	48·65	57·50	57·50	180·92	20·50	41·83	9·00
<b>III. Hospitals</b>											
16. Improvement of District Hospitals ... ..	...	...	272·24	59·08	49·02	49·02	678·17	390·50	146·75	115·00	
17. District Medical Stores ... ..	..	...	..	..	1·00	1·00	15·00	..	3·00	...	
18. Estt., of Subdivisional Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	
19. Mental Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	30·00	30·00	6·00	6·00	
<b>Total</b> ... ..	...	...	272·24	60·08	50·02	50·02	723·17	420·50	155·75	121·00	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>IV. Medical Education &amp; Research :—</b>											
20. Scholarship for under graduates ... ..			2.18	0.92	0.90	0.90	10.00	...	1.00	...	
21. Contribution towards Medical Colleges ... ..			17.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	62.50	...	12.50	...	
22. Housemanship to M.B.B.S. ... ..			0.06	0.08	0.10	0.10	2.55	...	0.50	...	
<b>Total—IV</b> .. ..			<b>19.24</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>75.05</b>	...	<b>14.00</b>	..	
<b>V. Training Programme :—</b>											
23. Estt. of Pharmacist School .. ..			1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	1.00	..	
Improvement Nursing School. ... ..			..	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>Total—V</b> ... ..			<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	..	<b>1.00</b>	...	
<b>VI. I.S.M. &amp; Homeopathy :—</b>											
24. Estimate of Homeopathic Dispensaries ... ..			0.68	0.48	0.75	0.75	5.00	...	1.00	...	
25. Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Practitioner... ..			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
<b>Total—VI</b> . ..			<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>5.00</b>	..	<b>1.00</b>	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. Other Programme :--										
26. Addl. Staff for head quarter...	...	...	1-00	0-60	0-60	0-60	4-00	...	0-80	...
27. Expansion of Health Education Bureau	...	710-00	3-47	1-29	2-00	2-00	22-21	..	8-05	...
28. National School Health Programme...	...	...	0-08	0-03	0-10	0-10	..	...	..	...
29. Estimate of Engineering Wing	...	...	15-70	6-11	6-00	6-00	15-00	..	5-00	...
30. Grant in-aid to non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	...	...	1-00	...	..	...	4-00	...	0-80	..
31. Grant-in-aid to Patients suffering from fell diseases.	...	...	0-50	...	..	...	2-50	...	0-50	...
32. Grant to non-Government or organisation for Anti-Leprosy Works.	...	...	0-18	...	...	...	1-00	...	0-20	..
33. Expansion of Combined food & Drugs Laboratory.	...	...	0-90	1-00	1-00	1-00	12-00	...	5-00	...
34. Pasteur Institute	...	...	4-91	4-75	4-00	4-00	...	...	..	...
35. Health Statistics	...	...	...	..	0-05	0-05	0-75	...	0-15	...
36. Expansion of Blood Bank	...	...	..	...	...	...	0-50	...	1-00	...
37. Expansion of District Food Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-40	...	4-00	..
38. Management Information System.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-00	...	4-19	...
39. Evaluation and Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	2-00	...	0-40	...
40. Regional Epidemiological Institution ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-00	...	0-80	...
<b>Total—VII</b>	..	...	27-74	13-78	13-75	13-75	100-86	...	30-98	...
<b>Grand Total Health—</b>	...	710-00	781-15	214-00	246-80	246-80	2200-00	1046-00	444-15	294-00



STATEMENT—II

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

Health Physical Targets and Achievement

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan 1980-85 Target	Achievement 1980-83	1983-84 Achieve- ment	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target pro- posed	1985-86	
					Target	Anticipa- ted Achieve- ment		Target	Propo- sed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

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Health

I. Hospital and Dispensaries—

Hospitals and Upgradation of  
PHCS to 30 Bedded.

(a) Urban	Nos Cummulated	..	Improvement of 5	District Hospitals	...	...	(i) One new Hos- pital and (ii) Expansion of one Hospital.	(i) 1 new. (ii) Expansion of one Hospital.
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Dispensaries and Subsidiary  
Health Centre—

(b) Rural	No.	50	..	...	..	...	248	148
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2. Beds—									
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No.	763	370	..	...	...		248	148
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No.	426	60	110	220	140		625	210
(c) Bed Population.	Nos (Per 1000)	1	600	...	...	...		...	...
3. Primary Health Centre—									
(a) Main Centre	No. Commulative	10	3	6	3 New 3 Spilled over	3	10 New 5 Spilled over 20 Dispy to be converted to PHC.	2 New 5 Spilled over. 4 Dispy to be converted to PHC.	
(b) Sub-Centre	..	150	36	23	30 New 65 Spilled over	65	100 New 30 Spilled over	25 New 30 Spilled over.	
(c) Subsidiary Health Centre	...	34	...	5	11 Spelled over	11	...	...	
4. Nurse Doctor Ratio	No. (Per 3 Doctors)	1:2							
5. Training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife—									
(a) Institutes	No.	2	2 (c)	2 (c)	2 (c)	2 (c)	2 (c)	2 (c)	2 (c)
(b) Annual intake	..	300	152	56	60	60	300	60	60
(c) Annual Outturn	...	300	84	48	60	60	300	60	60

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>6. Control of Diseases—</b>									
(a) T. B. Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Leprosy Control Units	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	2	...
(c) S. E. T. Centres	...	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)
(d) V. D. Clinic	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..
(e) Filaria Units	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) District/Centre T. B.	...	2	..	I	..	..	..	2 New 1 Spilled over.	1 New 1 Spilled over
(g) T. B. Isolation Beds	..	50	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
(h) Cholera Combat Teams	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
(i) S. T. D. Clinic	...	5	2	...	1	..	..	2 Spilled over	2 (c)
(j) Filaria Control Unit	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
(k) National Scheme for prevention of Blindness.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Mobile Unit set up	..	5	5	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)
(ii) P. H. C's assisted	...	11	11	11 (c)	11 (c)	11 (c)	11 (c)	11 (c)	11 (c)
(iii) Ophthalmic Department assisted	...	5	5	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)	5 (c)
<b>7. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre—</b>									
8. Doctor population ratio	(Per 1000 population).	1	: 7631						

(Note —(c) in the statement above refers to continuation)

## FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Family Welfare Programme in Meghalaya is being implemented for improving health of mothers and children and to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality. The programme is 100 per cent Centrally sponsored. There is one State Family Welfare Bureau, five District Family Welfare Bureau, one Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre, four Post Partum Centres, twenty four Rural Family Welfare Centres and sixty Sub-Centres. It is proposed to have one Rural Family Welfare Centre in each Primary Health Centre.

Under Family Welfare scheme immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Typhoid and Poliomyelitis by D. P. T., D. T., T. T., I. A. B, and Oral Polio vaccine and of mothers against Tetanus by T. T. are given. It is proposed to introduce Measle Vaccination during 1985-86. The Children are also given Vitamin 'A' solution for prevention of blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency. Iron and Folic Acid Tablets are given to mothers and children as prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia. Medical Officers from Primary Health Centres are trained for giving better Maternal Child Health Services. Further traditional Birth Attendants are also trained for conducting safe and hygienic delivery.

Health component of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme of Social Welfare Department is under Health and Family Welfare Department. At present there are eleven Integrated Child Development Services Centres.

Multipurpose Worker Scheme which is at present being implemented on 50:50 basis are under care of Family Welfare side. Community Health Guide Schemes have been implemented in 24 Primary Health Centres under 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme Family Welfare Programme.

Dehydration is the main cause of infantal death due to Diarrhoeal disease. Oral Rehydration Salt (O. R. S.) have been supplied to all A. N. M. S. and Health Guides for reducing incidence of death due to Diarrhoea.

**TABLE I**

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

**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Projects	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed outlay	1980-85 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
1. State Family Welfare Bureau	3.00	1.84	0.74	1.15	1.50	10.00	...	1.75	...
2. District Family Welfare Bureau.	15.00	9.78	6.76	4.60	6.00	38.00	..	7.00	..
3. (a) Rural Family Welfare Centre (including establishment of Additional Family Welfare Centre).	25.50	19.78	11.72	10.63	13.00	72.00	...	14.00	!
(b) Rural Family Sub-Centre	...	1.91	2.49	..	3.00	20.00	..	3.50	...
(c) Construct of Rural main Centre.	35.00	18.11	16.50	20.00	15.00	...	115.00	...	28.00
4. Urban Family Centres (including cost of supply).	3.50	2.59	1.20	1.50	1.25	10.00	...	1.75	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Immunization of infants and Pre-School age children.	5.00								
6. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children.	3.00	6.53	3.08	2.80	0.70	4.50	...	0.75	...
7. Nutritional Programme for control of blindness among children due to Vit. "A" deficiency.	3.00				1.90	10.00	...	2.00	...
8. Expended Immunization Programme (including Procurement of syringes needles and Thermocols Boxes.	1.50			0.05	0.45	3.00	...	0.53	...
9. Compensation ...	0.30	...	0.02	0.15	0.05	0.50	...	0.10	..
10. Conventional Contraceptives	0.35	1.68	1.67	0.50	1.75	10.00	...	1.80	...
11. Transport—									
(a) Repairs and POL.	3.75	2.61	1.81		3.66	20.00	...	3.76	..
(b) Procurement of vehicles	7.13	7.70	25.14	5.89	6.00	15.00	...	6.00	...
12. Mass Education and Orientation Camps.	8.00	3.09	2.26	4.00	3.00	20.00	...	4.00	...
13. (a) Post partum programme	18.00	8.25	3.58	8.35	4.00	28.00	...	5.25	...
(b) Construction of PPC ...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	26.00	..	3.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Award for best performance in M.C.H Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. I. C. D. S. ... ..	150.00	9.33	6.46	..	7.00	40.00	..	7.50	..
16. Training, Research and Statistics—									
(a) Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre.		8.37	3.49	3.45	3.50	20.00	..	3.75	..
(b) Construction of T.C. and Hostel.		..	1.94	2.00	5.00	..	2.00	..	2.00
(c) Training Scheme for Dhais (including cost of supply).	28.25	1.17	0.84	0.60	0.90	7.25	..	1.35	..
(d) Multipurpose Workers Scheme (including Training and employment of Personnel under M.P.W.S.)		0.52	..	..	0.10	1.00	..	0.15	..
(e) Scheme for basis training Programme (male and female).		6.01	4.40	5.50	5.00	34.00	..	6.50	..
(f) Construction of training School and P.H.C. Annex	..	3.50	5.01	8.00	3.00	..	6.00	..	6.00
(g) Community Health Guide Scheme.	120.00	47.56	29.19	23.00	30.00	156.50	..	31.06	..
(h) Inservice training in M.C.H. for Medical Officers of P.H.C. and other Institution.	..	0.03	..	..	0.06	0.35	..	0.06	..
Total ... ..	295.28	160.38	128.30	102.17	118.82	520.10	149.00	102.56	39.00

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@ The Expenditure under Urban Family Welfare Centre for 1983-84 include cost of supplies from Government of India

TABLE—II

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

Serial No.	Items	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target proposed	1985-86 Target proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 (a) Immunization—										
	(i) Mothers ...		Numbers	64,780	31,455	9,383	24,000	2,867	1,00,000	20,000
	(ii) Children Primary Booster.	16	Do		46,449	18,159	25,000	3,676	1,00,000	20,000
	(iii) Children (3-8 Years)		Do		51,114	27,177	25,000	7,899	1,00,000	20,000
2 (b) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia—										
	(i) No. of Mothers	17	Do	4,17,270	2,78,998	1,07,276	50,000	50,759	2,50,000	50,000
	(ii) No. of Children		Do	3,58,915	2,96,322	1,24,421	50,000	56,869	2,50,000	50,000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
3	(c) No. of Children given Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	18	Numbers	1st dose	1,77,750	47,180	1,05,907	1,00,000	1,01,875	2,50,000	50,000
				2nd dose	53,455	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	(l) Expanded Programme of Immunization—										
	(a) Tyhoid	}	Do	1,00,000	2nd dose 26,440	2nd dose 7,350	15,000	15,000	50,000	10,000	
	(b) B. C. G.		Do	1,50,000	67,948	34,981	25,000	25,000	1,00,600	20,000	
	(c) Polio		19	Do	75,000	22,924	12,853	20,000	20,000	1,00,000	20,000
	(d) Small Pox		Do	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(e) Measles		Do	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20,000	4,000
5.	(a) Vol. Sterilization	21	Do	985	862	437	2,600	171	3,000	600	
	(b) I. U. D.	}	Do	1,195	831	488	3,600	230	20,000	4 000	
	(c) C. C. Users and Oral Pills.		22	Do	1,22,360	1,225	1,580	2,100	759	10,000	2,000
					724	368	500	171	...	500	

## SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY

**Introduction :**

Meghalaya has a population of 13,35,819 as per 1981 census, of which 82 per cent live in the rural areas. The State consist of five Districts. The total number of villages as per 1981 census (provisional figure) is 5,044 as against 4,583 during 1971 census. The number of identified problem villages in the matter of water supply prior to 1981 census was 3,306. However, it is believed from experience that, if a fresh survey is conducted, it would be found that the number of problem villages in the State would increase considerably.

Up to the end of the year 1983-84, 1040 villages have been covered under the Rural Water Supply Programmes, out of which 949 villages are problem villages. The target for the year 1984-85 is to cover 400 problem villages.

By the end of the Sixth Plan (1980-85), it is expected that 1470 villages will be covered under the different programmes out of which 1349 are problem villages and the population to be covered are 3.87 lakhs and 3.78 lakhs, respectively. The target for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) is to cover 2536 villages with a population of 4.33 lakhs out of which 1957 villages are problem villages with a population of 13.80 lakhs. The target set for the Annual Plan 1985-86 which is the first year of the Seventh Plan is to cover 60 villages with a population 1.23 lakhs out of which 460 villages are problem villages with a population of 1.15 lakhs.

By the end of the 1st year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1985-86, it is expected that a total number of 2030 villages will be covered under the different programmes with a population of 5.10 lakhs of which 1809 are problem villages with population of 4.93 lakh.

By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), it is expected that 3,006 villages with a population of 8.31 lakhs out of which 3,306 are problem villages with a population of 7.58 lakhs will be covered cumulatively. That would mean the coverage of all the identified problem villages and about 50 percent of the non-problem villages by the end of 1989-90.

The State is a hilly region with undulating terrains and most of the villages are situated at altitudes higher than the water sources like streams, rivers and springs. In some cases, springs are available at higher altitudes also, but due to the vagaries of rain, deforestation and shifting jhum-cultivation in the catchment areas, the yield of the springs decreases gradually. Ringwells and hand-tube-wells are not successful in hill areas. At a few deep tube wells, ringwells and hand-tube wells sunk along the plain areas adjoining Assam and Bangladesh borders are found successful. However, since major portion of the State is hilly with rough terrains, 75 per cent of the villages included in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) have water sources from springs, streams and rivers situated at a lower level than the villages. As such, these sources require pumping, treatment and storage of water, for distribution to the villages through the water taps.

**Maintenance :—**

The State Government has taken a decision that every rural water supply scheme will be maintained from the State Plan funds for a period of first five years and thereafter, the same will be handed over to the local bodies/village committees concerned. But due to poor economic condition of the people, the Government could not hand over any rural water supply scheme so far.

**International Water Supply and Sanitation decade**

The period from 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1991 has been proclaimed as the "International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". During this decade, every effort is to be made to provide, all the urban and rural population of the country including the State of Meghalaya with permanent and safe drinking water supply, all the Class I cities with Sewerage disposal schemes by means of underground sewers and the rest of the cities with household septic tanks or low cost pourflush latrines.

**Review of the Sixth Plan (1980-85)**

(A) **Financial:** The approved outlay for Sewerage and Water supply Sector under the State Plan for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) is Rs. 4,439.00 lakhs of which Rs.1,950.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Rural Water Supply schemes under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (RMNP). Besides this, outlays of Rs.1,250.00 lakhs, Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.10.00 lakhs have also been approved for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP), Monitoring and Investigation Unit respectively under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The programmewise outlays and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period are indicated below :

**I. State Plan****1. Direction and Administration. Survey and Investigation Research and Training, building, etc.**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85)	Rs. 100.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	Rs. 64.15 lakhs
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	Rs. 49.94 lakhs
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
Total anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85 is	Rs. 164.09 lakhs

**(2) R. M. N. P.**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay	Rs. 1,950.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	Rs. 1,054.57 "
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	Rs. 395.70 "
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85.	Rs. 350.00 "

Total anticipated expenditure  
upto 1984-85

Rs. 1,800.27 lakhs

**(3) Urban Water Supply Schemes**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay		Rs. 2,229.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	—	Rs. 748.04 "
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	—	Rs. 239.05 "
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85	—	Rs. 507.00 "

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Total anticipated expenditure upto  
1984-85 Rs. 1,494.09 lakhs

**(4) Other Rural Water Supply Schemes:**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay		Rs. 100.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83		Rs. 28.65 "
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84		Rs. 35.00 "
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85		Rs. 36.35 "

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Total anticipated expenditure upto  
1984-85 Rs. 160.00 lakhs

**(5) Urban Sewerage and Low Cost Sanitation:**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay		Rs. 50.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83		Rs. 30.00 lakhs
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84		Rs. 10.00 lakhs
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85		Rs. Nil

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Total anticipated expenditure upto  
1984-85 Rs. 40.00 lakhs

**(6) Rural Sanitation :**

(i) Approved Sixth Plan outlay		Rs. 10.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83		Rs. Nil
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84		Rs. Nil
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85		Rs. 2.00 lakhs

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Total anticipated expenditure upto  
1984-85 Rs. 2.00 lakhs

Grand total of anticipated expenditure  
upto 1984-85 under State Plan i.e.

(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)+(5)+(6) Rs. 3,600.45 lakhs.

## II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME :

### 1. A. R. P.

(i) Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	Rs. 1250.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	Rs. 523.00 lakhs
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	Rs. 315.03 lakhs
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85	Rs. 427.02 lakhs

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Total anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85	Rs. 1266.05 lakhs
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### 2. MONITORING :

(i) Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	Rs. 3.51 lakhs
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	Rs. 1.37 lakhs
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85	Rs. 3.00 lakhs

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Total anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85	Rs. 7.88 lakhs
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### 3. INVESTIGATION UNIT :

(i) Approved Sixth Plan Outlay	Rs. 20.00 lakhs
(ii) Expenditure during 1980-83	Rs. 7.66 lakhs
(iii) Expenditure during 1983-84	Rs. 3.57 lakhs
(iv) Anticipated expenditure 1984-85	Rs. 4.00 lakhs

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Total anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85	Rs. 15.23 lakhs
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Grand total of anticipated expenditure upto 1984-85 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	Rs. 1289.16 lakhs
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The over-all short fall of expenditure during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is mainly due to the acute shortage of technical manpower.

### B. PHYSICAL

Since the inception of Meghalaya till the end of the 5th Plan, 379 villages covering a population of 1.26 lakhs had been provided with permanent and safe drinking water supply through the Minimum Needs Programme and the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The augmentation scheme of Umkhen phase I, Umkhen Phase II and also the Mawlai and the Tura Phase I water supply schemes had been completed during the Fifth Plan period. The Jowai Phase I and Jowai Phase II water supply schemes have been completed during the first half of the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). The other major urban Water supply schemes viz. (1) The Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme Phase I and (2) The Tura Phase II Water Supply Scheme, are in good progress and the same are expected to be completed within March, 1985. The revised estimated cost of Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme Phase I is Rs.12.60 crores. The revised estimate of Tura Phase II has already been approved at Rs.4.98 crores.

As against the target of 970 villages with a population of 1.57 lakhs fixed for providing with safe potable water supply during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), 661 villages of which 570 are problem villages have already been covered upto the end of the year 1983-84. The target fixed for 1984-85 which is the last year of the Sixth Plan is 400 villages of which 255 and 145 villages will be under R.M.N.P. and A.R.P. respectively. By the end of the Sixth Plan, 1470 villages are expected to be covered with a population of 3.87 lakhs out of which 1,349 villages are problem villages with a population of 3.78 lakhs.

#### SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90) :

(A) FINANCIAL:—A total outlay of Rs.7,700.00 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Supply under the State Plan is proposed for Meghalaya for the Seventh Five Year plan period (1985-90). Out of this total proposed outlay, Rs.2898.00 lakhs, is proposed for the Rural Water Supply schemes under the Revised Minimum Needs programme. Over and above this, a total outlay of Rs.2800.00 lakhs is also proposed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes out of which Rs.2765.00 lakhs, Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.15.00 lakhs are proposed for the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARP), Monitoring and Investigation Units respectively. The yearwise break up of the proposed outlay is indicated in the following:—

#### I. STATE PLAN

Year	Proposed outlay (Rs. lakhs)	MNP Component (Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	1,595.00	580.00
1986-87	1,525.00	580.00
1987-88	1,525.00	580.00
1988-89	1,525.00	580.00
1989-90	1,530.00	578.00
<b>Total (1985-90)</b>	<b>7,700.00</b>	<b>2,828.00</b>

#### II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Year	Proposed outlay (Rs. lakhs)	ARP. Component (Rs. lakhs)	Monitoring Component (Rs. lakhs)	Investigation Unit component (Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	560.00	553.00	3.00	4.00
1986-87	560.00	553.00	3.00	4.00
1987-88	560.00	553.00	3.00	4.00
1988-89	560.00	553.00	3.00	4.00
1989-90	560.00	553.00	3.00	4.00
<b>Total (1985-90)</b>	<b>2,800.00</b>	<b>2,765.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>

(B) PHYSICAL—The physical targets for sewerage and water supply in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) are as follows—

## I. STATE PLAN

### (a) REVISED MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—

- (i) To provide safe drinking water supply by means of pipe to 600 villages benefitting a population of 1.20 lakhs.
- (ii) To construct power-pump-tube wells in 50 villages covering a population of 0.10 lakhs.
- (iii) To construct hand-pump-tube wells in 150 villages covering a population of 0.30 lakhs.
- (iv) To construct open-dug-well for 200 villages benefitting a population of 0.40 lakhs.

### (b) OTHER RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:—

- (i) To provide safe drinking water supply by means of pipes to 400 villages benefitting a population of 0.30 lakh.
- (ii) To construct power-pump-tube-well in 50 villages covering population of 0.04 lakh.
- (iii) To construct hand-pump-tube wells in 75 villages covering a population of 0.06 lakh.
- (iv) To construct open-dug-wells in 54 villages benefitting a population of 0.05 lakh.

### (c) RURAL SANITATION:—

During the 7th Plan it is proposed to construct 7,000 rural sanitation latrines in 1,150 villages covering a population of 2.16 lakhs in the rural areas.

(d) **URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEME:—**As Jowai town has already been covered during the first half of the Sixth Plan and Tura town is also expected to be covered by the end of the Sixth Plan, the target during the Seventh Plan Period (1985-90) is to cover Shillong town fully, with adequate drinking water supply. To achieve this target, the Greater Shillong phase II water supply scheme will be taken up from the year 1985-86. The Greater Shillong phase I water supply scheme is expected to be completed by March, 1985 and the quantity of water to be made available to Shillong town from the phase-I will be 5 million gallons per day (MGD). The phase-II of Greater Shillong Water Supply scheme is expected to yield 12.50 MGD of water on completion.

### (e) SHILLONG SEWERAGE AND URBAN LOW COST SANITATION:—

- (i) During the Seventh Plan (1985-90), Shillong town is expected to be provided with modern sewerage disposal system.
- (ii) It is also proposed to convert 2,000 latrines into modern sanitary ones in 3 towns benefitting a population of 0.28 lakh.
- (iii) Another 2,000 modern sanitary latrines are also expected to be constructed in 3 towns covering a population of 0.28 lakh in the Seventh Plan period.

## II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:—

- (i) To provide safe drinking water supply to 617 villages by means of pipes under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply-Programme (ARP) to benefit a population of 1.22 lakh.
- (ii) To construct Power-Pump-Tube wells for 90 villages covering a population of 0.18 lakh under the ARP.
- (iii) To provide Hand Pump Tube wells for 150 villages covering a population of 0.30 lakh.
- (iv) To cover 100 villages with open-dug-wells under ARP benefitting a population of 0.20 lakh.

### (c) BRIEF NOTES ON SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN:—

#### I. STATE PLAN

(a) Under the state plan, the schemes that will be taken up during the seventh plan can be broadly divided into three categories *i.e.* (1) Urban schemes (2) Rurals schemes and (3) General schemes.

**Urban Schemes:—**This category comprises of (i) Urban Water Supply Scheme (ii) Urban Low Cost Sanitation Scheme and Shillong Sewerage Scheme for which outlays of Rs.2200.00 lakhs and Rs.900.00 lakhs respectively have been proposed for the 7th plan period. The only urban water supply scheme that will be taken up during the 7th plan is the Greater Shillong phase-II water supply scheme.

(2) **Rural Schemes:—**This category comprises of (i) Rural Water Supply Schemes under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme (ii) Other Rural Water Supply schemes and (iii) Rural Sanitation for which outlays of Rs.2898 00 lakhs, Rs.1077.00 lakhs and Rs.250 00 lakhs respectively have been proposed for the seventh plan period (1985-90).

(3) **General Schemes:—**This category comprises of all other schemes not included in the categories of urban schemes and Rural schemes. These are like Direction and Administration, survey and Investigation, Building, Research, Training Machinery and Equipment, pollution control, protection of catchment areas etc. for which a total outlay of Rs.375.00 lakhs is proposed for the seventh plan period (1985-90). The protection of catchment areas is entirely a new scheme proposed for the seventh plan with a view to protecting the water sources from being run off or polluted due to deforestation, jhum cultivation etc. The State Board for prevention and control of water pollution in Meghalaya has also been set up with a view to preventing and controlling the pollution of water in the State. Detailed notes on (a) protection of catchment areas and (b) schemes under the "State Board for prevention and control of water pollution, Meghalaya" are given in the following:—



**(a) Protection of Catchment areas:—**

It has been observed for last few years that practice of shifting jhum cultivation, and rapid deforestation coupled with mismanaged agricultural practices in the catchment areas of water source resulting in poor water retention, increased run off during precipitation, reduction in discharge and soil erosion leading to serious silting problem in the head works. This also increases the pollution load and high turbidity in raw water necessitating provision for elaborate water treatment system which involves high costs and technical expertise in execution and maintenance.

It is therefore proposed to incorporate the programme of the catchment area protection in the VIIth Plan with active co-operation and involvement of people as well as different concerned departments.

Broadly this include the following activities:—

- (i) soil and water conservation measures such as land development, fodder and pasture development etc. in the catchment areas in collaboration with soil conservation department.
- (ii) Afforestation in the catchment areas in collaboration with forest and Soil Conservation Departments.
- (iii) Control and scientific application of pesticides and fertiliser in the catchment areas in collaboration with Agricultural Department.
- (iv) Collaboration with Animal Husbandry and Vety. Department to control grazing wherever feasible.
- (v) Construction of required Engineering structures like check dams, boulder sausage etc.

In Meghalaya lands are either privately/individually owned or clan owned/community owned. So the programme will initially involve persuading or educating the owners of land in the catchment areas of importance and necessity to adopt the catchment preservation programme which not only benefits the villages with water supply but also the owner of the catchment area with forest wealth.

For implementation of the above programme as a trial basis, one, scheme in each district is proposed and a token provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is also proposed for VIIth Plan.

**(b) Schemes under the 'State Board for Prevention and Control of water pollution, Meghalaya.'**

The State Board for prevention and Control of water pollution in Meghalaya was established towards the end of the financial year 1983-84. A sum of Rs.15 lakhs was allotted to the Board during 1983-84 and a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs only was made during the financial year 1984-85. During the Sixth five year Plan, the Board has not been able to achieve much for obvious reasons. Apart of expenditure incurred on regular establishments and building up of few assets and few scientific

instrument and office appliances, no regular scheme has been taken up so far. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Board proposes to take up schemes for protection of water bodies from domestic and industrial pollution etc. The State of Meghalaya is by and large free from large scale industrial and domestic pollution experienced elsewhere in the country. However, there is no denying the fact that there is requirement for the protection of water bodies from domestic pollution in larger towns like Shillong, Tura, Jowai, etc. Keeping the above requirement in view, a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Meghalaya State Board for prevention and Control of pollution in the Seventh Plan.

### III. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Schemes under the Centrally sponsored category are (1) The Accelerated Rural-water supply programme (ARP) (2) Investigation Unit and (3) Monitoring cell and Outlays of Rs.2765.00 lakhs, Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.15.00 lakhs respectively, are also proposed for the same for the Seventh Plan period—1985-90.

#### ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

To start with the seventh plan (1985-90), an Annual Plan for the year 1985-86 is also drawn up to pave the way towards achieving the set aims and objectives. Details of the Annual Plan 1985-86 are given in the following:-

**A. FINANCIAL:-** An outlay of Rs.1595.00 lakhs is proposed for sewerage and water supply in Meghalaya under the state plan of which Rs. 580.00 lakhs is the proposed component for R. M. N. P. Over and above, this, an outlay of Rs. 560 00 lakhs is proposed for the centrally sponsored schemes which comprises Rs. 553.00 lakhs, Rs.3.00 lakhs and 14.00 lakhs for A. R. P., Monitoring cell and Investigation Units respectively. The break up of the proposed outlay for this year 1985-86 is indicated below:-

Item	Proposed Outlay 1985-86 (Rs. lakhs)
<b>STATE PLAN</b>	
1. Direction and Administration Building, Survey and Investigation, Machinery equipment and Esstt. of Water Population Board.	} 70.00
2. Urban Water Supply Schemes	500.00
3. Urban Sewerage	180 00
4. Rural Water Supply Scheme (R.M.N.P.)	580.00
5. Other Rural Water Supply Schemes	200.00
6. Rural Sanitation	20.00
7. Urban Low Cost Sanitation	40.00
8. Protection of catchment area, etc.	5.00
Total (State Plan)	= Rs. 1595.00 lakhs

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES**

1. A. R. P.	_____	Rs. 553.00 lakhs
2. Investigation Unit	_____	Rs. 4.00 ,,
3. Monitoring Cell	_____	Rs. 3.00 ,,
Total (Centrally sponsored schemes) =		Rs. 560.00 lakhs.

**(B) PHYSICAL:-** The following physical targets are proposed to be set up for the Annual Plan 1984-85:-

**I. STATE PLAN****(a) REVISED MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:-**

- (i) To provide safe drinking and piped water supply to 175 villages with population of 0.44 lakh.
- (ii) To construct power-pump-tube wells in 5 villages with population of 0.01 lakh.
- (iii) To construct Hand-pump-tube wells in 45 villages covering a population of 0.11 lakh.
- (iv) To construct open-dug-wells for 35 villages with population of 0.09 lakh.

**(b) OTHER RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:-**

- (i) To provide safe drinking piped water supply to 50 villages with a population of 0.04 lakh.
- (ii) To construct power-pump-tube wells in 15 villages covering a population of 0.01 lakh.
- (iii) To construct Hand-pump-Tube wells in 20 villages with a population of 0.02 lakh.
- (iv) To construct open-dug-wells in 15 villages benefitting a population of 0.01 lakh.

**(c) RURAL SANITATION:-**

During the Annual plan 1985-86, it is proposed to construct 1000 rural sanitation latrines in 230 villages covering a population of 0.43 lakh in the rural areas.

**(d) URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES:-**

As the Greater Shillong Phase-I and Tura Phase-II water supply scheme are expected to be completed during 1984-85, it is expected that our task during 1985-86 will be to put the Greater Shillong water supply scheme Phase-II on the reels from the very beginning. The scheme is also expected to be completed before the end of the 7th Plan.

**(e) Shillong Sewerage Scheme and Urban Low cost Sanitation:-**

- (i) As the land has already been acquired, it is expected that the Shillong sewerage scheme will be speeded up from the Annual Plan 1985-86 period.

(ii) It is also proposed to convert 400 latrines into modern sanitary latrine in 3 towns covering a population of 0.05 lakh.

(iii) To construct another 400 modern sanitary latrines in 3 towns and to benefit a population of 0.05 lakh.

## II. Centrally Sponsored Scheme :

(i) To provide safe drinking piped water supply to 150 villages with a population of 0.37 lakh under the A.R.P.

(ii) To construct power-pump-tube wells for 15 villages with a population of 0.04 lakh under the A.R.P.

(iii) To provide hand-pump-tube wells for 20 villages covering a population of 0.05 lakh.

(iv) To cover 15 villages with open-dug wells benefitting a population of 0.04 lakh.

### (C) Brief Notes On Schemes to be taken up during the Annual Plan 1985-86 :—

#### I. State Plan

(1) **Urban schemes** :—For (i) Urban water supply schemes (ii) Urban Low cost sanitation scheme and (iii) Shillong sewerage scheme, outlays of Rs. 500.00 lakhs, Rs.40.00 lakhs and Rs. 180.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1985-86. With these outlays it is expected that good headways will be made in the different programmes. The Greater Shillong Phase II Water Supply scheme is to commence from 1985-86.

(2) **Rural Schemes** :—For (i) the Rural water supply schemes under the R.M.N.P. (ii) Other rural water supply schemes and (iii) Rural sanitation, outlays of Rs 580.00 lakhs, Rs.200.00 lakhs and Rs. 20.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1985-86. With these outlays, it is expected that considerable number of villages will be covered during 1985-86 to make a good start for the 7th Plan.

(3) **General schemes** :—For general schemes like Direction and Administration, Survey and Investigation, Building Research, Training, Machinery & Equipment pollution control, protection of catchment areas, etc., a total outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed. With these outlays, it is expected that good headways will be made in different programmes. The scheme for protection of catchment areas and also the schemes under the "State Board for Prevention and Control of water pollution in Meghalaya" are expected to go on well from 1985-86.

#### II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

The Centrally sponsored schemes are (1) A.R.P. (2) Investigation Unit & (3) Monitoring Cell for which outlays of Rs 553.00 lakhs, Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs 3.00 lakhs are proposed for the year 1985-86. With these outlays,

it is expected that considerable progress will be made in the different schemes. The Accelerated Rural water supply programme (ARP) is to help pacing up the pace of coverage of problem villages over and above the R.M.N.P (State sector).

Tables IA and IB below indicate the outlays and expenditure during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85), and the proposed outlays for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) and also for Annual Plan 1985-86 in respect of the State Plan and also the centrally sponsored schemes respectively :-

TABLE IA  
(State Plan)

State/Meghalaya

Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development:-- Sewerage and Water Supply

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the scheme/Projects	Sixth five year plan 1980-85  agreed outlay	1980-83 actual expdr.	1983-84 actual expdr.	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Appd. outlay.	Anti. expdr.	Propo- sed out- lay	Of which capital content	Propo- sed out lay	Of which capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Direction and Admn. Survey and Investiga- tion, Research, Train- ing, Machinery and Equipment.	100.00	64.15	49.94	50.00	50.00	350	50	70.00	10.00
I. SEWERAGE SCHEME	}								
(a) Original Schemes									
(b) Augmentation Schemes.	}								
3. DRAINAGE SCHEMES									
(a) Original schemes	50.90	30.00	10.00	..	..	900.00	900.00	180.00	180.00
(b) Augmentation Schemes Urban low cost sanitation.									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**4. URBAN WATER SUPPLY:**

(a) Original Schemes	2229.00	748.27	239.05	507.00	507.00	2200.00	2200.00	500.00	500.00
(b) Augmentation schemes.									

**5. RURAL WATER SUPPLY UNDER MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES:—**

(a) Pipe Water Supply	1950.00	1,054.57	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									

**6. OTHER-RURAL WATER SUPPLY:—**

(a) Piped Water Supply	100.00	28.65	35.00	20.00	20.00	1077.00	1077.00	200.00	200.00
(b) Bored Wells With Motor Pumps.									
(c) Hand Pumps									
(d) Dug Wells									

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. RURAL SANITATION, LOW COST SANITATION, OTHERS (Specify).	10.00	...	...	2.00	2.00	250.00	250.00	60.00	60.00
8. PROTECTION OF CATCH. MENT AREAS,	...	...	...	...	..	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



**TABLE I-B**

**CENTRALLY SPONSORED**

**Outlay and expenditure**

Head of Development:—Sewerage and Water Supply

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme/Projects	Sixth Five Year-Plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 actual expenditure	1983-84 actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved outlay	Anti expenditure	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Of which capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes (ARP)	1250.00	523.00	315.03	427.02	427.02	2765.00	2765.00	553.00	553.00
2. Investigation Unit	20.00	7.66	3.57	4.00	4.00	20.00	...	4.00	...
3. Monitoring Cell	10.00	3.51	1.37	3.00	4.00	10.00	...	3.00	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1280.00</b>	<b>534.17</b>	<b>319.97</b>	<b>434.02</b>	<b>434.02</b>	<b>2800.00</b>	<b>2765.00</b>	<b>560.00</b>	<b>553.00</b>

**TABLE II**

**STATE MEGHALAYA**

**PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS  
DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86  
Head of Development: Sewerage and Water Supply**

Sl. No.	Item	Code	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
<b>A. URBAN WATER SUPPLY</b>										
<b>(i) OTHER TOWNS</b>										
<b>(a) Original schemes</b>										
	Towns covered	...	Nos.	1	..	..	1	1	1	...
	Population covered	..	Lakhs	0.87	..	...	0.87	0.87	0.87	...
<b>(b) AUGMENTATION SCHEMES</b>										
	Towns covered	...	Nos.	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	0.27	0.09	..	0.18	0.18	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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**B. URBAN SANITATION**

(i) Sewerage schemes Co-operation Towns (Town-wise)

(a) Augmentation Capacity	...	Mld.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Population Covered	..	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(ii) OTHER TOWNS

(a) ORIGINAL SCHEMES

Towns covered	..	Nos.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	..	..	...	...	0.87	..

(b) AUGMENTATION SCHEMES:

Towns covered	...	Nos.	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...
Population covered	..	Lakhs	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...

(iii) DRAINAGE SCHEMES

(a) Original Schemes

Towns covered	..	Nos.	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>(b) Augmentation Schemes</b>										
	Towns covered	..	Nos.	...	..	...	...	..	..	...
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
<b>(iv) LATRINES CONVERSION PROGRAMME</b>										
(a)	Latrines converted	...	Nos.	..	...	..	...	...	2000	400
(b)	Towns covered	...	Nos.	..	...	...	...	...	3	3 Partially
(c)	Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	..	..	..	...	0.280	0.05
<b>(v) URBAN LOW COST SANITATION</b>										
(a)	Latrine constructed	...	Nos.	...	..	...	...	...	2000	400
(b)	Towns covered	...	Nos.	..	..	...	...	...	3	3 Partially
(c)	Population covered	..	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	..	0.280	0.05
<b>C. RURAL WATER SUPPLY</b>										
<b>(i) MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (STATE SECTOR)</b>										
<b>(a) PIPED WATER SUPPLY</b>										
	Villages covered	...	Nos.	638	165	107	203	203	600	175
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	1.34	0.39	0.27	0.51	0.51	1.20	0.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>(b) POWER PUMP TUBE WELLS</b>										
Villages covered	...	Nos.	22	6	3	1	1	50	5	
Population covered	...	Lakhs	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	
<b>(c) HAND-PUMP TUBE WELLS</b>										
Villages covered	...	Nos.	77	9	19	20	20	150	45	
Population covered	...	Lakhs	0.18	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.11	
<b>(d) SANITARY WELLS</b>										
Villages covered	..	Nos.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	
Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>(e) OPEN DUG WELLS</b>										
Village covered	...	Nos.	87	36	...	31	31	200	35	
Population covered	...	Lakhs	0.24	0.14	...	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.09	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>(ii) Central Sector (ARP)</b>											
<b>(a) PIPED WATER SUPPLY:</b>											
Villages covered	...		Nos.	346	102	...	118	118	617	150	
Population covered	...		Lakhs	0.74	0.25	...	0.29	0.29	1.22	0.37	
<b>(b) POWER PUMP TUBE WELLS</b>											
Villages covered	...		Nos	16	7	...	2	2	90	15	
Population covered	...		Lakhs	0.04	0.02	...	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.04	
<b>(c) HANDPUMP TUBE WELLS</b>											
Villages covered	...		Nos.	21	...	...	15	15	150	20	
Population covered	...		Lakhs	0.04	...	...	0.04	0.04	0.30	0.05	
<b>(d) SANITARY WELLS:</b>											
Villages covered	...		Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Population covered	...		Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>(e) OPEN DUG WELLS:</b>											
Villages covered	...		Nos.	15	...	...	10	10	100	15	
Population covered	...		Lakhs	0.12	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	0.62	0.04	

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

(iii) OTHER RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME:

(a) PIPED WATER SUPPLY:—

Village covered	...	Nos.	136	90	...	...	...	400	50
Population covered	...	Lakhs	0.12	0.02	...	...	...	0.30	0.04

(d) POWER PUMP TUBE WELLS:

Villages covered	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	50	15
Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.01

(c) HAND PUMP TUBE WELLS: ...

Villages covered	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	75	20
Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.02

(d) SANITARY WELLS:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Villages covered	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) OPEN DUG WELLS :										
	Villages covered	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	54	15
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	0.05	0.01
(f) Others, if any (please specify)										
	Villages covered	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Population covered	...	Lakhs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural Sanitation: i ) Latrine Constructed	Nos.	400	...	...	...	...	...	7000	1000
	(ii) Villages covered	Nos.	400	...	...	...	...	...	1150	230
	(iii) Population covered	Lakhs	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	2.16	0.43



## HOUSING

**(a) General Housing Schemes.**

Housing shortage in Meghalaya is chronic both in urban and rural areas. According to 1981 census figures, the quantitative shortage of residential houses in the State is around 7000 only, but this does not reveal the true picture as more than 66 per cent of the houses in rural areas of the State are of purely temporary nature, made of bamboo, local wood which degenerate very fast. Every three or four years either the posts, walls, roofs or the entire building structure need replacement. Taking this fact into consideration, the problem of providing decent and healthy shelter to the people of the State is enormous. Various programmes under different Housing schemes have been introduced since the Fourth Plan Period to provide housing accommodation to different sections of the population. These schemes are still continuing and some schemes which could not be implemented so far are proposed to be implemented during the next plan period.

**Review of the Sixth Five Year Plan Programmes.**

An amount of Rs. 110 lakhs was provided for General Housing Schemes (excluding Police Housing and House Building Advance to Govt Employees) during the Sixth Plan period. As against this, the anticipated expenditure during the plan period is Rs. 150.32 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 24.10 lakhs is against the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Rs. 96.74 lakhs is against the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. These are the two major schemes that are being implemented in the State during the current plan period. Under the LIGH, the total number of beneficiaries will be 172 and 323 beneficiaries under the MIGH scheme. Under the Rural Housing Scheme, the number of beneficiaries is 11 families.

Under the Land Acquisition and Development Programme, Rs. 9.1 lakhs will have been spent during the current plan period for acquisition of 1.66 hect of land development of 3800 sq. metre of land. The details of expenditure are shown in statements I and II at the end of the Chapter.

**Objectives Strategy and Approach during the Seventh Plan period.**

During the Seventh Plan period, the Housing programme envisages provision of facilities under different Housing schemes in various forms of construction of houses for the benefit of the individuals and industrial worker. The schemes are intended primarily for the benefit of the poor section of the population with a view to tidying over the housing shortage in the State.

Loans are granted to the individuals of the different income groups under the low income and middle income group Housing Schemes. Under the rental Housing Scheme, loans are sanctioned to the District Council for the construction of houses for renting out only to officials of the Government of Meghalaya at a reasonable rate. The plots of land under Land Acquisition Development Scheme are allotted to the economically weaker section of the population on easy terms of payment and these plots further developed for the benefit of that section of population.

The scheme proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period are briefly described below :—

**Rural Housing Scheme :—**The Scheme for provision of house-sites to the Rural landless workers is not implemented in Meghalaya. The indigent tribal villagers in the State are all provided with house-sites free of cost out of the village community land. To enable these poor tribal villagers to construct semipermanent houses of their own, by using local building materials, it was decided to give them construction assistance in the form of roofing materials. A Scheme known as Rural Housing Scheme was introduced in 1980 under which 3 (three) bundles of C. G. I. Sheets are given as outright grant to the house-less poor people in the villages, who would have constructed the structure of their residential houses upto roof-frame level out of their own resources. The Sixth Plan outlay for this scheme was Rs. 3.55 lakhs only. Upto the end of the year 1983-84, Rs.2.50 lakhs has been spent benefitting 83 families to construct their residential houses. During 1984-85 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided for helping another 30 families with roofing materials.

It is suggested that this scheme of providing Construction assistance to the rural poor may be incorporated in the Minimum Need Programme, since it is one of the items of the 20 Point Programme. During the Seventh Year Plan, it is proposed to give As-phalt Sheet instead of C. G. I. Sheets as the former one is cheaper and the amount of subsidy will be much less, say around Rs. 1500/- per family. Roofing materials worth Rs. 1500 for assistance in the construction of a house costing around Rs. 20,000/- is the minimum that can be provided in helping the poor tribal population of the State. Further, there is adequate safe guard under the rules. The grantee will have to construct the structure of the house upto roof-level before the materials are allotted to him. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan for helping at least 500 families. An amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for the benefit of 100 families.

**2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme :—**It has been experienced that the demand for loan under this scheme is decreasing due mainly to the fact that the quantum of loan given now is not sufficient to construct a house of 30 sq. m. floor area. During the discussion in the last Housing Minister's Conference in Delhi on the 8th and 19th July, 1984, the question of raising the quantum of loans under different schemes was discussed. It is expected that a decision to enhance the quantum of loans will materialise very soon. Further, the revised rules on this scheme, a provision for giving loan upto the amount of Rs. 10,000/- only for repair and extension of old houses, has been provided. It is, therefore, expected that more applications will be received for loans under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90, to enable the loanees under this category to construct at least 250 new houses and to improve 200 old houses. An amount of Rs. 12.60 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for construction of 63 tenements.

**3. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :—**During the last five/four years most of the applications for housing loan were received from people belonging to the category of middle income group. This is because of the higher quantum of loan given under this scheme

and the majority of the prospective applicants fall under this income limits. Even if the income limits are raised, a good number of the applicants will be in this group, and the demand for loan under this scheme is expected to increase further. Thus, the proposed outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan is moderate and only 350 families are expected to benefit from it as against 354 in the Sixth Plans. An amount of Rs. 25.20 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for the construction of 63 houses.

**4. Rental Housing Scheme** :—This scheme was introduced in the State since 1973-74, in which Rs. 1.86 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 16 houses. Since at that time the demand for accommodation was not felt much, the scheme has not been continued. The importance of the scheme has now been greatly felt especially in the towns of the State where there is an acute shortage of housing accommodation. A large number of people in Urban areas particularly the Government employees, are compelled to stay in hired houses by paying exorbitant rent. Request has been received from various sources for construction of Government buildings for renting purpose. The Department, therefore, proposed to construct houses under this scheme in a big way to ease the difficulty faced by the Urban people particularly the State Government employees on transfer. So an amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme during the Seventh Plan for construction of 100 EWS, 104 LIG and 100 MIG houses. An amount of Rs. 11.60 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

**5. Loan under E. W. S. Housing Scheme** :—This is a new scheme proposed for giving loan upto a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- only to the E. W. S. people to enable them to construct semi-permanent buildings by using local building materials and thus improve the living condition. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 with a target of 200 families and Rs. 3.60 lakhs for 1985-86 with target of 36 families.

**6. Construction of houses for Economically Weaker Section of the community** :—Under this scheme the houses will be constructed for the Economically Weaker Section people especially those who have been allotted sites under the Land Development scheme. The houses will be allotted to the eligible person on hire-purchase basis. There is a great demand for such houses in Shillong, Tura, Jowai towns. Land for the purpose has already been acquired in Shillong, Jowai and Tura. An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme with a target of construction 400 tenements in 1985-90 period and an amount of Rs. 10.80 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 for the construction of 7 tenements.

**7. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme** :—As already done during the 6th Plan period, land will be acquired in the town areas for development for the purpose of allotting house sites to the landless people belonging to the economically weaker section and the low income group of the population. Such acquired land will also be utilised for construction of houses for renting out under the Rental Housing Scheme. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for 1985-90 to acquire 57,500m<sup>2</sup> and develop 28562m<sup>2</sup>. An amount of Rs. 5.94 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 to acquire 10,000 sq.m and develop 5542 sq. m.

8. **Direction and Administration** :—At present the Directorate of Housing is functioning with a skeleton staff only for technical and non-technical work. A proposal for the creation of at least 40 new posts of various categories is under consideration of the State Government at present. An amount of Rs. 8.10 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86 to meet the increased expenditure and for the purchase of at least three jeeps for the District Offices. Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the headquarter and district offices for 1985-90.

9. **Training and Research** :—The Housing Statistics of the State are practically non-existent. The Department is now framing the schemes on the basis of the figures supplied by the Census Department which may not be realistic for the purpose of Housing data. Hence, it is proposed to establish a Research wing in the Department with one Research Officer, two Research Assistants in the Directorate and an investigator in the District Offices. The Research Wing will also function as a Monitoring Cell for the many housing schemes implemented by the Department and also to co-ordinate implementation of Social Housing Schemes by other Department or Autonomous bodies. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.0.46 lakhs for 1985-86.

10. **Departmental Residential & Non-Residential Buildings** :—The Housing Department does not have any Departmental building either in the Headquarter or District level. The Directorate Office is at present accommodated in the Secretariat Building amidst acute congestion. The District Offices are now accommodated in the rented houses at exorbitant rent. It is therefore, proposed to build office Buildings and also residential quarters for the staff, especially for those in the District Headquarters where private houses are not available even on rent. An amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985—90 to enable the Department to acquire land and construct at least some of the buildings during the Seventh Plan and Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

11. **Grant-in-aid to the proposed Meghalaya Housing Board** :—The bill for establishing the Meghalaya Housing Board is on the anvil and it is expected that the Act will come in force in the very first year of the Seventh Plan. As it will be necessary for the Government to give Grant-in-aid to the Board at its initial stage, it has been proposed to provide Rs.10.00 lakhs for the establishment and Rs.5.00 lakhs as grant towards Interest Subsidy of the Board during 1985-90.

The schematic outlays and physical aspects of the programme are indicated at the following statements I and II.

**STATEMENT—I**  
**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND**  
**ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86) DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS**  
**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/Projects	Sixth Five year plan 1980-85 agree outlay	1980-83 1983-84		Approved outlay	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
		Actual expen- diture	Actual expen- diture		Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	Proposed outlay	of which capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Direction and Administration	4.15	1.45	2.50	6.99	6.99	45.00	...	8.10	...	
2. Training and Research	...	...	...	0.05	0.05	2.00	...	0.46	...	
<b>Other Expenditure</b>										
3. Departmental Residential and non residential buildings	...	...	...	0.96	0.96	35.00	35.00	6.00	6.00	
4. Grant in-aid to Meghalaya Housing Board	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	
5. Subsidy on interest of loans of interest of the Meghalaya Housing Board	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	
6. Rural Housing Scheme	3.55	2.00	0.90	1.00	1.00	15.00	...	2.70	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Low Income Group Housing		41.00	17.96	1.14	5.00	5.00	70.00	...	12.60	...
8. Middle Income Group Housing		39.75	53.80	22.94	20.00	20.00	140.00	...	25.20	...
9. Village Housing Scheme Project Scheme		3.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Rental Housing Scheme (Tura, Jowai Shillong Financed by L.I.C.)		...	...	...	3.00	3.00	65.00	65.00	11.60	11.60
11. Loans under E.W.S. Housing Schemes		...	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	3.60	3.60
12. Construction of Houses for E.W.S. of the Community		6.80	...	...	2.00	2.00	60.00	60.00	10.80	10.80
13. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme		1.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Land Acquisition and Deve- lopment Scheme		10.20	3.51	0.62	5.00	5.00	33.00	33.00	5.94	5.94
<b>TOTAL :--</b>		<b>110.00</b>	<b>78.72</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>44.00</b>	<b>500.00</b>	<b>193.00</b>	<b>87.00</b>	<b>37.94</b>

**STATEMENT—II**

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

**Physical Target and Achievement**

Sl. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Target	1980-83	1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90	1985-86
					Achievement	Achievement	Target	Anticipated Scheme.	Target Proposed.	Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	Training and Research.	...	Nos	...	...	...	2	2	4 Diplomas holders Civil Engineering 4 short term training.	4 stipend (2 cont. 2 new
3.	Departmental Residential and non-residential buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acquisition Office Quarters.
4.	(a) Grant-in-aid to Meghalaya Housing Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Subsidy on interest of loans of the Meghalaya State Housing Board.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5. Rural Housing Scheme	...	No. of families	142	66	17	30	...	500	100	
6. Low Income Group Housing	...	No. of tenements	295	135	7	30	..	250	63	
7. Middle Income Group Housing	...	—do—	162	241	32	50	...	350	63	
8. Village Housing Project Scheme	...	..	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Rental Housing Scheme (Tura, Jowai, Shillong financed by L.T.C.)	...	—do—	...	..	...	2 EWG } 4 LIG } 2 MIG }	...	EWS=100 } LIG=104 } MIG=100 }	EWS=24 } LIG=16 } MIG=8 }	
10. Loans under E.W.S. Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	36	
11. Construction of houses for E.W S. of the Community.	...	—do—	85	5	...	20	...	400	72	
12. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	...	6 hecter improvement 2 hecter Acquired	Acquired=0.33 hecter	Acq=0.33 hecter	Acq=1 hect Acq=5.75 hec	Acq=1 hect Acq=5.75 hec	Acq=1 hect Acq=5.75 hec	Dev=3800 m2 Dev=28562 m2	Dev=5542 Sq.M Acq=1 hecct	



**(b) Housing Building Advance to Government Employees:—**

House building advance in the shape of long-term loan is sanctioned by the State Government to its employees for constructing/purchasing houses for residential purposes. Under the scheme a loan equivalent to 40 to 80 months pay of the concerned employee depending on the category of the employee concerned subject to a maximum of Rs.70,000 can be sanctioned in one or more instalments. The loan is recoverable in monthly instalments within a maximum period ranging from 100 months to 180 months depending on category of the employee concerned.

This scheme was included in the State Plan in 1975-76 and provisions have been made in the Annual Plans of the subsequent years.

During the first four years of the Sixth Plan period (1980-84) loans to the extent of Rs.141.11 lakhs were sanctioned to 901 employees. An amount of Rs.45 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1984-85 which will be utilised in full.

In view of the acute accommodation problem in Shillong and in other towns of the state, the demand for House Building Advance from State Government employees is very large. With the creation of new district and subdivisions the demand is increasing further. The provision in the Annual plans for this purpose is inadequate compare to the demand. The funds required on the basis of 300 pending applications with the State Government at present amounts to about Rs.200.00 lakhs.

In view of the position, an amount of Rs.300 lakhs is proposed for the Five Year Plan Period (1985-90). The number of beneficiaries will be about 550. The proposed outlay for 1985-86 is 150.00 lakhs in order to clear the majority of the pending applications since June, 1982.

## (c) Police Housing

1.1. Meghalaya became a separate State from the 21st January, 1972. At the time of the separation of Meghalaya from Assam, there were only 15 Police Stations, 15 Beat Houses, 20 Outposts and 3 Investigation Centres with a total strength of 2,902 in the District Executive Force. One Armed Police Battalion namely the 7th Assam Police Battalion came over to Meghalaya. This was subsequently re-named as the First Meghalaya Police Battalion.

1.2. At the time of separation there were very few administrative and residential buildings belonging to the police Department in Meghalaya. Even those existing buildings were mostly 50 to 60 years old Assam type bamboo structures which had already outlived their utility. The cost of maintenance of these structures is very heavy and most of these have become unsafe and falling apart. Thus with the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 we had to start almost from scratch. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs was allotted for providing accommodation to Non-gazetted Police Personnel during the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, the expenditure on the basis of Annual Plan allocations during the plan period would amount to Rs.440.57 lakhs.

In addition to the funds provided under the plan further amount of Rs.281 lakhs was made available out of the 7th Finance Commission award. The position of residential accommodation in regard to Police personnel as on 1. 4. 1984 was as follows—

Sl. No.	Police personnel category-wise.	Sanctioned Strength.	No. of personnel already housed.	No. of personnel now proposed to be housed during 1985-90.	Financial Implication at present rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gazetted Officer	61	15	20 @ 2.2 lakhs	44.00
<b>Upper Subordinate</b>					
2.	Inspector	89	259	200 (@ Rs.1.4 lakhs)	280.00
3.	Sub-Inspector	356			
4.	A. S. Inspector	387			
<b>Lower Subordinate</b>					
5.	Hav/HC/LEM	539		500 (@ Rs.0.90 lakhs)	450.00
6.	Barracks accommodation for Constables.	4771 6203	2111	500 (@ Rs.0.18 lakhs)	90.00
					<u>Rs.861.00</u>

1.3. The National Police Commission has recommended that all the police officers down to the rank of Constables should be provided 100 per cent accommodation and that the bachelor barrack accommodation is no longer acceptable to the literate constabulary. The 8th Finance Commission has also accepted the need to provide married accommodation and target for level of satisfaction fixed for next 5 years 1984-1989 is 60 per cent. Considering this, the shortage of accommodation at present is :

Upper Subordinate Quarters	=	429
Lower Subordinate Quarters	=	2918

1.4. Unlike other States, rented accommodation is not available in most places of Meghalaya. It has become imperative for Meghalaya Police to plan for 100 per cent of married accommodation for all ranks.

### Creation of 3 New Districts

1.5. Since the creation of Meghalaya in 1972, three new Districts viz., Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills have been created. All these three new districts lack the minimum police infrastructure viz., office of the Superintendent of Police, Police Reserve Lines including barracks, staff quarters for the headquarter staff, Court Police staff and Police Station staff. Only in Williamnagar the building for the Superintendent of Police office has come up but there is no building for the Police Station or Superintendent of Police residence. At Nongstoin there is no residence for the Superintendent of Police nor there is Police Reserve Lines. At Jowai there is no building for the Superintendent of Police Office nor there is Police Reserve. Even the Police Station is an old dilapidated one which may fall down at any time. For these three new districts following buildings are required to be constructed during the next 5 years :—

<b>Jaintia Hills, Jowai</b>		<b>Approx. Cost</b>
Superintendent of Police Office	=	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Police Reserve (including Quarters and Armoury)	=	Rs.50.00 ,,
<b>West Khasi Hills, Nongstoin</b>		
Superintendent of Police's residence	=	Rs. 2.50 ,,
Deputy Superintendent of Police's residence	=	Rs. 2.00 ,,
Police Reserve (including Armoury and Quarters )	=	Rs.50 00 ,,
<b>East Garo Hills, Williamnagar</b>		
Superintendent of Police's residence	=	Rs. 2.50 ,,
Dy. Supt. of Police's residence	=	Rs. 2.00 ,,
Police Reserve	=	Rs 30.00 ,,
		<hr/>
		Rs.147.00 Lakhs.

1.6. In order to bring the administration closer to people Government of Meghalaya created the following subdivisions by upgrading the Administrative Units.

In the Districts	Subdivision	Date of Creations
1	2	3
West Khasi Hills	Mairang	10.11.76
Jaintia Hills	Amlarem	12.11.76
West Garo Hills	Bughmara	17.12.76
East Khasi Hills	Nongpoh	5.1.77
East Garo Hills	Resulbelpara	30.4.82
East Khasi Hills	Sohra	25.5.82
Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	27.5.82
West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	26.6.82
West Garo Hills	Dadenggiri	17.6.82
West Garo Hills	Ampati	15.10.82

However the basic police infrastructure which is so essential for smooth functioning of any Subdivision has not been created due to paucity of funds. In most of the places there is no Government land as at present, requiring acquisition of land. On the average we require 12 Acres of land per Subdivision for accommodating buildings and a small parade ground for Subdivisional staff. A total number of 82 personnel per subdivision shall be posted. The rank-wise break up has been indicated in the Table 3 at the end of the chapter.

The requirement of funds for providing functional buildings and residential accommodation per Subdivision shall be as below:—

1. Land Acquisition		Rs.24.00 lakhs
2. Subdivisional Police Officer's Complex including Police Station.		Rs.50.00 lakhs
3. Residential Building		(In lakhs)
(a) Family accommodation for		
(A) G. Os	1 Unit	2.20
	@	
(B) Inspr.	1 Unit	2.00
(C) S.I.	5 Units	7.00
	@ Rs.1.4 lakhs	
(D) A.S.I.	7 Units	9.80
	@ Rs.1.4 lakhs	
(E) Hav/H.C.	4 Units	3.60
	@ Rs.0.90 lakhs	
(F) Other rank	20 Units	18.00
	@ Rs.0.90 lakhs	
(b) Barrack accommodation for		
(A) Other rank	44 Units	7.20
	@ Rs.0.18 lakhs	
		49.80

Total=Rs.123.80 lakhs

Thus for 10 Subdivisions created so far the expenditure spread over 5 Year Plan period shall be Rs.1,238.80 lakhs only. However, in view of severe financial constraints, the expenditure has to be phased and for 1985-1990 period limited to Rs.12.00 lakhs only per Subdivision making a total requirement of Rs.120.00 lakhs for 10 Subdivisions.

1.7. It is proposed to reconstruct some functional buildings during the Five Year Plan period as follows:—

- (1) **Office building for Jowai Police Station:**—The present Assam Type building was constructed in the year 1930 and has now become beyond economic repairs and likely to fall down. The Public Works Department has condemned the building as unsafe and beyond repairs. The plinth area proposed for new building is 580 Sq. M. and at present rate of 1800 per Sq. M. the cost is estimated to about Rs.10 lakhs.
- (2) **Office building for Dawki Police Station:**—The present Assam type building was constructed in the year 1940 and has now gone beyond economic repairs. The plinth area proposed for the new building is 350 Sq. M. and at the present rate of 1800 per Sq. M. the cost is estimated to be Rs.6.30 lakhs.

- (3) **Office building for Cherrapunjee Police Station**—The present building was inherited from erstwhile Khasi Raja around 1912. The building is falling apart and no amount of repairs would help to make the building habitable. The plinth area proposed for the new building is 350 Sq. M. and the cost is estimated to be Rs.6.30 lakhs.
- (4) **Office building for Nongpoh Police Station**—The Police Station is presently accommodated in an Assam type building constructed in 1930 which was originally meant to provide accommodation to Nongpoh Outpost staff. The building is pretty old and beyond economic repairs. The cost of construction is estimated to be Rs.6.30 lakhs.

1.8. It is also proposed to construct departmental building to house Williamnagar Police Station which at present is housed in a temporary barrack which is not at all suitable for Police Station. The present barrack has no lock-up or malkhana which are essential for a Sadar Police Station. The cost is estimated to be Rs.6.30 lakhs.

1.9. The building of Tura Police Station though only 20 years old does not provide for accommodation for the Town/Traffic Branch Staff or Central Room. It is proposed to provide 200 Sq. M. Plinth area attached to Tura Police Station at the cost of Rs.3.60 lakhs, only.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HEADQUARTER OF 2ND MLP

1.10 With the approval of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India the State Government have raised the 2nd Armed Police Battalion in Meghalaya during 1981-82. The Headquarter of this Battalion is at Tura. Due to constraint of resources, it has not been possible to construct the Battalion headquarters. The requirement for residential portion of the proposed construction are included in para 1.2. For the Administrative Buildings, following are the detailed requirements.

Administrative Buildings:	(in lakhs)
1. Office Building	12.00
2. Magazine Guard/Armourer, Armourer Workshop	8.00
3. Explosive Magazine	6.00
4. Clothings, etc., Reserve/Reserve Office	6.00
5. Hospital	10.50
6. Isolation Ward	2.50
7. Welfare Centre	5.00
	Rs. 50.00
<b>Residential Accommodation:</b>	
1. Gazetted Officers 12 Units @ Rs.2.5 lakhs	30.00
2. Inspector/S.I./A.S.Is 22 Units @ Rs.1.4 lakhs	30.80
3. Head Constable/Constables 33 Units @ Rs.0.90 lakhs.	29.70
4. Barrack 167 Units @ Rs.1.18 lakhs	30.06
	Rs.120.56
	<b>Total=Rs.170.56</b>

**1.11 Summary of requirements:**—As discussed above the funds requirements during the Seventh Five Year Plan are summarised below

	(In lakhs)
1. Residential accommodation for existing Force Strength.	864.00
2. Office and Residential accommodation for 3 (three) New Districts.	147.00
3. Administrative and Residential accommodation for New Subdivisions.	120.00
4. Re-construction of Police Stations buildings ...	29.34
5. Construction of Williamnagar Police Station Building.	6.30
7. Addition to existing Tura Police Station building	3.60
7. Construction of Headquarter of 2nd Meghalaya Police Battalion at Tura.	170.56

Rs. 1340.80

(Rupees Thirteen Crores forty one lakhs)

The above requirements are calculated at the current prices of 1984-85. No margin has been kept for the price escalation which is around 20 and 25 per cent per annum. Further it may be stated that the requirements have been projected taking into account only the present sanctioned strength which is likely to increase at a normal growth rate of 15 per cent. It may also be stated that the 2nd Meghalaya Police Battalion has been raised in the year 1982-83 but till date no functional nor residential accommodation could be provided due to lack of funds. Any shortfall in the above requirements shall be met out of Grants-received from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the normal non-plan budget of the State. It may also be added that the 8th Finance Commission has recommended 60 per cent level of satisfaction in respect of married accommodation for subordinate Police Force i.e., Inspector of Police downwards.

With a view to implementing the Scheme mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, an outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1985-86.

The schematic details are indicated in statement I (Financial details) and statement II (Physical aspects) at the end of this chapter.

TABLE I

## I. 6TH FIVE YEAR PLAN—1980-1985

		(In lakhs)	
	Original Outlay		Actual allocation.
1980—1981		...	13.08
1981—1982		...	27.49
1982—1983	Rs.100.00	...	50.00
1983—1984		...	150.00
1984—1985		...	200.00
			<u>440.57</u>

## 2. 7TH FINANCE COMMISSION AWARD 1979-1984

(A) 1st M.L.P. Bn.	Original Outlay		Actual allocations
1979—1980		...	NIL
1980—1981		...	3.00
1981—1982	Rs.100.00	...	38.96
1982—1983		...	26.61
1983—1984		...	31.43
			<u>100.00</u>
(B) District	Original Outlay		Actual allocations.
1979—1980		...	3.00
1980—1981		...	15.50
1981—1982	Rs.181 00	...	53.92
1982—1983		...	53.92
1983—1984		...	54.66
			<u>181.00</u>



Table 2

**A. PLINTH AREA FOR URBAN POLICE  
STATION BUILDING**

Serial No.	Purpose	Sq.M.
1.	Control Room-cum-Wireless room	20
2.	Officer in-charge room	20
3.	Interrogation room	15
4.	Main office	30
5.	Malkhana	20
6.	Attached Lavatory	10
7.	Lockup Male/Female	10
	<b>Attached Branches</b>	
8.	Town Branches	200
	Traffic Branch	200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>
	Space for circulation @ 10% of above	52.50
	<b>Total 577.50 Say 580 Sq.M.</b>	

**B. PLINTH AREA FOR A RURAL POLICE STATION  
BUILDING.**

Serial No.	Purpose	Sq.M.
1.	Officer In-charge room	15
2.	Main office-cum-wireless room	20
3.	Malkhana	15
4.	Lockup	10
5.	Attached Lavatory	10
6.	Constable's barrack for 1 Armed Branch Platoon	250
	<b>Total</b>	<b>320</b>
	Space for circulation @ 10% above	32
	<b>Total 352 Say 350 Sq.M.</b>	

Table 3

**SUBDIVISIONAL SET UP**

	SDPO	C.I.	Court Staff.	P.S.	Armed Reserved.	W/T staff	Total
Gazetted Officer	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspector	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspector	1	1	1	1	1	...	5
A.S.I.	1	1	2	2	...	1	7
Head Constable	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Havilder	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Other ranks	3 (includes one driver)	2 (including one driver)	4	12	36	2	59
Grade IV	1 (Sweeper)	...	...	1 (Sweeper)	3 (Sweeper, Cook, Water Carrier)	...	5
IDA/Typist	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	7	5	8	17	43	3	83
Total	83 (including 1 Ministerial Staff)						

**STATEMENT-I**  
**SCHEMATIC STATEMENT-OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURES**  
**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT POLICE HOUSING**

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
(1) Police Housing Scheme Under: "Upgradation Stan- dard of Administration" Construction of residential Quarters for Lower Ranks.	100.00	90.57	113.20	125.00	125.00	864.00	864.00	215.00	215.00
(2) Construction of 1st M.L.P. Bn. Hqrs. under "Upgra- dation of Standard of Administration" Construc- tion of Residential Quar- ters for Lower Ranks.	...	...	36.80	60.00	60.00	...	...	...	...
(3) Construction of 2nd MLP. Bn. Hqrs. at Tura.	...	...	...	...	...	170.56	170.56	42.60	42.60
4) Construction of Adminis- trative buildings & Re- sidential accommodation of	...	...	...	15.00	15.00	120.00	120.00	22.00	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(5) Office and Residential Accommodation for 3 (three) new Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	147.00	147.00	10.00	10.00
(6) Reconstruction of Police Stations Buildings-	...	...	...	...	...	29.34	29.34	10.40	10.40
(7) Construction of William-nagar Police Station Building.	...	...	...	...	...	6.30	6.30	...	...
(8) Addition to existing Tura Police Station Building.	...	...	...	...	...	3.60	3.60	...	...
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>90.57</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>1340.80</b>	<b>1340.80</b>	<b>300.00</b>	<b>300.00</b>

## STATEMENT II

## PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Items	Units	Sixth Plan (1980-83) Target	Achievement 1980-83	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Proposed	Target	1985-86			
					Target	Anticipated achievements			Target	Proposed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1 Police Housing Scheme Construction of residen- tial Quarters for Police Personnel.	Upper Subordi- nate.	240 Units	142 Units	98 Units	40 Units	40 Units	(a) Gazetted Officers Quarters	20 Units	(a) Gazetted Officers Quarters.	4 Units		
	Lower Subor- dinate.	185 Units	184 Units	1 Unit	80 Units	80 Units	(b) Upper Subordi- nate Quarters	200 Units	(b) Upper Subordinate Quarters.	40 Units		
	Barrack.	1133 Units	740 Units	393 Units	200 Units	200 Units	(c) Lower Subordi- nate Quarters	500 Units	(c) Lower Subordinate Quarters.	100 Units		
2 Construction of 1st MLP Battalion Headquarter Construction of residen- tial Quarters for Lower Ranks.	Upper Subor- dinate.	35 Units	20 Units	15 Units	7 Units	7 Units	(d) Barrack	500 Units	(d) Barrack	100 Units		
	Lower Subor- dinate.	90 Units	68 Units	22 Units	25 Units	25 Units						
	Barrack.	120 Units	36 Units	84 Units	70 Units	70 Units						
3 Construction of 2nd MLP Battalion Headquarter at Tura.	...	...	...	...	ACCOMMODATION		ACCOMMODATION	ACCOMMODATION	ACCOMMODATION			
					(a) Upper — Subordinate	8 Units	(a) Upper — Subordinate	8 Units	(a) Gazetted Office Quarters.	12 Units	(a) Gazetted Officers Quarters.	2 Units
					(b) Lower — Subordinate	32 Units	(b) Lower — Subordinate	32 Units	(b) Upper Subordina- te Quarters.	22 Units	(b) Upper Subordinate Quarters.	4 Units
					(c) Barrack —	120 Units	(c) Barrack —	120 Units	(c) Lower Subordina- te Quarters.	33 Units	(c) Lower Subordinate Quarters.	6 Units
									(d) Barrack	167 Units	(d) Barrack	40 Units
					ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS		ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS	ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS		
					(d) Comman- dent's Office	Ist Phase	(d) Comman- dent's Office	Ist Phase	(e) Commandant's Office	1 2nd Phase	(e) Commandant's Office	2nd Phase
					(e) Magazine Guard	Ist Phase	(e) Magazine Guard	Ist Phase	(f) Magazine Guard	1 2nd Phase	(f) Magazine Guard	2nd Phase
					(f) Battalion Store	Ist Phase	(f) Battalion Store	Ist Phase	(g) Battalion Store	1 2nd Phase	(g) Battalion Store	2nd Phase
					(g) Hospital 20 beds	Ist Phase	(g) Hospital 20 beds	Ist Phase	(h) Hospital 20 beds	1 2nd Phase	(h) Hospital	2nd Phase
									(i) Explosive Magazine	1	(i) Explosive Magazine	1st Phase
									(j) Isolation Ward	1	(j) Isolation Ward	1st Phase
									(k) Welfare Centre	1	(k) Welfare Centre	1st Phase

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4 Construction of Administrative and residential Buildings for New Sub-division and P. S./O. Ps. and W. T. Stations.	...	...	...	...	(a) P. S. Departmental Buildings 1st Phase. 10 Units	(a) P. S. Departmental Buildings. 10 Units	(a) Land acquisition 120 acres for 10 new Sub-divisions. (b) Sub-divisional Officer's Complex including Police Stations. — 10 Units (c) Gazetted Officer's — 10 Units Quarters. (d) Upper Subordinate — 130 Units Quarters. (e) Lower Subordinate — 240 Units Quarters. (f) Barrack — 440 Units	(a) Sub-divisional Officer's Complex including Police Station.. 1 Units } 1st Phase by for 2 & division (b) Upper Subordinate Quarters. 4 Units (c) Lower Subordinate Quarters. 8 Units (d) Barrack 44 Units
5 Office and Residential accommodation for 3 (three) new Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	<p style="text-align: center;">JAINTIA HILLS</p> (a) S. P. Office (b) Police Reserve (including Quarter and Armoury)	<p style="text-align: center;">WEST KHASI HILLS</p> (a) S. P. residence (b) Dy. S. P. residence (c) Police Reserve (including Quarter and Armoury).
6 Reconstruction of Police Stations Buildings.	...	...	...	...	...	...	<p style="text-align: center;">EAST GARO HILLS</p> (a) S. P. residence (b) Dy. S. P. residence (c) Police Reserve.	<p style="text-align: center;">EAST GARO HILLS</p> (a) S. P. residence } (b) Dy. S. P. residence } 1st Phase (c) Police Reserve }
7 Construction of Williamnagar Police Station Building.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Office Building for Jowai P.S. (b) Office Building for Dawki P.S. (c) Office Building for Cherrapunjee P.S. (d) Office Building for Nongpoh P.S.	(a) Construction of Jowai Building.
8 Extension of Tura Police Station.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Construction of Williamnagar P.S.  (a) Extension of Tura P.S.	

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

During the last decade, *i. e.*, 1971-81 there has been an increase of nearly 63 per cent in the urban population of the State. As per the Census record of 1971 there were only three towns in the State, namely, Shillong, Jowai and Tura. The 1981 Census indicates an increase of four towns. Out of the seven towns, five are district headquarters while two are subdivisional headquarters. The total urban population is 2,41,333 as against the total population of 13,35,819. The Urban to Rural per cent population is nearly 18 percent compared to national average of 23.31 per cent.

### **The objectives strategy and approach for the Seventh Plan:—**

The increase in urban population can be mainly attributed to the influx of population from the rural areas in search of employment. This influx is also responsible for increase in the number and spread of slums. In the above context, proper planning and development of urban areas, growth centres and rural areas in the State have assumed greater importance. The haphazard growth of the towns can be regulated only if a multi-pronged attack is made on this problem which means that necessary infra-structures like roads, footpaths, drainage, sanitation, water supply and places of recreation, etc., are provided in all our towns ranging from the capital city to the subdivision towns and also the subdivision headquarters which are not classified as urban areas. The development of infra-structure cannot be located only in the towns. The large number of rural areas in close proximity to the urban centres need to be provided with infra-structure. The provision of infra-structure in our towns and growth centres will attract economic activities which will generate employment. In addition, construction of physical infra-structure will have immense potential to absorb unskilled labour which flock to the city for employment.

The emphasis in the plan therefore has to be:—

- (a) To provide necessary physical infra-structure in all our towns and subdivisional headquarters.
- (b) In the rural areas having potential growth of economic activities and geographically close to the urban areas.
- (c) On improvement of the environment in the slum areas by covering a large slum population during the plan period and providing the basic civic amenities in the slum areas.
- (d) Providing security of tenure to the slum dwellers so that they are involved in the development and maintenance of the environment.
- (e) Ensuring community participation in all the projects under urban development sectors particularly slum improvement scheme.

## SEVENTH PLAN PROPOSALS

The proposed outlay for the Urban Development sector for the Seventh Plan period, *i. e.*, 1985-90 is Rs 55 lakhs. Break up details for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are given below:

**1. Direction and Administration:—**During the Sixth Plan an amount of Rs.10.32 lakhs is likely to be spent in the State Headquarter and the five District Town Planning Units. The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.30.00 lakhs which is provided for strengthening of the Town Planning Department. The proposed outlay for 1985-86 is Rs.5.50 lakhs.

2. **Preparation of Base maps**—Work on preparation of Base maps in Malting and Tura are in progress. The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.20.00 lakhs and that of 1985-86 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. During the entire seven-year period works on preparation of Base maps will be taken up in 10 towns and administrative headquarters.

3. **Preparation of Master Plan**—The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.1.00 lakh and that of annual plan 1985-86 is 1.00 lakh. Works on preparation of Master Plan for five towns will be taken up during the seventh plan.

4. **Environmental Planning for Rural centres**.—The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.60.00 lakhs which would enable the town country organization to extend its activities to the fringe areas, semi-urban areas, Rural centres in close proximity to the towns. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan 1985-86. 15 (fifteen) schemes will be taken up during the seventh plan.

5. **Training and Research**—The department is sponsoring students for diploma course in Civil Engineering and for post graduate degree courses in Town and Country Planning besides, in service training to officers. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 for training the officers and staff of the State Headquarter and sub-ordinate offices and also for meeting the expenditure in connection with the students sponsored by the department. An amount of Rs.50,000 is proposed for 1985-86.

6. **Construction of Departmental Buildings**—Fund provided for this purpose is spent for constructing departmental buildings for the officers and staff of the department. During the seventh plan office buildings in the Headquarter and at the Districts are proposed to be constructed. A sum of Rs.92.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 out of which Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86. 22 Nos. of schemes will be taken up during the seventh plan for construction of both residential and non-residential buildings in Shillong and in the five District Town Planning units.

7. **Environmental Improvement of Slum Areas (M. N. P.)**—Schemes have been taken up under this programme at Malki, Laban, Wahingdoh, Lumparing and Lower Mawprem in Shillong, Iongpiah, Lumiongkjam and Khimmusiang in Jowai, Chandmari, Akongici, Rishipara, Nakambazar, Lepers Colony and Wadanang in Tura. The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.120.00 lakhs and that of 1985-86 is Rs.20.00 lakhs. The existing Schemes will be continued and new schemes will be taken up.

8. **Infra-structure development in Urban Areas and Administrative Headquarters**—This is a new scheme proposed to be introduced during the seventh plan with a view to providing basic infra-structure to the urban areas and administrative headquarters. An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire seventh plan period out of which Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86. During the seventh plan 10 schemes will be taken up by the department in the 7 (seven) urban areas and other areas which are not urban but which are in close proximity to the towns.



**9. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns—**

During the sixth plan the centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns has been taken up for Shillong and Tura and this scheme is proposed to be continued during the seventh plan. An amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs is proposed for the years 1985-90. During the 7th Plan this scheme is proposed to be extended to Jowai. 7 schemes will be taken up in the three Towns of Shillong, Jowai and Tura. Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

The total proposed outlay for 1985-86 is Rs.100.00 lakhs. The schematic details are indicated in Statement I & II.

## STATEMENT I

### DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86

#### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECT

#### Outlay and Expenditure

Name of the Scheme/Project	Sixth Five Year 1980-85 agreed outlay	1980-83 actual expendi- ture	1983-84 actual expendi- ture	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
1. Direction and Administration	5.06	3.45	2.42	4.45	4.45	30.00	...	5.50	...
2. Assistance to Municipalities	1.05	5.44	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
<b>3. TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING</b>									
(a) Preparation of Base Map	0.73	1.10	0.20	0.25	0.25	20.00	..	4.00	...
(b) Preparation of Master Plan	0.46	0.40	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.00	...	1.00	...
(c) Departmental works in Urban Development and Town Planning	0.81	1.12	...	...	..	..	...	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d) Environmental Planning for Rural Centres	...	12.05	3.42	3.00	3.00	60.00	...	10.00	...	
4. Training and Research	0.79	0.23	0.12	0.20	0.20	3.00	...	0.50	..	
5. OTHER EXPENDITURE										
(a) Construction of Departmental buildings	11.02	1.19	6.25	8.00	8.00	92.00	92.00	20.00	20.00	
(b) Slum Improvement/Clearance scheme in congested town areas	30.00	10.77	12.92	10.00	10.00	120.00	...	20.00	..	
(c) Integrated Urban Development Programme	39.04	34.97	3.59	2.69	2.69	...	...	...	..	
(d) Integrated Development Small and Medium Towns	10.08	..	6.72	16.31	16.31	95.00	...	25.00	..	
(e) Infra-structure Development in Urban areas and Administrative headquarters	...	...	...	...	..	125.00	...	14.00	..	
6. Secretariat Complex	100.00	25.00	..	...	...	to be provided in the plan for public works	...	to be provided in the plan for public works	...	
7. Land Acquisition	...	1.82	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	
<b>Total:</b>	160.00	102.54	35.75	45.00	45.00	550.00	92.00	100.00	20.00	

**STATEMENT II**  
**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1885.90) AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86**  
**Physical Targets and Achievements**

Sl. No.	Items	Code No.	Units	Sixth Five year plan 1980-85 target	1980-83 achievement	1983-84 achievement	1984-85 Target	Anticipated achievement	Seventh Plan (1985-90) proposed	1985-86 target proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I. Financial Assistance to Local bodies remunerative schemes.</b>										
	(a) Shops and market Centres .. ..	...	Nos	3	Nil	2	1	1	5	1
	(b) Other Remunerative Schemes .. ..	...	Nos	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	...	...
<b>NON-REMUNARATIVE SCHEMES -</b>										
	Construction of roads .. ..	...	Kms	16	6.54	5.96	3.69	3.69	50	10
	Construction of parks... ..	...	Sq. mts	15,000	8,720	6,432	Nil	Nil	20,000	4,000
	Beautification Schemes .. ..	...	Nos	8	6	2	Nil	Nil	18	4
<b>II. TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING</b>										
	(a) Master plan prepared .. ..	...	Nos	4	2	1	1	1	5	1
	(b) Regional plan prepared .. ..	...	Nos	1	1	...	...	...	2	4
<b>III. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS MNP.</b>										
	Persons benefited .. ..	...	Nos	20,000	7,176	8,625	6,000	6,000	48,000	8,000

## INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information Services has assumed great importance in view of the increased developmental activities of the State. Adequate publicity to development programmes is essential for involvement of the people in the successful implementation of the various development programmes.

### Achievements during the Sixth Plan period

The achievements in the past both in term of physical and financial aspects has been very encouraging. During the early Part of the Sixth Plan period, 1 (One) Subdivisional Information Office has been set up at Nongpoh. The outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs each granted during the Annual Plan 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 have also been utilised in full.

During 1983-84, 39 (thirty-nine) Rural Integrated Information Centres have been set up and the whole outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been utilised.

During 1984-85, 2(two) new Subdivisional Information Offices at Marang and Amlarem will be set up. Public meetings, seminars, cultural shows and exhibitions are also being organised in the Rural Integrated Information Centres. The outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakhs will be utilised in full.

### PROGRAMMES FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD

During the Seventh Plan Period, publicity efforts will be made intensive, purposeful and broad based with a positive emphasis on the economic development for the people of Meghalaya.

The interior areas of the State will be increasingly covered with publicity activities and to achieve this objective, the following are the programmes proposed for implementation during the plan period and an amount of Rs.310.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

- (a) Maintenance of the 39(thirty-nine) Rural Integrated Information Centres.
- (b) Setting up of 100 (one hundred) new Rural Integrated Information Centres in a phased manner.
- (c) Payment of Remuneration to Secretaries of the Rural Integrated Information Centres. So long they were helping the department in running the Centres on voluntary basis. The payment of remuneration will boost up their morale and thus maximum co-operation can be ensured.
- (d) Creation of full-fledged Exhibition Wing.
- (e) Creation of a Press and Publication Wing.
- (f) Setting up of a Photographic Cell in each District Office, viz., Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar.

- (g) Creation of 2(two) posts of linesman in each District Office.
- (h) Creation of 1(one) post of Journalist in District Offices at Nongstoin and Williamnagar and Subdivisional Offices.
- (i) Establishment of new Subdivisional Information Offices at Sohra, Khliehriat, Mawkyrwat, Betasing, Resubelpara, and Dadengiri to be done in a phased manner.
- (j) Acquisition of land and construction of office buildings and Staff quarters to be done in a phased manner.
- (k) Purchase of machineries and equipments for the new offices and supplementing the existing offices at the Directorate and the subordinate offices.
- (l) Installation of fixed Loud Speaker in Subdivisional Offices at Baghmara, Nongpoh, Mairang, Amlarem and in the proposed offices at Sohra, Khliehriat, Mawkyrwat, Betasing, Resubelpara and Dadengiri in a phased manner.
- (m) Production of Documentary Film.
- (n) Purchase of 30(thirty) Nos. of Video Cassette Recorders with Cameras and other accessories in a phased manner.
- (o) Purchase of 250 Nos. of Community Viewing Sets to be done in a phased manner.

The following are the detailed schemes proposed to be undertaken by the department during 1985-90.

**1. Direction and Administrations** :- An amount of Rs. 117.84 lakhs is proposed for the administration and maintenance of existing Subdivisional Information Offices at Nongpoh, Mairang, Amlarem and the existing 39(thirty-nine) Rural Integrated Information Centres.

Besides, during the Seventh Plan period, remuneration would be paid to the Secretaries of the Rural Integrated Information Centres. Further, 6(six) new Subdivisional Information Offices and 100(one hundred) more Rural Integrated Information Centres would be set up and acquisition of land and construction of office buildings and staff quarters in all the District and Subdivisional Offices to be executed. The setting up of new Subdivisional Offices, Rural Integrated Information Centres and acquisition of land and construction of office buildings and staff quarters will be done in a phased manner.

The establishment of the 6(six) new Subdivisional Offices will involve creation of 1(one) post each of Information Officer (Jr.), Upper Division Assistant, Lower Division Assistant-cum-Typist, Driver, Handy man, Peon-cum-Chowkidar, purchase of 6(six) Jeeps, 6(six) Type Writing Machines, Office furniture, stationery and Store, cost of P. O. L.

The expenditure that would be incurred in the Rural Integrated Information Centres are honorarium to the Cultural Artistes and participants in the public meetings/seminars and group discussions.

For the Annual Plan, 1985-86, it is proposed to establish 2 (two) new Subdivisional Information Offices, 20 (twenty) Rural Integrated Information Centres and to acquire land and construct Office buildings and staff quarters for 4 (four) offices only. The amount proposed is Rs. 22.96 lakhs.

**2. Field Publicity:**—An amount of Rs. 22.77 lakhs is proposed under this scheme which would be for creation of 2 (two) posts each of Linesman for the existing Fixed Loud Speaker in the District Offices at Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Williamnagar and Nongstoin, installation of new Fixed Loud Speaker lines in the existing Subdivisional Office at Baghmara, Nongpoh, Mairang, Amlarem and in the proposed Subdivisional Office at Sohra, Khliehriat, Mawkyrwat, Betasing, Resubelpara and Dadenggiri which will be done in a phased manner.

For the Annual Plan, 1985-86, 2 (two) posts of Linesman for the District Offices would be created and installation of new Fixed Loud Speaker lines would be taken up in the four existing Subdivisional Offices. An amount of Rs. 4.74 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

**3. Photo Services** :—An amount of Rs. 12.10 lakhs is proposed for creation of 1 (one) post each of Photographer and Dark Room Assistant for the District Office at Shillong, Jowai, Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar including purchase of Photographic and Dark Room equipments.

During the Annual Plan, 1985-86, posts of Photographers and Dark Room Assistants will be created and Photographic and Dark Room equipments will be procured. An amount of Rs. 2.16 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

**4. Advertising and Visual Publicity** :—An amount of Rs. 107.55 lakhs is proposed for creation of 6 (six) posts of Cinema Operator, 1 (one) each for the new Subdivisional Information Offices, setting up of a full fledged Exhibition Wing in the Directorate, putting up of exhibitions at the State and District level, purchase of 30 (thirty) Nos. Video Cassette Recorders with Cameras and other accessories, purchase of 250 (two hundred and fifty) Nos. of Community Viewing Sets, purchase of machineries and equipments, viz., Public Address and Cinema equipments for the new Subdivisional Information Offices at Sohra, Khliehriat, Mawkyrwat, Betasing, Resubelpara and Dadenggiri and for supplementing the necessity of the existing offices at the Directorate and the Subordinate offices. The procurement of Video Cassette Recorders and Community Viewing Sets and Public Address and Cinema Equipments will be done in a phased manner.

The setting up of the Exhibition Wing will involve creation of 1 (one) post each of Exhibition Officer, Art Adviser, Artist, Modeller, Upper Division Assistant, Typists, Driver, Handyman, 2 (two) posts each of Lower Division Assistant, Carpenters, Helpers, Peons, purchase of 1 (one) Exhibition Truck, 1 (one) Type-Writing Machine, exhibition stands and exhibits.

For 1985-86, it is proposed to set up a full fledged Exhibition Wing, create 2 (two) posts of Cinema Operators and purchase to complete Public Address and Cinema equipments for 2(two) new Subdivisional Information Offices, procurement of 6 (six) Nos. of Video Cassette Recorders and 50 (fifty) Nos. of Community Viewing Sets. An amount of Rs. 17.20 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

**5. Films :—** An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for production of a documentary films as well as for purchase of long/short films for the 2 (two) new Subdivisional Information Offices and also for supplementing the necessity of the existing offices in the Directorate and its subordinate offices.

For 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for purchase of long/short films.

**6. Publications :—** An amount of Rs 39.50 lakhs is proposed for creation of a Press and Publication Wing in the Directorate, creation of 1 (one) post each of Journalist for the District Offices at Williamnagar, Nongstoin, Subdivisional Information Centre at Nongpoh, Baghmara, Mairang, Amlarem, new Subdivisional Information Offices at Sohra, Khliehriat, Mawkyrwat, Betasing, Resubelpara and Dadengiri, cost of publications of booklets, leaflets, etc., by the Directorate and its subordinate offices for distribution to the general public especially those falling under the Rural Integrated Information Centres.

The setting up of a Press and Publication Wing will involve creation of 1 (one) post each of Joint Director, Press Information Officer, typist, Driver, 2 (two) posts each of Upper Division Assistants, Clippers, Peons, 3 (three) posts of Lower Division Assistants, purchase of 1 (one) Jeep and a Typo Writing Machine.

For the Annual Plan, 1985-86, it is proposed to set up a Press and Publication Wing in the Directorate and creation of 1 (one) post each of Journalist for the District/Subdivisional Office at Nongstoin, Williamnagar, Nongpoh, Baghmara, Amlarem and Mairang. An amount of Rs 5.00 lakhs is provided for the purpose.



## STATEMENT I

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

### DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS

#### OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Name of the Scheme/Project	Rs. in lakhs									
	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		
				Appd. Outlay	Anti- Expen- diture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY</b>										
1 Direction and Administration	10.10	6.18	4.39	7.03	7.03	117.84	45.00	22.96	12.00	
2 Press Information Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3 Public Exhibition of Films	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 Field Publicity	0.90	0.42	0.21	0.26	0.26	22.77	...	4.74	...	
5 Songs and Drama Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Photo Services	...	...	...	...	...	12.34	...	2.1	...	
7 Advertising and Visual Publicity	3.50	2.15	0.40	1.71	1.71	107.55	...	17.20	...	
8 Information Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9 Films	0.50	0.25	...	...	...	10.00	...	3.00	...	
10 Publications	...	...	...	...	...	39.50	...	5.00	...	
11 Research and Training in Mass Com- munication.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12 Others (specify)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total — Information and Publicity</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	

## STATEMENT II

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

#### PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Five Year Plan (1985-90) Target	1980-83 Achievement	1983-84 Achievement	1984-85 Target Anticipated Achievement		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY</b>									
1	Establishment of Subdivisional Information Offices	Nos.	9	1	...	2	2	6	2
2	Acquisition of land and construction of office building and staff quarters.	,,	15	...	...	...	...	15	4
3	Setting up of Exhibition Wing	,,	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
4	Holding of Exhibition at State/District level	,,	16	...	...	2	2	30	6
5	Setting up of Rural Integrated Information Centres	,,	...	...	39	...	...	100	20
6	Holding of Cultural Shows at State/District level	,,	100	15	45	50	50	300	60
7	Installation of Fixed Loud Speaker	,,	2	...	...	2	2	10	2
8	Holding of Public meeting/Seminars in Rural Integrated Information Centres.	,,	...	...	...	3	3	300	20
9	Procurement of Video Cassette Recorders complete with accessories.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	30	6
10	Procurement of Community Viewing Sets	,,	...	...	...	...	...	250	50
11	Setting up of Publication Wing	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Production of Documentary Film	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Strengthening of District Officers viz., setting up of of Photographic/Publications/Rural Broadcasting Sections.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

## LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

### 1. Craftsmen Training and Employment

The sixth plan outlay for Employment and Craftsmen Training was Rs.40.75 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during the plan period is Rs.43.90 lakhs. A review of the scheme implemented during the sixth plan period is given below.

**Craftsman Training.**—There are two Industrial Training Institutes (I. T. I) in the State. The I. T. I., Tura is located at Garo Hills and has a capacity of 130 seats in Trades for blacksmithy, carpentry, welding and stenography.

The Industrial Training Institute, Shillong is located at East Khasi Hills and has a capacity of 280 seats in trades for Draftsman (civil), Electrician and Typing course. The original estimate for construction of this I. T. I building was Rs.21.58 lakhs and the State Public Works Department, has submitted a tentative revised estimate of Rs.37.00 lakhs due to escalations of prices and change of structural design of the workshop buildings. The anticipated expenditure during the Sixth plan period is 16.04 lakhs.

**Employment.**—The scheme implemented during the sixth plan period were (1) Construction of Employment Exchange Buildings (2) Machinery for enforcement of C. N. V. Act, 1959 (3) setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Mairang and Nongpoh, under the construction of Employment Exchange Buildings, the construction of District Employment Exchange office building at Williamnagar with an estimated amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs has already been taken up and it is nearing completion.

During the year 1984-85 the following schemes at the State and District level are being implemented.

**State Training Wing**—The State Training wing of the Directorate supervises and control the implementation of Craftsmen and Training programmes in the Industrial Training Institute and also that of the Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961. An amount of Rs.2.20 lakhs was provided during the year and the whole amount will be spent.

**Setting up of new I. T. I. at Jowai.**—An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided during the year and it is anticipated that the New Institute will start functioning soon with the trades like Fitter, Mechanic (Diesel), carpentry, stenography and Type-writing.

**New Trades:**—The New Trade for draughtsman (civil) was introduced in the Industrial Training Institute, Shillong with the intake capacity of 16 (sixteen) seats. The trade is running smoothly. Another new trade for training Electrician will be introduced in the I.T.I., Tura with the view of meeting the requirement of skilled man power in the State. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs.1.80 lakhs and the whole amount was spent for purchasing tools and equipments and payment of stipend and salaries.

**Construction of Industrial Training Institute, Shillong at Umpling:**—Construction of I.T.I. is in progress. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs.4.00 lakhs and the whole amount is anticipated to be spent in full.

### Programme for 1985-90 :

The objectives of programme for Craftsmen Training and Employment during the plan period of 1985-90 are:—

- (a) To re-orient the courses which are being imparted in the I.T.I. so as to make them attractive and suitable for getting immediate employment.
- (b) To start different short term courses and impart apprenticeship training so as to make persons suitable for self employment scheme.
- (c) To cover a wider areas for providing more information and render necessary assistance in employment registration and improvement of employment opportunities.

The scheme-wise details are described below:—

#### CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The following schemes will be continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan for which Rs.133.20 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.20.55 lakhs provided for 1985-86.

**1. Industrial Training Institute at Shillong and Tura:—**The new trade for Mechanic (Motor vehicles) introduced in I.T.I., Tura and the trade of draughtsman (Civil) introduced in I.T.I., Shillong in 1979-80 has proved popular and will be continued. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.1.00 lakh for 1985-86. New trades like Mechanical (Radio, T.V.), plumber, surveyers and painters will be introduced during the Seventh Plan period.

#### Construction of Industrial Training Institutes in the State :

The construction of I.T.I. in Shillong is in progress. The expenditure for the last four years was Rs.12.04 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1984-85 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. It is anticipated that the full amount will be spent. During the current year a new I.T.I. at Jowai has been set up. At present this new I.T.I. will start functioning in a rented house. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 for construction of both I.T.I. at Jowai and Shillong and Rs.10.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

**Setting up of new I.T.I. at Jowai:—**This scheme was proposed during the beginning of the Sixth Plan period but only during 1984-85 that an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh was approved. An amount of Rs.18.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.1.00 lakh for 1985-86 to meet the expenditure for introduction of new trades, pay and allowances of staffs.

**Replacement of Tools and Equipments at I.T.I.:—**This is a new scheme to replace obsolete and old tools and equipments and to equip the Industrial Training Institutes with a new tools and equipments to improve training standard. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for Seventh Plan. For annual Plan 1985-86, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh only is proposed to purchase some tools and equipments.

### **Construction of Employment Exchange building :—**

During the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only was approved by the Planning Commission and the construction of District Employment Exchange building at Williamnagar and Tura have been taken up. The building at Williamnagar has been completed and building at Tura is proposed to be taken up during 1984-85. This scheme will spill-over to seventh Plan 1985-90 as no buildings have so far been provided for the others exchanges in the State. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the seventh Plan 1985-90. The proposed outlay is to meet the expenditure for construction of buildings only. For Annual Plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is proposed to complete the construction work of office building at Tura.

### **Setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux :—**

This scheme is to extend the Employment service through the Bureaux to the rural areas. During Sixth Plan 1980-85 the Bureaux at Mairang and Nongpoh have been set up. These Bureaux are proposed to be set up at Mawkyrwat, Pynursla and Shangpuang, during the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The outlay is proposed to meet the expenditure for pay and allowance, of staffs and other minor expenses in connection with setting up the Bureaux. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs.0.60 lakh only is proposed.

### **Setting up Subdivisional Employment Exchanges in selected Subdivisional Headquarters :—**

At present the Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux have been functioning in the Subdivisional Headquarters with the twin objectives of (a) dissemination of occupation information about the State of the employment market in urban and rural areas and about the facilities available for training and apprenticeship and (b) providing employment assistance to applicants residing in rural areas. With the creation of Subdivisions and the growth of population, these Bureaux hardly meet the need of the job seekers residing in these areas. As such, it is proposed to set up Subdivisional Employment Exchanges at Subdivisional headquarters at Sobra and Reaubelpara during the Seventh Plan with an objectives of registering job seekers, referring to employers who seek such applicants and collecting, disseminating and providing Vocational Guidance to the employment seekers. An outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for the whole Seventh Plan 1985-90. in connection with establishment of new Subdivisional Employment Exchanges. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh only is proposed to meet the expenditure for pay and allowances of staffs.

### **Strengthening of E. M. I. Unit in Employment Exchanges at Jowai, Shillong, Tura (Parapathetic Team) :—**

The collection and analysis of data concerning employment situation in different industries occupations and area is essential for development programmes implemented in the State. The Employment Exchanges (C. N. V.) Act, 1959 has made its obligatory on all employers in the public sector and those employing 25 or more workers in the private sector to furnish the requisite information to Employment Exchanges. Data relating to establishments in the private sector employing 10 to 24 persons is collected on volun-

tary basis. The data collected under the Employment Market Information programme primarily constitute the information base for man-power planning. It is proposed to set up a parapatetic team attached to Employment Market Information Units in the Employment Exchange, Shillong, Tura and Jowai, for the sole purpose of locating and identifying establishments which are to be brought to the Employer register of Employment Exchanges. At present the Employment Exchange under the Employment Market Information programme have only a skeletal infrastructure and cannot cope with the vast growing Economic activities throughout the State. The proposed parapatetic team will move from place to place to locate and identify newly set up establishments. An outlay of Rs. 5.30 lakhs is proposed for the whole seventh Plan period. For Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs. 0.75 lakh is proposed.

**Setting up of Regional office at Shillong for inspection of Employment Exchanges :—**

The Directorate of Employment and Craftsmen Training has been receiving complaint against the working of the Employment Exchanges. At present there does not exist any proper authority to look into the complaints of corruption and other practices prevalent in the Employment Exchanges in the State. The infrastructure that exists in the Directorate is not adequate to look into these aspects. As such, with a view to keeping proper vigilance on the working of the Employment Exchanges, it is proposed to set up a Regional office at Shillong during the Seventh Plan 1985-90. The office when set up will inspect the Employment Exchanges at frequent intervals and will take necessary steps to build up a good image of the Employment service. An outlay for Rs. 6.20 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90. For Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

**Setting up of EMI Unit in District Employment Exchanges at Nongstoin and Williamnagar :—** Collection of data on employment and unemployment in particular area is essential for man-power planning. Under the Employment Market Information Programme, such data are being collected through the net work of the Employment Exchanges. At present, Employment Market Information data for the West Khasi Hills District and East Garo Hills District are being collected and compiled by the Employment Market Information Units located at Shillong and Tura respectively. This arrangement has not been able to produce desired result in the collection, compilation and dissemination of man-power data. As such, with a view to streamlining the collection of the Employment Market Information data separately, for all the districts, it is proposed to set up Employment Market Information Unit each at Districts Employment Exchange, Nongstoin and Williamnagar during the seventh Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 3.60 lakhs is proposed for the whole seventh plan period in connection with strengthening the Employment Exchanges with Employment Market Information Unit. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed.

**Setting up of V.G. Unit in employment Exchange at Tura :—**

The function of this Unit is to render necessary guidance to the student and job seekers in the matter of choosing a career. The Unit is also responsible for the collection, dissemination of occupation information relating to job opportunities and training facilities available in the State and outside. At present there is only one Vocational Guidance

Unit attached to the Employment Exchange, Shillong. It is now proposed to set up a Vocational Guidance Unit in District Employment Exchange, Tura also. The District Employment Exchange, Tura is one of the oldest of Employment Exchange in the State, and the number of educated job seekers on the Live Register is also on the increase. Hence, there is a need for opening of Vocational Guidance Unit in District Employment Exchange, Tura which may for the present can serve the whole district. An outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 0.20 lakh is proposed.

#### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

##### **Setting up of self Employment cells at Employment Exchange Jowai :**

This scheme has been introduced during 1984-85 under the sixth plan 1980-85 with a total provision of Rs. 1.47 lakhs (Rs. 0.67 lakh is a centrally share and Rs. 0.80 lakh is a State share). The centre will bear the expenditure for the salaries of staffs and Officers with in an over all ceiling of Rs. 0.60 lakhs per district per annum. This is to promote self employment by motivating job seekers to take up self Employment venture as a means of livelihood. With a view to assist the job seekers to take up self employment ventures, the scheme was approved during 1984-85, for the seventh plan 1985-90, a total outlay of Rs. 6.40 lakhs is proposed. The outlay is proposed to meet the pay and allowances of Officers and staffs and others expenses required in establishing the self Employment Unit. For Annual Plan 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakhs only is proposed.

##### **Setting up of special cell in Employment Exchange, Shillong for promoting Employment of Physically Handicapped.**

This has been introduced during Annual Plan 1984-85 under the sixth Plan 1980-85 with a provision of Rs. 0.21 lakh. The Central Government will bear 100 per cent of the expenditure. The objective of the scheme is to provide special attention to Physically Handicapped persons for placement in suitable jobs. This scheme is proposed to spill over to seventh plan 1985-90 with a total outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs only to meet the pay and allowance of an officers and other expenses. For Annual Plan 1985-86, Rs. 0.30 lakh is being proposed.

##### **(iii) Setting up of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Shillong:—**

The Government of India has made reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for appointment in public services. Every year, a large number of vacancies reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to those categories. It is proposed to set up a Coaching cum Guidance centre at Shillong with the objective of rendering Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling to such applicant who have passed matriculation and higher examinations to enhance their employability-during the seventh Plan 1985-90. An outlay of Rs. 6.40 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on this scheme, for 1985-86, Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

The financial details is shown in Statement I at the end of the chapter.

# STATEMENT I

DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-1990 AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86)

## OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

### Employment and Craftsmen Training

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Scheme Projects	6th Plan 1980-85 Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expen- diture	1983-84 Actual Expen- diture	1984-85 Approved Outlay	Anti Expen- diture	Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	Of which Capital content	R E M A R K S
						Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE</b>										
<b>1. CRAFTSMEN TRAINING</b>										
(1) Strengthening of State Training Wing.	12.00	5.77	1.80	2.20	2.20	...	...	..	..	
(2) Diversification of Trade I.T.I., Shillong and I.T.I., Tura.	7.00	3.90	1.88	1.80	1.80	...	...	...	..	
(3) Construction of I.T.I. both for I.T.I., Shillong and Jowai.	12.00	8.04	4.00	4.00	4.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	
(4) Water Supply at I.T.I., Tura.	0.50	0.50	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	



(5) External Water Supply I.T.I., Shillong.	...	1.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Setting up of new I.T.I., at Jowai ,(Spill Over)	0.50	...	...	1.00	1.00	18.00	12.00	1.00	...
(7) Introduction of new trade in I.T.I., Shillong and Tura.(new)	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	...	1.00
(8) Replacement of Tools and equipment.	...	...	..	...	...	...	4.00	...	1.00
<b>TOTAL :—</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>7.68</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>62.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

#### EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(1) Machinery for enforcement of C.N.V. Act, 1959.	1.70	0.60	0.20	0.20	0.20	...	...	...	...
(2) Setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux at Mairang and Nongpoh.	2.05	0.93	0.32	0.32	0.32	...	...	...	...
(3) Setting up of Employment Information and Assistance at Mawkyrwat, Pynursla and Shangpung	...	..	...	..	...	4.50	...	0.60	...
(4) Construction of Employment Exchange Building.	5.00	8.00	0.50	1.48	1.48	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
(5) Setting up of Subdivisional Employment Exchanges in selected Sub-Head Quarter (Sohra and Resubelpara).	...	...	...	...	...	8.50	...	1.00	...
(6) Strengthening of E.M.I. Unit in Employment Exchanges, Shillong, Tura and Jowai (Parabathetic).	..	...	..	...	...	5.30	...	0.75	...

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(7) Setting up of a Regional office for inspection etc. of Employment Exchanges in the State.	...	...	...	...	...	6.20	...	0.50	...	
(8) Setting up of a Vocational Guidance Unit in Employment Exchange at Tura.	...	...	...	...	...	2.30	...	0.20	...	
(9) Setting up of E.M.I. Unit in Employment Exchange at Williamnagar and Nongstoin.	...	...	...	...	...	3.60	...	50	...	
Total:—	8.75	3.53	1.02	2.00	2.00	40.40	10.00	5.55	2.00	
SUB-TOTAL I and II	49.75	23.20	8.70	11.00	11.00	120.40	72.00	18.55	12.00	
III. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (State Share)										
(1) Strengthening of Employment Exchange, Jowai for formation of self-employment.	...	..	..	0.80	0.80	6.40	...	1.00	...	
(2) Setting up of coaching cum-Guidance for scheduled castes/ Scheduled Tribes at Shillong.	...	...	..	..	...	6.40	...	1.00	...	
Total:—	40.75	23.20	...	0.80	0.80	12.80	...	2.00	...	
GRAND TOTAL:—	40.75	23.20	8.70	11.80	11.80	133.20	72.00	20.55	12.00	

## II LABOUR WELFARE

The Sixth Plan outlay for Labour Welfare was Rs.8.25 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.7.20 lakhs.

Labour Administration in the State of Meghalaya is of very recent origin and no provision in the State's Fifth Plan on Labour Welfare was made. It is only in 1981-82 that a token amount of Rs.0.20 lakh was agreed for establishment of Labour Welfare Centre at Cherrapunjee.

The Labour Welfare aim at improving the living and working condition of Labourers through the enforcement on various Labour legislations and implementation of various Welfare schemes.

During 1984-85 the approved outlay is Rs.2.60 lakhs out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for completion of construction of office buildings and residential quarters for the District Labour Office at Tura. Rs.0.20 lakh is to purchase of articles etc. for the welfare centre at Cherrapunjee and Rs.0.40 lakh for strengthening of the enforcement machinery for implementation of minimum wages Act for Agricultural Labour Act.

The proposed outlay for 1985-90 is Rs.42.00 lakhs and for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs.7.00 lakhs. The following schemes is proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period :—

**1. Strengthening of Administration including construction of Building.**—An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 for Construction of office buildings and residential quarters for District Labour Offices at Tura, Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Rs.4.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

**2. Strengthening of the enforcement machinery for implementation of Minimum Wages Act Agricultural Labour, etc.**—Revision of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour is one of the Prime Minister's 20-point Programme and to implement this item of the programme, necessary data have been collected and placed before the Minimum Wages State Advisory Board. The Board has recommended revision of existing rates of Minimum Wages for the employees in Agriculture, Road and Building Construction and Stone crushing and Breaking Operations and also for strengthening of the enforcement machinery to see to the proper enforcement and implementation of the revised rates. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.2.00 lakhs for the Plan 1985-86.

**3. Labour Welfare Schemes.**—One Labour Welfare Centre was set up at Cherrapunjee during 1981-82 for organising Welfare activities and elementary training facilities to the workers and their family members. The training facilities include tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. During the Seventh Five year Plan period it is proposed to set up 3 new Welfare Centres in the State. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1985-90 and Rs.1.00 lakh for 1985-86.

The schematic details are indicated in Statement I (Financial details) and Statement II (Physical aspects) at the end of the chapter.

**STATEMENT I**  
**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN ( 1985-86 )**  
**Outlay and expenditures**

( Rupees in lakh )

Serial No.	Name of the scheme/ projects	Sixth Five year plan (1980-85) agreed outlay	1980-83 actual expenditure	1983-84 actual expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		Remarks
					approved outlay	anticipated expenditure	proposed outlay	of which capital content	proposed outlay	of which capital content	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>LABOUR WELFARE</b>											
(i)	Industrial relations ... ..	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	10.00	...	1.00	...	...
(ii)	Working conditions and safety	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii)	General Labour Welfare ... ..	..	...	...	0.40	0.40	10.00	...	2.00	...	...
(iv)	Social Security for Labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
(v)	Research and Statistics ..	...	..	...	...	...	2.00	..	...	...	The Target is fixed for the 2nd year 1986-87 of the 7th plan.
(vi)	Other provisional activities like development of institutions	..	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
(vii)	Construction of Office Building and Residential Quarters.	7.75	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	...
Total ...		8.25	2.30	2.30	2.60	2.60	42.00	20.00	7.00	4.00	...

## WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/TRIBES ETC. COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEME

The Centrally Sponsored-Scheme of the All India Services Pre Examination Training Centre for imparting coaching to the prospective Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who intend to appear at the Civil Services Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. every year, is a continuing scheme. This scheme is being operated under the auspices of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong with an intake capacity of 50 trainees drawn from the States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region and from the States of Gujarat, West-Bengal, Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Bihar and Sikkim. The Centre aims at helping the candidates coming from the above mentioned States/Union Territories who are eligible to appear at the Civil Services Examinations to prepare themselves for the said competitive examinations.

The scheme has succeeded in creating much potentialities for giving employment to the trainees not only for the Civil Services of the Government of India, but also for the States services, Bank Services etc., Many trainees of this Centre could secure employment in the States and Bank Services out of the benefits they derived during the training period.

As against the total outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 1.67 lakh is anticipated to be expended for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. No allotment was made from the 'Plan' Budget for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82, and the expenditure for the said two financial years was met out of 'Non-Plan' budget. This Centre envisages extension of the scope of training facility to the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates of this region for other courses in respect of junior posts such as Clerks' Grade Examination, U.D.Cs/Inspectors of Central Excise, Income Tax etc., whose examinations are being conducted by the Staff Selection Commission every year. The Proposal has already been submitted to the Government of Meghalaya for consideration. It is proposed to include this programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

### **Achievements**

During the first four years of the current plan period, 62 candidates were trained for preliminary examinations out of which 32 candidates qualified to appear for the main examination, 76 candidates were trained for the main (written) examination out of which 20 candidates were recommended by the U.P.S.C. for appointment in various central services up to the end of 1983. Percentage of success of the candidates trained by the centre work out to 50% for preliminary examination and 27% of the trained candidates were recommended for appointment by the U.P.S.C. During 1984, 7 out of 12 candidates qualified to appear in the main examination. Altogether 19 candidates will appear in the ensuing main examination.

### **Seventh Plan Proposal**

An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed under the state plan for continuing this scheme. For 1985-86, an amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been proposed. The outlays have been proposed on the basis of the existing in-take capacity of 50 trainees per session for both the preliminary and final examinations.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan period for Social Welfare sector is Rs. 65 lakhs. As against this, the Annual Plan outlays amounted to a total of Rs. 105.45 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the entire plan period is estimated around Rs. 92 lakhs. The short-fall in expenditure in the first four years of the plan period is due mainly to less expenditure on administration on account of inadequacy of staff and slow progress in construction works due to a number of constraints like shortage of construction materials etc.

2. The Policy of the State Government in regard to Social Welfare schemes is to involve the voluntary organisations in the implementation of the various social welfare programmes and schemes and to strengthen voluntary efforts by sanctioning grants-in-aid to Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations. These organisations are being encouraged to take initiative in undertaking welfare schemes for the handicapped, women and children as also vulnerable sections of the society.

### 3. Programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan :

With a view to intensifying the Social Welfare measures in the State, the programmes for the period 1985-90 have been designed to increase self-reliance among the socially and physically handicapped persons who are the most vulnerable sections of the society. Due priority has been given to the welfare programmes for women, children and handicapped. Provision has been proposed for care, protection and rehabilitation of children and for effective implementation of the Children Act as well as Probation of offenders Act. It has been proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 220 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 35 lakhs for 1985-86 for new and continuing schemes. The details of the different programmes are discussed below.

#### Direction and Administration :

The activities of the Directorate of Social Welfare have expanded considerably during the recent years. The schemes are being implemented both in urban and rural areas of the State. The Directorate is also executing Nutrition Schemes in ICDS Project areas and in urban areas. However, shortage of staff at the headquarters and district levels are being keenly felt in the matter of execution of schemes. It is therefore proposed to gear up the administrative machinery both at the Directorate level and the District level for effective planning, execution and supervision of the Welfare programmes and for better co-ordination between the Govt. and non-Govt. agencies. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 7.35 lakhs for 1985-86. These include construction of buildings for District Offices and purchase of vehicles. At the headquarters the new posts proposed for creation are — Asst. Director for women and Child Welfare, Finance and Accounts Officer, Statistical Assistant, Office Superintendent and ministerial staff. At the district level the new posts proposed to be created, for each of the five districts are — Mukhya Sevikas, Gram Sevikas, Head Assistants and lower Division Assistants. In the protective Home posts of Superintendent, Matron and ministerial staff are proposed.

**Training :**

The scheme for deputation of officers for professional training outside the state will be continued during the next plan period.

The schemes for training of voluntary Social workers in basic methods of social work, accounts keeping and Government programmes will be continued. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.60 lakhs for 1985-86 is proposed. Provision has also been earmarked for purchase of equipments, holding of seminars etc. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.26 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

**Contribution to State Social Welfare Board :**

An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1 lakh for 1985-86 has been proposed for contribution to the State Social Welfare Board.

**Education and Welfare of Handicapped—**

The existing scheme of scholarships to Physically Handicapped, Prosthetic Aid to handicapped, grant to Organisations, celebration of World Disabled Day and Assistance to Physically Handicapped for Vocational Training and Self-Employment will be continued and expanded. Rs. 29.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 4.63 lakh is proposed for 1985-86.

**Family and Child Welfare—**

The provision for maintenance of Family and Child Welfare Project at Selsella under Non-Plan is found to be very inadequate. Hence Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed from the plan and Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1985-86.

**Services for Children in need of care and protection—**

Rs. 29.90 lakhs is proposed for the next Five Year Plan for meeting the 45 per cent state share to the Government of India grant under the scheme. At present there are 18 Voluntary Organisations who are in receipt of grant-in-aid for maintenance of 500 destitute children under Plan and 7 voluntary organisations for maintenance of 248 children under Non-Plan. During the current Plan, it is proposed to increase the number of children from 500 to 1000.

**Welfare of Poor and Destitute—**

The 3 training centres for self employment of women in need of care and protection will be continued Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of hostels for the trainees during the current Plan.

Rs.3.70 lakhs is proposed for Grant-in-aid to Voluntary for running Protective Home for the Seventh Plan.

It is proposed to introduce a pilot training programme for a group of rural women for the dissemination of energy efficient chulas. Rs.1.31 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs.0.25 for 1985-86 which has been provided under Science and Technology sector.

#### **Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Setting-up of Training Centres for Women and Care of their Children—**

Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan for meeting the 45 per cent State Share of the grant sanctioned by the Government of India to the Voluntary Organization undertaking the training for women and care of their children. At present there are only 3 voluntary organisations who are receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme. It is expected to mobilise more organizations for taking up this scheme during the next Plan Period. Rs.1.10 is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **Matching grant to Voluntary Organisations—**

Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan for matching contributions to the organisation for construction of their Welfare Centres Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1985-86.

Grant for the maintenance of Bal Bhavan, Remand Home, Teaching aid and Day Care Centres will be continued Rs.13.30 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.2.20 lakhs for 1985-86.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, provision was made for construction of Permanent Holiday Home Camp for children at Shillong but due to the encroachment of the approach road to the construction site, the construction works could not be started. It is proposed to resume the construction of the building during the next plan period Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed and Rs.3.00 lakhs for 1985-86.

There is only one Voluntary Organisation looking after the destitute widows, aged and infirm women in the State. The grant-in-aid scheme to this organisation will be continued. Assistance to the construction of working women hostel will also be continued. Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for the entire plan period and Rs.0.69 lakh for 1985-86.

#### **State and District Award for Organisations—**

The Scheme will be continued during the next plan period Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.23 lakh for 1985-86.

#### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

Following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are proposed to be continued during the next plan period.



### **Welfare of Poor and Destitutes—**

(a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, only three Voluntary Organisations have received financial assistance for setting up Training Centres for Women and Care of their Children under this Scheme. It is expected that during the Seventh Plan more Voluntary Organisation will take up this scheme. The outlay of Rs.7.75 lakhs is proposed for 45 per cent Central Share under the Scheme. Rs.1.15 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **Family and Child Welfare**

##### **(1) Assistance to Voluntary Organization for Creches for Working Women's Children—**

Rs.3.85 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.0.57 lakh for 1985-86.

##### **(2) I.C.D.S. Scheme:—**

During the Sixth Five Year Plan 11 ICDS Projects were sanctioned. In addition to this 11 ICDS Projects, 15 new projects are proposed for Seventh Five Year Plan. Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for the maintenance of 26 ICDS Projects during the next Plan. Rs.63.25 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of 11 ICDS Projects and 3 new Projects for 1985-86.

#### **Services for Children in need of Care and Protection:—**

Rs.31.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation and expansion of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan, 18 organisations have been assisted for maintenance of 500 children during the current Plan. It is proposed to cover 1,000 children under the scheme in the next plan Rs.4.60 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **A Women Welfare:**

##### **(a) Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women:—**

Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation and expansion of the scheme Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **Education and Welfare of Handicapped:—**

(a) Scholarship/Stipend:—Rs.0.46 lakh is proposed for continuation and expansion of the scheme.

##### **(b) Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for the Disabled Persons:—**

Rs.0.40 lakh is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the next plan period Rs.0.06 lakh is proposed for 1985-86.

#### **Central Sector Scheme:—**

A Plan outlay of Rs.50.40 lakhs is proposed for continued implementation of Functional Literacy for Adult Women Scheme in 5 ICDS Projects Rs.7.47 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

## STATEMENT — I

### SCHEMATIC STATEMENT — OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE.

Head of Department .....

Name of Scheme.	Sixth Plan outlay	Expen- diture 1980-83	Expen- diture 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				Outlay	Antici- pated Ex- penditure	Propo- sed	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1 DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION</b>									
(a) Headquarters and Organisation	...	3.02	1.55	1.84	1.84	14.00	...	2.25	...
(b) District Social Welfare Officer	...	6.30	2.57	4.66	4.66	36.00	5.00	5.10	1
(c) Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works.	...	0.54	0.02	0.23	0.50	4.00	...	0.60	...
(d) Training/Research/Seminar and purchase of equipment.	...	0.45	0.20	0.23	0.23	2.00	...	0.26	...
(e) Government Contribution to Meghalaya State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	...	..	...	1.00	1.00	6.00	...	1.10	...
Sub — Total	...	10.31	4.34	7.96	7.96	62.00	5.00	9.31	1
<b>2 EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED</b>									
(a) Scholarship for Physically Handicapped	...	1.67	0.50	0.00	0.60	4.60	...	0.69	...

(b) Prosthetic Aids to Handicapped	..	0·47	0·30	0·48	3·88	8·50	..	0·52	...
(c) Grant to Voluntary Organisation	..	..	..	1·30	1·30	8·60	...	1·43	...
(d) Celebration of the World Disabled Day	...	0·46	0·25	0·30	0·30	2·30	...	·34	...
(e) Survey of the Physically Handicapped	...	0·38	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	...
(f) Assistance to Physically Handicapped Persons for Vocational Training/Self-Employment.	..	0·55	0·91	1·50	1·50	10·00	...	1·65	...

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Sub — Total .. 2·43 1·96 4·23 4·23 29·00 ... 4·63 ...

### 3 FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Family and Child Welfare Scheme	..	...	...	...	...	3·00	...	0·50	..
(b) Services for Children in need of care and protection.	...	2·88	2·85	4·00	4·00	26·30	...	4·40	...

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Sub — Total ... 2·88 2·88 4·00 4·00 26·90 .. 4·90 ..

### 4 WELFARE OF POOR AND DESITUTE

(a) Training-cum-Production Centre for Women	...	9·08	3·29	4·88	4·88	37·00	10·00	4·43	2·00
(b) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Setting up Training Centres for Women and care of there Children.	65·60	0·71	0·15	1·00	1·00	6·00	...	1·10	...
(c) Training of Rural Women for discrimination of energy efficient Chullas.	...	...	...	...	...	1·51	...	0·25*	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(d) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation ... for Protective Home.			...	...	..	...	3.70	...	0.50	...
Sub — Total ...			9.79	3.44	5.88	5.88	46.70	10.00	6.20	2.00

#### 5 CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Maintenance of Probation Hostel and Deformatory School.	...	..	...	..	...	3.00	...	0.50	...
Sub — Total ..		...	...	...	..	3.00	..	0.50	...

#### 6 OTHER EXPENDITURE

(a) Matching Grants to Voluntary Organisa- tions for construction of Community Halls, Centres and Gymnasium.	...	...	..	..	6.00	...	1.00	..
(b) Grants to Voluntary Welfare Organisations ...	3.71	1.20	1.50	1.50	10.50	...	1.72	...
(c) National Plan of Action for Women ... Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for care of Destitute Widows aged and infirm women.	0.75	0.25	0.30	0.30	1.90	...	0.29	...

( ) Celebration of Women's Decade, 1976-85 ... Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations of Working Women's Hostels.	1-62	0-50	0-70	0-70	4-50	..	0-69	...	
(e) Implementation of Children Act-Esta- blishment/Maintenance of Remand Home at Shillong.	0-17	...	0-23	0-23	1-70	...	0-26	...	
(f) Permanent Holiday Home Camp. ...	3-90	3-00	3-00	3-00	10-00	10-00	3-00	...	
(g) Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation .. working in the field of Child Welfare	6-23	1-70	2-00	2-00	13-30	...	2-20	...	
(h) State and District Award for Organisa- tion/Individuals working for Children/ Women and the Physically Handicapped.	0-40	0-20	0-20	0-20	1-50	...	0-23	...	
Sub — Total ...	16-78	6-85	7-93	7-93	49-40	10-00	9-39	3-00	
GRAND TOTAL	65-00	42-19	19-47	30-00	30-00	220-00	25-00	35-00	6-00

\*Provided Under Science and Technology Sector.

## NUTRITION

The Nutrition Programme implemented in the State includes pre-school feeding of children of the age-group 0-6 years and feeding of nursing and lactating mothers under the Special Nutrition Programme (SNP). Another component of the nutrition programme is the Mid-day Meal Programme for school children.

The SNP is implemented in the rural areas outside the ICDS block areas through the Community Development Block Agency by the organised Mahila Mandals. In the urban areas and in the ICDS Blocks, the programme is implemented by the Social Welfare Department. The Mid-day Meal Programme in schools is organised and implemented by the Education Department.

### Sixth Plan Review

The Sixth Plan approved outlay for Nutrition is Rs. 125 lakhs. The total anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 140.73 lakhs.

Details on expenditure and coverage under the different components of the nutrition programme during Sixth Plan period is indicated in the following table:—

Schemes	Total anticipated expenditure during 1980-85 (Rs. lakhs)	Beneficiaries (Nos.) To be covered in 1984-85
<b>Special Nutrition Programme</b>		
(i) Outside ICDS Areas.		
(a) Rural	43.00	12,000
(b) Urban	25.93	6200
(ii) I.C.D.S. Areas	58.30	38,500
Mid-day Meal Programme	13.50	22,000
Total:—	140.73	78,7000

### Proposal for the Seventh Plan

Special nutrition programme basically aims at combating malnutrition of expectant mothers and young children. This group is most vulnerable and susceptible to the adverse effects of malnutrition. The programme envisages supplementary feeding of the target group, free of cost. The beneficiaries of the programme are predominantly tribals. Malnutrition in Meghalaya is mainly due to ignorance and faulty food habits. It is in this context that nutrition education assumes vital importance and has to be an integral part of this programme.

The Special Nutrition Programme envisages, further, the integration of medical care, immunisation, health and referral services with the provision of nutritional supplement. These services are provided by the Health Department.

The nutritional programmes, proposed for the Seventh Plan period are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

**(1) Programmes outside ICDS Block Areas****(A) Special Nutrition Programmes in Rural Areas:**

The programme is implemented in all the 30 C.D. Blocks in the state as follows:

Year	Beneficiaries covered	No. of Centre	No. of days	Expenditure Rs. lakhs
1980-81	12000	120	175	8
1981-82	12000	120	146	8
1982-83	9000	90	200	8
1983-84	12000	120	150	9
1984-85	12000	120	175	10

In order that the programme is more meaningful during the next plan period with additional coverage, it is proposed to implement the scheme for 250 days. The number of beneficiaries will be increased to 15000 through 150 centres at the rate of 5 centre per block. The nutrition education aspect of the programme also needs to be emphasised by means of publicity materials and training of workers etc. Funds will also be earmarked for this purpose. An outlay of Rs. 90 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period and Rs.18 lakhs for 1985-86. The features of the scheme for the first year (1985-86) are as follows:

**(i) Number of beneficiaries—**

(a) Children—13,500

(b) Mothers —1,500

**(ii) Centres—** 150 (5 in each Block)**(iii) Days to covered—** 250 days**(iv) Cost of Food—**(a) 40 paise per children  
and 50 paise per mother —Rs. 15.37 lakhs(v) Nutrition Education —Rs. 2.25 lakhs  
(Rs. 7,500 per Block)

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**Total :Rs. 17.62 lakhs**
**(b) SNP in Urban Areas.**

An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the programme in urban areas during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86. The number of beneficiaries to be covered is 4,400 made up of 3,300 children and 1,100 mothers. Another 9,400 beneficiaries will be covered under the non-plan scheme. The cost of food per child is Rs.0.40 and Rs.0.50 for mothers per feeding day.

**(c) Special Nutrition Programme in ICDS areas :**

During the Sixth Plan period, expenditure on SNP in two out of eleven ICDS project is borne from non-plan budget. It is expected to normalise SNP in another 3 ICDS projects during the Seventh Plan period. 15 new projects are expected to be taken up during the next plan period. Thus there will be 21 ICDS projects during the next plan period expenditure on which will be borne from the plan outlay. The total number of beneficiaries of these projects are estimated to cover 65,000 children and 10,000 mothers. An amount of Rs.180 lakhs is proposed for the plan period on this account.

For 1985-86, an amount of Rs.25 lakhs is proposed for covering 25,500 children and 4,250 mothers. The cost of food items has been calculated at the rate of 40 paise for children per feeding day and 50 paise for the mother per feeding day.

**Mid-day Meal Programme**

The mid-day meal programme is implemented in the State with an average annual coverage of 22,000 children. A present food is provided to the children at the rate of 25 paise per child per day.

During the Seventh Plan, it is intended to increase the coverage to benefit more children from the poorer families. It is also proposed to raise the rate from 25 paise to 40 paise which is considered the minimum rate to have any positive impact on health of children. The increased coverage and outlays will also act as an incentive to attract students to attend classes.

An amount of Rs.50 lakhs is proposed for this programme for the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, the proposed outlay is Rs.10 lakhs.

The programme will be implemented through the school Mid-day Meal Committee in each school.



STATEMENT-I

Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development : Nutrition

Rs. in lakhs

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan outlay	1980-83 Actual Expenditure	1983-84 Actual Expenditure	1984-85		Seventh Plan		1985-86	
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>1. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME -</b>									
<b>(1) Outside ICDS Area :</b>									
(a) Rural areas	...	24.00	9.00	10.00	10.90	90.00	...	18.00	...
(b) Urban areas	125.00	17.98	4.80	3.15	3.15	20.00	...	4.00	...
(ii) ICDS areas	...	23.78	8.67	25.85	25.85	180.00	...	25.00	...
2. Mid.day Meal Programme.	...	7.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	56.00	...	10.00	...
<b>Total :-</b>	125.00	72.76	25.97	42.00	42.00	340.00	...	57.00	...

STATEMENT II

Nutrition :

Physical Targets and Achievements

Programme	Unit	Sixth Plan target	1980-83 achievement	1983-84 achievement	1984-85		Seventh plan target proposed	1985-86 target proposed
					target	anti cipated-		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME—</b>								
1- Beneficiaries in ICDS programme areas.	000 Nos.							
(i) Children (0—6 years) ...	„	33	33	23.8	33	33	65.0	25.5
(ii) Mothers ...	„	5.5	5.5	3.9	5.5	5.5	10.0	4.2
2. Beneficiaries outside ICDS programme areas.								
(i) Rural areas—								
(a) Children (0—6 years) ...	„	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	17.0	13.5
(b) Mothers ...	„	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.5
(ii) Urban area—								
(a) Children ...	„	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.3
(b) Mothers ...	„	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
3. Mid-day Meal programme ...	„	22.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	30.0	30.0

## PLANNING ORGANISATION

An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided in the sixth plan for strengthening of the planning organisation. The anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 24.56 lakhs.

The State Planning Board, which is the Apex Planning Body in the State was set up in the Fourth Plan Period. The Board has since been reconstituted by taking in economists, other experts and representatives of the people. With a view to establishing effective linkages between state level and district level planning, the District Planning Boards were also constituted for each of the five districts of the State. These District Boards have also been reconstituted with official and non-official members.

A functionally oriented Planning Machinery at the State level was set up during the Fifth Plan period at the suggestion of the Planning Commission. The Planning Department at the state headquarters have the following functioning units at present.

- (i) Plan Formulation and Co-ordination unit.
- (ii) Monitoring and Progress Reporting unit.
- (iii) Man-power unit ;
- iv) Evaluation unit.

The existing staffing pattern of these units is indicated in the statement at the end of the chapter. Since the staff are too inadequate and do not meet the needs of a backward State like Meghalaya, it is necessary to reorganise and strengthen the planning machinery.

### Programme for the Seventh Plan Period

An outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period as State's share for strengthening of the Planning Machinery at the State and sub-state level. For 1985-86, the outlay required is Rs. 12 lakhs.

The strengthening of the organisation is necessary because of the need to—

- (a) bring about more scientific planning at various levels in view of the need to achieve the plan objectives.
- (b) evolve appropriate strategies for various areas based on resources available.
- (c) build up an adequate machinery for monitoring plan progress.

(d) formulate project and schemes more scientifically not only to overcome existing deficiencies in the present process of project formulation but also to enable more rational priorities and choices based on comparative cost-benefit analysis.

(e) ensure continuous project evaluation and reorganisation of the project and plan priorities from time to time and lastly

(f) to bring about a realistic approach to Planning from below by organising regional, district and block level planning through an appropriate machinery set up for the purpose.

The specific proposals are indicated below:—

#### **Evaluation Unit :**

The Evaluation unit was set up in 1971, for some years this unit was functioning only as a skeleton organisation under the Planning Department. This unit is now attached to the Directorate of Economics, Statistics and Evaluation. In the past, evaluation studies were undertaken on utilisation of tractors and power tillers, jhum control programme, study of poultry farms, working of the Meghalaya Co-operative Bank and societies and water supply schemes. The following studies are in progress now—(1) Primary Health Centres, (2) Applied Nutrition Programme (3) Border Transport subsidy (4) Evaluation of I. R. D. P. and (5) Evaluation of Control of shifting Agriculture.

At present the Evaluation Unit is headed by a Deputy Director and assisted by 3 Research Officers and a few subordinate staff. The Unit needs considerable strengthening during the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for the next plan period for strengthening of the Unit and Rs.3 lakhs for 1985-86.

#### **Regional and District Planning**

In accordance with the objective of decentralisation of the planning process and associating the participation of the people in successful implementation of the plan, District Planning Boards have been entrusted with the task of drawing up of district plans.

At present District Planning Organisations are functioning in all the Districts of State. The Planning Unit in each district is under the overall charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and consists of a Planning Officer and a Research Assistant. The District Planning Officer is usually an official belonging to the Civil Service or the Indian Administrative Service.

During the next plan period, it is proposed to strengthen the District Planning Units. For this appropriate expertise will be built up. Each Unit will have Research Officer and Research Assistants with qualification in relevant disciplines to help in the formulation of district and other area plans. There will also be the necessary supporting staff for these units. Each District Planning Unit will have a cell for Planning at the Sub-divisional Block level and another cell for progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation. An amount of Rs.19 lakhs has been proposed.

### **Planning Machinery at the State level:**

At the State level the Planning Organisation would have to be considerably strengthened to discharge the functions mentioned earlier. The proposals for strengthening of existing units and setting up of new units are described briefly below. An amount of Rs.31 lakhs has been proposed to this purpose.

### **Progress Reporting and Monitoring Unit:**

In the Planning Department there is already a progress reporting system by which information on the progress of various schemes, programmes and projects included in the plan is reviewed periodically and on the basis of this information quarterly reviews of performance are conducted. This Unit is also in-charge of monitoring implementation of Plan Projects. However much remains to be done in regard to Monitoring and only initial work have been started. Monitoring-cum-Evaluation cells have also been set up in the following seven important development departments. These are—(1) Agriculture (2) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, (3) Soil Conservation, (4) Health, (5) Public Health Engineering, (6) Public Works Department and (7) Community Development.

In the reorganised set up, the Progress Reporting and Monitoring Cell will carry out quantitative and qualitative assessment of various programmes and projects in order to assess the financial and physical objectives. The unit will consist of Officers having skills in economics, statistics, system analysis etc. Since this unit will be in-charge of the monitoring of the development programmes in the entire economy of the State, adequate arrangements will be made for processing and storage of data through the use of modern techniques and equipments. The proposed staffing pattern has been indicated in the annexure.

### **District and Regional Planning Unit:**

The reorganised planning set up will have a regional and district planning unit. This unit will provide technical guidance to District Planning Cells in different districts of the State. This will be a new unit in the Planning Department at the State Headquarter. Creation of such a unit has already been approved by the Planning Commission.

### **Manpower Unit:**

The existing manpower unit in the planning organisation at headquarters will have to be strengthened suitably to ensure identification of existing gaps in the information system and also for devising suitable procedure of improvement of the information system.

### **State Planning Board:**

The Planning Department also provide Secretariat assistance to the State Planning Board. This Unit is now functioning with only a skeleton staff. The State Planning Board will have a number of working groups which will have a very significant role in drawing up the development programmes in the State. Consequently, the staff for the Board will have to be augmented to provide the necessary assistance to the Board.

### Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Unit:

This Unit is at present engaged in formulation of the State Plan and co-ordinates the activities relating to development programmes in the State. Besides, the State Plan schemes, this unit is also co-ordinating all activities under the regional schemes of North Eastern Council implemented in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the unit further to cope with the increased volume of works.

### Perspective Planning Unit:

It is also proposed to set up a new unit for preparation of a long-term perspective Plan for the State which will be based on continuous economic analysis and detailed studies involving use of econometric methods and statistical techniques.

### Resource Unit:

It is proposed to set up a unit for preparing a resource inventory of the State and Districts.

The existing staff and the new staff proposed for the strengthening of existing units as well as for new units have been indicated in appendices. The total estimate cost of the scheme for reorganising the State planning machinery comes to about Rs. 65 lakhs including Rs. 15 lakhs for the Evaluation Units.

### Special Programmes Unit:

Creation of a Unit for dealing in matters relating to 20 Points Programme M. N. P., Rural Development Programmes, and other special programmes is essential for continuous and monitoring reporting and follow-up. It is proposed to set up this unit in the next plan period.

### Draft 7th Plan-Scheme outlay for Planning, Organisation and Evaluation.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Units	Outlay
	Rs.
1. State Planning Board ... ..	8.85
2. Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Unit ... ..	16.55
3. Monitoring and Progress Report Unit ... ..	1.15
4. Manpower Unit ... ..	1.98
5. Resource Unit ... ..	2.47
6. District Planning Organisation ... ..	19.00
7. Evaluation Unit ... ..	15.00
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>65.00</b>

**Statement showing the existing sanctioned posts in different  
Units of Planning Department including State Planning  
Board and District Planning Organisation and Proposed  
new Posts for the Seventh Plan Period**

Name of Units	Existing posts	Proposed new posts
1. State Planning Board.	(1) Research Officer—1 No.  (2) Research Assistant—1 No.  (3) Ministerial Staff—26 Nos. inclusive of Staff for Chairman and Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, (i.e. 1 Assistant Superintendent, 3 Stenos Grade I/III, 3 Upper Division Assistants, 1 Lower Division Assistant, 2 Typists, 9 Peons, 5 Drivers and 2 Jammadars).	(1) Research Officer—1 No.  (2) Research Assistant—1 No.  (3) Ministerial Staff—5 Nos. (i.e. 1 Upper Division Assistant, 1 Lower Division Assistant, 1 Typist, 1 Library Assistant and 1 Duftry
	Total—28 Nos.	7 Nos.
2. Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Unit.	(1) Officer on Special Duty.— 1 No.  (2) Special Officer—1 No.  (3) Senior Research Officer— 1 No.  (4) Research Officers—3 Nos.  (5) Assistant Research Officer— 4 Nos.  (6) Research Assistant—4 Nos.  (7) Ministerial Staff—6 Nos. (i.e. 1 Typist, 3 Peon, 1 Duftry and 1 Driver).	(1) Chief Planning Officer.— 1 No.  (2) Special Officer—1 No.  (3) Planning Officer—3 Nos.  (4) Research Assistant—1 No.  (5) Ministerial Staff—7 Nos. (i.e. 3 Upper Division Assistants, 2 Lower Division Assistants, 1 Typist and 1 Peon).
	Total 20 Nos.	13 Nos.

Name of Units	Existing Posts	Proposed New Posts
1	2	3
District and Regional Planning Cell.	...	(1) Research Officer—2 Nos.  (2) Research Asstt.—2 Nos.  (3) Ministerial Staff —2 Nos (i.e. 1 Typist and 1 Peon).
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>6 Nos.</b>
20-Point Programme and NEC Cell.	...	(1) Research Officer—1 No.  (2) Asstt. Research Officer.—1 No.  (3) Research Asstt.—1 No.  (4) Ministerial Staff—1 No. (i.e. 1 Typist).
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>4 Nos.</b>
Monitoring and Progress reporting Unit,	(1) Officer-on-Special Duty—1 No.  (2) Research Officer —1 No.  (3) Research Asstt. —2 Nos.  (4) Ministerial Staff —5 Nos. (i.e. 1 UDA, 1 LDA, 1 Typist, 1 Peon and 1 Driver.)	(1) Research Officer—2 Nos.
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 Nos.</b>	<b>2 Nos.</b>



Name of Units	Existing Post	Proposed new posts
1	2	3
Manpower Unit	1. Manpower-cum-Employment Officer.	1 No. 1. Research Assistant
		2. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> 1 No. Upper Division Assistant).
	2. Research Officer ...	2 Nos.
	3. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> Steno Grade II 1 Typist and 2 Peons).	4 Nos.
<b>Total</b>	...	7 Nos. 2 Nos.
Evaluation Unit.	1. Deputy Director ...	1 No. 1. Joint Director
	2. Research Officer	3 Nos. 2. Research Officer
	3. Research Assistant	3 Nos. 3. Research Assistant
	4. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> 1 Upper Division Assistant and Lower Division Assistant 2 Typists, 2 Peons and 1 Driver).	7 Nos. 4. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> 2 Upper Division Assistant and 2 Lower Division Assistant).
		5. Computers
<b>Total</b>	.. ... ..	14 Nos. 12 Nos.
Resource Unit...	... ..	1. Research Officer 1 No. 2. Research Assistant 1 No.
<b>Total</b>	... ..	... .. 2 Nos
District Planning Organisation.	1. District Planning Officer	5 Nos. 1. Research Officer 5 Nos.
	2. Assistant Research Officer	1 No. 1. Assistsant Research Officer. 4 Nos.
	3. Research Assistant	5 Nos. 3. Research Assistant 5 Nos.
	4. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> 5 Upper Division Assistant 6 Lower Division Assistant, 10 Peons and 5 driver).	26 Nos. 4. Ministerial staff ( <i>i. e.</i> 5 Upper Division Assistant, 4 Lower Division Assistant, 5 duftric. and 5 typists).
<b>Total...</b>	... ..	37 Nos. 33 Nos.

## ECONOMIC ADVICE AND STATISTICS

The allocation in the Sixth Plan was Rs.30.00 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure for the period of the Sixth Plan is anticipated to total Rs.30.63 lakhs. The Annual Plan expenditure had increased from Rs.5.04 lakhs in the first year to Rs.7.64 lakhs in the fourth year of the plan.

### PROGRESS IN THE SIXTH PLAN

In the Sixth plan the programme was restricted to strengthening or consolidating the scheme started earlier. This included schemes for training unit, improvement of price-statistics, strengthening of N.S.S. Division and improvement of agricultural statistics besides survey of backward pockets and areas and state and district statistical abstracts. Also to fall in line with the Government policy of taking the administration nearer to the people, advance action was taken up for establishment of statistical unit at subdivisional level.

Reassessing the existing price reporting centres was started in view of the need to improve the quality and timely submission of the returns and to cover new centres of importance as identified. Three price bulletins monthly wholesale, monthly retail and weekly on essential items were brought out regularly. The index number of retail prices using N.S.S. consumer expenditure as weights was compiled separately both for the rural and urban areas. Following the technical comments on certain deficiencies of the compilation a fresh compilation has been undertaken. The work on the urban index is under finalisation while that for the rural area is in progress.

The Sixth Plan had enabled to improve the timelines and quality of the N.S.S. field work. The improvement at the data processing stage however, had only been marginal and only on a few subjects survey report could be prepared. The Sixth Plan had exposed the grave inadequacy of data processing and analytical facilities of the N.S.S. work of the State.

In Agricultural Statistics, crop forecast and land utilisation statistics were continued. New crops of importance in the State like turmeric, soya bean and ginger have been brought under the forecast system. Exploratory studies on the possibility of obtaining statistics on horticultural crops like pineapple, tezpatta and broomstick were also undertaken. The crop cutting surveys were extended to new crops, namely, rape and mustard and maize during the sixth plan period in addition to existing experiments on autumn paddy, jute and potato. Some trial experiments were also made on jhum paddy in order to enable suitable design for regular experiments of these crops.

Work on estimates of State Domestic Product or State Income was started before the Sixth Plan and some estimates attempted. It was found that the available data were not sufficient to prepare the estimates according to standard methodologies adopted by the Government of India and other States. In the Sixth Plan, therefore, effort had been to sort out the available data and to identify gaps which required to be filled up. Estimation on the basis of available data, however, had continued. Recently progress in estimation had been made and estimates on current prices had been prepared. The constant price estimates, however, could not make much progress due to the numerous data gaps.

The State had earlier carried out the Economic Census of non-agricultural establishment as part of the General Sector Scheme. A more comprehensive economic census was undertaken in 1980 dovetailing with the house-listing operations of the 1981 population census. The State had maintained only a skeleton staff while the bulk of the staff for the 1980 economic census was provided in the Central Sector Programme. The provisional results of the 1980 economic census were released a few months after enumeration. The detailed information were scrutinised and sent to the Computer Centre, New Delhi for processing. The processed data had been returned at the end of 1983-84. The generation of detailed tables and writing of the reports is now in progress. Since the Central Sector Scheme had ended in March 1983-84, the balance of the work was carried on by the skeleton staff with the State mentioned earlier.

Only a limited number of publications could be taken up with the existing set up. This included report on census of State Government employees, budget brochures, statistical handbook and economic review of two districts. The State statistical abstract was brought out in 1984. The compilation of the second issue of the State statistical abstract is now in progress. A few reports based on the different rounds of the NSS (State sample) as also of Economic Census had been prepared. Editing of few more NSS draft reports had also been undertaken.

During the Sixth Plan, two adhoc surveys were undertaken. One was the survey of the Biare community of the Saipung area of the Jaindia Hills. Preparation of the survey report is in progress. During 1983-84, a bench mark survey was undertaken to collect the base-line data of 15 villages selected to act as a models of village development.

#### **Difficulties Experienced:—**

Statistical work being research-like in nature, each scheme required a complement of research staff. While it had been possible to fill up vacancies of junior level posts with only normal difficulties, the problem of finding suitable incumbents in key level posts to plan, design guide and oversee research work day to day had defied normal methods of recruitment. A number of existing incumbents were, therefore, sent for training to acquire and acquaint with scientific techniques of statistical work. This had been effective only to a limited extent. The need for specially qualified incumbents with appropriate statistical background had remained as it was.

The recruitment of staff in the statistical programme had given rise to the need to equip them with calculating aids and to ensure adequate mobility to cope with the generated field work. Thus, in statistics besides staff, provision of calculating aids and travelling facilities of the staff had to be made. In this direction also, the work had been below stipulations because of the rigidities of funds.

#### **Programme for the Seventh Plan :**

The proposals under different schemes for the 7th Plan total to Rs. 90 lakhs. This marks a big step up compared to the Sixth Plan. This step up is necessary if concrete work is to be forth coming in this sector. The bulk of outlay proposed goes to construction of

buildings. There was extreme difficulty or near absent of living quarters in the remote districts. It is, therefore, proposed to construct living quarters to provide accommodation for at least some of the incumbents holding transferable posts in these places. A substantial amount goes to establishment of modern data processing facilities. Hitherto, data processing in this state was entirely manual with the help of few calculating machines. As a result, the backlog of tabulation had increased. In the Seventh Plan it is proposed to acquire a micro computer and recruit necessary staff to relieve the burden of tabulation work. This facility would be linked ultimately with any of the full-fledged computer centres established in the State or any where in the North Eastern Region.

To ensure timely release of the statistical publications, it is proposed to purchase a reasonably priced offset printing machine to be located internally. The reference and publication section also needs to be re-organised to enable colation and consolidation of statistical information generated in other departments of the Government.

The development of economic advice and statistics in Meghalaya at present had been lop-sided. The machinery was reasonably effective only in certain divisions of statistical work, while in other it was very weak or practically non-functioning. The statistical machinery was effective only in collection of information on ready-made designs. The design facility itself is meagre. There was serious weakness in data processing. In analysis the capacity is yet to develop. In the Seventh Plan these facilities have to be develop. Proposals for strengthening of statistical divisions, therefore, provided also for raising technical competence and qualified personnel in planning, design and analysis work.

In Agricultural Statistics, it is proposed to improve the technical competence of the agricultural statistics division in order to under take analysis of the mass of agricultural statistics collected as also available in other departments of the Government. It is also proposed to extend the coverage of the crop-cutting experiment to jhum paddy, ginger, cotton and chillies. This would entail additional field staff. It is also envisaged to undertake adhoc surveys for 2/3 seasons on permanent and semi-permanent crops notably, are canut, pineapple, banana, oranges and betel-leaf. It is also proposed to undertake study on bay leaf and broomsticks as also vegetables in and around the consumption centres in the state. For all this also adequate planning, design, and analysis capacity is to be created. It is proposed to strengthen the NSS Division so that it becomes adequately competent not only in field work but also in data processing, analysis and preparation of survey reports. A few adhoc socio-economic surveys would be undertaken. Among those envisaged are survey of isolated and vanishing communities, such as the Bahais Dalus and the Mons.

For the economic census, it is proposed to have a nucleus of staff in the state plan itself instead of only a skeleton staff as hitherto. A nucleus is essential to complete the work remaining at the end of 1983-84 and of the Sixth Plan period. Even with the maximum of effort it would take the existing skeleton staff to the end of the seventh Plan to complete all the work on the 1980 Economic Census. By the

the next economic census would become due for being launched and in the next 2/3 years advance preparation would have to be undertaken for the next operations. The nucleus economic census division in the State Plan would enable these preparations and maintain constant and desired liaison with the Central Statistical Organisation for the next economic census.

In price, the mass of information was generated as a result of schemes in the Sixth Plan. The next step is to sort out these informations analyse and set them in a systematic manner to make the information more useful. Apart from the individual commodity prices incorporated in the wholesale and retail bulletins, it is proposed to bring out periodically brochures on farm harvest prices. Further, the prices information now available would enable construction of variety of prices indices such as consumer prices, retail prices, wholesale prices, parity prices, etc. The plan, therefore, provides for recruitment or training of suitable personnel to enable the price division to undertake this step forward. In implementing the scheme for index number, the experience of neighbouring State would be tapped in conducting family budget surveys and construction of weighting diagrams which are the the basic essentials of an index number.

In the Seventh Plan, Housing and Housebuilding statistics is being especially emphasised. Collection of housing statistics had been recommended by the conference on Central and State Statistical Organisations and in the recent conference of housing statistics of the Ministry of Works and Housing and statisticians of Centre and States. It is proposed to take up this scheme in the Seventh Plan and it is expected that suitable provision would be made in the PWD and the Municipal Administration Departments to enable this scheme to come into being.

The Seventh Plan would entail adequate strengthening of the District Statistical Offices for its proper implementation. The District Statistical Office would be headed by a senior Class I Officer in order to enable it to function effectively for the implementation of the various programmes. The District Statistical Officer would be assisted by two gazetted officers and a component of non-gazetted staff.

Preparatory work had been undertaken for establishment of statistical offices at subdivisional levels. In Meghalaya, there are now 10 administrative subdivisions outside the district headquarters. It is proposed to set up statistical offices in each of the subdivisions in phased manner to be in line with the State policy. Establishment of statistical offices at subdivisional level involves an initial cost of Rs. 3 lakhs each, with Rs. 1.50 lakhs as recurring expenditure for a full year. In the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to set up statistical offices in only 5 subdivisions and with priority to those subdivisions where the land had already been available or expected to be available.

For implementation of the programmes of the Seventh Plan, it is necessary to reorganize the hierarchy of statistical posts. At some stages, different posts had been in existence for work of very much similar in nature. This had hampered deployment of staff between similar works. It is necessary to integrate or merge categories of similar posts to enable greater maneuverability of the available manpower.

## STATEMENT I

Schematic Statement—Outlays and expenditure.

Head of Development "Economic Advice & Statistics".

(Rs. Lakhs)

Name of Scheme	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
1. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	3.95	3.00	1.09	0.98	0.98	8.00	...	1.00	...
2. Establishment of Statistical Offices at Subdivisional levels	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	11.00	...	2.00	...
3. Training Unit	0.31	0.07	0.07	0.15	0.10	...	...	...	...
4. Improvement of Price Statistics	2.09	0.42	0.35	0.48	0.48	4.00	...	0.50	...
5. Re-organisation of NSS Division	3.24	1.37	1.02	1.16	1.16	6.00	...	1.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics		2.00	0.08	00.6	0.10	0.05	8.00	...	1.00	...
7. Strengthening of Publication and Reference Division		...	...	...	...	...	7.50	...	0.50	...
8. Strengthening of National Income Division		...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	0.50	...
9. Survey of Border and Backward Pockets and Regions		0.47	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.05	...	...	...	..
10. Economic Census & Survey Division		...	...	..	0.05	0.05	3.50	...	0.50	...
11. Establishment of Modern Data Processing Facility		...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	0.50	...
12. Strengthening of Directorate's Organisation		8.62	4.57	2.64	2.00	2.06	8.00	...	1.50	...
13. Construction of Office buildings and Living Quarters		9.32	6.50	2.35	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00
<b>Total =</b>		<b>30.00</b>	<b>16.03</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>

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## STATEMENT II

### Physical Targets & Achievement

I t e m	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achieve- ment 1980-83	1983-84 Acheive- ment	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target proposed	1985-86 Target Proposed
					Target	Anticipated Achieve- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Strengthening of District Statistical Offices	No/s.	6	1	1	3	3	12	4
2. Establishment of Statistical Offices at Sub-divisional levels	,,	...	...	...	...	...	26	12
3. Training Unit	,,	2	...	1	..	...	...	...
4. Improvement of Price Statistics	,,	6	1	4	..	..	6	5
5. Re-organisation of NSS Division	,,	8	6	...	...	...	12	4
6. Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	,,	12	..	6	3	3	14	8



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7. Strengthening of Publication & Reference Division	„	6	...	...	...	...	6	2
8. Strengthening of National Income Division	„	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
9. Survey of Border & Backward Pockets and Regions	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Economic Census & Survey Division	„	..	...	...	...	...	8	3
11. Establishment of Modern Data Processing Facility	„	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
12. Strengthening of Directorate's Organisation	„	6	1	1	1	1	14	4
13. Construction of Office Buildings and Living Quarters	„	3	3	...	3*	3*	14/32@	8@

N. B :- 1. \* : Spill over of 6 th. Plan

2. + : Office Building of District Statistical Officer, Jowai.

3. @ : Living Quarters.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Sixth Plan outlay for Weights and Measures sector is Rs. 10 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 20.42 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan period, considerable efforts have been made for systematic, intensive and extensive enforcement in the matter of adoption of standard weights and measures in Meghalaya. Working in the huts and markets in the interior areas of the state has been intensified. The target for covering the number of traders for verification and stamping of weights and measures was fixed at 15000 during the current plan period. During the first four years of the plan period about 11000 traders were covered and 5000 traders will be covered during 1984-85 thus exceeding the target for the plan period. Four sets of standards have also been procured by the department so far. Land was arranged for office building of Weights & Measures organisation and construction works are in progress now. However, of lack of funds and shortage of personnel and equipment stands on the way of better performance and much still remains to be done.

### Programme for the Seventh Plan

In the Seventh plan period, considerable effort has to be made for systematic, intensive and extensive enforcement to ensure universal adoption of the standards in the state. The enforcement machinery has to be strengthened further appreciably. Adequate publicity and education on use of the legal standards would have to be undertaken. To achieve these objectives, the following schemes are proposed.

(1) It is proposed to set up new offices at the following three sub-divisional headquarters — (a) Mairang, (b) Baghmara and (c) Khliehriat. Each office will have one Inspector, one office Assistant, one Manual Assistant, one grade IV staff and one Chowkidar.

(2) It is also proposed to strengthen the staff of the zonal offices of the Eastern and Western zones. For the Western Zonal Office, one Assistant Controller, one U.D.A., one L.D.A., one Typist, one Manual Assistant and Peon and Chowkidar are proposed for the Eastern zone only a post of Typists and Chowkidar is proposed.

(3) The Directorate also needs strengthening to cope with the increased volume of works and a few posts of office assistants are proposed.

A total amount of Rs. 13 lakhs is proposed for the above three scheme on strengthening of organisation.

(4) New sets of reference standards, secondary standards and working standards are required to be purchased to equip the Laboratories (Rs 6 lakhs)

(5) With a view to providing better mobility to the inspecting staff it is proposed to purchase 9 vehicles during the next plan period to implement the enforcement and prosecution works. (Rs. 9 lakhs).

(6) It is proposed to construct 3 office-cum-laboratory buildings. The cost of land for the buildings will be Rs. 2 lakhs and the construction work is estimated to require Rs. 22 lakhs.

(7) An amount of Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for Publicity measures to be undertaken during the plan period.

The total fund requirement during the Seventh plan period is Rs. 50 lakh and Rs. 13.45 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86. The details have been given in the following statement.

## STATEMENT—I

## Schematic Statement—Outlays and Expenditure

Rs. lakhs.

Head of Development...Weights and Measure

Name of Scheme "304-Other General Economic Services-II- Regulation of Weights and Measures	Sixth Plan Outlay	Expenditure 1980-83	Expenditure 1983-84	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
				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
1. Maintenance and Strengthening of Staff.		5.27	2.306	4.60	4.60	13.00	..	3.00	
2. Purchase of Working Standard and Publicity materials.		1.47	...	...	...	6.00	...	2.25	
3. Maintenance and purchase of Vehicles.		0.08	0.792	1.16	1.16	8.00	...	2.00	
4. Publicity		3.50	...	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	
5. Construction of office- cum-Laboratory Building and staff quarters.		...	3.00	1.24	1.24	22.00	22.00	6.00	6.00
Total	10.00	7.32	6.098	7.00	7.00	50.00	22.00	13.47	6.00

STATEMENT—II

Physical Targets & Achievements

Weights & Measures

Item	Unit	Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target	Achievement (1980-83)	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
1. Enforcement of Meghalaya Weights and Measures Act and Rules	No. of traders covered	15,000	7436	3528	5000	5000	35,000	8000
2. Procurement of Laboratory equipment and Publicity materials.	Sets	5	4	..	...	..	13	2
3. Procurement of Vehicles for Enforcement works.	No.	5	1	1	1	1	9	2
4. Publicity.	No. of Centres	300	50	48	50	50	300	50
5. Construction of Office cum-Laboratory Building and Staff quarters, Maintenance, etc.	Nos.	5	...	1	1	1	3	1

## STATIONERY AND PRINTING

The approved outlay for the Stationery and Printing Sector for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 30 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the plan period is Rs. 38.34 lakhs. This includes the outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs for 1984-85 which will be utilised in full.

During the current plan period, the Branch Press at Tura has been commissioned. This will now meet the printing requirements of the two districts of Garo Hills.

The development of the Government Press in Shillong was started in the Fifth Plan period. Besides installation of some modern printing machineries, a full-fledged Photo-mechanical process and Engraving unit has been installed in the Press to prepare line and half tone blocks and plates. A modern Letter-Press printing machine has also been installed in the Press.

Steps for preparation of plans and estimates for construction of the new Press building in Shillong has been initiated. Construction of quarters for the staff of the branch Press at Tura is also progressing.

### PROGRAMMES FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90)

**1. Modernisation of the Government Press.**—Action has already been initiated to modernise the Government Press in Shillong. In this connection the recommendation of the Officers of Government of India presses is being awaited. The report is expected to cover replacement of existing machineries and induction of more machineries to meet the growing printing needs of the State. The existing machineries were installed years back and have outlived their utility. The modernisation process will be completed in phases and according to the recommendations of the Government of India experts.

An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the Seventh Plan period. Rs. 5 lakhs for 1985-86 is proposed.

**2. Construction of a multi-storied building for the Government Press, Shillong.**—The Government Press is located in a dilapidated building in Shillong built about a century ago. The existing building does not meet the present day requirements. It is essential to construct a new Press building to provide better working conditions to the employees in conformation with the Factories Act. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a multi-storied building in place of the existing one in a phased manner. The estimated cost is Rs. 145 lakhs based on the current prices. Steps for preparation of plans and estimates has already been initiated and the outlay of Rs. 7.50 lakhs in the annual plan of 1984-85 is expected to be utilised in full for preliminary action.

An amount of Rs. 140 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed.

**3. Construction of Press for the Assembly Secretariat:** The Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat has a substantial load of printing works both while the House is in session and during the recess period. On most occasions, the printing works have to be executed at a very short notice making it difficult for Government Press to handle the same. The Meghalaya Government Press is the only Press in the State which at present handles all the printing matters of the Assembly Secretariat which is already fully stretched to execute urgent and important works of the State Government. As a result, heavy volume of proceedings of the Assembly and other works are pending with the Government Press. It is therefore, felt that with a view to completing the Assembly works speedily, it is extremely necessary to have a press attached to the Assembly Secretariat which can exclusively cater to the needs of the Assembly Secretariat. This will facilitate speedy disposal of printing of all Assembly matters and will generate employment besides lowering expenses presently incurred on account of printing.

According to the project report prepared for this purpose, the capital investment required is about Rs. 27 lakhs. This includes requirement for the building at about Rs. 16 lakhs. Other recurring expenses per annum amount to Rs. 12 lakhs

An amount of Rs. 35 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, an outlay of Rs. 7 lakhs is proposed.

Table below indicates the schematic outlays proposed for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 for the Stationery and Printing Sector.

Schemes	(Rs. lakhs)			
	Sixth Plan outlay	Sixth Plan anticipated expenditure	Proposed for Seventh Plan	Proposed for 1985-86
1. Press Administration ... }			...	...
2. Machineries for modernisation of Government Press. }	30.00	38.70	45.00	5.00
3. Multi-storied Building for Government Press, Shillong. }			140.00	30.00
4. Establishment of a Press for the Assembly Secretariat in Shillong.	...	..	35.00	7.00
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>38.70</b>	<b>220.00</b>	<b>42.00</b>

## PUBLIC WORKS

**(Administrative and Residential Buildings)**

The approved outlay for the Public Works Sector for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.250 lakhs. The expenditure during the plan period based on the Annual Plan allocation is estimated at Rs.627.54 lakhs. A new scheme *viz.*, construction of a new Secretariat Complex was included from 1982-83 under the Public Works Sector. Another scheme for reconstruction of a portion of the Assembly Hostel was also included in the Plan of 1982-83.

**Achievements during the Sixth Plan:**—Since the creation of the new State of Meghalaya in 1972, two districts have been created. The number of civil subdivisions is ten now as against only one at the time of creation of the State. The new districts and sub-divisions were created with a view to bringing the administrative machinery nearer to the people for realising the objective of all round development. There is however acute shortage of accommodation for both residential and non-residential purpose in these newly created districts and subdivisional headquarters. During the Sixth Plan period, therefore, construction of buildings for offices, officers and staff in these areas were emphasised. In most cases, the State Government had to acquire land for construction of buildings. This was necessary in view of absence of Government land in the State. Further, construction of residential buildings in Calcutta and New Delhi for housing the staff of the State Government houses in these cities was also taken up.

Shortage of office accommodation is also keenly felt in Shillong, the capital of the State. A number of buildings belonging to the State Government had to be made available to organisations like N. E. C., I. C. A. R. and the North Eastern Hill University for accommodating their offices.

It was, therefore, necessary to include a scheme for construction of new Secretariat Building in the State Plan for accommodating State Government Offices. During the Sixth Plan period it was decided to reconstruct a portion of the Members' Hostel in the Assembly Complex to provide better accommodation to the Member of the Assembly and also for using the same for accommodating visiting dignitaries to Shillong. Lack of adequate accommodation in Shillong for dignitaries, officers, and others who visit Shillong on official purposes has created an acute problem and one of the purposes of reconstructing the Assembly Hostel Building is to ease this problem.

Some of the important schemes completed in course of the first four years of the Sixth Plan are indicated below.—

1. Circuit House at Jowai
2. Circuit House at Tura
3. Circuit House at Williamnagar
4. Staff quarters for Grade III and grade IV employees in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.
5. Election Office at Jowai

The following schemes are likely to be completed in 1984-85.—

1. Office Building of Subdivisional Officer (Civil) at Sohra.
2. Office Building of Subdivisional Officer (Civil) at Mawkyrwat.
3. Office Building and staff quarters for Subdivisional Officer (Civil) at Nongpoh.
4. Deputy Commissioner's Court Building at Nongstoin
5. Office Building of Subdivisional Officer (Civil) at Mairang.
6. Fourth storey of Guest House in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.
7. Garage cum-Stores and Office with additional one storey for staff quarters in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.
8. Extension of the main Secretariat Building in Shillong

**Proposals for the Seventh Plan (1985-90):**—An outlay of Rs.1365.00 lakhs has been proposed for construction of administrative and residential buildings during the Seventh Plan period. For 1985-86, an amount of Rs.336 lakhs is proposed.

**Spill over Schemes:**—Among the schemes proposed for the Seventh Plan, Rs.678.50 lakhs have been earmarked for 16 spill-over schemes. Of these, three schemes have already been completed except certain minor works which will be finished in the early part of 1985-86. These schemes are—(1) Fourth Storey of the Meghalaya House, New Delhi (2) Garage-cum-store and office and staff quarters in Meghalaya House, New Delhi and (3) Extension of the main Secretariat Building, Shillong. Majority of the spill-over schemes are expected to be completed by the third year of the next plan.

**New Schemes:**—New schemes amounting to Rs.686.50 lakhs have also been proposed to be taken up during the next plan period. A list of the schemes is given at the end of the chapter.

**Reconstruction of the Assembly Hostel:**—The total estimated cost of this project is Rs.133 lakhs. The scheme was sanctioned in 1982. The construction works have been entrusted to the Meghalaya Government construction Corporation Limited. The new hostel building will be constructed after dismantling of two out of three existing buildings. Actual construction works will be started during the current year (1984). So far Rs.55 lakhs have been sanctioned to the Construction Corporation for this work and another amount of Rs.25 lakhs will be paid in the current year. The scheme will spill over to the Seventh Plan for which Rs.70 lakhs has been proposed.



**New Secretariat Building:**—The new Secretariat building with an estimated cost of Rs.175 lakhs provides for construction of a four storeys building with a total floor area of 10,520 sq.m. This scheme is also being executed by the Meghalaya Government Construction Corporation. So far Rs.68 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Corporation for this scheme. Another amount of Rs.7 lakhs has been utilised for providing temporary accommodation to offices shifted from the site of the construction and for tapping of underground water for supply of water to the proposed new building. The pace of construction is expected to be increased in the current year (The expenditure of Rs.25 lakhs in the first year i.e. 1981-82 was met from the Urban Development Sector. Subsequently from 1982-83, the provision for this scheme is being made under Public Works sector).

For the Seventh Plan period, an amount of Rs.125 lakhs is proposed for this scheme. The estimate is being revised due to increase in prices. For 1985-86, Rs.25 lakhs has been proposed.

The schematic details of the Seventh Plan outlays and outlays for 1985-86 are given in the following Statement:—

### PUBLIC WORKS SECTOR

(Rupees in lakhs)

Schemes	Anticipated Expenditure during the sixth Plan (1980-85)	Proposed for Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Proposed for 1985-86
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Spill-over Schemes:—</b>			
1. Construction works in Meghalaya House, New Delhi (2 schemes).	22.25	3.50	3.50
2. Extension of the main Secretariat Building ...	7.65	1.40	1.40
3. D.G. Court Building in Shillong .. ...	22.00	44.60	25.00
4. Extension of office of the District and Session Judge.	8.50	3.00	3.00
5. Civil sub-division at Nongpoh-Buildings ...	70.80	4.00	4.00
<b>6. Sub-divisional Offices at:—</b>			
(a) Sohra .. ...	16.90	8.10	8.10
(b) Mairang ...	21.50	63.40	20.00
(c) Mawkyrwat ...	16.50	28.50	15.00
(d) Amlarem ...	15.35	62.65	20.00

	1	2	3	4
(e) Baghmara ... ..		10.80	76.20	15.00
(f) S.D.O's office at Khliehriat ... ..		13.99	34.60	15.00
(g) S.D.O's office at Ampati ... ..		16.57	41.03	15.00
(h) S.D.O's office at Dadengiri ... ..		14.92	14.08	15.00
(i) S.D.O's office at Resubelpara .. ..		19.97	25.03	15.00
7. D.C's office at Williamnagar .. ..		23.90	40.00	20.00
8. Reconstruction of Assembly Hostel ... ..		80.00	70.00	30.00
9. Construction of new Secretariat Building ... ..		75.00	125.00	25.00
<b>Total</b> ... ..		<b>457.00</b>	<b>678.50</b>	<b>250.00</b>

	Proposed for Seventh Plan	Proposed for 1985-86
<b>II. New Schemes:—</b>		
1. Construction of office of the Transport Commissioner and garage for Pool Cars in Shillong.	30.00	5.00
2. Residential Bungalows in Shillong... ..	10.00	3.00
3. Additional works for Nongpoh Civil Subdivision...	18.50	5.00
4. Circuit House at Nongstoin ... ..	20.00	5.00
5. Additional works in Tura Circuit House ... ..	10.00	5.00
6. Extension of D.C's Court Building at Tura .. ..	15.00	2.00
7. Reconstruction of Meghalaya House, Calcutta ... ..	145.00	8.00
8. Improvement of Secretariat in Shillong ... ..	2.00	2.00
9. Meghalaya House, New Delhi-Improvement ... ..	70.00	13.00
10. Staff quarters in Meghalaya House, New Delhi-additional Storey.	30.00	5.00
11. Construction of State Guest House in Shillong ... ..	25.00	3.00
12. Construction of staff quarters at Umpling, Shillong...	80.00	10.00
13. Land acquisition for constructions-Lump provision...	50.00	5.00
14. Additions/alterations for Meghalaya House, Calcutta and New Delhi.	30.00	5.00
15. Other new schemes to be taken up in the Seventh Plan-Lump provision.	150.00	10.00
<b>Total—II</b> ... ..	<b>686.50</b>	<b>86.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (I &amp; II)</b> ... ..	<b>1365.00</b>	<b>336.00</b>

## FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

### Objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan :

Meghalaya being a deficit State in the production of foodgrains has to depend for its requirement of rice, etc., on the allotment from Central Pool and procurement from other States. Most of the other essential commodities are also procured from outside the State.

The implementation of the public distribution system is considered to be one of the most important programmes undertaken by the State Government. Therefore, in spite of various limitations and disadvantages, a fairly well planned "Public Distribution System" was developed in Meghalaya operating through 2094 Fair Price Shops which cater to the necessities of the people of the State. But the need for further improvement and expansion is felt necessary so that the people of the State particularly those living in rural and far flung areas obtain their requirement of essential commodities with less difficulties and are equally benefited under the scheme.

Due to financial constraints there is very little scope to carry out the expansion programme as no fund is available under the non-Plan budget of the State. It is, therefore, proposed that improvement and expansion of the programme, and overall development of the machinery involved in the implementation of the Public Distribution System, should be taken under the plan scheme during the Seventh plan period.

In order to achieve the main objective indicated above, the following scheme are proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

#### (i) Strengthening the Department and the Enforcement Machinery at all level of Administration—

This is considered very necessary without which strict enforcement of various control order would not be possible as also to ensure fair and equitable distribution of essential commodities to the consumers. The Supply Department offices in five District Headquarters and ten Sub-Divisional Headquarters are at present functioning with a limited number of inspecting staff, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen all these subordinate Offices by creation of posts of inspecting staff and other essential ministerial staff. The Directorate of Supply at State Headquarters would also be strengthened by creation of at least one post of Officer in the senior cadre.

The total amount required for the Seventh plan period would be about Rs.34.20 lakhs. Strengthening of the Department and enforcement machinery at Headquarters, the five District Headquarters and four Subdivisional Headquarters would be taken up during the year 1985-86 and the fund required would be Rs.3.70 lakhs. The scheme in the six newly created Subdivisions would be implemented from the second year of the Seventh plan *i. e.* 1986-87.

(ii) **Construction of Staff quarters at Subdivisional Headquarters.**—The Scheme started in one Subdivision during the year 1984-85 is proposed to be continued during the Seventh plan period to cover all the remaining Subdivisions. The total outlay estimated for the Seventh plan period would be about Rs.46.00 lakhs including Rs.5.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86.

(iii) **Mobility of Enforcement Staffs.**—All the offices at the District and Subdivisions are not provided with any vehicle at present due to non-availability of fund. It is felt necessary that vehicles should be provided to enable speedy movement to the interior for regular effective supervision of the Public Distribution System. The total outlay required would be Rs.20.25 lakhs. Rs.4.50 lakhs would be required during the year 1985-86 for purchase of vehicles for the five Districts and for the use at headquarters. Vehicles required for the ten Subdivisions would be provided during the year 1986-87.

(iv) **Twenty Points Programme.**—Effective implementation of point 19 of the 20-points programme to check black marketing and hoarding of essential commodities etc., will be carried out by strengthening the enforcement staff as proposed under the schemes mentioned above. Opening of more fair price shops as required under point 17 of the 20 points programme is not considered necessary as the number of fair price shops in the State at present has far exceeded the norm prescribed by the Government of India and also the norm adopted by the State Government. But there are some areas in the State like Saipung area in Jaintia Hills, Phrablang areas in East Khasi Hills, etc. which are considered specially backward with no transport facilities available. At present, fair price shops dealers in those areas has to pay higher transport cost for rice, etc., to be distributed to consumers. As a result, consumers have to pay higher prices for their quota of rice, etc. Because of this difficulty the fair price shops in those areas are found not functioning properly.

In the year 1974-75, the scheme for subsidizing the transport cost to those areas had been implemented by the Government. But due to lack of fund it was discontinued from 1975-76. It is, therefore, proposed to revive the transport subsidy scheme for these areas during the Seventh Plan period.

A total outlay of Rs. 9.55 lakhs is proposed at Rs. 2.00 lakhs (approximate) for each year.

The schematic outlays proposed for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 are indicated in the following table.

Seventh Plan (1985-90)			1985-86		
Proposed	Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed	Outlay	Of which Capital content
1	2		3	4	
					(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Staff	..	34.20	...	3.70	...
2. Staff quarters	...	46.00	...	5.00	...
3. Vehicles	..	20.25	...	4.50	...
4. Transport subsidy	...	9.55	...	2.00	...
<b>Total</b>		<b>110.00</b>		<b>15.20</b>	

## AID TO DISTRICT COUNCIL

The three Autonomous District Councils constituted under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India play a major role in the upliftment of the Socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Tribe Communities of the State.

The provisions of the Sixth Schedule have entrusted powers and responsibilities to the Autonomous District Councils to uplift the socio-economic conditions of the tribal population but no avenues to meet the financial burden to attend to these obligations have clearly been spelt out.

Therefore, it is an accepted policy of the Central and the State Government to earmark provision for assistance to the Councils in the form of grants from out of plan allocation to enable the Councils to undertake the development works in regard to communications, providing drinking water, maintenance of forest, preservation of traditional customs, safeguarding the interest of tribals and the like.

To achieve these objectives stress has been given to the setting up of monitoring Cells in each District Council to monitor the development programmes.

With a view to implementing the programme connected with developmental projects, it is necessary to have the personnel incharge to be properly trained and also to strengthen the executive machinery. It is also necessary to decentralise the administrative machinery of the Councils and set up administrative units at District and Subdivisional levels. This step will not only bring the administration nearer to the people but will also enable the administration to take effective steps to protect the tribal people from the uneven competition. Therefore, it is proposed to earmark an allocation of Rs.250 lakhs during the Seventh plan period for construction of administrative buildings in District Headquarters and Subdivisional Headquarters.

The development schemes of the Councils are of the nature of self-help schemes and are drawn up on area approach basis, priority-wise the schemes are broadly drawn up for:—

- (1) Construction of village roads leading to the weekly market places,
- (2) Construction of village roads connecting the nearby villages,
- (3) Construction of suspension foot bridges over hill streams connecting the villages with weekly markets.
- (4) Extension of village roads within the village including construction of wooden bridges,
- (5) Improvement of sanitary condition of the interior villages by providing pit latrines,
- (6) Improvement of village play grounds.
- (7) Construction of irrigation channel linking up the State irrigation to paddy fields,

- (8) Financial help for the improvement of weekly markets in the interior,
- (9) Construction of drinking wells in the villages and the like.

The Seventh Plan outlay for this purpose is assessed to be of the tune of Rs. 300 lakhs and for 1985-86 it is Rs. 60 lakhs.

Hence the total outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan inclusive of Rs. 110.00 lakhs for 1985-86 Annual Plan.

**DRAFT SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86)  
DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS:**

State/Union Territory

**OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme/ Project	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		1985-86	
				Approved Outlay	Anti Expd.	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital con- tent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aid to District Councils	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1. Khasi Hills	} 150.00	90.40	30.00	30.00	30.00	247.50	100.00	49.50	20.00
2. Jaintia Hills						82.50	50.00	16.50	10.00
3. Garo Hillr						223.60	160.00	44.00	20.00
<b>Total ..</b>	150.00	90.40	30.00	30.00	30.00	550.00	250.00	110.00	50.00

## AID TO MUNICIPALITIES

The Sixth Plan of the State did not include any provision to Municipalities. It was only in 1983-84 that a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made available for this purpose. A further amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was made available to this new sector by adjustment of plan funds for the year. An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been provided for the year 1984-85. Thus the anticipated expenditure in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 53 lakhs for assisting the Municipalities and Town Committees.

2. There are at present two Municipalities in Meghalaya, namely Tura Municipality and Shillong Municipality. Besides these there are two Town Committees in the State at Baghmara in Garo Hills and Jowai in Jaintia Hills. Town Committees, Local Bodies or Municipalities are yet to be set up in two District headquarters of Nongst and Williamnagar as also in the ten sub-divisional headquarters except at Baghmara.

3. The Study Group on Constitution, Power and Laws of Urban Bodies and Municipal Corporation constituted by the Government recommended, *inter-alia*, that an area having 20,000 population be constituted into a Municipality and also suggested that other types of Urban Bodies for a population of 5000 may also be considered. It is the situation prevailing in sub-divisional headquarters inhabited by tribals deserves special consideration in the matter of constitution of Urban Bodies so as to look after the civic administration in such areas. The population of a number of such areas has by this time reached that of 5000 and more requiring consideration for constitution of Urban Bodies. Some such areas are Nongpoh, Sohra, Williamnagar, Nongst and Jowai. In the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to constitute Urban Bodies in these areas. The responsibility of providing assistance to such Urban Bodies rests with the respective District Councils. The Councils are however, not in financially sound position to make available the funds required to these Urban Bodies. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the necessary financial assistance in such areas out of plan funds during the Seventh Plan period.

4. The two Municipalities in Shillong and Tura are finding it increasingly difficult to bridge the gap between revenue and expenditure. The funds sanctioned by the State Government out of the normal resources do not supplement the revenue of the Municipalities are also inadequate. It is, therefore, necessary to provide adequate funds in the State Plan during the Seventh Plan period for assistance to Municipalities to enable them to take up developmental activities. Similarly, provision of funds are also proposed for assistance to the two existing Town Committees.

5. Considering the above factors and the need to assist the Municipalities and Town Committees, existing and proposed to be set up in the near future, an amount of Rs. 165 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 33 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.



6. The initial constitution of new civic bodies cannot be undertaken unless they are assured of the financial assistance until such times as they are in a position to mobilise their own resources. The financial assistance to the existing Municipalities and Town Committees and new ones proposed will be provided for undertaking such developmental activities as below :—

1. Provision of housing facilities to the low paid employees belonging to the category of economically weaker section.
2. Construction of roads.
3. Construction of drains.
4. Construction of foot-paths, small bridges, etc.
5. Water Supply and Sanitation.

## BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

### Integrated Schemes for Rehabilitation of the Economy of the Border Areas

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Border Areas have been broadly defined as territory to the depth of 10 kilometres inside the State from the International Border with Bangladesh, comprising the southern slopes and adjoining strips of the State and laterally running about 496 kilometres from Dona-Malidhars area in the Jaintia Hills to Mahendraganj in the West Garo Hills and north-wards for some distance to Markachar. The Border Areas of the State of Meghalaya cover a land surface of about 4,960 square kilometres with a population of about 2.50 lakhs, which is about 22 per cent of the total area and 23 per cent of the State's total rural population. About 1582 villages out of the State's total 4,902 villages fall within the areas demarcated as Border Areas.

The Border Areas traditionally grow such products as oranges, pineapples, pan leaves, sohkwit known as "Satkara" or *citrus macroptera* and other fruits, arecanuts, tezpatta, etc., and the forest produce like bamboo, timber, etc., from the border areas used to be sold out to the adjoining districts of East Bengal during the pre-partition days. It was estimated that the value of goods exported from the border areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone was around Rs. 2.5 crores annually and in return, the border areas people depended on the adjoining districts of East Bengal, now known as Bangladesh for the supply of essential commodities like foodgrains, salt, edible oils, kerosene oil and fish. In view of their location with another foreign country, the Border Areas of the State are also of utmost strategic importance and, over and above socio-economic considerations, these areas need urgent all round development from the point of view of over all national integration as well.

#### 2. CONDITION AFTER PARTITION

After the partition of the Country in 1947, border trade was restricted in such a way that the economy of the people living in the Border Areas was practically ruined and usual trade relations with the adjoining country in all the border markets were as well abruptly disrupted. As a result, the border areas people were economically hard hit. Notwithstanding the resumption of trade for a while after the emergence of the Republic of Bangladesh, it is still not possible to carry on the trade because of various international obligations. Arbitrary controls on trade and its eventual stoppage have in fact caused immense harm for the Border Areas, where cropping pattern based on perishable agricultural produce in the border markets adjoining Bangladesh was prevalent.

#### 3. NECESSITY OF DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

The factors stated in the preceding paras indicate the urgent need of development of alternative markets for disposal of border produce and supply of essential commodities to these areas. Moreover,

development of border areas is also of utmost importance from the strategic point of view because the stabilisation of the economic condition of the border areas people is equally necessary for security reasons. Besides, economic development of these regions will impart them a sense of full participation in the economic life of the country.

#### 4. PROGRAMME DRAWN UP SO FAR FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER AREAS

During the Sixth Plan Period, development programmes for the Border Areas featured as a separate programme and this was included as a distinct item in these State Five Year Plan. Schemes under the Border Areas Programme were in addition to the normal sectoral programmes implemented by different development departments. The approved outlay of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 1000.00 lakhs. During 1980-81 to 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 545.15 lakhs was spent and in 1983-84 the amount of Rs. 198.89 was utilised for taking up various schemes under this programme. The various schemes under the Border Areas Programme taken up during the Sixth Plan related to development of Agriculture, Soil Conservation, Roads Industries, Sericulture and Weaving, Rural Water Supply, Fisheries, Supply (Transport Subsidy Scheme) and Border Areas Marketing Scheme, Education, Co-operation, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.

It is felt that the development programme for the Border Areas has to be taken up on (a) Short term and (b) Long term basis. The schemes under the Border Areas Programme will be executed in such a manner as to serve the present needs of the situation prevailing in the border areas for the next five years and it would also be dovetailed into the long term programme for the economic development of the area. The main points of the strategy in regard to development of border areas may be summarised in brief as follows—

- (a) The development of road communications in the border will be given utmost priority and the road system will be designed with the object of improving the communications within the border areas as well as connecting these areas with the rest of the State in order to achieve the object of diversification of channels of trade for the border produce.
- (b) Due emphasis will be laid on the improvement of the existing horticultural crops of the Border Areas. The border areas people are used to cultivating the horticultural crops and have acquired considerable experience. With proper guidance and supply of inputs and extension of the results of modern technological and research development, the Border Areas could be turned into useful sources of supply of horticultural produce.
- (c) Over and above the development of the traditional horticultural crops in these areas, it is quite necessary to introduce new cash crops and subsidiary food crops with a view to making the Border Areas self sufficient in food grains and other food crops.

(d) The development of horticultural crops and other food crops would demand the development of irrigation facilities and supply of necessary inputs and machineries for land development.

(e) Apart from extension of irrigation facilities, new areas could be brought under cultivation by reclamation and terracing of the slopes in the Border Areas.

(f) The Animal Husbandry schemes, which would yield quick returns, will continue in order to diversify the economy of the people living in the Border Areas. There is also adequate scope for developing Sericulture and Small Cottage Industries in the Border Areas for providing subsidiary income to the border areas people.

(g) The border areas suffer from acute shortage of food stuff and the measures proposed to be taken up for production of food crops will improve the situation. Consequently, supply of food stuff and other essential consumer articles for the border areas people will have to be continued on a subsidised basis at least for another five years.

## 5. BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PAST PROGRAMME

The Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for implementation of various schemes under the Border Areas Development Programme. An expenditure of Rs. 744.04 lakhs was incurred during the last four years (1980-84).

Year-wise expenditure during 1980-84 is as follows—

Years				Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	...	...	...	159.22
1981-82	...	...	...	176.12
1982-83	...	...	...	185.27
1983-84	...	...	...	198.89

The Sixth Plan outlay is utilised for disposal of border produce, for introducing cash crops and subsidiary crops in order to make the border people self sufficient in food crops, for arranging supply of essential commodities to the border people, for taking up a programme for development of arterial/feeder link of the border areas for building up an adequate net works of communication in these areas and for providing subsidised transport facilities for the local border produce by the cultivators to boost up border economy.

## 6. DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1985-90

With the view to achieving the National Plan's objectives, of growth, equity and social justice, self-reliance, improved efficiency and productivity, due emphasis will be given on the importance of agricultural activities, communication and educational growth. Development

of agricultural specially horticulture in the form of increased output and extension services, supply of machineries, etc., is highly called for. Programme for road development and communication in the border areas will be given utmost importance. A scheme on construction of office-cum-residential buildings for the Border Areas Development Officers is also proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan.

For the Annual Plan 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 423.90 lakhs is being proposed for implementation of the existing schemes implemented by various development sectors under this programme.

## 7. SECTORAL PROGRAMME PROPOSED DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN 1985-90 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1985-86.

**I. Agriculture:**—There are two schemes implemented under the Border Areas Development Programme *viz*

1. Horticulture Development Programme.
2. Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme for Agricultural Machineries.

### 1. Horticulture Development Programme:

The scheme is meant for establishing horticultural nurseries. At present there are three existing nurseries one each in West Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills and in West Khasi Hills. The total area covered during the Sixth Plan is 148.71 hectares with 8,00,000 plants and seedlings distributed to the farmers in the Border Areas. During the Seventh Plan two more nurseries—one at East Garo Hills and another in East Khasi Hills are proposed to be established in order to meet the demand of fruit plants by the Border areas farmers. The total outlay for the Seventh Plan is proposed at Rs. 100.00 lakhs with an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

### 2. Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme:

The scheme is meant for providing assistance in the shape of subsidy to the bonafide farmers of the Border areas for purchase of Tractors, Power Tillers and Pumpsets. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, 34 Tractors, 5 Power Tillers and 2 Pumpsets have been distributed to the farmers. Amount involved is Rs. 18.82 lakhs. For the Seventh Plan it is proposed that more implements will be distributed especially with the establishment of two new farms. An outlay of Rs. 147.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 21.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**II. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary**—The total Sixth Plan outlay for Border Areas Programme is Rs. 54.00 lakhs. The expenditure upto 1983-84 was Rs. 28.92 lakhs and anticipated expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs. 9.00 lakhs. The shortfall of expenditure is due to non-implementation of the scheme for Range development and the scheme for distribution of cow. The funds earmarked for these schemes were surrendered for utilisation in other sectors.

The schemes under implementation during the Sixth Plan period include 2 (two) Pig breeding farms at Pynursla and Daju, 1 (one) Poultry breeding farm at Baghmara and distribution of Duck units at 75 per cent subsidy.

Piggery is very common amongst the people of Meghalaya. Therefore Piggery farming is an important scheme for upliftment of the economic condition of the people in the Border Areas. But one of the main constraint is the non-availability of breeding stock. So the above Pig breeding farms were established to cater to the requirement for improved breeding stock in border areas. The poultry breeding farm in Baghmara cater to the requirement for breeding stock of the area. Duck units consisting of 1 (one) K. C. Drake and 9 (nine) Ducks are distributed in Border areas villages of different districts to assist the people to take Duckery for egg production.

All the above schemes will continue during the Seventh Plan. Besides the following new Schemes are proposed to be implemented in the Seventh plan for the benefit of the people in the Border areas :—

(1) A piggery farm at Jatah (Wahspar) East Khasi Hills Border Area to cater to the requirement for improved breeding stock as the farmers in the area are very interested in piggery.

(2) Distribution of breeding boar at 75 per cent subsidy. Most of the villages are rearing local pigs. So exotic/improved breeding boar can be used to cross with local pigs.

(3) Distribution of poultry units at 75 per cent subsidy to interested poultry farmers. Each unit will consist of one cock and 9 hens.

(4) Goatery scheme: under this scheme the farmers in Border areas will be supplied with improved Goat (Bucks) to grade up the local stock.

The schemes are designed to suit the needs of the people in the border areas for which a total outlay of Rs.108.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Rs.20 lakhs for 1985-86.

**III. Education.**—The schemes implemented by the Education Department under the Border Area Development Programme are (a) Stipend Scholarships to students from the Border Area and (b) Assistance to Non-Government Schools located in the border areas for Building and Hostels. The scheme of subsidy to Border Areas Students envisages help and assistance to the poor and meritorious students to pursue their studies without substantial parental support and is in vogue over a decade. The scheme for building grants as assistance to the schools for improvement and expansion of school buildings and hostel buildings was initiated from 1976-77.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) a sum of Rs.51.73 lakhs was spent for giving stipends to about 0.38 lakhs border area students (both merit and general) for studies at the school

and the collegiate stage. A sum of Rs.138.19 lakhs will be spent for buildings grants to 300 Primary Schools, 80 Middle Schools and 30 High Schools in the Border Areas for construction/improvement of the school/hostel buildings and staff quarters.

For the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), it is proposed to continue the on-going schemes and also to introduce the new scheme of vocational training courses in selective Middle and High Schools to enable the students to take up job or self-employment on leaving the school. A sum of Rs.70 lakhs has been proposed for awarding Stipends/Scholarships to extend benefit to about 0.50 lakh students both under Merit/General category at School and Collegiate Stage. A sum of Rs.212 lakhs has been proposed for construction of School/Hostel buildings.

The break-up of the proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 under this Sector is as follows:—

Particulars	Proposed outlay for 1985-90
(1)	(Rs. in lakhs) (2)
(a) Stipend/scholarship to students from border areas.	70.00
(b) Assistance to Non-Government schools for buildings/hostel projects.	212.00
(c) Vocational Courses	26.00
(d) Establishment of Residential schools in border areas.	83.50
Total	391.50

An amount of Rs.212.00 lakhs is being proposed for the financial assistance to Non-Government schools, covering 60 Middle, 25 High schools, hostel buildings and staff quarters located in the border areas. An amount of Rs.26.00 lakhs is proposed for vocational courses to cover about 4,000 students in the border areas. In order to provide good educational facilities for the students in the border areas, a new scheme on establishment of Residential Schools in the border areas is proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 with an outlay of Rs.83.50 lakhs.

**IV. Co-operation.**—Co-operative societies are democratic in character and nature and this gives them distinct advantage over other organisation to subserve the economic interest of the rural people particularly the people living in the border areas.

**(1) Review of the programmes taken up during 1980-84**

As against the agreed Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.140·00 lakhs, an amount of Rs.103·00 lakhs was spent for implementation of the schemes like Agro-Custom Hiring Centres, Piggery Development Programme, Assistance to other co-operatives, Establishment of Trade Centres. During the period under review 12 Agro-Custom Hiring Centres have been established by MECOFED and these Centres are providing Custom Hiring Services to border people at varying degrees. A total area of 6200·87 acres of agricultural lands was ploughed from 1980-84 by utilising the machines. Another 1780·00 acres are likely to be ploughed during 1984-85. Six Societies have been assisted for implementation of piggery scheme, three of which have started commercial operation of the scheme. 42 numbers of other types of societies have been assisted for taking up increasingly activities like marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of consumer articles and essential commodities and providing other economic services.

The approved outlay of Rs.26·00 lakhs for the current year 1984-85 is expected to be wholly spent.

**(2) Programme for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 :**

An amount of Rs.213·00 lakhs is proposed for the sector for the Seventh Plan (1985-90). The Schemes proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Plan are (1) Assistance to MECOFED for establishment of Agro-Custom Hiring Centres, (2) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for taking up Pig rearing, (3) Assistance to other types of Co-operatives, (4) Establishment of Shops and (5) Assistance to MECOFED as transport subsidy.

**(a) Agro-Custom Hiring Centre Scheme :**

An amount of Rs.165·00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs.27·00 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1985-86 for continuation and strengthening of the existing 12 (twelve) centres as well as setting up of 5 new centres.

For the existing centres besides normal expenditure on staff, purchase of spare parts, etc., funds will also be required for acquisition of new tillers with accessories for replacement of old machines.

2 (two) new centres are proposed to be set up and 3 centres by way of division of surplus men and machines in the existing centres. The areas of cultivable lands available around each centre are not sufficient to ensure optimum utilisation of the power tillers. Hence to obviate this problem and to improve the outturn of the centres in terms of coverage it is



proposed to create another 3 new centres by utilising the surplus men and machines of the existing centres. Funds will therefore be required for the proposed new centres as well.

**(b) Transport Subsidy:**

Apart from the Agro-custom hiring activities, the MECOFED has also been taking up other commercial activities in the border areas. Such activities are part and parcel of the economic development of the people in border areas. The MECOFED has been making sustained efforts to expand its activities to the remotest part of the border areas to distribute consumer articles and essential commodities among border people and market their agricultural produce to ensure fair return. But the cost of transportation of commodities particularly consumer articles to and from border areas is so high that it ultimately inflates the selling price of the commodities which the border people who mostly belong to economically weaker section cannot afford. On the other hand, the MECOFED essentially being a commercial organisation cannot afford to sell the commodities at lower prices. For the same reason, the agricultural and forest produce purchased by the Federation landed up at Shillong and other places at a higher cost. To correct the situation it is proposed to include a scheme of transport subsidy in the Seventh Plan. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**(c) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for Pig rearing:**

During 1985-90 the scheme is proposed to be expanded by involving 5 (five) new societies for implementation of the scheme beside consolidating the position of existing societies implementing this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is therefore proposed for the whole of Seventh Plan and Rs. 2.50 for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**(d) Assistance to other types of Co-operatives Societies:**

The Scheme is proposed to be continued during the Seventh Plan to assist other Co-operative Societies in border areas for boosting up the activities in the field of marketing of agricultural and forest produce, distribution of consumer articles and agricultural inputs, and provision of subsidiary economic activities. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Seventh Plan and Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86.

**(e) Trade Centres:**

The scheme of establishment of Trade Centres is proposed to be continued and pursued vigorously during the Seventh Plan in view of its good potentials for development of economic condition of the Border people. To make the scheme purposive and result oriented it is being recast and reoriented.

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is therefore required for implementation of the re-oriented scheme in border areas during Seventh Plan and the amount proposed for the Annual Plan 1985-86 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

## V. Soil Conservation :

### 1. Review of programmes of the Sixth Plan (1980-85) :

During the Sixth Plan period, the approved outlay was Rs. 12.86 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for this plan period ending 1984-85 is expected to be Rs. 13.48 lakhs. The expenditure upto 1983-84 was Rs. 10.93 lakhs and the proposed outlay and expenditure for 1984-85 is Rs. 2.56 lakhs. Water distribution and Erosion control works have been done covering 120 hectares and Black Pepper subsidy given for 2,374 units upto 1983-84, and it is proposed to cover 79 ha. and 240 units respectively during 1984-85. It can be seen that Rs. 0.63 lakhs is expected to be spent in excess of the approved outlay, which is now agreed to be taken up under water distribution and erosion control works.

### 2. Objective, approach and strategy :

Objective of the scheme proposed are as in case of all Soil Conservation works, that is to maximise the management of soil and water and vegetation resources for improved and sustained productivity without causing deterioration to soil and its fertility.

Approach and strategy are on priority basis—areas which are degraded most are attended to first while vulnerable areas are also not neglected. Water conservation and distribution in suitable areas and erosion control works in vulnerable cultivation areas are attended to all along the border areas. Seedlings of Black Pepper and rubber are proposed to be raised to be distributed free in case of black pepper raised in polybags and at nominal subsidised cost in case of budgrafted rubber seedlings to interested individuals living in the border areas. The Department also proposes to continue the black pepper subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs 360 per unit of 50 seedlings raised in fifty existing standards. This Rs. 360 is spread over four years starting with the year of planting—in preliminary year Rs. 230, second year Rs. 50 and third year and fourth year of maintenance at Rs. 40 each year. Rubber subsidy plantation is not proposed under this programme as the same is being taken up from the normal department state plan scheme for the whole State.

### 3 Outlay and Target :

During the Seventh Plan period, under this Border Areas Programme an outlay of Rs. 57.00 lakhs is proposed, of which Rs. 8.50 lakhs is proposed for 1985-86.

### 4. Programmes for 1980-85 :

Under water conservation and distribution and erosion control programmes the Department proposes to cover 100 ha. during 1985-86 with an outlay of Rs. 5.80 lakhs and 700 ha. in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) with an outlay of Rs. 33.60 lakhs. Under the cash crop development works, the Department proposes to cover 2500 units of black pepper subsidy plantation, of which 500 units is proposed for

1985-86. Seedlings of both black pepper and rubber (Budgrafted by high yielding ones) are also proposed to be raised upto the extent of 2,00,000 seedlings and 1250 ha. plantation area respectively at an estimated outlay of Rs 23.40 lakhs, of which Rs.2.70 lakhs is for 1985-86.

## VI. Roads (P. W. D).—

1. The Road Construction Programme is a high priority in the development of Border Areas during the Seventh Plan period. The yearly investment for the sector is also the highest of all other sector under the Border Areas Programme. The major share of about thirty four per cent out of the total plan outlay meant for this programme goes to this sector.

### 2. Financial Expenditure During Sixth Plan :

The Sixth Plan approved outlay for the sector is Rs.292.00 lakhs. Against this approved outlay the State Government has expended an amount of Rs.207.25 lakhs upto 31st March, 1984. It is anticipated that the approved outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs will be fully utilised in the current financial year, i. e., 1984-85.

### 3. PROPOSED OUTLAY DURING SEVENTH PLAN (1985-90) AND ANNUAL PLAN (1985-86) :

The State Government has proposed an amount of Rs. 550.00 lakhs during the Seventh Plan of which Rs.101.00 lakhs has been proposed during the first year of the Seventh plan, i. e., 1985-86.

### 4. (a) Spill over Schemes :

Altogether there are 17 (seventeen) spill over schemes out of which 5 (five) schemes will be spilled to Seventh Plan and the rest 12 schemes are anticipated to be completed within current financial year.

### (b) New Schemes.—

As per the detail statement there are 8 (eight) new schemes, i. e., from item No. 18 to item No. 25. These schemes have not been sanctioned and as such these schemes will be spilled to the Seventh Plan. As regards item No. 26 lump-sum provision to schemes of "Specially Backward Areas" an amount of Rs.395 lakhs has been earmarked.

### 5. (a) Physical Achievement :

The total physical achievement as anticipated upto 31st March 1985 is as follows:—

	Sixth Plan target.	Total achievement anticipated.	Remarks
(a) Roads... ..	160.70 Km	101.03 Km	Due to less allocation of fund.
(b) Bridges. ...	40 Nos.	38 Nos.	—do—
(c) Survey Works	25 Nos.	18 Nos.	—do—
(d) Culverts ...	125 Nos.	102 Nos.	—do—

(b) **Physical achievement during Seventh Plan and Annual Plan thereof :**

The target for Schemes that will be spilled to Seventh Plan is as follows :—

	Seventh Plan target.	Programme target for 1985-86.
(a) Roads ...	67·00 K- M.	29·00 K. M.
(b) Bridges ...	20·00 No.	14·00 K. M.
(c) Survey Works.	4·00 No.	4·00 No.
(d) Culverts. ...	69·00 No.	28·00 No.

6. Some notable schemes to be completed within the Sixth Plan period are as follows :—

1. Construction of Betasing-Ishaguri Road.
2. Widening of Pongtung-Lyngkhat Road.
3. Construction of a road—Jarengkora P. W. D. Road to Purakhasis Old Bazar.
4. Construction of a road from Amlarem to Nongtalang.
5. Construction of Pdengshakap-Borghat Road *via* Tarang Blang Sec-I.
6. Construction of Road from Dekubazar to Demapara.
7. Construction of Washerkhmut-Umniuh-Tmar Road.
8. Construction of Syndai Amjalong-Jong-U-Shen Road.
9. Construction of Saitbakon-Maw pran—Pynter Road.
10. Improvement of approach road to Tyllap Bazar.
11. Construction of Syndai-Amjalong-Jong-U-Shen Road.

## VII. SUPPLY

The main purpose of the Border Transport Subsidy Scheme for supply of essential commodities like rice, atta, salt, edible oil, etc., to the Border Areas is to help the people in the Border Areas who were hard hit by the closure of Border hats after the partition of the country. The Border people have been facing difficulty due to closure of Border hats. The Border Transport Subsidy is therefore aimed at lifting commodities to the Border people at price prevailing in the District/Subdivision Headquarters.

In view of the hardship of the people in the Border Areas due to closure of Border hats which reduced their income and affected them economically the State Government took up the scheme under non-Plan provision in the 1974-75. It was brought under the plan scheme of Border Areas Development Programme with effect from 1975-76 with provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for each year for 1980-81 and 1981-82, Rs. 12.91 lakhs for 1982-83, Rs. 15.08 lakhs for 1983-84 and Rs. 12.00 lakhs for 1984-85 were made.

The physical achievement during the above years are as follows—

Year	Physical Achievement
1980-81	0.4 lakhs qtls of rice
1981-82	0.60 lakhs ,, of rice
1982-83	1.05 lakhs ,, of rice
1983-84	1.45 lakhs ,, of rice
1984-85	Under implementation.

The scheme is aimed at helping people in the Border Areas to get supply of essential commodities at a subsidised rate and continuance of the scheme will be necessary till the economy of the areas is improved by various schemes undertaken by Government in the Border areas through various departments.

In view of the hardship of the people of Border Areas as stated above, it is proposed to continue the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme could not be implemented throughout the year on account of inadequate provision of fund. The scheme for the next Five Year Plan will also be partially implemented as has been done in the past with the total amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the entire period of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The physical achievement expected for the next Five Year will be about 1.50 lakhs quintals of rice for each year approximately taking into consideration of the increase of transport charges from time to time.

It is proposed that Rs. 13.00 lakhs be provided for the year 1985-86. The present scale of issue of rice is 4 to 6 Kg. per head per month.

### VIII. WATER SUPPLY

The approved outlay for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 92.00 lakhs. The year-wise expenditure from 1980-81 to 1983-84 and the approved outlay for the year 1984-85 are as follows—

Year	Expenditure
1980-81	Rs. 16.36 lakhs
1981-82	Rs. 5.84 lakhs
1982-83	Rs. 11.20 lakhs
1983-84	Rs. 10.16 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 10.00 lakhs

**Achievement :**

Till the end of Fifth Plan 7 villages with a population 0.03 lakhs have been provided with drinking water supply facilities. During the Sixth Plan upto 1983-84, 17 villages with a population of 0.034 lakhs have been provided with water supply out of which 3 villages have been partially covered. During the year 1984-85 it is proposed to cover one village with a population of 400.

The outlay proposed for the period 1985-90 is Rs. 184.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the year 1985-86 is Rs. 36.00 lakhs with an objective to cover 70 villages during the Seventh Plan and 12 villages during the year 1985-86 with a population of 0.15 lakhs and 0.03 lakhs respectively based on the 1971 census.

**IX. INDUSTRIES**

During the Sixth Plan period an allocation of Rs. 32.00 lakhs had been made for the Industries Sector under the Border Areas Programme. A number of schemes have been implemented. Initially the scheme of Grants-in-aid to Trainees had been implemented and an expenditure of Rs. 2.00 lakhs incurred. Thereafter, this scheme was dropped and the scheme—Purchase of Border Areas Products taken for which, an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh was incurred. Again another scheme was taken up for assisting institutions in the Border Areas to impart vocational training, and an expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was incurred. During 1982-83, it had been decided that certain projects had to be set up in the Border Areas and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh had been incurred for preparing project reports. The project identified was a 'Starch from Tapioca' unit and provision had also been made during 1983-84 and 1984-85 for equity participation in this project. However, the detailed project report could not be completed and implementation of the scheme has now been taken up by the Industries Department.

For the Seventh Plan period it is now proposed to conduct investigation and feasibility reports for utilisation of resources available in the Border Areas. Based on these reports, implementation of identified projects will be taken up through various agencies. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked in the Seventh Plan and Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan of 1985-86. The provision for equity participation has been made at Rs. 25.00 lakhs but no provision has been made during 1985-86, as during this year the studies are to be conducted and investment in equity will be made only during the later years of the Seventh Plan.

**X. SERICULTURE AND WEAVING****1. Performance during the Sixth Plan Period.—**

The introduction of both Sericulture and Handloom Industries in the border areas has gone a long way towards improving the economy of the people in the border areas. Two need-based schemes were taken up at a total allocation of Rs. 31.00 lakhs and the utilisation of fund is 100 per cent.

In respect of Sericulture, two Common Facilities Centres were started with facilities to the silkworm rearers in the matter of improvement and maintenance of their individual plantations for successful rearing and harvesting of superior cocoons for sale. For development of Handloom Weaving as many as 11 Handlooms Demonstration-cum-Production Centres were started in selected localities with facilities for imparting training to the local artisans in improved methods of weaving so that they can take up production on profitable basis. The achievements made during the period are indicated below —

(1) Number of Silk Rearers organised		160 Nos.
(2) Present level of productions—		
(a) Mulberry cocoons	...	181 KG.
(b) Eri cocoons	... ..	520 KG.
(c) Handloom Fabrics	... ..	0.20 lakh square metres.

## II. Programmes for Seventh Plan —

(1) Chowki Rearing Centres are proposed to be set up for rearing of early stage silkworms which will be supplied to the rearers to ensure proper harvest of cocoons and thereby augmenting their subsidiary income.

(2) Spinning is also proposed to be introduced with facilities for training in the Eri Spinning Centres to be set up for the purpose.

(3) The production of handloom fabrics is proposed to be stepped up by establishing more Handloom Demonstration-cum-Production Centres in selected localities with facilities for training to the local people for at least 6 months before they take up production on profitable basis. Some of the existing H. D. P. Cs are also proposed to be converted into full-fledged Handloom Production Centres with facilities and inputs for quality production of Handloom Fabrics. In addition, it is also proposed to take up modernisation of about 500 Looms in a phased manner during the Seventh Plan period.

(4) To acquire modern improved know-how of the Sericulture and Handloom Industries from other advanced States of the Country, the progressive Sericultural Farmers and Handloom Weavers are to be deputed from time to time. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is being proposed for the next Annual Plan 1985-86.

The following schemes are proposed for inclusion in the Seventh Plan 1985-90 at a total estimated outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs—

Schemes	Proposed Outlay	
	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1985-86
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>(1) SERICULTURE—</b>		
(a) Establishment of Chowki Rearing Centres (5 Nos.).	47.00	13.00
(b) Establishment of Eri Spinning Centres (4 Nos.).	40.00	7.00
<b>(2) HANDLOOM—</b>		
(a) Scheme on production of Handloom Fabrics in border areas—establishment of Handloom Demonstration-cum-Production Centres (4 Nos.).	50.00	10.30
(b) Modernisation Programme .. .. .	16.00	3.20
(c) Conversion of existing H. D. P. Cs into full-fledged Production Centres.	17.00	5.50
(3) Advanced Training Programme for Sericulture and Weaving for border people ( <i>lump-sum</i> provision).	10.00	2.00
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>183.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>

## XI. FISHERIES

The rivers and streams in the Border Areas of Meghalaya are endowed with Indian Major Carps and other Minor Carps, besides the commercially important indigenous species like Mahaseer, etc. As a matter of fact, these available fishery resources form the main source of fish supply to the people in the Border Areas and provide ample scope for exploitation. Till date, there are 13 numbers of Fishery Co-operative Societies in the State functioning in the Border Areas. In addition to this, it is also proposed to intensify pond culture fisheries by setting up of more fishseed farms to meet the ever-increasing demand of fish seeds in the private sectors of Border Areas.



Against the approved outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs in the Revised Five Year Plan period, a higher outlay of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Inland Fisheries in the Border Areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

### **Objectives and Strategies :**

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of the Border Areas Fisheries envisages proper monitoring of the existing fishery Co-operative Societies established so far in the Border Areas for exploitation of the available Fishery Resources. Setting up of additional fishseed farms to intensify pond culture fisheries and to educate the private Pisciculturists in the Border Areas with the modern concept of fish culture is also envisaged with a view to uplift the socio-economic condition and to provide employment opportunity to the fishermen community in the Border Areas.

The aims and objectives of the Border Areas Fisheries Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) are as follows :—

- (i) Setting-up of additional fishseed farms to popularise and intensify pond culture fisheries with a view to cope with the increasing demand of fishseeds in the Border Areas.
- (ii) To educate the Fishermen Community in the Border Areas with the modern techniques and practices both in culture and capture fisheries.
- (iii) To improve the fish catch from the available Border Areas Fishery Resources by adopting effective fishing gear and crafts.

### **Salient features of the schemes**

#### **Managerial Subsidy In cash—**

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the Fishery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas towards repairs and mending of nets, labour, rental charges and other unforeseen expenditure, etc. During the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) Thirteen numbers of Fishery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas have been rendered with financial assistance at the rate of Rs.2000/- each society under the scheme so far. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90), it is anticipated that seven more Fishery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas may come up in view of the vast potentialities available.

An outlay of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) in which an amount of Rs.0.40 lakhs is earmarked to be utilised during 1985-86.

### **Operational Subsidy in kind :**

The scheme aims at providing fishing implements like boats, nets, twine, tarpaulin and other accessories for the Fishery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas to enable them to facilitate the fish catch from the available natural fishery resources. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) it is proposed to supply the Fishery Co-operative Societies with effective fishery implements to improve the catch with a view to enhance fish production from the Border Areas.

An outlay of Rs.5 00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) of which Rs.1 00 lakh is earmarked to be utilised during 1985-86.

### **Fishseed Production and Demonstration Centre :**

The scheme aims at popularising pond culture fisheries and to produce fishseed for distribution to the private pisciculturists in the Border Areas. Besides, the fishseed farm would also serve as a Demonstration Centre for imparting training, etc., to private pisciculturists with a view to enhance fishseed production. In view of the hilly terrain and inaccessibility of communication in the Hill areas, it is considered essential to set up fishseed farms in the Border Areas of each District where facilities are available for implementation of the same. In the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) two fishseed farms have been acquired in the Border areas of East Khasi Hills and West Garo Hills District and construction of necessary infrastructures like stocking tanks, rearing tanks and nursery ponds are in progress. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) it is proposed to set up two more fishseed farms in the Border Areas of Jaintia Hills and West Khasi Hills Districts, in which identification of the site, etc., are in progress.

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) in which an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for the year 1985-86.

### **Construction and Maintenance of Residential Quarters :**

The Scheme aims at construction of residential quarters for the farm in-charge and the grade IV field staff, etc., to facilitate proper supervising of the farm, etc. It is considered essential to provide quarters for this purpose. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90), it is proposed to accommodate the field staff with residential quarters which would be taken up on priority basis.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation of the scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90) in which Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked under the scheme for the year 1985-86.

## XII. BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT

### 1. Strengthening of the Administrative Machinery—

A separate Department of Border Areas was set up by the Government of Meghalaya in 1973 in order to co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of five schemes of which the Border Areas Marketing Scheme is the main scheme. The Directorate of Border Areas Department was set up in 1973. At present besides the Director and Secretary of the Department, the Directorate Staff consists of Officer-on-Special Duty, two O. D. As, three L. D. As, one Typist, three IV Grade and three drivers. In the field we have fourteen Border Areas Development Officers, whose Offices/Headquarters have been located in strategic points all along the border of the State close to Bangladesh. These Subordinate Officers have been provided with one Assistant-cum-Typist and one IV Grade employee. However, the Offices of Border Areas Development Officers Shillong/Jowai/Tura are situated in District Headquarters to enable them to supervise the work between the different levels of the Department.

### 2. Border Areas Marketing Scheme --

Marketing of border products, have always been an acute difficulty of the Border Area cultivator consequent upon the dislocation of trade between India and former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. Ten trucks were purchased in 1973-74 for providing free transport facilities to the growers. Another six were purchased in 1975-76. Four were purchased in 1978-79 and the last four were purchased in 1979-80.

An amount of Rs.45.99 lakhs was spent during 1980-81, to 1983-84 in the operation of the scheme and an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during the year 1984-85.

From the date of the operation of the scheme in late 1976 the department have been provided free transport of goods and products to the people of the area. Before the end of 1980, free transporting of border products has been suspended when transporting of all the goods to and from the border areas has been charged at a subsidised rate.

### 3. Improvement of Cultural and Sports activities in the Border Area—

The scheme has been introduced in the border areas since 1981-82. The main objective of the scheme is to grant monetary help to cultural and sports organisations located in the border areas of the State in order to promote and improve the cultural and sports activities thereby improving their socio-economic condition. An amount of Rs.68.00 lakhs is being proposed during the Seventh Plan 1985-90 to continue and intensify the scheme. For Annual Plan 1985-86, a sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed.

#### **4. Land acquisition and construction of building for the offices of Border Areas Development Offices—**

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Plan 1985-90. An amount of Rs.42.00 lakhs is being proposed for the purpose during 1985-90 and a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1985-86. The main objective of the scheme is to construct the Office-cum-Residential Buildings for the Border Areas Development Officers and the staff to enable them to remain in the interior border areas to attend to the needs of the border people.

#### **8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATION**

The Schemes under the Border Areas Development Programme have been included in the State's Seventh Plan with a proposed outlay of Rs.2300.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for the current financial year 1984-85 is Rs.195.00 lakhs, which forms a part of the current Five Year Plan.

The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for various sectors under the Border Areas Programme is Rs.423.90 lakhs.

The proposed outlay, schemes, selected targets and achievements are summarised and annexed in the statement 1, 2.

## ABSTRACTS

### Draft Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan 1985-86—Heads of Development State/Union Territories—Outlay and Expenditure

( Rupees in lakhs )

Head of Development	Code	Sixth Five Year Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	1980-83 Actual Expendi- ture	1983-84 Actual Expendi- ture	1984-85		Seventh Plan 1985-90		1985-86	
					Approved Outlay	Anticipa- ted Ex- penditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>308—BORDER AREAS PROGRAMME—</b>										
1. Agriculture	...	69.00	26.87	6.85	11.00	11.00	247.00	...	52.40	...
2. Animal Husbandry and Vety.	...	54.00	19.64	9.28	9.00	9.00	108.00	23.00	20.00	5.10
3. Education	...	123.50	125.35	40.57	24.00	24.00	391.50	...	60.00	...
4. Co-operation	...	140.00	76.60	27.00	26.00	26.00	212.50	110.00	37.00	22.00
5. Soil Conservation	...	2.50	2.85	5.99	2.50	2.50	57.00	..	8.50	..
6. Roads (P. W. D.)	...	292.00	151.25	56.00	55.00	55.00	550.00	462.50	101.00	92.50
7. Supply (T. S. S.)	...	40.00	23.89	15.08	12.00	12.00	70.00	..	13.00	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8. Water Supply (P. H. E.) ... ..	..	..	92.00	33.40	10.16	10.00	10.00	184.00	184.00	36.00	36.00
9. Industries ... ..	..	..	32.00	8.00	..	3.00	3.00	30.00	25.00	2.00	..
10. Sericulture and Weaving ... ..	..	..	27.00	17.13	7.20	6.50	6.50	180.00	5680	40.00	14.35
11. Fisheries .. ..	..	..	10.00	2.97	3.88	3.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	2.00
12. Border Areas Development ... ..	..	..	118.00	49.91	16.88	18.00	18.00	250.00	..	50.00	..
13. Community Development ... ..	..	..	..	2.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Health ... ..	..	..	..	2.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Town and Country Planning ... ..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Specially Backward Areas ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	..
<b>GRAND TOTAL: (Sl. 1 15) ...</b>			<b>1,000.00</b>	<b>545.55</b>	<b>198.89</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>2,300.00</b>	<b>1,121.30</b>	<b>423.90</b>	<b>222.65</b>

## STATEMENT 1

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

## Development Schemes/Projects

## Border Areas Development Programme : Outlays and expenditure

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Schemes/ Projects	Sixth Five 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
<b>1. AGRICULTURE :</b>									
(a) Horticulture Development Scheme.	29.00	13.05	4.85	8.00	8.00	100.00	...	25.00	...
(b) Loan-cum-Subsidy for purchase of tractors, Power Tillers/Pump Sets other Improved Agricultural Implements.	40.00	13.82	2.00	3.00	3.00	147.00	...	27.40	...
Sub-Total (I)—	69.00	26.87	6.85	11.00	11.00	247.00	...	52.40	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY &amp; VETERINARY—</b>										
(i) Pig Farm, Pynursla ... ..	...	...	8.76	3.99	4.00	4.00	28.00	6.00	5.00	0.80
(ii) Pig Farm, Dalu ... ..	...	...	6.63	3.06	3.00	3.00	22.00	5.00	4.00	0.80
(iii) Poultry Farm, Baghmara ... ..	...	...	3.15	1.73	1.50	1.50	14.00	4.00	2.50	1.00
(iv) Distribution of Duck Unit ... ..	...	...	1.10	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.00	...	0.80	..
(v) Pig breeding farm, Jatah. .. ..	..	..	...	...	...	...	25.00	8.00	4.70	2.50
(vi) Distribution of breeding Boar at 75% subsidy in Baghmara	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	1.50	...
(vii) Distribution of Poultry Unit at 75% subsidy in Baghmara.	...	—	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	..
(viii) Goatery Scheme in Baghmara Subdivisional at 75% subsidy.	...	...	...	...	...	..	2.00	...	0.50	...
Sub-Total (2)—	...	54.00	19.64	9.28	9.00	9.00	108.00	23.00	20.00	5.10
<b>3. EDUCATION—</b>										
(a) Assistance to Border Students, Scholarship/stipends.	...	...	29.73	12.00	10.00	10.00	70.00	...	10.00	...
(b) Assistance to non-Government Schools located in the Border Areas for Building Projects.	...	123.00	95.62	28.57	13.00	14.00	212.00	...	40.00	...
(c) Vocational courses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.00	...	5.00	...
(d) Establishment of Residential School building in the Border area	...	...	...	...	...	...	83.50	...	5.00	...
Sub-Total (3)—	...	123.00	125.35	40.57	24.00	24.00	391.50	...	60.00	..



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>4. Co-operation—</b>										
(a) Assistance to Co-operative Societies.		5.00	1.12	0.61	...	...	5.00	...	1.25	...
(b) Assist. for Price fluctuation Fund		3.00	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Share Capital to contribution to Marketing Societies including Meghalaya Co-op. Marketing & Consumer Federation.		5.00	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Assistance to MECOFED for setting up of Agro-Custom Hiring Centre.		84.00	70.55	20.89	26.00	21.00	165.00	80.00	27.00	16.00
(e) Assistance to Co-op. Societies for implementation of Piggery Development Programme.		10.00	1.93	1.00	...	...	12.50	7.50	2.50	1.50
(f) Establishment of shops in identified areas.		32.50	2.00	4.50	...	...	25.00	22.50	5.00	4.50
(g) Directions and Administration ...		0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(h) Assistance to MECOFED for Transport subsidy.		...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.25	...
<b>Sub-Total—(4)</b>		<b>140.00</b>	<b>76.60</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>26.00</b>	<b>21.00</b>	<b>212.50</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>
<b>5. Soil Conservation—</b>										
(a) Water distribution/Erosion control Works.		...	1.84	5.68	2.50	2.30	33.60	...	5.80	...
(b) Cash Crop Development Works		2.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(i) Black Pepper ... ..		...	1.01	0.31	..	0.25	12.10	...	1.80	..
(ii) Rubber ... ..		...	...	..	...	..	11.30	..	0.90	..
<b>Sub-Total—(5)</b>		<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>...</b>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>6. Supply T. S. S.—</b>										
Local Transport Subsidy Scheme --	40.00	23.89	15.08	12.00	12.00	70.00	...	13.00	...	
<b>Sub-Total—(6)</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>23.89</b>	<b>15.08</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	...	<b>13.00</b>	...	

**7. Water Supply (P. H. E.) East and West Caro Hills—**

(1) Babelapara ... ..	5.43	2.91	0.97	1.55	1.55	--	...	..	...	
(2) Liabilities on completed Scheme	40.18	30.49	9.19	0.50	0.50	8.01	8.01	2.00	2.00	
(3) Adanceri .. ..	1.58	...	...	...	...	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	
(4) Akhipara .. ..	2.28	...	...	...	...	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	
(5) Badupara .. ..	1.98	...	...	...	...	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98	
(6) Chanapara .. ..	1.42	..	...	..	...	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	
(7) Churarudieiri ... ..	1.92	..	...	...	...	1.92	1.92	1.00	1.00	
(8) Dorapara .. ..	1.96	...	...	...	...	1.96	1.96	1.00	1.00	
(9) Doldueiri ... ..	1.96	..	...	...	...	1.96	1.96	0.96	0.96	
(10) Duriapara .. ..	1.27	...	..	...	...	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	
(11) Ganipara ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1.88	1.88	0.60	0.60	
(12) Gonchudarcere -- ...	...	...	...	..	...	1.81	1.81	...	...	
(13) Ganeghanca ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	4.01	4.01	...	...	
(14) Halwaatome ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	2.16	2.16	...	..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
(15) Haluaambone	...	..	...	...	...	...	1.89	1.89	...	...
(16) Huluk-Kona	...	...	...	...	...	..	3.39	3.39	...	...
(17) Inoiesri	...	...	...	..	..	...	1.08	1.08	...	...
(18) Jaksoneram	...	..	..	..	..	...	1.85	1.85	...	...
(19) Jalgiri	..	...	...	...	...	...	0.76	0.76	...	...
(20) Janekolgiri (I)	..	...	...	...	..	...	0.85	0.85	..	...
(21) Janekolgiri (II)	...	..	...	...	...	..	0.39	0.39	...	..
(22) Jangiri	...	...	...	...	...	..	1.75	1.75	...	...
(23) Jizikapara	...	...	...	...	...	..	3.00	3.00	...	...
(24) Kherapara	...	...	...	..	...	...	1.91	1.91	...	..
(25) Kambakpara	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.64	5.64	..	..
(26) Mandanggiri	..	..	...	..	...	..	1.48	1.48	..	..
(27) Mutigiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.43	1.43	..	..
(28) Nachilpara	..	...	...	2.51	..	...	2.51	2.51	..	..
(29) Nagolpara	..	...	..	2.51	..	...	1.87	1.87	..	..
(30) Rongdigiri	...	...	..	1.03	...	...	1.03	1.03	...	..
(31) Rongdotchigiri	..	...	...	1.60	..	...	1.60	1.60	...	...
(32) Rongsepgiri	..	...	..	1.60	..	...	1.60	1.60	..	..
(33) Roxolpara	...	..	..	1.23	...	...	1.23	1.23	...	...
(34) Salampara	...	...	..	1.48	...	...	1.48	1.48	...	...
(35) Sandagiri	..	...	...	2.32	...	...	2.32	2.32	...	...
(36) Sangjengpara	...	...	...	1.60	...	..	1.60	1.60	...	...
(37) Sangjengpara	...	..	...	3.55	...	...	3.55	3.55	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(38) Tekmanpara	...	1.38	...	...	...	...	1.38	1.38	...	...
(39) Tewaligiri	...	3.26	...	...	...	...	3.26	3.26	...	...
(40) Tokpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.27	1.27	...	...
(41) Wadagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.11	1.11	...	...
(42) Wagepara	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.76	1.76	...	...

EAST AND WEST KHASI HILLS—

(43) Bagli	...	5.00	...	...	5.00	5.00	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
(44) Ganganagar	...	2.95	...	...	2.95	2.95	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
(45) Jalba	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.61	4.61	2.00	2.00
(46) Jatah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.90	5.90	2.00	2.00
(47) Khlich-Mawlong	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.84	2.84	1.20	1.20
(48) Krang	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.50	4.50	2.00	2.00
(49) Maweit	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
(50) Mawkhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.78	4.78	2.00	2.00
(51) Mawkhria	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.38	8.38	...	...
(52) Mawkyrwang	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.84	1.84	0.58	0.58
(53) Myriaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.62	6.62	...	...
(54) Mawkhyrwang	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.84	1.84	...	...
(55) Nohron	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.90	5.90	...	...
(56) Nongryngkoh	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.51	9.51	...	...
(57) Pyrdiwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.18	4.18	...	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
JAINTIA HILLS:													
58. Amkhow Jaralud	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·01	1·01	1·01	1·01		
59. Amkhow Pamtbuh	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	1·29	1·29	1·29	1·29		
60. Amlympiang	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·56	0·56	0·56		
61. Bakurā...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10·45	10·45	2·04	2·04		
62. Hawai Bhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	1·26	1·26	1·26		
63. Hawai Mawmluh-Muktapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·24	5·24	2·60	2·60		
64. Lakroh (North and South)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·07	1·07	1·07	1·07		
65. Lumphyllut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	2·11	...	...		
66. Lumsoski	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3·22	3·22	...	...		
67. Malidor	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	1·48	4·48	...	...		
68. Musiang Lamare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·82	2·82	...	...		
69. Rangeherrn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·89	0·89	0·89		
70. Singlei	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·10	1·10	...	...		
71. Balughat (E. and W. Garo Hills)...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	2·60	...	...		
Sub-Total—7	...	...	...	...	92·00	33·40	10·16	10·00	10·00	184·00	184·00	36·00	36·00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>INDUSTRIES:</b>										
1. Investigation/Feasibility reports ...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	2.00	...
2. Equity participation in projects ...	32.00	...	...	...	3.00	3.00	25.00	25.00	...	...
3. Grant-in-aid ...	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. purchase of Border Areas products, S. S. I. and Cottage Industries.	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Grants-in-aid to Institution for vocational Training.	...	4.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Sub-Total—8</b>	...	32.00	8.00	..	3.00	3.00	30.00	25.00	2.00	...

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<b>9. FISHERIES:</b>										
1. Assistance to Border Fishery Co-operative Societies—										
(a) Manegerial Subsidy in cash ...	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.40	...
(b) Operational Subsidy in kind...	10.00	2.47	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
2. Fish Farm:										
(a) Fish seed production of Demonstration centre	...	...	3.88	3.00	3.00	10.00	5.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
3. Other expenditure construction and maintenance of residential quarter.	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	...
<b>Sub-Total—9</b>	...	10.00	2.97	3.88	3.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	4.00	2.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>10. Sericulture and Weaving:</b>										
Sericulture—										
1. Establishment of Chowki Rearing Centres ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.00	17.75	13.00	5.10
2. Establishment of Eri Spinning Centres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00	16.00	7.00	2.60
3. Establishment of common facilities centres for Sericulture.	4.80	2.91	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
Handloom Weaving:										
A. Establishment of Handloom Demonstration-cum-Production Centre.	22.20	14.22	6.20	5.50	5.50	52.02	16.00	10.30	5.00	...
B. Modernisation programme ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	...	3.20	...
C. Conversion of Existing Handloom Demonstration-cum-Production Centre into full fledged Handloom production Centre.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	7.05	4.50	2.85
Advance Training programme in Sericulture Weaving-	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	2.00	...
<b>Sub-Total—10 ...</b>	...	27.00	17.13	7.20	4.50	6.50	180.00	56.80	40.00	14.35

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>11. Border Areas Dev. :</b>										
(a) Direction and Administration ... ..		26.00	..	...	3.00	3.00	20.00	...	4.00	..
(b) Border Area Marketing ... ..		64.00	...	...	15.00	15.00	120.00	...	24.00	...
(c) Cultural and Sport activities ... ..		28.00	...	...	...	...	68.00	..	13.00	...
(d) Land acquisition and Construction of building for Office of B. A. D. Os.		...	...	...	...	...	42.00	...	8.00	...
Sub-Total : 11 ... ..		118.00	...	..	18.00	18.00	250.00	...	50.00	...

**12. Roads (P W D) (R and B)--**

**1. SPILL OVER SCHFMES--**

1. Metalling and blacktopping of Pynursla Nongjri Road portion from 15 K.M. to 23 KM upto Nongskken village.	18.21	13.35	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.86	1.72	1.86	1.72
2. Metalling and Blacktopping of Laitkynsew Nongwar Road (5.34 Km).	13.40	0.43	0.90	3.00	3.00	9.50	8.78	5.00	4.62
3. Metalling and blacktopping of Pongtung Lyngkhat Road (0.19 Km).	49.02	3.67	5.00	10.00	10.00	30.33	28.05	5.00	4.02
4. ... construction of Bakli-Ribakena via	0.60	..	0.25	0.35	0.35	..	...	...	..



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Construction of a Road from and Phlangdiloin to Nalikota Bazar via Ranikor.	16.20	2.54	4.00	3.00	3.00	6.65	6.16	6.66	6.16
6. Construction of minor bridge over Umkiang stream connecting the Eastern portion of Umkiang village with main Road in the west.	1.11	0.50	0.44	1.75	1.75	—	...	..	...
7. Construction of Road from Amlarem to Nongtalang via Pdengkarong Road (Sec. I) (0-7.50 Km) (Fifth Plan Scheme).	9.82	2.19	1.50	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
8. Blacktopping of Approach road to Nongtalang village.	5.24	2.69	1.34	1.20	1.20	...	...	...	...
9. Construction of Syndai Amjalong Jong-U-Shen Road Sec. I (0.6 Km) (Fifth Plan Scheme).	13.46	5.76	1.28	1.60	1.60	...	...	...	...
10. Construction of Major bridge over Myntdu River on Muktapur Borghat Road.	11.00	8.04	2.50	2.00	2.00	...	..	...	...
11. Construction of Road from Pdengshakhap towards Jong-U-Shen towards Twah-U-Sdiah Section I (0 to 5.50 Km) (Fifth Plan Scheme).	6.24	0.20	1.00	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
12. Construction of a road from Kherapara to Joshipara via Mebonpara Sec. III (11 to 17.60 Km).	13.00	15.12	7.00	2.00	2.00	...	...	...	...
13. Construction of an approach road from an existing P. W. D. Road to Chahapati.	16.96	0.40	10.00	6.00	6.00	3aum ...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Construction of a road 8 km of Man- kachar Mahendraganj to Boldangiri B.S.F. outpost near Kalaichar (0.46 km).	1.50	0.30	1.00	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
15. Construction of Matapigiri-Sibbari via Rongthinggiri Road (fifth plan scheme).	31.71	6.91	5.00	6.00	6.00	10.50	9.71	5.00	4.62
16. Improvement of a road from 105 km of B.S.F. Road to Siju Gave.	4.60	3.90	1.50	0.50	0.50	...	...	...	...
17. Construction of Border road from Panda to Moheshkola Sec. I.	38.90	30.43	8.40	4.00	4.00	2.00	1.85	2.00	1.85
18. Survey for construction of road from Mawpud to Sarin via Nongkynbah (14 km approx).	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Construction of road from Mawpud to Sarin via Nongkynbah road (10km).	25.00	...	...	...	...	25.00	23.12	5.00	4.62
20. Construction of road from Amlarem to Nongtalang approach via Pdengkarong Sec. II.	15.00	...	..	...	...	15.00	13.88	2.00	2.77
21. Construction of a road from Sokkha Mission Compound-Sokkha Shnong Kudemthymmai.	6.00	...	...	...	...	6.00	5.55	2.00	1.85
22. Construction of remaining length of a road from Pdengshakap via Tarangblang (Sec. II) (10km).	25.00	..	...	...	...	25.00	23.12	5.00	4.62

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23. Construction of a road from Balkhat Bazar approach to Tainang Tharukol Adengiri area to Balkhol Bazar.	7.30	...	...	...	...	...	7.30	6.75	3.00	2.77
24. Survey for Panda Rongra Mahadev Moheskhola road (L. road from Rongra Mohenkhola)	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	1.38	1.50	1.38
25. Widening/improvement including construction of remaining bridge/culverts to Siju Cave from B.S.F. Road.	14.00	...	..	..	..	..	14.00	12.95	3.00	2.77
26. Lump provision to Schemes of Specially backward areas.	...	..	...	...	15.00	15.00	395.00	319.13	53.00	48.10
<b>Sub-Total P.W.D.</b>	<b>292.00</b>	<b>151.25</b>	<b>56.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>550.00</b>	<b>462.50</b>	<b>161.00</b>	<b>92.50</b>	
<b>Grant Total:</b>	<b>1000.00</b>	<b>545.15</b>	<b>198.89</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>2300.00</b>	<b>1121.30</b>	<b>423.90</b>	<b>222.65</b>	

STATEMENT II

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

STATE/UT. MEGHALAYA

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

1. AGRICULTURE:

308—BORDER AREAS PROGRAMME:

1. HORTICULTURE DEV.

a. Estt. of Nurseries

i. Number	...	...	Nos.	3	3	3	3	3	5	5
ii. Areas	...	...	Hect	170	112.71	20.00	16.00	16.00	171	91

(b) Distribution of Plant seedlings	..	...	Nos.	1,50,000	2,60,053	3,08,648	2,20,000	2,20,000	4,00,000	1,20,000
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2. Loan-Cum-Subsidy Scheme at subsidised rates :—

(a) Tractors	...	...	Nos.	94	28	6	6	6	150	30
(b) Power Tillers	...	...	Nos.	45	3	2	4	4	200	40
(c) Pumpsets	...	...	Nos.	50	2	...	5	5	200	40
(d) Other Agricultural Implements...	...	...	Nos.	40	...	..	...	..	200	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY &amp; VETERINARY:</b>										
1. Pig breeding farms	...	...	Nos.	2	2	2		2	3	3
2. Poultry breeding farm	...	...	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3. Distribution of Duck units	...	...	Units	2,800	1200	166	166	166	1333	266
4. Distribution of breeding Boar	...	...	Unit	...	..	...	...	...	274	50
5. Distribution of Poultry Unit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	72
6. Goatery Scheme-Distribution of improved cross breed Goat buck	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	520	100
<b>3. EDUCATION :</b>										
1. Stipends/Scholarships to student from Border Areas	...	Nos.	...	19811	8589	9600	9600	50-000	9600	
2. Assistance to Non-Government Schools for building/Hostels/Projects	...	Nos.	...	240	80	90	80	400	80	
3. Vocational courses	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	4000	700	
<b>4. CO-OPERATION :-</b>										
i. Direction and Administration	...	No.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share capital contribution to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing & Consumers' Federation.	...	No.	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
iii.	Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation for establishment of Agrocustum Hiring Centres.	..	No.	14	12	...	...	...	...	...
iv.	Assistance for price fluctuation fund.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
v.	Assistance to Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation as Transport Subsidy for carrying Consumer good Agriculture and Minor/Forest produce.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
vi.	Assistance to cooperative Societies for taking up Pig rearing Scheme.	..	No.	11	6	..	..	...	...	..
vii.	Assistance to other type of Co-operative Societies for distribution of consumer good Agriculture inputs and rendering other services in Border Areas.	...	No.	50	42	..	...	...	...	..
		...	No.	10	2	...	...	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>5 SOIL CONSERVATION—</b>											
(a) Staff required for execution of Border Areas Programme	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
(b) Water distribution works (including erosion control works).	...	Ha	482ha	482ha	403ha	79ha	79ha	700ha	120ha		
(c) Cash crop development works— (i) Black Pepper.	...	Units	2610	2610	2370	240	240	Plantation Subsidy. P-2500 Units M-5470 Units Nursery- 2,00,000 Seedlings. (Nursery- P-1250ha (Plantation M-1000ha.)	Plantation Subsidy P-500 Units M-170 Units Nursery- 50,000 seedlings. (Nursery- P-250ha M-1000ha.)		
(d) Rubber	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..			
<b>6 Roads P. W. D.</b>											
1. Road	...	...	..	Km	160.70	66.22	18.36	16.45	16.45	67.00	29.00
2. Bridges	...	...	..	Nos	40.00	25.00	6.00	7	7	20.00	14.00
3. Survey Works	...	..	..	Nos	25.00	8	8	2	2	4.00	4.00
4. Culverts	...	...	...	Nos	25.00	68	19.00	15	15	69.00	28.00
<b>7 SUPPLY (T. S. S.)</b>											
Rice	...	...	...	Qtl	7.50	1.65	1.45	1.50	...	...	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>8 WATER SUPPLY (PHE)</b>										
Number of villages covered	..	...	Nos	...	7	17	12	...	70	...
<b>9 Industries—</b>										
<b>10 SERICULTURE AND WEAVING—</b>										
1. Silkworm rearers	...	...	Nos	80	100	120	150	150	500	200
2. Handloom weavers	..	..	Nos	350	240	100	...	..	600	150
<b>11 FISHERIES—</b>										
1. Fish production: (a) inland	..	...	000 Tonnes	0.8	0.46	0.16	0.17	0.17	1.0	0.18
2. Fish seed production: (a) Fry.	..	...	Million	1.00	...	..	0.40	0.40	1.0	0.18
			(b) Fingerlings	Million	0.50	...	0.20	0.20	..	..
3. Fish farm	..	..	Nos	4	..	..	1	1	2	...
4. Nursery area	..	..	Hecter	2.5	...	..	1.0	1.0	3.0	0.5
<b>12 BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT—</b>										
1. Arecanut	...	..	Kuss	...	...	00.006	00.003	00.003	00.015	00.003
2. Arecanut	..	...	Nos	...	...	..	60.00	60.00	300.00	60.00
3. Arecanut	..	..	Seedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
4. Arecanut	...	..	Bags	00.005	00.01	...	...	...	00.05	00.01
5. Broomstick	..	...	Quintals	00.37	00.20	00.06	00.10	00.10	00.50	00.10
6. Betelnut	...	..	Bags	00.70	00.69	00.005	00.008	00.008	00.028	00.005
7. Betelnut	...	..	Nos	...	...	...	17.00	17.00	85.00	17.00
8. Raw Betelnut	...	..	Nos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Bananas	...	..	Bunches	00.86	00.51	00.04	00.20	00.20	00.20	00.04
10. Bananas	..	...	Quintals	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
11. Bamboos	...	..	Nos	...	...	00.07	...	...	00.35	00.07
12. Bricks	..	...	Nos	...	..	..	00.50	00.50	02.50	00.50
13. Bricks	..	..	Quintals	...	..	...	00.003	00.003	00.015	00.003
14. Black Pepper	..	...	Kgs	00.0002	00.0002	00.006	00.0002	00.0002	60.000	00.006



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	Basket ...	...	Nos.	...	...	00·04	05·00	05·00	25·00	05·00
16	Bengal-gramms	...	Quintals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Betel-leaves	...	Bundle	...	00·004	...	00·004	00·004	00·020	00·004
18	Do	[...]	Small (i)	...	...	...	00·60	00·60	03·00	00·60
19	Do	...	Small (ii)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chillies	...	Kgs.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
21	Cinamon	...	Quintals	00·004	00·005	...	00·004	00·004	00·025	00·005
22	Cotton	...	Quintals/Mounds	00·0006 Mounds	08·00	...	00·0003	00·0003	00·0015	00·0015
23	Cashewnut	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00·006	00·006	00·030	00·006
24	Cane	...	Quintals	..	...	...	00·0015	00·0015	00·0025	00·0015
25	Cardamon	...	Quintals	...	...	00·006	...	...	00·030	00·006
26	Do	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Coke	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00·001	00·001	00·005	00·001
28	Casijubark	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00·01	00·01	00·05	00·01
29	Colouring spices	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00·002	00·002	00·010	00·002
30	Dal shinis	...	Kgs.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
31	Ducks	...	Nos.	...	...	00·0006	...	...	00·0050	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
32	Fish	..	...	Mounds	...	...	...	60-003	60-003	300-015	60-003
33	Fertilizers	...	...	Tons	00-0002	Quintals 00-0008	...	00-0001	00-0001	00-040	00-00 8
						Tons 00-00001	..	..	...	00-0005	00-0001
34	Ginger	...	...	Quintals	...	...	00-0006	00-075	00-075	00-375	00-075
35	Gravel Stone	[...]	...	Trips	..	...	...	00-0005	00-0005	00-0025	00-0005
36	Jackfruit	..	...	Nos.	00-37	00-23	00-01	00-15	00-15	00-75	00-15
37	Do	...	...	Kuris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Jute	[...]	...	Bunches	...	...	...	00-02	00-02	00-10	00-02
39	Do	...	...	Munds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Lemon	...	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Kerosene oil	...	...	Tin litres	...	00-01	00-006	00-01	00-01	00-05	00-01
42	Manure	...	..	Truck load	00-0006	00-00 04	00-0001	00-0002	00-0002	00-0010	00-0002
43	Mesta	...	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00-005	00-005	00-025	00-005
44	Mustard seeds	...	...	Quintals	...	00-002	00-005	00-0006	00-0006	00-0030	00-0006
45	Mats	...	...	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Millets	...	...	Quintals	00-0008	07-0009	...	00-0008	00-0008	00-0040	00-0008
47	Do	...	..	Kgs.	...	...	...	00-005	00-005	00-025	00-005
48	Mangoes	...	...	Kgs.	...	...	...	00-085	00-035	00-175	00-035
49	Oranges	...	...	Eight fold	...	00-37	...	...	...	...	...
				Nos.	155-96	84-24	43-33	60-00	60-00	300-00	60-00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
50.	Orange seedlings	...	...	...	...	...	...	00-75	00-75	75-75	00-75	
51.	Pineapples	...	...	...	Nos	137.23	11-06	00-66	64-00	64-00	320-00	64-00
52.	Pineapples suckers	...	...	...	Nos	...	...	...	04-00	04-00	20-00	04-00
53.	Pan leaves	..	...	...	Score	44-00	02-37	00-018	22-00	22-00	110-00	22-08
54.	Pan leaves	...	..	...	Small bundle	...	...	...	00-60	00-60	03-00	00-60
55.	Pan leaves	...	...	..	Big bundle	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
56.	Pan leaves	...	..	...	Baskets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57.	Pampkins	...	...	...	Quintals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58.	Paddy/Rice	...	...	...	Bags	05-00	01-00	Paddy 00-01	...	...	...	...
					Quintals	00-03	00-10	00-02	00-02	00-02	00-02	00-02
59.	Potatoes	...	...	..	Quintals	00-06	00-076	00-05	00-06	00-06	00-30	00-06
60.	Plank Saw timber	...	...	...	C. P.	...	...	...	00-005	00-005	00-025	00-005
61.	Posts	...	...	...	Nos	...	...	...	00-0007	00-0007	00-0035	00-0007
62.	Phugaru	...	..	:	Quintals	...	...	...	62-00	62-00	310-00	62-00
	Pigs	...	...	...	Nos	...	...	00-002	...	...	...	00-003
63.	Rice	...	...	...	Bags	..	...	...	00-07	00-07	00-35	00-07
					Quintals	01-89	01-06	..	00-05	00-05	00-25	00-05
64.	Satkora	...	...	...	Eight fold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65.	Satkora	...	...	...	Quintals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66.	Satkora	...	..	...	Nos	...	...	05-44	...	...	27-20	05-44
67.	Sheep	...	..	...	Nos	...	...	00-00029	...	...	00-00150	00-0030

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
68.	Tobacco	...	..	..	...	Quintals	...	...	00-003	00-003	00-015	00-003	
69.	Sugar	...	..	...	...	Quintals	00-002	00-001	00-003	00-001	00-001	00-005	00-001
70.	Seedlings	...	...	..	...	Nos	...	00-029	...	..	...	...	...
						Quintals	00-04	...	...	00-02	00-02	00-10	00-02
71.	Soya bean	...	...	...	...	Munds	...	...	...	00-0025	00-0025	00-0125	00-0025
72.	Split bamboos	...	..	...	...	Nos	...	...	...	00-0075	00-0075	00-0375	00-0075
73.	Tezpata	...	...	...	...	Quintals	00-31	00-148	00-01	00-02	00-02	00-10	00-02
74.	Tapioca	...	...	..	...	Quintals	...	...	...	00-0008	00-0008	00-0040	00-0008
75.	Turmeric	...	...	..	..	Kgs.	..	...	...	00-006	00-006	00-030	00-006
76.	Thatching grass	...	..	...	..	Bundle	...	...	...	00-01	00-01	00-05	00-01
77.	Timber log	...	..	...	...	Nos	...	...	...	00-0008	00-0308	00-0040	00-0008
78.	Timber log	...	..	...	...	C. F.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
79.	Vegetables	...	...	..	...	Truck load	00-00001	00-00009	...	00-00005	00-00005	00-00025	00-00005
80.	Vegetables	...	..	...	..	Baskets	...	...	...	00-01	00-01	00-05	00-01
81.	White pumpkins	...	..	...	...	Nos	..	...	...	00-02	00-02	00-10	00-02
82.	Water melons	...	..	...	...	Nos	...	...	...	00-00001	00-00001	00-00005	00-00001
83.	Yarn	...	...	..	...		...	00-00001	...	..	..	...	...

## INDUSTRIAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Effect of development of modernisation lags behind par with Science and man-power, and technical contributing towards the slow transfer of technology in other parts of the country to the state for reasons of isolation and lack of sufficient communications.

Introduction of Science and Technology in various sectors will give an impetus to socio-economic growth and the State of Meghalaya, like other North-Eastern States, is promoting Science and Technology in various spheres throughout the country. The State has not developed an adequate technology base. Lack of exposure paucity of trained non-availability of suitable infrastructure such as research institutions and an industrial base have been factors contributing towards the low level of Science and Technology. Also, there has been slow transfer of know-how and human expertise achieved in basic technology in other parts of the country to the state for reasons of isolation and lack of sufficient communications.

Numerous problems which have slackened the pace of socio-economic growth and development in the State are: lack of sufficient data on natural endowments and human resources, delayed absorption of technology at departmental level, slow transfer of technology to rural areas, insufficient monitoring and evaluation and lack of awareness among rural people to adopt new methods and technologies. During the Seventh Plan formulation, a number of relevant Science and Technology components related to the problems stated above have been incorporated in various sectors. A few of these are directly retained in the proposed Science and Technology cell of the Planning Department. Among these are non-conventional sources of energy, appropriate technologies, Science and Technology to improve monitoring, Science and Technology education at the non-formal level and a few Science and Technology facilities and information systems for the use of various departments and other agencies. Programmes envisaged during the seventh plan period are given below.

#### State Science and Technology Council

The State and Science Technology Council which has been set up in the State, is assisted by the executive body. During the Seventh plan period it is envisaged to set up a Science and Technology cell in the planning department to implement various programmes related to non-conventional sources of energy and Science and technology to co-ordinate with various departments in implementing numerous schemes where S & T co-ordination is needed. For effective functioning of the Council and the cell a provision of Rupees 21 lakhs has been made. The proposed annual outlay for 1985-86 is Rupees 5.00 lakhs.

#### NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

In isolated areas of the State, drudgery is an overwhelming factor which has slackened the pace of economic growth. In these areas, human muscle power continues to remain the main source of energy for day to day work. A study conducted in a Garo Village by ASTRA reveals that 14 per cent of the human energy is spent in collecting fire-wood, and 12 per cent for agriculture. Only 1 per cent of the energy consumed by the village was in the form of electricity as only one quarter of the village could afford electric connections. Electricity was mainly for lighting purposes.

Meghalaya is surplus in power, but stretching transmission lines into the interior and remote areas will remain a major bottleneck. By the end of the Sixth plan only 23 per cent of the villages will be electrified. Therefore, exploitation of various other sources like wind, solar and water energy for rural electrification, and also for reducing drudgery needs urgent attention. Various programmes proposed for the seventh plan are stated below.

### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

A provision of Rs 1.25 crores has been made for Integrated rural energy programme as per the suggestions of the Planning Commission. The proposed annual plan outlay for 85-86 is Rs 25 lakhs.

### **Hydro Power**

The State is endowed with heavy rainfall during monsoons. Many of the streams and rivulets are perennial. For a number of villages located in remote interiors, these streams and rivulets can be sources of cheap hydro power which can meet the major portion of their energy requirements. This will help to reduce drudgery and set up cottage industries.

Simple technologies for harnessing hydro power already exist in the western and central parts of the Himalayas where ordinary water-wheels have been used for rice dehusking, milling and grinding. Hydro power schemes envisaged during the seventh plan will include technologies embracing different kind of wheels and turbines depending on the needs of the areas. The emphasis would be on local design and assembly. Large units would be introduced as community assets. These could be used for various operations like generating electric power, milling, sawing, energising cold storages, etc. The units are to be maintained and operated by local people. Necessary training on electrical wiring and maintenance of the units would be imparted to the people.

A provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been kept for hydro-power programme, out of which Rs.20 lakhs will be the annual plan (85-86) outlay.

### **Wind Energy:**

Wind energy potentials in the State are rich. Meghalaya being a hilly region, situated close to the Bay of Bengal, wind speed especially from early spring to early winter is high. Wind mills can be installed for electric power, water lighting and other purposes. However High torque, low speed wind mills can be profitably installed in certain areas of the State for purposes of irrigation and drinking water by lifting water from streams, and also underground sources where the water table is not deep.

During the Seventh Plan, it is envisaged to install a large number of windmills in plains of Garo hills where irrigation and drinking water facilities are not in existence.

A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for wind power generation. The proposed annual plan outlay is Rs. 4 00 lakhs.

### **Solar Energy :**

Harnessing of solar energy can play a major role in processing food products at the household level. Also, it can be used for providing electricity for lifting water where any other source of power cannot be cheaply exploited. The State has started to develop solar drier for drying vegetables, etc. However, during the Seventh plan period further experimentation would be needed to develop solar driers for drying turmeric mushrooms, ginger, etc. Schemes to install solar photovoltaic pumps and lighting units where ever necessary is also envisaged.

A provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan.

### **Improved Chulhas :**

A study has been conducted by the Planning Department on the consumption of wood for cooking purposes in the highland areas of the State. It reveals that firewood consumption per person per day on the average is 2.2kg. To reduce the consumption of wood, the State Government has introduced improved chulhas. Since the requirements of chulhas for this region are different from the existing ones in other parts of the country, indigenous efforts were made to design and develop improved designs. The State Government has also taken steps to popularise a 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 potters and tinsmiths for production of various components of household chulhas.

It is envisaged to further intensify the programme on chulhas in the State during the Seventh Plan. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made for the Seventh period with an annual plan outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

## **S. & T.**

### **Investigation of skills and crafts.**

Tribal societies of the state have an inbuilt system to cater to their basic needs. The state has a good concentration of skills of artisan. Prevalent skills include blacksmithy, tinsmithy weaving, house building, basket and furniture making, bamboo and cane work, pottery wood carving etc. With the influx of modern utility goods and machinery the artisans have begun to face a situation of underemployment. According to the N. S. S. 32nd round study there is increasing underemployment in Meghalaya. The sample data indicates that nearly 60 per cent of the rural labour force does not have full time employment. Similarly, various technologies which were never improved by research inputs are on the verge of extinction. These technologies if upgraded, would help the artisan in earning gainful employment.

It is therefore, proposed that area skill surveys be conducted in limited areas to identify and assess artisan manpower, types of operation implements, quality of products, availability of resources, marketing, and possibility of introducing science based production. On the basis of these studies a training programme is also proposed as a follow up. The programme will help the artisans to blend various crafts and skills for making different products which could find better market.

A provision of Rupees 20 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan period, Rupees 10 lakhs for investigation and Rupees 10 lakhs for training. The annual plan component is Rupees 2 lakhs for investigation and Rupees 2 lakhs for training.

#### **S. & T. Museum.**

A number of programmes are proposed under S. & T. an environment sector: which will lead to collection of rare and interesting of material. Moreover, it is also envisaged to construct a three dimensional model of the state. For wider applications and uses for various departments, a centre which will be known as the S. & T. museum, is envisaged during Seventh Plan period. The main aim of the museum will be store, scientifically record and display material, models, etc., for the use of research and to depict flora, fauna, and geology of the state. The main emphasis during the seventh plan will be on reasearch and planning using the available material. Museum may be upgraded in subsequent plan periods.

As the Zoological and Botanical Surveys of India have been entrusted with vast responsibilities to cover the entire North-Eastern region, the agencies will not be able to cover individual states effectively for a long period of time. Therefore, it is envisaged to set up a zoological museum and state level Herbatium as part of S. & T. museum. For the collection of material, college science students, foresters, etc., will be involved and national agencies could be involved in the necessary training. The process of collection, identification, etc. will help in the assessment of flora and fauna reserved forests, proposed bio-sphere reserves, or any other specifically selected areas. In due course, it will help in listing wild relatives of commercial crops, medicinal plants, dye yielding plants, tropical subsidiary food, etc. For wider applications of S. & T. museum the outlay has been kept under S. & T. sector.

A provision of 30 lakhs has been made for the Seventh plan period.

#### **Audio visual aids unit for S. & T. and Environment Sectors**

For popularisation of science and technology and to acquaint rural people on various development programmes, health, nutrition, sanitation, medicine, agriculture, industry and improvement of the environment, the use of print and audio-visual media is of utmost importance. The use of mass medias particularly radio and T. V. for delivery of non-formal education and generating awareness has rendered little fruitful results. With the present systems and software, the extent of coverage has been insignificant due to lack of software to cover various segments in local dialects.



This has been realised while disseminating information on non-conventional sources of energy in the State. During the year 1984-85, brief programmes have been taken up under S. & T such as programmes for publication of booklets and production of tape-cum-slides shows in different dialects.

During the Seventh Plan period, it is envisaged to further strengthen production of printed material and audio-visual programmes on S. & T. and other development programmes for different target groups in various dialects of the State. For production of programmes, script preparation, translation, etc., the cell will co-ordinate with various departments.

A provision of Rs.20 lakhs has been made for Seventh Plan period for audio-visual aids cell. The annual plan provision is Rs.6 lakhs.

### **Village Science Clubs.**

For necessary grass roots contribution to the dissemination of knowledge on demonstration and training in agriculture, housing, S. & T. etc., it is necessary to develop certain minimum infrastructure at the village level. Such a facility at village level would help in forging links with various development departments. During the Seventh Plan period, it is envisaged to set up 100 village science clubs in the State, with the aim of diffusing science and technology, encouraging local participation on development and discussion on a wide range of topics covering health hygiene, industry, agriculture, environment, etc. Such clubs, would thus help various departments to initiate their activities.

One such club is already in existence in West Garo Hills. It has become a catalyst of rapid development. It organises discussions, community voluntary activity, and training in the development sphere with the help of various departments. The club has also set up a small village level museum. The intense activities of the club have an impact on jhoom control also.

During the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made out of which and the annual plan component is Rs.2 lakhs.

### **S. & T. Information Unit**

Lack of information pertaining to all aspects of development activities, resource potentials, socio-economic problems, alternate strategies for development, existing technologies within the country, etc., have remained a major bottleneck in this area because of isolation and lack of sufficient communication. Moreover, the State does not have any reference unit or library to provide information on the subjects mentioned above.

In view of this, it proposed to set up an S. & T. information unit in the S. & T. cell. The unit will collect technical and informative books, documents, research studies and reports on various aspects of potentialities development of the region. The unit would also serve as a clearing house for the benefit of other departments.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 has been kept for the Seventh Plan period. The annual plan component is Rs. 3.00 lakhs for the year 85-86

### **Introduction of Appropriate Technologies**

In the State of Meghalaya, there is a lack of suitable infrastructure such as research and technical institutions, and an industrial base. This has slackened the pace of industrial growth and absorption of technologies. Even small items like machinery parts, etc., are imported from neighbouring states. To name a few, paddle looms, potters wheels, spinning wheel and many other simple implements are not manufactured in the State presently.

To develop science and technology for the production of implements etc., for rural development, it is necessary that adequate steps are undertaken. Moreover, for upgradation of existing technologies R. & D. efforts need to be put in. The science and technology cell envisages taking up a few programmes for development and introduction of technologies at initial stage and the cell would coordinate with the Industries Department for organised production throughout the State. For the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made with an annual plan provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

### **Data Collection on Meteorology**

Abundance of solar energy, swift winds in the valleys and ridges of the state provide ample opportunities to easily exploit these resources for non-conventional sources of energy. However, lack of sufficient data on solar and wind parameters will pose problems in effective planning for utilisation of these resources. Presently, there is only one station in the State which collects all the data relating to solar and wind parameters.

In hilly states, like Meghalayas there are large variations in climate from area to area. Therefore, it is necessary to set up many stations to collect data on solar energy and wind speed. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to set up five stations in the state to cover the entire state effectively. Also, for collection of data on rainfall, temperature and humidity, rain gauge, etc., are to be set up in each block headquarters. The S & T. cell would regularly obtain the data and prepare a permanent record and analyse.

For the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been kept for data collection on meteorology. The annual plan component is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

### **Workshop**

Appropriate workshop facilities in the state for fabrication and repair relating to non-conventional sources of energy and appropriate technologies are non-existence. Minor repairs and fabrication remain major problems in the state. Often one has to go out of the state for fabrications and repair work. Moreover, a large number of envisaged programmes relating to appropriate technologies and non-conventional sources of energy would be hampered in the absence of workshop facilities.

It is envisaged to set up a workshop under S. & T. cell to facilitate work on various programmes mentioned above. A provision of Rs.17.00 lakhs has been kept under the Seventh Plan period. The space will be provided by the Industries Department of the state. The annual plan provision is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

### **Remote Sensing Cell**

Remotely collected data are often unavailable in the format, quality and quantity for needed planning and development. Quick ways of data acquisition and processing should therefore become part of the planning process. Remote sensing will have to be increasingly used to reduce the time and cost of data acquisition. Hence, there is an urgent need to set up a remote sensing cell.

The cell will be responsible for collection of all resource data using satellite imagery and aerial photographs. It will have representatives from Soil Conservation, Forestry, Agriculture and Mining and Geology departments. The members will utilize the cell for formulating departmental strategies and advise respective departments about the assessment made by them. In this connection a few staff from Soil Conservation, Town and Country Planning and Agriculture have already undergone training in photo interpretation.

For the Seventh Plan period a provision of Rupees 10.00 lakhs has been made for the remote sensing cell. The annual plan component is Rupees 2.00 lakhs.

### **Computer Unit**

Appropriate, accurate, adequate and timely information is required for effective planning and implementation of programmes. In the normal course, data is not easily available, takes a long time to be made available and the quality of data is not upto the mark. At present, the infrastructure for quick data processing is non-existent in the State.

During the Seventh Plan period, it is envisaged to install a computer for Finance, Planning, Statistics departments for monitoring and data retrieval, and for other needs of various development departments. The facility will help in statistically analysing at micro and macro level to determine the direction and amount of growth over periods of time. Furthermore, storing of meteorological, seismological and other data will be available for information and future research. The computer unit will also help in engineering design of various technologies.

A provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been made for the computer facility for the Seventh Plan period. The annual plan provision for 85-86 is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

### **Three Dimensional Model of the State.**

For overall knowledge of topography, geological formation, catchment areas and watershed delineation it is necessary that a three dimensional 'sand model' of the State be constructed using 1:50,000 topo sheets of the Survey of India.

A sand model of Shillong is being made for the use of various departments and the municipality for effective planning of the town under S. & T. programme. A similar model for the state will immensely help all the development departments especially MSEB, Mining, Soil Conservation, Forest, Agriculture and P. W. D. to get acquainted with the topography of the state, and quicken the planning and execution process.

A provision of Rs. 8.03 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan period. The annual Plan component is Rs.4.00 lakhs.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The State of Meghalaya is a hilly region, characterised by highly humid temperate and tropical climate and harbours a remarkable wealth and diversity of flora and fauna. Besides the rich variety, a number of endemic species are reported from the State.

Though the State is uniquely endowed with a rich natural heritage, accelerated biotic pressures and pollution activities are in the process of rapidly impairing the environment.

During the Seventh Plan period it is envisaged, to take up programmes on various aspects of environment like protection of bio-spheres and sanctuaries, collection of data on flora and fauna, studies to monitor environmental degradation, and environmental education programmes.

### **Bio-spheres Reserves**

Programmes on Nokrek bio-sphere and Balphakram sanctuary have been covered under the forestry sector.

### **Zoological Museum and Herbarium**

As the Zoological and Botanical Surveys of India have been entrusted with the vast responsibilities to cover the entire North-eastern region, the agencies will not be able to cover individual states effectively. Therefore, it is envisaged to set up zoological museum and state level Herbarium as a part of the S. & T. museum. For the collection of material, college science students, foresters etc will be involved and various national agencies could be involved in the necessary training. The process of collection, identification etc. will help in the assessment of flora and fauna in reserved forests, proposed bio-sphere reserves or any other specifically selected areas. In due course, it will help in listing wild relatives of commercial crops, medicinal plants, dye yielding plants, tropical subsidiary food etc. For wider specifications of the S & T. museum, the outlay has been made under the S & T. Sector.

### **Studies Related to the Environment**

Accelerated biotic pressures deplete natural endowments rapidly and degrade the environment. A large number of changes brought about by various activities go unnoticed without any scientific monitoring. During the Seventh Plan period it is envisaged to take up a few studies related to the environment. These constitute consumption patterns of forest resources, preparation of lists on threatened flora and fauna measures related to their protection and conservation, studies on profitable ways of using community wastes and studies on water pollution in major streams.

For conducting these studies it is envisaged to involve Z.S.I. & B.S.I. regional stations, NEHU, State Fisheries and Public Health Engineering Department. A provision for these studies amounting to Rs. 23 lakhs has been made in environment sector. For 1985-86 a provision of Rs. 4.60 has been made.

### **State of Art Report on Umiam and Umtru Catchments**

All the hydro electric schemes of the State are located in these two catchments. Stage-I utilises water of Umiam river; Barapani, a man made lake, feeds the stage-I station. Since its construction, no study on the lake has been conducted, and the silting rate of the reservoir is unknown, though there are apparent signs of siltation. Since the other stages are also linked to Barapani, it is necessary to conduct a study of the catchment areas, and quantitatively measure the siltation rate in the lake. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for studies on the catchment areas.

### **Environmental Education Programmes**

Building up of awareness among people on environment and life support systems needs to be taken up effectively during the Seventh Plan period.

It is envisaged to prepare software for the audiovisual programmes, publish and circulate printed matter on the subject to cover various target groups in local dialects. A provision in plan has been made under S. & T. sector for the same.

However, to enhance the imagination of school and college students and to impart non-formal education among them on environmental issues, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been kept in the environmental sector. This amount will be utilised in holding essay and arts competitions and financing school excursions to the places of environmental importance.

### **Catchment Area Scheme**

For restoration of catchment areas for sustained supply of drinking and irrigation water, the environmental cell will be nodal department to coordinate implementation of various schemes. Such programmes will be implemented in collaboration with Soil Conservation, Irrigation, Public Health Engineering, and Forest Departments. No provision has been kept in environment sector, as the same has been made in the plan proposal of the respective departments.

### **Rural Sanitation Programme**

During the later period of the Sixth Plan, a few schemes were implemented by the cell. However, during the Seventh Plan period these schemes will be implemented by P.H.E. Department and for various new technologies and involvement of artisans in the programmes, S. & T. cell has made the necessary provisions.

### **10. Eco-Development Camp and Village Nurseries**

As the period of Jhoom cycle has been reduced considerably and large tracts in various areas of the State have been laid bare, intensive efforts are needed to educate people and involve them in voluntary plantation of trees.

During 1984-85 an attempt has been made in this direction, and it was a remarkable success. Students of colleges, officials, and villagers together held one such camp and the trees were planted voluntarily. To further propagate voluntary plantations, and to raise the required saplings, it is envisaged to help nearly 100 villages to set up nurseries in the villages. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purpose during 1985-86.

## **Environmental Status Report**

It is proposed to prepare and publish a detailed report on the status of environment in the State. For this purpose, it is proposed to involve various State Government Departments, School of Environmental Science, North Eastern Hill University, the Botanical and Zoological Surveys of India, Shillong. The Study is expected to be ready by 1987. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs have been made and Rs.2.50 lakhs proposed for the year 1985-86.

### **12. Environmental Planning Cell**

An environmental planning cell has been set up in August, 1984 with a view to promote Environmental management through coordination of developmental activities of various departments and to prepare the guidelines for the purpose. Environmental appraisal is one of the important functions assigned to the cell.

During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the cell, and build up adequate expertise in the field of environmental management. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and 2.00 lakhs have been made for the purpose during the seventh plan and annual plan 1985-86 respectively.

**STATEMENT I**

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

Head of Development—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Sixth five 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
<b>VIII. SCIENTIFIC SERVICE AND RESEARCH—</b>									
<b>ENERGY PROGRAMMES—</b>									
Renewable and Additional sources—									
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 Photovoltaic units and driers	...	...	...	5.20	5.20	40.00	36.00	8.00	7.20
5. Chulhas	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	2.00	...
<b>Total—Energy Programmes</b>	...	...	...	11.00	11.00	275.00	124.00	55.00	24.80



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>S. &amp; T. PROGRAMMES.</b>										
<b>1. Investigation skills and crafts and training.</b>										
a. Field studies, investigation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	10.00	..	2.00	...
b. Training. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	2.00	...
<b>2. State Science Museum.</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	10.00	4.00	3.00
<b>3. Audio-visual aids cells, Publicity on S &amp; T. Environment, etc.</b>	...	...	..	..	...	...	20.00	2.00	6.00	1.00
<b>4. Village Science Clubs.</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	..	2.00	..
<b>5. Science and Technology Information Unit.</b>	...	...	...	..	...	...	10.00	...	3.00	...
<b>6. Research and Development.</b>										
(i) Introduction of Technology. ... ..	...	...	...	..	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...
<b>7. Data collection on meteorology in general</b> ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	10.00	2.00	5.00	1.00
<b>8. Workshop</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.00	9.00	5.00	4.00
<b>9. Remote Sensing Cell</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	2.00	...
<b>10. Computer]</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	3.00	4.00	2.00
<b>11. Three Dimensional Model</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.00	...	2.00	...
<b>12. Science and Technology Council</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.50	2.50	21.00	...	5.00	...
<b>Total—S. and T. Programmes</b> ... ..	...	...	...	...	13.50	3.50	175.00	26.00	45.00	11.50



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Unit

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMMES—</b>										
1. Environmental Cell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	10.00	...	2.00	...
2. Studies related to Environment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00	...	4.60	...
3. Environmental Status Report ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	2.50	...
4. Essay and Competition and School Excursion ... ..	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	2.00	...	0.40	...
5. Village Nurseries ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
6. Umiam-Umtru Catchment Scheme ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	2.50	...
7. Other Schemes—										
(i) Low cost sanitation ... ..	...	...	...	1.59	...	0.93	...	...	...	...
<b>Total—Environmental Programmes</b> ... ..	...	...	...	1.59	1.50	1.50	50.00	...	13.00	...
<b>Total—Scientific Services and Research</b> ... ..	...	...	...	1.59	16.00	16.00	500.00	150.00	113.00	36.30