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GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

DRAFT PROPOSALS

VOLUME I

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

DRAFT PROPOSALS

Volume I

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Meghalaya came into existence first as an Autonomous State within the State of Assam on April 2, 1970 and attained the full State-hood on January 21, 1972. It was formed initially with two hills districts, namely the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills, carved out of the State of Assam. It has now five administrative districts.

Area and Population

2. Meghalaya covers a land surface of 22,500 square kilometres approximately which is 0.70 per cent of the total area of India. Only four other States of India, namely Sikkim, Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur are smaller than Meghalaya in area. Its population in 1971 was 10,11,699 or 0.18 per cent of India's total of 548 million. In terms of the population size, Meghalaya is one of the smallest in the country and only two States of India, namely, Sikkim and Nagaland, have smaller population.

Location

3. Meghalaya with a few other States are located to the North-Eastern Region which is strategic for India. It is bounded on the south and west by Bangladesh. The international border runs laterally for about 496 kilometres. The State has its opening to the rest of India only through Assam which is again connected with other parts of the country by a narrow corridor about 50 kilometres wide below the foot-hills of Bhutan, another foreign country.

Topography

4. Meghalaya comprises a mountainous region with a sharp terrain between the Brahmaputra Valley in the north and the Surma Valley (in Bangladesh) in the south. The hills start abruptly from the plains and continue rising eastward gradually from 300 metres in the Garo Hills to 1,800 metres or more in the Khasi Hills and then drop down gently into the Jaintia Hills and continue further eastward to join the North-Cachar Hills ranges of Assam. The State has broadly three physical divisions. These are (1) the Central Plateau which forms the highest region in the State of between 900 and 1,800 metres above mean sea level; (2) the southern slopes, which also form the border area of the State, which drop abruptly from the Central Plateau and are generally very steep; and (3) the sub-mountain region comprising the milder slopes in the north which gradually descend towards the plains of Assam.

Climate

5. The high ridges on the southern face interrupt the south-west rain-bearing winds thereby causing extremely heavy rainfall in the Mawsynram-Cherra-Pynursla belt of the Khasi Hills. The rainfall in this belt is as high as 1,000 cms. to 1,500 cms. annually making the area wettest in the world. Cherrapunjee, which lies in this belt recorded 2,455 cms. of rains during 1974. The rainfall in this belt is mostly associated with winds of high velocity. Elsewhere in the State also, the rainfall is generally heavy. The monsoon period lasts for about five months from May to September.

Natural Resources-Minerals

6. The State is rich in natural resources in her forests, rivers and minerals. Five principal mineral deposits are now known in Meghalaya. These are coal, lime-stone and dolomite, sillimanite, clay and glass sand. Occurrences of iron ore, gold, gypsum, quatz-fe spar, base metal and phosphatic nodules have been recorded. Coal and limestone which are next to oil and gas in importance in the North-Eastern Region very often are found in same localities in Meghalaya. The State is known to possess large lime-stone resources. Upto 1976, the measured, indicated and inferred deposits were 25.6 million tons, 757.0 million tons and 2,385.7 million tons, respectively totalling 3,168.3 million tons. The total known reserve of coal is placed at 630 million ton. The coals of Meghalaya are generally of low-ash content, high volatile matter and high calorific value but also of high sulphur content. Sillimanite is another important mineral found in Meghalaya with a reserve placed at 5 lakh tonnes. The Sillimanite Corundumn deposits of Sonapahar in Khasi Hills is reputed to contain the best quality sillimanite in the world. The inferred deposit of glass sand suitable for manufacturing glass is 2.30 million tons and of clays 103.47 million tonnes.

Forests

7. 8,528 square kilometres or \$7.5 per cent of the area of the State is under a variety of forests cover. The forest area controlled and managed by the Government, however, is only about 4 per cent of the total land area. The remaining vast forest area is not the property of the Government but typically belongs to tribal communities and whatever little management is carried on is the responsibility of the tribal councils.

Hydro-Power Potential

8. Meghalaya has abundant hydro-power potential in its numerous rivers and streams with assured rainfall and the nature of its terrain. According to the Energy Survey of India Committee (1965), the hydel-power potential of the Brahmaputra system is 1.25 million kilowatt or one-fourth of India's total. Of this, 1'22 million kilowatts is attributable to Meghalaya rivers and streams feeding the Brahmaputra alone. The potential of the rivers and streams flowing to the Surma has not been assessed.

Border Area

- 9. The Border Area continues to be a problem area in the State. This area comprises the steep slopes on the southern face and the adjoining strips along the Bangladesh border. The border runs eastwest for about 4966 kilometres. The border area covers approximately 4960 sq. km. with a population of 2.30 lakhs in 1971. The border area traditionally grow such produce as oranges, betel leaves, betel nuts and pineapples, lbut little of food crops. Before the partition these produce had an outlet iin the Surma Valley (later Pakistan and now Bangladesh) in exchange for the food articles and other daily necessaries needed in the border area. In the pre-partition days, the value of these border produce was estimated to be of the order of Rs.2.50 crores. In those days, the border area was a prosperous area but accessible only by foot to the rest of the Meghallaya area.
- 10. The partition of India shattered the economy of the border area. Suddenly the once prosperous people in this area were reduced to destitution Due to the topography and near isolation and uncertainty of trade across the border, the produce in this area does not find easy regular markets. Consequently, the people in the border area continue to face extreme hardships

CHAPTER II

Review of overall Development since 1970-71

1. The position of Meghalaya in comparison to all-India average iis indicated below in the light of related economic indicators.

		Year	Meghalaya	India
1.	Cultivated area as per cent of total area	1976-77	8	46
2.	Net c.c Irrigated area as per cent of net sown a	rea 1976-77	24.7	24.6
3.	Per hectare value of agricultural production	1973-74	2807	1637
4.	Per-capita value added by large scale manufacture (factory sector).	1976-77	24	119
5.	Per-capita State Income at current prices	1975-76	899 (C. S. O's es timate)	1020
6.	Per-capita industrial consumption of elec- tricity.	1976-77	17.8	68 ·4
7.	Gross industrial output per capita	1975-76	53.5	499.5
8.	Density of population	1971	45	171
9.	Percentage of urban population to total population.	1971	14.5	20.0
10.	Percentage of Labour force to total population.	1971	44.2	32.9
11,	Factory workers per lakh of population	1974	264	1032
12.	Per-capita Bank Credit	1976	3 3	191
13.	Value of industrial produce per industrial workers (Rs.1,000).	1977-73	27•9	70.11
14.	Percentage of Villages electrified A	As on March,	1977 7.4	35.2
15.	Length of metalled road per 1000 sq. km of area.	1978-79	66	189.6
ì6.	Scheduled Tribes percentage of total population.	1971	81	8
17.	Index of Infrastrutural Development	1977-78	61	100

SOURCE—Planning Commission, "Commerce" July 12, 1980 and Economic times of 3rd August, 1973.

- 1. 2. These indicators show that Meghalaya's position in respect of per capita gross industrial output was one-ninth of the all-India average, in per capita value added, it was one-third; in per capita industrial consumption of electricity it was one-fourth and in per capita bank credit it was one-sixth of the all-India average. Also in relation to all-India average, Meghalaya's cultivated area as percent of total area is about one-sixth, in value of forest produce per hectare it was one-eighteenth and in fertilizer consumption per hectare of cropped area it was less than one-half. In the matter of infrastructural development, the State is at the bottom of the list of States and above Tripura only. In the light of these indicators, it should be obvious that the per capita income of Meghalaya is far below the national average.
- 1.3. The data are not yet sufficient for a realistic estimate of State income and per capita income of Meghalaya. The earlier attempt to estimate the income of Meghalaya on the basis of incomplete data gave per capita income at Rs.597.20 for 1.73-74 at current prices as against the all-India average of Rs.874 for the same year. Subsequent attempt by CSO showed the per capita income at Rs.899 for 1975-76 at current prices as against the all-India figure of Rs.1,020. A cursory examination would show that this was a very liberal estimate due to inadequate allowances for defective reporting of prices of the products of the State. This led to adopting market prices instead of the primary market prices in evaluating the agricultural output of the State. Even with inflated prices, the estimate of C.S.O. shows that per capita income of Meghalaya was still very much lower than the all-India average.

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

- 1.4. In the years ahead, earnest attempt has to be made to reduce poverty in the State. In Meghalaya, the standard of consumption is poor as to be expected of a State with a large section of under privileged population. In the rural areas, the expenditure on food items accounted for as much as 81 per cent of the household consumer expenditure according to data thrown up by the NSS (1973-74). Non-food items like education, medicines and conveyance accounted for less than 1.5 per cent of the expenditure and indicates that they are still a luxury in the rural areas.
- 1.5. The following table shows the distribution of persons by consumer expenditure classes (NSS-32nd) round (1977-78)

Consumer expenditu classes	ire			Rural	Urba n
Rs.					
0-27	•••	•••		0.10	•••
28- 33	•••	•••	•••	0.78	•••
34-4 2		•••	•••	10.80	1.57
4 3 - 54		•••	•••	2 3∙9 5	3.65
55-74		•••		33•20	2 3·90
75 - 99		•••	•••	2 1·77	2 8·2 5
100-149	•••	•••		4· 2 3	29 ·32
150- 159		•••	•••	0.17	6 ·94
200 and above		•••	•••	•••	6.37
All classes	•••			100:00	100.00

According to this table, nearly 74 per cent of the rural population in Meghalaya, had a per capita consumer expenditure of Rs.74 or less per month in 1977-78. In the urban areas 57 per cent of the population had a consumer expenditure of Rs.99 or less per month. These levels are considered as poverty lines in the State which are somewhat higher than the national poverty line because of much higher price levels in the State.

1.6. During 1979, the number of persons in the State below the poverty line works out to a figure of about 8 lakks in the rural areas and 1.04 lakks in urban areas totalling 9.4 lakks for the State. Unless concerted effort to reduce poverty could be made in the years ahead, the size of this population would be further enlarged at the end of the Sixth Plan.

2. Demographic Indicators:

- 2.1. The population of Meghalaya was 10,11,699 in 1971 according to the census. The overall growth of the population during the decade 1961-71 was 31.50 per cent as against 27.03 per cent in the preceding decade and 24.57 per cent for India as a whole. The density of population in 1971 worked out to 45 persons per square kilometres having risen from 33 per square kilometre in 1961. Due to hilly terrain the State is sparsely populated and the density is much lower than India as a whole with a density of 182 per square kilometre. Meghalaya can, however, be compared with other hill regions such as Manipur (48 per sq. km.), Himachal Pradesh (62), Nagaland (38), J and K (46), Sikkim (29) and Arunachal Pradesh (6).
- 2.2. The growth of population has been at the rate of 2.77 per cent (compound) per annum during the decade 1961-71. According to the Techno-economic Survey by NCAER, the population of Meghalaya has been assumed to grow at this same rate upto the end of the Fifth Plan, i.e., end of 1978-79 and there after to be slowed at the rate of 2.66 per cent per annum up to 1983-84. At these rates he population of the State would stand at 12.66 lakks at the end of 1979-80 and 14.51 lakks by 1984-85.
- 2.3. The growth rates adopted in RGI's Report on population projection were somewhat lower with a tapering trend reaching 1.75 per cent for 1978 and further 1.50 per cent by 1981. These rates were based on optimistic view regarding the success of family welfare programmes as also the success of medical and health facilities programmes. Against this, the findings in the Techno-economic Survey strongly suggest that family welfare programmes in Meghalaya have had only marginal impact on fertility, birth and death rates even during the emergency period. The tribal population of the State remained very sensitive to family planning programmes. The tribal population constituted 80.84 per cent in Meghalaya.
- 2.4. Meghalaya is predominantly rural. 85'45 per cent of the State population lived in the rural area in 4,583 inhabited villages. The average population per village in Meghalaya was 188 persons. Though it is compared with some hill areas like Himachal Pradesh (190 per village) and Arunachal Pradesh (157), on the average the village in Meghalaya is very much smaller than India (762) as a whole.

2.5 There are 6 towns in the State with a total population of 1.47 lakhs in 1971 or 14.55 per cent of the State's total. Due to several factors the urban population in Meghalaya had grown by only less than 26 per cent during the decade 1961-71. From the current decade onward such low rates of urbanization cannot be expected to continue in the face of persistent and accelerated developmental activity in the urban area. After 1971 new urbanized centres have come up with the opening of two new districts, 4 new subdivisions and 6 administrative units. These centres were not in the urban category in 1971.

3. Size of Labour Force, employment and unemployment:

3.1. According to the Census of 1971, the working population of the State was 4.47 lakhs or 44.17 per cent of the State's total population. This was made up of 3.99 lakhs in the rural area and 0.48 lakh in the urban area. The sector-wise distribution of the workers is shown below where it will be seen that as much as 81.81 per cent was occupied in primary activities of agriculture, mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, etc. and only 3.29 per cent in secondary activities of manufacturing and construction including household industry.

Working population 1971

				Workers (1000)	P. C.
	1			2	3
1.	Cultivators			309	69·14
2.	Agriculture (Labourers)	•••	•••	44	9.87
3.	Mining, Quarrying, Livesto	ck, etc.	•••	13	2.80
4.	Н Н. І,	•••	•••	5	1.08
5.	Manufacturing (Non-H. H.	I.)		6	1.26
6.	Construction	•••	•••	4	0.95
7,	Trade and Commerce		•••	13	2.99
8.	Transport Communications	and Sto	rage	6	1.24
9.	Other Services		•••	147	10.64
	Total	workers		447	10 1.00

3.2. As indicated earlier, the State's population in 1979-80 has been worked out at 1266 lakhs. Taking the ratio of working population to remain the same as in 1.71, the size of the Labour force

would work out at 5.50 lakhs at the end of 1979-80 and at 6.41 lakhs by 1934-85. The rural-urban break-ups of these figures may be taken, as 4.98 lakhs and 0.61 lakhs for 1979-80 on the same ratio obtained in 1971.

A. Unemployment:

- 3.3. The problem of unemployment in Meghalaya is also keenly felt Because of the huge magnitude of unemployment in India as at whole, the unemployment problem even in a small tate like Meghalaya would not lend to any easy solution. No firm estimate has soo far been made of the magnitude of unemployment in the State. They major difficulty in this connection was to clearly identify who were they unemployed. In the rural area, the problem was more in the formi of not being able to utilize the available labour time gainfully than of not working at all. The results of the State sample of NSS 27th Round, show that the person days of the "wholly unemployed" in they rural area accounted for only 0.62 per cent of the total labour times disposition of the rural labour force. On this basis the number off wholly unemployed in the rural area of Mcghalaya at the end off 1977-78 was placed roughly at 3.000. On the other hand the half-intensity or period of acute under employment accounted for 12.99 per cent of the rural labour time affecting 61,000 rural workers which may be taken as equivalent to 20,500 wholly unemployed. The magnitudes of unemployment in the rural area may, therefore be taken as 33,500 in terms of wholly unemployed. This is estimated to heve been grown to 35,200 by 1979-80.
- 3.4. In the urban area, the number of job seekers remaining on the live register of the employment exchanges has been increasing steadily all these years and reached 10,219 in March, 1980 rising from 6,934 in 1971 and 7,024 in 1974. According to NSS, the level of unemployment in the urban area can be placed at 5.52 per cent of the urban labour force or roughly 3,200 in terms of wholly unemployed in 1977-78. By 1979, this would have grown to 34001.
- 3.5. The backlog of unemployed at the beginning of the Sixth Plan thus works out to an equivalent of 38,600 wholly unemployed affecting 70,800 persons having at the most half intensity work.

B. The Labour Force during 1980-85:

- 3.6. With the concepts of 1971 Census, the labour force of Meghalay:a would reach 6.41 lakhs by 1984-85. The addition during those five years would be 0.82 lakhs.
- 3.7. It has also been observed that according to the 1971 Census, 51.8 per cent of the State's population was under the age group 15-59 years. This section forms the potential labour force of State and provides the reserve of surplus man-power at present. In 1971, the population under this age group was 5.24 lakhs. For 1979-80, this has been estimated to have increased to 6.19 lakhs and would go up to 7.52 lakhs on the basis of the techno-economic survey. The increase in the potential labour force in the next five years works out to 97,000.

C. Target of Additional Employment.

3.8. The employment target would obviously be to create a minimum 38,600 full-time job opportunities to wide the back log currently affecting 70,800 at the beginning of the Plan and to absorb the maximum numbers of about one lakh additions to the labour force during the period of the Plan.

4. Composition and growth of Industry

4.1. Meghalaya is one of the industrially most backward States. Nevertheless it has adequate potential for resource-based industries.

1. Large and Medium Industry.

4.2. The number of registered factories in Meghalaya has increased from 31 in 1973-74 to 35 in 1976-77 and to 37 in 1977-78. On the other hand there has been a sudden decline in the capital employed, employment and output of the factory sector since 1974-75 due to migration of the factory establishments in electricity and motor repairing owned by the Assam Government. This is evident from table below.

		1973- 7 4	1974-15	1975-76*	1976-77*
		2	3	4	5
•••	•••	31	31	33	35
)	•••	11266	12681	5 693	5744
•••	•••	267 3	2434	2853	3 168
•••	•••	13361	13063	4057	4342
lakhs)	. ••	1 0 93	1343	642	589
lakhs)`	•••	445	5 90	196	198
	 lakhs)	lakhs)	2 31) 11266 2673 13361 lakhs) 1093	2 3 31 31) 11266 12681 2673 2434 13361 13063 lakhs) 1093 1343	2 3 4 *** 31 31 33) 11266 12681 5693 2673 2434 2853 13361 13063 4057 lakhs) 1093 1343 642

Registered Factories in Meghalaya

*Provisional.

- 4 3. Even by 1976-77, the gross output and value added per worker work out at Rs. 24 272 and Rs. 9,421 whereas India had reached the much higher figures of Rs. 43,119 and Rs. 10,047 respectively and Assam Rs. 45,868 and Rs. 12,613 respectively three years before in 1974-75.
- 4.4. The only major manufacturing plant in the State is the Cherra Mawmluh Cement factory with capacity of 250 tons/day (being expanded to 93.) tons/day) and 634 employees. There are 4 other factories of medium size. These are a soft drink manufacturing factory, one plywood

factory and two essentsal oil and chemical plants. The rest are smallll units. The composition and share of industries in the factory sector is indicated below:

1976-77 (Provisional)

Industry	No. of factories	Capital employed	Workers (no.)	Adl. employees (no.)	Tom! output	Value added
		(Rs. lakhs)		(1)	ks. lakhs)	(Rs. lakh)h)
1. Caming and preservation of fruits.	2	5•84	62	73	2.02	0) • 1 11 1
2. Flour milling	2	1.02	5	8	0.29	02010
3. So't drinks and Carbonated Water.	1	45.42	25	47	14•94	2•7575
4. Cotton ginning	1	5.68	30	37	4·3 2	⊕·575 7
5. Spinoing, etc	1	12.05	133	140	17-19	2.5151
6. Plywood and Veneer	1	7 8-97	200	240	7 8·7 2	13.0508
7. Sowing and Planning of wood	6	9.66	69	98	39•90	7'-9090
8. Wooden furniture, etc	1	2.11	17	20	3-21	0).7070
9. Printing and Publishing	3	17•80	417	490	24-07	16.44.44
10. Monufacture of inorganic Fertilizers.	1	0.65	9	13	1•64	O:61-61
17. Cement	1	5 68• 55	400	524	189•26	85-26-20
12. Electrical appliances and apparatus.	2	34·8 2	26	33	2•21	()@•60•60
13. Repair of Motor Vehicles	7	4 6· 4 4	251	298	29.39	1/1•6(•65
14. Electricity Workshops	6	4 876 ·63	1522	2321	362.03	154-91-97
Total	35	5743.90	3168	4 342	769.10	298.03.09

N.B.—Differences in totals due to rounding.

2. Small Industry.

- 4.5. The Census of small scale industries by the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries, Government of India (1977) indicated that there are 164 units in 16 major groups of small scale industries in Meghalaya which share 0.12 per cent of All India total. These units produce Rs.120 lakhs gross output per annum which is 0.05 per cent of the gross value of output in India 33 of these units produce wood products worth Rs.49 lakhs. Another 33 units do repair and servicing worth Rs.9 lakhs. 19 units are engaged in food products worth Rs.15 lakhs. 17 units engaged in mneral products, 14 in metal products. 15 units in rubber and plastic, 11 inpaper products and printing and 22 units in miscellaneous manufacturing Their combined output is worth Rs.47 lakhs.
- 4 6. 137 units employ less than 10 wprkers. 20 units between 10 and 19 workers, 5 units between 20—49 workers and 2 units more than 50 workers. In terms of employment, Meghalaya shares 0.07 per cent of All India total.
- 4.7. Investment in fixed assests in Meghalaya formed 0.08 per cent of India's total. Gross value of output during 1970-1971 and 1972 was Rs.64-98 lakhs, Rs.87-99 lakhs and Rs.120-22 lakhs respectively which formed 0.04 per cent and 0.05 per cent of India respectively.

3. Village Industry.

4.8. In regard to rural industries, no firm indication is yet available. In the recent economic census, the number of non-agricultural establishment in the rural area in the State totalled 3 367 with a total employment of 10,414 persons. Of this manufacturing and repair establishments were 903 employing 4,488 persons. The position of the rural units is being investigated in the 33rd round of the National Sample Surveys this year.

4. Sericulture and Handloom.

4.9. In the rural economy of the State, sericulture and handloom play an important role in providing subsidiary employment. The total number of handlooms, both household and non-household, in the State has been put at 4,000 according to available information. Persons in weaving engaged part-time or full time have been estimated at 7,500 producing about 4 lakhs metres of handloom fabrics. In sericulture, 7,500 persons have been estimated as working in silk-worm rearing.

5. Agriculture.

- 5.1. In Meghalaga, 79 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture which has traditionally been the mainstay since the earliest times. The share of agriculture in the State Demostic Product is about 63 per cent.
- 5.2. Cultivation in the State has been conditioned by the nature of the terrain and climatic factors and as such there was no uniformity in the agricultural practices and produce as between the different regions of the State. In the State both settled cultivation and shifting agriculture are practised. Settled cultivation is in vogue only in the low-lying areas of the valleys between the hills and to some extent in the form of terraced cultivation including contour and strip cropping on the hill stopes.

5. Shifting Cultivation.

6.1. The North-Eastern Region is known to have the largest area under shifting agriculture or Jhum. Jhum is a wasteful method leading to progressive soil erosion and poor returns. In Meghalaya, as elsewdere in the NER, vast tracts are under Jhum. The problem is most acut in the western half of the State where the tradition has become deeply entrenched. In some areas, the Jhum cycle is now only to 3 to 5 years. The area under Jhum has not been systematically surveyed to assess the actual extent of the problem. Available information put the area under Jhum in the State as 76,0.0 hectares involving 60—70 thousand tribal families with an average of 1·12 hectares per familiy. The yield of jhum declines progressively with successive cycles of cultivation. In some parts of the State, the yield of jhum paddy has declined to as low as 450—500 Kgs. per hectre. In such a situation, jhum families are constantly on the move in search of better lands.

7. Land Utilization.

7.1. Although the economy of the State is heavily dependent on agriculture, the cropped area accounted for only 9.4 per cent of the State's land surface. The total croopped area at present is around 2.03 lakh hectares only. Another 37 percent is accounted by land under forests. The remaining area is made up of vast tracts unsuitable for agricultural use either due to rocky or rugged terrain or inaccessibility and as such are put to little use or lying as mere waste and barren lands. The pattern of land use is shown below:

	In thousand hectares	1973 -7 4	197 6-77
1.	Geographical area	2249	224 2
2.	Forests	823	823
3.	Land under non-agricultural use	80	81
4.	Barren and uncultivable	2 29	228
5.	Permanent pastures and gazing land	166	164
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops not included in cropped area.	I4 38	1408
7.	Gultivable waste	45 3	453]
8.	Fallow (current & old)	329	3 29
9.	Net area sown	174	174
10.	Area sown more than once	23	29
11.	Total cropped area	203	204

The net cultivated area per worker in agriculture works out to less than 0.5 hectares.

8. Land Holdings.

8.1. The land holdings in Megha'aya are small. Of the estimated total of 1.48 lakhs holdings in the agricultural Census, 1.34 lakhs or 84 per cent area of less than 3 hectare in size. The highest concentration is in the group 1.2 hectare size and these holdings from 35 per cent of the total number of holdings. There is no holding beyond 20 hectares.

9. Agricultural Production.

9.1. Paddy is the main crop in the State which also provides the staple food for the people. Other food crops grown in the State are maize, millets, pulses, potatoes tapioca. Wheat grown in the State is a recent introduction. Potato is also a major cash crop for the growers. Other major cash crops are jute and mesta, cotton, oilseeds, arecanut and orangs and horticultural crops like banana, pine-apple and betel leaf. Other crops grown in the State are sugar-cane, tobaccoo, chilles, turmeric, ginger, soyabears ond other fruits and vegetables. The level of productions of some of these crops is shown below:

				1973-74			1977-78		
			Area (*000 ha.)	Production ('000 tonns)	Average yield/ha. (Kgs.)	Area (*000 ha.)		Average yield per ha.(Kgs.)	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
1. Paddy (in t	erms of	clean	102	113	1,107	107	130	1,224	
2. Maize 3. Wheat	•••	•••	16 0.6	0.e 8	603 958	16 2	12 3	7 22 1,800	
All cereals 4. Pulses	•••		120 1	124 1	1,035 601	127 2	147 1	1,158 684	
All foodgrains		•••	121	125	1,030	129	148	1,152	
5. Jute and M	Aesta.	•••	12	56*	862	14	70*	933	
6. Cotton	***	•••	9	4**	76	6	3**	97	
7. Potato	•••	•••	17	74	4,384	17	72	412	
8. Arecanut	•••		6	4	664	7	5.	751	
9. Oilseeds	•••		6	3	50 9	8	5	597	
10. Tapioca	•••	•••	2	9	4,804	2	11	5 ,36 1	

^{*}In bales of 180 kgs. **In bales of 170 kgs.

9.2 From the above table, it may be inferred that the yield rates of agriculture on the whole has improved. Of course, the State's agriculture, as it is, is still subject to the vagaries of natures.

10. Irrigation

- 10.1. In spite of the heavy rainfall in the State, the need for irrigation is also great because of the topography of the land and the long dry periods. However, the ternain being hilly and no stretch of flat lands being larger than 2,000 hectares, the potential for major and medium irrigation is very small. In fact, only two medium schemes have been investigated. On the other hand, the scope for minor irrigation is very high due to the existence of numerous small valleys and gentle-slopes all over the State. At present 25 per cent of net cropped area is irrigated.
- 10.2. No full scale survey has been made to assess the potential area. The State Government have partially identified some areas and tentatively estimated the irrigation potential at 1.43 lakhs bectares. Of this area tentatively identified as having irrigation potential, 0.95-1.00 lakh hectares are as yet not irrigated.
- 10.3 In Meghalaya, the minor irrigation schemes executed under the Plan consist of construction of small weirs dams, bunds and channels for flow irrigation, installation of pumps for lift irrigation and sinking of tube wells. Upto the end of the fourth plan, the area brought under iraigation by these schemes was about 10,000 hectares. The additional coverage in the Fifth Plan was 14,000 hectares. In minor irrigation in the State, whatever potential was created was almost always fully utilized.

11. Power Development.

- 11.1 Meghalaya commands an excellent power potential in her rivers and coal reserves. According to the Energy Survey of India Committee, the potential of the rivers draining to the Brahmaputra alone is 1.22 millian kilowatt while that of those flowing to the Surma has not yet been assessed.
- 11.2 Upto the end of 1979-80 4 hydel projects and one thermal plant were in operation. The combined generating capacity of these projects is about 130 M. W. The generating capacity will be augmented by another 60 M. W. when the Umiam-Umtru stage IV (2X30 M. W.) project is commissioned.
- 11.3. The total energy potential available from the hydro stations in Meghalaya is between 315 to 320 million units depending upon rainfall in the catchment areas. The trend in generation is indicated below:

					Million Kwh
197 4 —75	•••	• •	***		217
1975—76	•••	•••	•••	•••	175
1976 —77	•••	•••	****	•••	19 3
1977 78	•••	•••	•••	•••	216
1 9 79—80	•••	•••	•••	•••	315.5

- 11.4 Power projects in Meghalaya were undertaken in the context of the requirements of the North-Eastern Region as a whole. The bulk of the energy generated is supplied to the neighbouring States. The quantum supplied to these States during 1979-80 was about 235 million kwh or 80 per cent of the electricity available for sale. By 1983-84, the power demand in the North-Eastern Region has been assessed at 1350 M. W. by Assam State Electricity Board when formulating the Fifth Plan.
- 11.5. Consumption of electricity within Meghalaya was 33.40 million kwh. in 1976-77. These give a per capita figure of 29.1 kwh. According to the study in the Technoeconomic survey, the growth rate of consumption in Meghalaya has increased by 4.1 per cent per annum between 1970-71 and 1975-76 as against 14.6 per cent in Assam and 33 per cent in Nagaland.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

11.6. In rural electrification only 110 villages were electrified in Meghalaya when the State came into being. This was 2.4 per cent of the total of 4583 inhabited villages. At the end of the Fourth Plan, number of electrified villages stood at 167 and by March, 1979 has come to 474 or 10.35 per cent of the villages, benefiting 24.32 per cent of the rural population. The progress is indicated below:

		No. of electrified villages (Cumulative)
1969—70	•••	84
1973—74	•••	167
1975—76	•••	261
1976—77	•••	338
1977—78	•••	396
1978—79	•••	4 74

12. Literacy Trends

12.1. During the past decade the literacy rate in the State has risen from 26.92 per cent to 29.49 per cent. This compares with the All India rate of 29.35 per cent. The stread of literacy, however was not even in the State. The rural-urban variation is very wide as will be seen from below:

Literacy	Rate	in	1971	(per	cent	.)
----------	------	----	------	------	------	----

	Rural	Urb a n	State
Male	27.68	69.93	34· 12
Female	18.08	59.69	24.56
Total	23· 4 0	65.22	2 9·4 9

- 12.2 Over 32 per cent of the literate persons in the State is accounted by the urban area in which only 15.55 per cent of the population lived.
- 12.3. The enrolment in primary schools has increased from 1.48 lakhs in 1971-72 to 1.95 lakhs in 1979-80. In the middle schools, enrolment has gone up from 0.22 lakh to 0.36 lakh during the same period as will be seen below:

Enrolment in schools ('000)

	Primary	Middle
1971—72	148	22
1973—74	166	25
1975—76	171	25
1977—78	185	32
197980	194	36

- 1.24. By 1979-80, about 62 6 per cent of the children in the age group 6—10 years and 4.2 per cent of the age group 10—13 years have been enrolled in these schools.
- 12.5. In the high and higher secondary schools, enrolment has gone up from 0.17 lakhs in 1974 to 0.25 lakhs in 1979-80

13. Health Services—Trends in communicable diseases

- 1321 The number of Government hospitals and dispensaries remained at 7 and 57 respectively since 1969. The number of primary health centres has, however, increased from 9 in 1970-71 to 12 at present. There are also now 97 health sub-centres in the State. The bed strength in hospitals, dispensaries and public health centres has also increased from 323 in 1975-76 to 1230 at present.
- 13.2. It has not yet been possible to compile the statistics to reveal the incidence of communicable diseases in the past years. There are, however, reasons to believe that the impact of health services had not been upto expectations in the face of acute shortage of medical and para-medical personnel, shortage of drugs, poor communications and indequate survey and identification. During 1976, cases recorded in health institutions numbered 140239, of which influenza was 44367, malaria 11543. TE 11509, gastro-enteritis 5070, dysentery and diarrheoa 44572, infectious hepatitis 873, measles 1179, chicken pox 1259 and whooping cough 2363- 126 cases of death had occurred against the cases recorded. In addition, 804 cases of leprosy have all o been detected.
- 13.3. The doctor population ratio in the State is now 1:5410 and the bed population ratio is 1:823. The total number of doctors registered in the State is now 187. There is, however, chronic shortage of doctors in the rural area in spite of the incentives offered by the Government. So also is the case with bed availability.

114. Roads.

- 14.1 Even since the formation of the State, considerable emphasis has been laid on development of a net work of roads. In the absence of rail and other means of communications, this pre-occupation with roads in this hilly State was obvious and was dictated by the need to reach the people-in inaccessible areas in the manner in which development and administration should create lasting impact.
- 14.2. On April 2, 1970 when the State came into being it inherited a ttotal of 2786.68 kilometres of roads including 174 kilometres of National Highways. Upto the end of the fourth plan, the road length increased to 33090 kilometres of which 948 kilometres only was surfaced. The growth iin road length is indicated below:

	Surfaced	Unsurfaced In Kms.	Total
196 8—69	7 31	1918	2 649
1973 - 74	948	2142	3090
19 74 —75	1005	2235	324 3
1975—7 6	1058	2334	3395
19 7 6—77	13 54	2353	3707
1977—7 8	1489	2383	3872
197980	16 40	26 9 6	43 36

14.3. The availability of roads per 100 square kilometres of area works out to 19.2 kilometres and per thousand of population to 4.3 kilometres. According to available information, more than 2500 villages of the 4583 villages in the State are more than 5 kilometres away from a motorable road. There are, of course the village roads in addition constructed by the local and some village authorities for which the statistics have yet to be compiled. However it is a well-known fact that most of the village roads are no more than bridle path standard and not usable throughout the year since bridges and culverts have not been built. Also as all the village roads are unsurfaced, they are not motorable for a good part of the year during the rains which fact, is also true even in the case of the unsurfaced roads maintained by the State P.W.D. Since the State is hilly, road construction is expensive but inescapable if the economic and social objectives are to be sub-served. According to recent estimates, merely formation cutting for a 5.25 metres-wide road costs something like Rs. 1.50 lakhs a kilometre. Usually it is necessary to construce 2 culverts for a kilometre which costs another Rs. 1 lakh. Consolidation of the road with 3.75 metre carriage way and bringing up to metal standard costs another 1.5 lakhs per kilometre. In view of the terrain there is frequent necessity for construction of bridges having a lenght of 200 ft. or more involving cost of Rs.15 lakhs or so. In the hill area, maintenance of even metalled road is very high due to heavy rainfall so that it is more advantageous to blacktop even at the cost of spending more initially.

Conclusion.

The following picture emerges out of the socio-economic and physico-geographical background outline in this chapter.

- 1. Predominance of tribal population in the State underlines the backwardness of the State and points out to the necessity of taking suitable amliorative measures for the welfare and development of this category of persons.
- 2. The State is predominantly rural with more than 85 per cent of the population living in the rural areas. The villages are small and widely dispered which makes the provision of infrastructure and social services very expensive.
- 3. The characteristic of the people who constitute the unemployed in the State belong mostly to the category of rural under-employed. Most of the people in the rural areas and a substantial portion of the population in the urban areas subsist below the proverty line. Suitable policies and schemes will have to be formulated during the coming years for economic development of the rural areas.
- 4. Agriculture and allied activities remain the most dominant sector in the State's economy. Usually development process for an economy is associated with reduction in the proportion of labour force employed in the agriculture sector. In Meghalaya, the percentage of total population in agriculture continues to be very high. The prevailing low productivity of agriculture and sluggish growth of the secondary and tertiary sectors would indicate that the State's economy lacks in diversification. This points out to the need of promoting the growth of secondary and tertiary sectors and diversifying the agricultural sector by promoting higher production of food and cash crops.
- 5. The wasteful method of shifting cultivation of jhumming has to be discouraged. A beginning to settle the jhummias for permanent type of cultivation has been made during the Fifth Plan period. The implementation of this scheme has to be accelerated in the coming years with increased outlays so as to wean away the tribal families from shifting agriculture.
- 6. The areas of the State bordering Bangladesh need special attention for economic rejuvenation. The development programmes of the State will have to provide for accelerating the development process in the area.
- 7. The road communication facilities in the State is poor. This naturally adversly affect the economic activities for the development of the various sectors of economy. It will be necessary to increase the road length of the State and to improve the quality of road communication facilities within shortest possible time.
- 8. In the context of requirements of North-Eistern region, the hydro and thermal power potential of the State needs to be utilised in full. The pace of rural electrification in the State has been very slow. As in the case of road communication facilities, development of rural electrification is necessary for the growth in the important sectors of rural economy.
- 9. In spite of development programmes taken up in the past, much remains to be done, particularly n the backward rural areas of the State, in the matter of providing the basic facilities like education, drinking water supply, health and nutrition, housing and other facilities to the people.

CHAPTER III

Sub-Regional variations by some available Indicators

1. Although the State is very backward industrially and economically, tihis backwardness has not been evenly distributed as between the rural and uurban areas and as between the different regions of the State.

Urbanization.—First, the extent of urbanization as between the districts has been lop-sided in favour of only one district accommodating the State capital. This is evident from the table below:

Districts		Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	0/ /0
East Khasi Hills	Ĵ	3,68,457	75:01	1,22,752	24.99	4,91,209	100.00
West Khasi Hills	ţ	-,,	•	-,,		-,,o	100 00
Jaintia Hills	•••	1,04.946	92.16	8.929	7.84	1,13,875	100.00
East Garo Hills	Ĵ	3,91,126	96.19	15,489	3.81	4,06.615	100.00
West Garo Hills	S	0,0 1,11 0		10,103	0 01	2,00 020	100 00
Total		8,64,529	85.45	1,47,170	14.55	10,11,699	100.00

2. Concentration of Backward Sections.—The State has a disproportionately large section of the backward population. The State has
about the highest concentration of scheduled tribals. The tribal population
fforms 80.48 per cent of the State's total population. The tribal concentration was as high as 86.42 per cent in the rural area but only 45.61 per cent
iin the urban area and was not uniform as between the districts forming the
State as will be evident from below:

Percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Meghalaya—1971 census

Districts		Rural	Urban	Total	
I. Scheduled	Castes	Kurai	Olban	10(21	
Khasi Hills	••	0.11	1.21	0.38	
Jaintia Hills	. •••	0•00	0.02	neg.	
Garo Hills	•••	0.33	4.69	0.38	
Total	•••	0.19	1.50	0•38	

II. Scheduled Tribes		Rural	Urban	Total
East and West Khasi Hills Jaintja Hills East and West Garo Hills	•••	89·34 95·80 81·15	41·46 86·90 54·61	77:37 95:09 80:15
Total		8 6·4 2	45.61	80.48

2.2. In the districts, namely, the Jaintia Hills, East and West Garo Hills, and West Khasi Hills, which are practically rural, there is not much difference between the urban and rural tribal.

3. Literacy

3.1. While the literacy rate in Meghalaya is the same as for India, there are sharp differences as between the urban and rural area and as between the districts. This is shown below:—

Percentage of Literacy (1971)

			East and We Khasi Hills	st Jaintia Hills	East and West Garo Hills	State
Rural						
Male Female	•••	•••	2 9·96 23·39	18·76 15·7 4	27·85 15·65	27·68 18·08
Tota	1	•••	26.77	17.25	21.88	23.40

			East and Wes Khasi Hills	t Jaintia Hills	East and West Garo Hills	State
Urban						
Male Female	•••	•••	7 0·8 0 60·62	55·91 47·05	70·73 60·01	69 9 3 59 66
Total	•••	•••	66.11	5 1·58	6 6·06	65.22
STATE Male Female Total	•••	•••	40·54 32·33 36·60	21·74 18·14 19·94	29·64 17·17 23·57	34·12 24·56 29·49

3.2. In the rural areas of the Jaintia Hills and the Garo Hills, the female literacy rate was less than 16 per cent.

Manufacturing Units:

- 3.3. According to the recent Economic Census, there were only 5310 non-agricultural establishment in the State with a total employment of 21,291. The share of the rural areas was 3,367 units and 10,414 persons employed.
- 3.4. In the manufacturing and repair service establishments, the share of the rural areas was 543 units, 2,650 persons employed and Rs. 82.77 lakhs in out put out of the State's total of 803 units, 4,488 employed persons and Rs. 193.36 lakhs output respectively. The regional variations are summarized in table below:—

Establishments in manufacturing and repair services

Districts				No. of Units			Employment	(Nos.)	Output/Turn-over (Rs. in lakes)		
Distric	ııs		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East Khasi Hills	·	•••	213	285	498	1527	1563	2090	19.03	102.19	121.22
West Khasi Hills		•••	133	•••	133	387		3.87	10.05	•••	10.02
Jaintia Hills		••	108	60	168	279	207	486	5.65	5.29	10.94
East Garo Hills		•••	13		13	19 9	•••	19 9	43.45	•••	43.45
West Garo Hills	• •	••	7 6	15	91	25 8	68	326	4.60	3.10	7-70
	Tot	al	543	360	903	2650	1838	4488	82.78	110.28	193:36

Minerals:

Table below shows the comparative share of the districts in the mineral output of the State in 1976

					Khasi Hills		Jai	Jaintia Hills		Jaintia Hills Garo Hills		ills	State	
					Q.	V.	Q.	v.	Q.	v.	Q.	v.		
1					2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Coal	c	•••		••	15	225	•••	•••	0.3	2 4	153	259		
Limestone	•••	•••	•••	•••	119	1965	••	•••	•••	•••	119	1965		
Sillimanite	• •	•••	•••	• •	6	187	•-•	•••	•••	•••	6	187		
Clay	•••	••	•	•••	7	22	••	••	•••	••	7	22		
			Total	• •	•••	2399	•••	••	•••	24	-	2423		

Q.—Quantity in thousand tounes. V.—Val thousand Rupees.

4. Transport and Communication:

4.1. 33.6 per cent of the State highways, 67.8 per cent of major district roads and 82.1 per cent of other roads are still unsufaced. The total road length in 1979-80 was 4336 kilometres of which 2696 kilometres was unsurfaced. The kutcha roads still form about 24 per cent of the road lenth and are only fair weather rural roads. Of a total 4583 villages in Meghalaya only about 2000 villages have been connected by roads.

5. Banking facilities:

5.1 As elsewhere, the rural areas in Meghalaya continue to be neglected by the financing institutions. Of the 56 bank officers in the State in 1980, 26 are located in Shillong, the State capital as will be seen below:

I Rural and Semi-rural

	No. of Bank Offices (1980)	Deposit (Rs. lakhs)	Advances (Rs. lakhs)
1. Garo Hills	9	119.27	30.14
2. Jaintia Hills	5	151.65	21.02
3. Khasi Hills	16	3025·1 3	5 75 ·51
II. Urban			
4. Shillong	26	Shown un	der Khasi Hills
Total	56	3296.05	626·6 7

6. Health facilities:

6.1 At the end of 1979-80, there were in the State 7 Government hospitals, 50 dispensaries and 22 primary health centres with a total bed strength of 1230. All the hospitals are located in the urban area. The district-wise distribution of health facilities is shown below:

asi Hills	Jaintia Hills	Garo Hills	Total
3	1	3	7
2 0	1 I	19	5 0
8	3	11	22
3 3	12	52	97
922	10 3	205	1230
126	23	39	187
3 0 8	58	119	485
38	10	42	90
209	55	156	420
3898	4951	10700	5410
2173	4380	10426	3477
5990	3 559	5 08 3	5215
5 33	1106	1984	823
	3 20 8 33 922 126 308 38 209 3898 2173 5990	3 1 20 11 8 3 33 12 922 103 126 23 308 58 38 10 209 55 3898 4951 2173 4380 5990 3559	3 1 3 20 1I 19 8 3 11 33 12 52 922 103 205 126 23 39 308 58 119 38 10 42 209 55 156 3898 4951 10700 2173 4380 10426 5990 3559 5083

7. Electrification:

7.1 Out of 4583 villages in the State, 546 villages have been electrified till the end of 1979-80. The number of electrified villages was 286 in the Khasi Hills, 127 in Jaintia Hills and 133 Garo Hills. These figures represent 15.9 per cent, 279 per cent and 5.7 per cent of the total number of villages in these district respectively. The State average for 1979-80 was II.9 per cent.

Guidelines for planning thrown up by the analysis of Subregional variations:

The socio-economic variations outlined in the foregoing paragraphs bring out the need for evolving appropriate plan frame-work for the State.

- (i) As elsewhere, the impact of development in Meghalaya also has been felt mostly in the urban areas. In spite of the best intentions, the benefits of development had not percolated or had percolated only slowly to the rural areas. The impact of the investments in the rural areas was not retained in the rural areas to the extent and in the manner desired. This led to the continuous migration from the villages to the towns. In Meghalaya such migration even of moderate scale is undesired as the scope of expansion is severely limited due to the topographical problems. The socio-economic problems in tha State Capital like those relating to housing, slums, water supply and sanitation, employment, transport etc., are already in most acute froms. The recent opening of new administrative end development headquarters in the once interior areas to bring development near the people has also created conditions for emergence of new urbanized centres which would stem the flow of rural population to the already congested towns. Program mes to be implemented in the next five years and succeeding plans would have to be such that their impact in the rural areas would be direct and more lasting than hitherto.
- (ii) The analysis of the variations obtaining at present calls for an approach for more specific and effective steps for reducing the glaring regional variations within the State. Although outside the State capital, Meghalaya is virtually rural and each district is equally backward, in some of the vital aspects, the variations are too glaring to be ignored even as between districts. The variations in literacy and education, roads, electrification etc, will have to be taken into account in deciding the sectoral outlays of each of the district plans and in the implementation of State-level programmes.

(iii) The foregoing notes also bring out the need for continuing the special and more concentrated attention to rehabilitate the border area economy. The processes of development in this direction and the momentum gathered need be further accelerated to check the migration of people from the border areas and inspire in them the sense of security,

confidence and belonging in the Border Areas.

(iv) While the entire State is backward, there are areas or pockets which are more backward than others. This is nothing unusual and in fact normally to be expected since all areas cannot be expected to move forward simultaneously in the process of development. But in Meghalaya, the distressing fact was that there are still the areas which are specially backward in the sense that they lack even the barest amenities and therefore, demand special attention and treatment. During the preceeding plan, steps have been initiated for providing the basic facilities like roads, water supply, schools and health care to some of these areas. But much remains to be done. The areas needing special attention are being identified in more scientific manner with availability or more factual information. The magnitude of the problem thrown up even with limited indicators now demand extensive and intensive steps during the current plan in order to bring relief to the acute necessities of the most backward areas.

CHAPTER IV

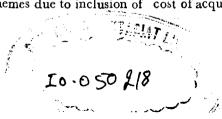
REVIEW OF THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-78 AND ANNUAL PLANS 1978-79 AND 1979-80

- 4.1. The Fifth Plan outlay for Meghalaya was fixed at Rs.89.53 crores. This was, however, subject to further revision depending upon the actual requirement for the Kyrdemkulai Hydel project. No provision for power generation schemes was made in the original Fitth Plan of the State. It was included under the Assam Plan and on bifurcation of the composite State Electricity Board of Assam and Meghalaya in 1975, the responsibility for implementation of this scheme come over to the Meghalaya State Electricity Board.
- 4.2. The Fifth Plan outlay of Rs.89.53 crores included a provision of Rs,13.78 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme.
- 4.3. The actual outlay for the four year period of the Fifth Plan (1974-78) was Rs.74·91 crores. The estimated expenditure during the period was Rs.71·42 crores. The outlays for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs.30·61 crores and Rs.35·20 crores respectively. The provisional expenditure figures for the years are Rs.28·73 crores and Rs.30·70 crores respectively.

The shortfall in expenditure against the outlays was mainly under Power sector where the assistance from Rural Electrification Corporation could not be availed in full due to organisational constraints consequent upon the bifurcation of the erst-while joint State Electricity Board of Assam and Meghalaya as also late receipt of sanctions from the Corporation. Non-availability of construction materials also hampered the progress of expenditure in regard to rural electrification schemes. The shortfall in expenditure in other sectors was marginal and due to non-implementation of few projects and schemes for which suitable technical personnel could not be recruited in time. Scarcity of construction materials also greatly hampered the implementation of schemes resulting into shortfall in expenditure.

Analysis of Constraints and Shortfalls

- 4.4. On the basis of socio-economic factors and physico-geographical consideration obtaining in the State, it is clear that the State is extremely backward judged from the most of the accepted indicators of economic development.
- 4.5. The traditional prevailing pattern of shifting agriculture acts as a limiting factor against growth of economy in the rural areas. The transport and communication system in the State is extremely underdeveloped leading to escalation of costs. The land tenure system is also different from other areas of the country and the system of permanent record of right does not exist in most parts of the State. Absence of Government land results in pushing up of the costs of execution of development schemes due to inclusion of cost of acquisition of land in the



estimates and amount spent on plan schemes do not result in producing the same impact on the economy as would be the case in the rest of the country. Acute shortage of technical personnel like engineers, doctors, agriculture and veterinary gruduates in the State acts as a deterrent to the developmental activities. The State has no technical institution and has to depend on training facilities outside the State where seats reserved for Meghalaya candidates are limited. Shortage of construction materials like steel, cement, etc. greatly hampered the implementation of many schemes in most of the sectors.

4.6. Despite constraints of financial resources and other difficulties faced by the infant State, considerable progress in various sectors of economy could be achieved during the period from 1974 to 1979. The main achievements are briefly described below.

Agriculture and Minor Irrigation

4.7. The production of food grains reached the level of 150 thousand tonnes (anticipated) at the end of 1978-79 from the level of 124-85 thousand tonnes in 1973-74. The targets of production were reached during these years except in 1974 due to excessive rains followed by high floods in the valley areas especially in the paddy growing areas of Garo Hills sugarcane, and oilseeds also The production of commercial crops like showed steady increases during the period and though the targets at the initial two years were not achieved, in later years they were fully achieved. In regard to production of potato, the prodution has doubled in the last 5-6 years. Production of Jute and mesta reached the level of 70,000 bales in 1977-78 against 56,350 bales in 1973-74. Actual production exceeded the targets in each year. Cotton registered a downward trend due mainly to fall in prices of cotton during the year 1974-78. Under the high yielding varieties programme 25,000 hectares have been covered by the end of 1979-80 as against 7,500 hectares in 1973-74. The gross cropped area has increased from 1.95 lakh hectares in 1973-74 to 2:12 lakh hectares in 1979-80 The coverage under minor irrigation has increased from 10,000 hectaresat the end of 1973-74 to 22,000 hectares in 1979-80.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying

49. The cattle development programme is being given high priority and by the end of 1978-79, there were 40 stockmen centres under key village blocks and 20 centres were established for extending cattle breeding work. On fodder seed farm, one feed mill, six poultry farms and three pig farms have been established. The production of milk and eggs reached the level of 52,000 tonnes and 28 millions respectively in 1979-30 against 42,000 tendes and 20.60 millions respectively in 1973-74.

Soil Conservation

4.10. The main scheme under Soil Conservation sector during the Fifth Plan period was the Jhum Control Scheme. Against the target of setting 3,600 families under the scheme during the Fifth Plan period, the number of families settled were 3322. The shortfall in the target was due to difficulties in arranging compact cultivable land for the resettled cultivators Another reason for the short-fall was the initial reluctance of the jhummias in taking up settled cultivation.

Fisheries

4.11. The target of production of 1.25 million spawn was reached. In regard to production of fry/fingerling, the achievement was 0.69 million against a target of 0.75 million. In regard to inland fish production, the achievement was 1300 tonnes against a target of 1500 tonnes. In the matter of development of pisciculture, the major drawback in the State is stortage of technical manpower.

Forestry

4.12. During the Fifth Plan, emphasis was laid on the increase in the productivity of fore ts and linkage of forest development both with industry and rural economy. In term of physical achievement (in State controlled forest) 2,255 hectares of economic plantation and 466 hectares of plantation of quick growing species were brought under forests during the fifth plan period.

Co-operation

4.13. The number of viable primary agricultural societies at the end of 1978-79 reached the level of 176 against the Fifth Plan target of 176. The membership of these societies was 35,000 against the Fifth Plan target of 1 lakh. Twenty per cent of the agricultural farmers have been brought under the co-operative fold. The short and medium term financing reached the level of Rs. 1.64 crores and Rs. 0.04 crore respectively. Rs. 1.45 crores worth of agricultural produce was marketed during the last four years. Consumers articles worth Rs. 1.83 crores were distributed in rural areas during the 1974-78 period through co-operatives. In regard to construction of godowns, the Fifth Plan target of construction of 56 marketing godowns has already been achieved.

Power

- 4.14. Upto the end of 1973.74, three hydel projects with a combined generating capacity of 66.7 M. W. were in operation. During the fifth plan period, a small thermal unit of 2.5 M. W. went into operation. The generating capacity has since been augmented by another 60 M. W. when the Kyrdemkulai Hydel Project (2×30 M. W.) was commissioned in 1978-79.
- 4.15. At the end of the fourth plan, the number of electrified villages stood at 167 out of the total of 4,583 villages. By March 1979, the number of electrified villages was 474 or 10.3 per cent of villages benefitting 24.3 per cent of the rural population. The expenditure under power sector amounted to about Rs. 18 crores in the four years of the Fifth Plan against the outlay of Rs. 19.16 crores for five years.

Industries

- 4.16. The fifth plan outlay for industries sector (including minerals) was Rs. 536 lakhs. As against this, the expenditure for the four year petiod was Rs. 392 lakhs. The only major manufacturing plant in the State is the Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Factory with a capacity of 250 tonnes/day. This is being expanded to 930 tonnes/day. The first phase of the construction works has already been completed. There are four other factories of medium size. In spite of concessions offered by the State, industrialists have not been attracted for want of requisite infrastructure, the chief being the lack of adequate means of transport and communications.
- 4.17. In regard to Small Scale Industries, State Government's functions are, by and large, of promotional nature. A few training centres are maintained by the State. The activities under mineral development are mainly for prospecting.

Roads and Bridges

4.18 The fifth plan outlay for this sector was Rs. 17.62 crores. Out of this, the expenditure for 1974-78 period was Rs. 13.85 crores. The expenditure for last two years (1978-80) was Rs. 10.34 lakhs. Though the outlays provided in the annual plans were spent in full, the provision of funds were not proportionate to the requirement. The State with a road density of about 19 Km. of road per 100 sq. km. of area is lagging far behind the all-India average of 36 Kms. in 1975. The total road length in the State at the beginning of the fifth plan was 3,090 Kms. During the last six years, 1,246 Kms. of new road length have been constructed. Under the minimum needs programme, 197 Kms. of road length have been constructed and 365 villages have been connected with roads during this period.

Road Transport

4.19 The Meghalaya State Transport Undertaking (MSTU) commenced operation in 1972 and upto the end of the fourth plan operated services on 6 routes covering 718 Kms. The MSTU was converted into Meghalaya Transport Corporation on October, 1976 and is now operating on 28 routes covering 2,431 Kms. The Fifth Plan outlay for this sector was Rs. 86 lakhs. The expenditure for the four years period was about Rs 62 lakhs. The expenditure for last two years was about Rs. 91 lakhs. The fleet strength of the corporation was 66 buses and 30 trucks at the end of 1979-80.

Education

4.20 The percentage of literacy in the State is 29.5 which compares favourably with the all-India average of 29.4 per cent. The number of primary, middle and high schools has increased from 2,683, 299 and 119 respectively at the end of fourth plan to 3,350, 363 and 148 at the end of 1977-78. The enrolment of students has increased during the same period

by 15.6%, 23.3% and 23.5% respectively. In regard to primary education 63% of the children of the age group 6—10 years have so far been cover d. The expenditure during 1974-78 amounted to Rs. 356 lakhs against the fifth plan outlay of Rs. 458 lakhs. The expenditure for last two years (1978-80) was Rs. 304 lakhs.

The State has still to cover large gap in the field of education particularly in the rural areas of the State.

Health

- 4.21. The State is lagging far behind the country in the matter of health services. The State's backwardness in this behalf can be reckoned from the fact that the doctor population ratio is now only 1:5410 and bed population ratio is as low as 1:823. Considering the topography of the State, much remains to be done.
- 4.22. The number of Government hospitals and dispensaries remained at: 7 and 57 respectively since 1969. The number of primary health centres has, however, increased from 9 in 1970-71 to 22 at present. There are also now 97 health sub-centres in the State. The bed strength in hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres has also increased from 632 in 1970-71 to 1230 in 1979-80. The expenditure for health services during 1974-78 was Rs. 219 lakhs against the fifth plan outlay of Rs. 233 lakhs. Druring other last two years, Rs. 178 lakhs was spent.

Water Supply

- 4.23. The outlay for sewerage and water supply in the Fifth Plan was R.s. 542 lakhs and the expenditure for the four year period amounted to albout Rs. 400 lakhs. In 1978-80, the expenditure was Rs. 667 lakhs.
- 4.24. Out of 3,306 problem villages and 45 Cholera endemic villages in Meghalaya, 311 village water supply schemes covering a population of 2.490 lakhs have been completed till the end of 1979-80.

Conclusion

- 4.25. The State embarked on its programme of development with a huge back-log of under-developed economy. This was due to lack of addequate attention on various sectors of development under the earlier pllans when Meghalaya areas were under the composite State of Assam. During the last two plans, increasing efforts have been made by the State Giovernment to give attention to the special problems of the State. Earnest efforts have been made to open up districts, to expand education and to bring social services to the people, as also to rejuvenate the economy of the State. But the size of the problem and its nature are both complex amd enormous and much remains to be done to bring the economy of the State closer to the national level.
- 4.26. In the above paragraph, experiences of the Fifth Plan in the keysectors of economy have been indicated briefly. These are, however, not exhaustive. More details of the Fifth Plan experience have been given im the chapters presenting sectoral programmes and in the general statements.

CHAPTER V

Bench Mark Survey

Inadequacy of data does not enable a bench mark survey to the extent desired. The bench mark data available are presented below:

I Irrigatio	on (1977-78)	4						
1. 1111gut.	(1017-70)				·000 hectares			
1. 0	Gross irrigated a	rea	•••	•••	23.70			
2. N	Net irrigated are	a	•••	•••	21.70			
3. P	otential created	•••		•••	23•7●			
4. P	otentipl utilised	l	•••	•••	21.70			
5. Net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown. 13 per cent								
2. Cropped area (1979-80)								
1. 0	Gross cropped a	rea		•••	'000 hectares 212			
2. N	Net area sown		•••	•••	181.2			
3. A	Area sown more	than once	·	•••	29 (1976-77)			
3. Average	yield of main	c rop (19	77-78)					
	Kgs./I	ła.			Kgs/Ha·			
Rice	Kgs./I		te and	Mesta	Kgs/Ha . 933			
Rice Maize		4 Ju	te and	Mesta 				
	1,224	4 Ju ! Go			933			
Maize	1,224 722 1,800	4 Ju ! Go ! Po!	tton		93 3 97			
Maize Wheat	1,224 722 1,800 s 684	4 Ju Co Pot Oi	tton		933 97 4,123			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg	1,224 722 1,800 s 684	4 Ju 2 Co Pot	tton		933 97 4,123			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg	1,224 722 1,800 s 684 grains [,152	4 Ju 2 Co Pot	tton	 	933 97 4,123			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg 4 Power (1,222 722 1,800 s 684 grains [,152 Generation (197	4 Ju 2 Co Pot 4 Oi 79-80)	tton	 	933 97 4,123 697			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg 4 Power (1. Capac 2. Capac	1,224 722 1,800 s 684 grains [,152 Generation (197 city available	4 Ju Co Pot Co 79-80) action	ato l seeds	 	933 97 4,123 697 126·7 MW.			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg 4 Power (1. Capac 2. Capac	1,224 722 1,800 s 684 grains [,152 Generation (197 city available city under constru	4 Ju Co Pot Co 79-80) action	ato l seeds	 	933 97 4,123 697 126·7 MW.			
Maize Wheat All Pulses All foodg 4 Power (1. Capac 2. Capac 5. Per capi	1,224 722 1,800 s 684 grains [,152 Generation (197 city available city under construit availability duction	For Port (Post) (79-80) uction of foodg	ato l seeds	 978-79)	933 97 4,123 697 126.7 MW.			

6. Per capi	ita yield from Stat	te Revenue	s (1979-	30 Revised)	
1. Population	n—10·12 lakhs (C	Census 1971)		
2. Per capita	share of Central	Taxes and	l duties	Rs. 63	3·6 4
3. Per capita	State Taxes .		•••	Rs. 35	5 •35
4. Per capita	Non-Tax Revenu	ie (State)	•.•	Rs. 24	1 ·58
5. Per capita	Non-Tax Revenue	e (Central)	Rs. 450)·2 3
		Total (2) to (5)	Rs. 573	80
	C	of which (3) & (4)	Rs. 59	9.93
7. Fertilizer	Consumption (1	979-80 ant	ici p ated)	
	Nitrogenous		•••	1,230 tor	nes
	Phosphatic	•••	•••	680 ,,	,
	Patassic		•••	90 ,,	_
		T	otal	2000 tonnes	
8. Estimated	I size of labour	force, etc.			
	l size of labour ed Labour force (5•59 lakhs	
Estimated ra wholly		1979 -80) nt (including	 Rural		
Estimated ra wholly	ed Labour force (te of unemploymen unempioyed equiv mployment.	1979 -80) nt (including	 Rural	7·12 per ce	
Estimated ra wholly under e	ed Labour force (te of unemploymen unempioyed equiv mployment.	1979-80) at (including valent of	 Rural Urban	7·12 per ce	
Estimated ra wholly under e	ed Labour force (te of unemploymen unempioyed equiv mployment. licators:	1979-80) at (including valent of	Rural Urban	7·12 per ce	ıt
Estimated ra wholly under e	ed Labour force (te of unemployment unemployed equiv mployment. licators: School enroly	1979-80) at (including valent of ment (1919 1	Rural Urban	7·12 per cer 5·52 per cer	nt n t
Estimated ra wholly under e	ed Labour force (te of unemployment unemployed equivous mployment. licators: School enrolution of the series of	1979-80) at (including valent of ment (1919 1	Rural Urban	7·12 per cer 5·52 per cer62·6 per cer	nt n t
Estimated ra wholly under e 9. Social Ind	ed Labour force (te of unemployment unemployed equivemployment. licators: School enrolution of the second enrollution of the second en	1979-80) at (including valent of ment (1919 1	Rural Urban	7·12 per cer 5·52 per cer62·6 per cer	nt n t
Estimated ra wholly under e 9. Social Ind Coverage	ed Labour force (te of unemployment unemployed equivemployment. licators: School enrolute 6—10 years 11—14 years Health	1979-80) at (including valent of ment (1919 1	Rural Urban 80) 95 lakhs	7·12 per cer 5·52 per cer —62·6 per cer —42 per cer	nt n t
Estimated ra wholly under e 9. Social Ind Coverage Popul	ed Labour force (te of unemployment unemployed equivous	1979-80) at (including valent of ment (1919 0 (1979-80)	Rural Urban 80) 95 lakhs	7·12 per cer 5·52 per cer -62·6 per cer -42 per cer 5410	nt n t

10 Rural Electrification (1979-80)	
Number of villages electrified	546
Percentage of electrified villages	11.9
Rusal Population covered	27.2 per cent
11. Rural Water Supply (1979-80)	
Villages covered	311 Nos.
As percentage of all villages	6.8
As percentage of problem villages	9•4
12. Roads (1979-80)	
(i) Surfaced Roads	1,640 Kms.
(ii) Unsurfaced Roads	2696 Kms.
Unsurfaced roads as percentage of total road length.	62·1
Number of villages connected by road	1.967
As percentage of total villages	4 2 ·9

CHAPTER VI

Objective and Strategy

- 41. The national objectives of the Sixth Plan has been spelt out in the frame-work paper placed before the National Development Council. In essence, the national plan seeks for progressive reduction in the incidence of poverty and un-employment by providing for positive effort towards significant step up in the rate of economic growth and reduction in regional intequalities, increasing efficiency and improvement in productivity, increased modernization in technology, reduction in inequality of income and wealth and in improving the qualities of life in general with special attention to handicapped section.
- 4.2. In India where the constituent States have equally significant rolle in the development of the country, the objectives of the State Plan camnot be divorced from those of the national plan and in fact, they have to be as close as possible with the national objectives. In Meghalaya, in addition the Sixth Plan also aims at meeting the special requirements of the areas on account of its being a hilly region with a long international boorder and predominants of the scheduled tribes in its population.
- 4.3. In Meghalaya, in view of the traditional higher prices, the proverty line has been drawn earlier at the per capita consumption level of below Rs.55 per month for the rural area and Rs. 75 for the urban area. In the face of the intense inflation since then, the levels of Rs.75 and Rss. 100 respectively would indeed be rather optimistic at present day priices. In the State, the section with a consumption expenditure below these levels form nearly 75 per cent of rural population and nearly 600 per cent of the urban population. Forty per cent of rural population had still a per capita expenditure of less than Rs. 55 and 30 per cent of the urlban population of less than Rs.75, these sections are considered to be in actute poverty with present day prices. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, the number of actually un-employed in the rural area is placed roughly at 3100 on the basic basis of data collected in the NSS. This number is by no means large but the problem of under employment (or half intensity activity) is quite serious accounting for 12.99 per cent of the rural labourtime affecting some 64300 rural workers which is equivalent to at least 32:100 actually unemployed. In the urban areas, the level of un-employmeent can be placed at 5.52 per cent of the urban labour force according to thee NSS data or roughly 3400 persons seeking or available for work. number of job-seekers in the live register of the employment exchanges in Miarch 1980 itself was 10219. The bicklog of unemployed in the beginning of the Sixth Plan thus was of the order of 38500 in terms of actually unemiployed affecting 71000 persons working, seeking and available for work. To this much be added the new entrants estimated at 97000 during thee five year of the plan.
- 4.4. With a low density of population (45 persons per Sq. Km.) Meghalaya offers natural attraction for influx of population from outtside especially from neighbouring high density areas. This poses a pottential danger of disturbing the States social structure in which over 80 per cent of the population is made up of scheduled tribes but still

numerically weak in the context of the populous areas around it. Another fact is that the nature of Meghalaya's economy cannot permit increase of the population beyond the natural growth. This is because though the density is low, a vast area of the State is unfit for cultivation to sustain more than normal increase of population. The weakness of the State in this regard has to be recognised and the need to safeguard the economic, social and cultural interests of the tribal people has also been recognised. The State Government legislations for regulation of transfer of lands and regulation of employment are to be considered only as the first steps in safeguarding tribal interests.

- 4.5. The State Plan naturally aims at full involvement of the local people in the developmental process in the State. In this context, several problems have to be faced. The utilisation of the natural resources in the past was hampered for a number of factors such as inaccessibility, absence of appropriate technology and lack of capital. Through successive drives under the plan of the past few years, some break-through, though nominal, toward easing these bottlenecks have been in evidence. This process will continue and will be further intensified. However, the main problem for a real treak-through is the acute shortage of technical man-power. **Development** of technical man-power in the State has been intolerably slow and totally inadequate with the demands of the plan. The strategy of development in this regard is to intensify further the development of local man-power by incentives for science education, training and job-orientation. tional training for the educated unemployed will also have to be enlarged. This alone, however, will be not sufficient. In the meantime for the period of one or two five year plans the shortage of technical personnel have to be made up by short term deputation of the required personnel from surplus areas. It is also necessary to review the need of personnel of the various schemes to identify the undue rigidities of formal qualification being currently insisted upon in which acquired skills and experience would otherwise serve the purpose.
- 4.6. Due to the local labour force being traditionally attached to cultivation, execution of construction works necessitated import of unskilled labour from outside. The Civil Task force in experiment for some years now has shown that labour time locally available can be advantageously drafted for numerous unskilled jobs which itself to a great extent bring relief to rural under employment. The force will be strengthened and enlarged during the plan.
- 4.7. On the basis of the various considerations outlined in the preceeding paragraphs, the objectives of the State Plan are outlined as under:
 - (i) The State Plan seeks to attack poverty and unemployment by giving the utmost priority to programmes of all-round improvement in the yield and output of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Sericulture and Handloom, rural constructions works and marketing which have the first impact in the rural areas in which the vast majority of the under-privileged live so as to make some dent on the twin problems during the plan period itself.

- (ii) The State Plan seeks to enlarge considerably the facilities for meeting the minimum needs in rural water supply, adult literacy and elementary education, health care, rural communications, rural electrification and housing for which the process was started in the preceding plans.
- (iii) The State Plan seeks to make special effort for rehabilitation and upliftment of the economy of those people living in the Border areas by providing for accelerated progress of development in communication, cash crops, marketing and social services.
- (iv) The State Plan seeks to accelerate the processes for control of shifting agriculture by creating the facilities for setted agriculture for an increased number of jhum families to enable more concerted efforts for improving the yield of crops and ensuring further employment thereby improving the incomes of these people.
- (v) The State Plan seeks to reduce the disparities of development by providing for special effort in the backward areas.
- (vi) The State Plan seeks to accelerate the rate of growth of the State economy so that it catches up or comes as close as possible with the national averages within a reasonable period. With this aim, the State Plan seeks to provide for commensurate growth in agriculture and allied sectors, for development of industries and necessary infrastructure of power, transport and communications and development of man-power during the next five years.
- (vii) The State Plan seeks to further intensify the processes of democratic and decentralised planning by assigning larger roles to district and block level plans. This will be major step to identify in a concrete manner, the areas to enable intensive development of blocks which is essential for integrated rural development for achieving the objective of production and growth with social justice and full-employment in the rural sector.
- 4.8. In short, the State Plan has been drawn up so that ecconomic and industrial development of the State is in harmony with social and cultural development and that the traditional social and democratic structure of the tribal societies is preserved. It is heartening to note that this also is in complete harmony with the national objective.

CHAPTER VII

A. Size of the State Plan-

- 8.1. The national Sixth Plan envisages an average growth rate of 5 per cent annually in the national income during the plan period. According to the plan frame-work, an investment totalling Rs.90 thousand crores would be required in the public sectors in designing the various sectoral programmes. This would necessitate considerable step up over the outlays of the preceding plans, and would be more than 80 per cent over the expenditure of the preceding five years (1975-80).
- 8.2. It is the natural objective of the State Plan to raise the standard of living of the people comparable to the national average. In other words, the State per capita income must rise consistantly so that it catches with the national per capita level over a reasonable period of time. Since the per capita income of the State even with the most liberal estimates (CSO's), is much lower than the national level, it has to rise at a faster rate than the national growth rates. Even ordinarily, this would demand a big step-up of investments in the State Plan especially in a State like Meghalaya where private sector investment is only nominal. For an industrially and economically backward areas, an infrasturucture building, modernization of agriculture, development of skill and improvement of transport of communication demand more than proportionate increase in outlay in the initial stages especially in the initial period of the Sixth Plan These outlays would not give much material returns initially but yet they are very much essential for sustained and self-generating growth in future. This being the case, the capital-output ratio in Meghalaya's economy with the most judiciously planned outlays cannot but be high for some years especially during the period of the Sixth Plan. Once the basic infrastructure and facilities have been provided, the desired growth rates would become possible with normal capital-output ratios.
- 8.3. The outlays of the various sectoral programmes of the State Plan add up to Rs. 385 crores for the five years, 1980-85. In view of the objective of direct attack on poverty and unemployment and the accent on development of the under-previleged tribal population within their traditional and social frame work, the current outlay of the State Plan has to be higher than could be normally expected. From the long-term view and wider perspective of national interest, however, the higher outlays and development of the tribal people in education, health, housing, water supply and other social services are indeed very much desired.

Sector allocations

8.4. On the basis of the various considerations outlined in the preceding paragraphs, the total size of the Sixth Five-Year Plan of 1980-85 is proposed at Rs. 385 crores. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan of 1981-82 is Rs. 65.5 crores.

In the State's proposals, highest priority has been given to Power, Roads and Water Supply. Together these sectors account for 47.7 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 385 crores. Agriculture and allied sectors account for 18 per cent of the outlay and Social and Community services sector is allotted Rs. 115 crores or 30 per cent of the outlay.

- 8.5. The outlays on rural development during the sixth plan period will be Rs. 184 crores or 47 8 per cent of the outlays. Besides Agriculture and allied sectors, portions of the outlays for other sectors attributed to rural areas have been included in this outlay for rural development. The outlays on rural development have been kept at a high level keeping in view the stress on improving the living conditions in the rural areas.
- 8.6. The group-wise sectoral distribution of State Plan outlays has been indicated in the following statement.

Head of Development	Fifth Plan outlay	1974-79	1979-80	1980-81 approved or		1980-85 proposed ou		1 9 81-82 proposed	
,	(1974-79)	actuals	actuals (provisional)	Total	MNP	Total	MNP	Total	MNP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agriculture and allied services.	1 97 9·0 0	1964·07	647•83	784•67	•••	6154.50	•••	1127.03	•
2. Cooperation	218.00	266.57	81.00	66.15	•••	776.00	***	172.62	
Water and Power Development.	2009:00	2561.95	448.35	919.00	150.00	6676·0 0	1115.00	12 4 1· 0 0	210.00
. Industry and Minerals	536.00	627.09	197 ·3 2	198.50	••	2950.71	•••	454.08	••
Transport and Communication.	1884.00	1975.60	626.68	7 97 • 00	150.00	7654.00	915.00	1171-00	165.00
. Social and Community services.	1 529·00	173 7 ·28	863•35	1300-46	465-32	1 151 · 02	5536.80	1879·53	75 7·42
. Economic Services	583.00	517.82	147.88	1 72 •82	••	1666-19	•••	356.04	•••
General Services	218.00	274 29	5 7 ·4 8	£2·40	•-•	1109·73	•••	146.61	•••
Grand Total	8953.00	9924·6 7	3069·89 (Provisional)	4331.00	765·32	38502-15	7566.80	654 7·91	1132-42

. 38

Physical Targets-

10. A detailed indication of physical targets projected for the five year period has been given under sectoral programmes, and also in the general statement (G. N. 3). The following table gives an indication of the main physical targets under certain key sectors.—

Item	Unit	Level at end of 19 79 -80	Target for
1	2	3	4
AGRICULTURE			
1. Foodgrains Production	'000 tonnes	140	210
2. Oil seeds	,	5.5	6.8
3. Potato	"	130.0	1.60.0
4. Jute/Mcsta	000 bales	65.0	99.9
5. Cotton	,,	4.0	6.5
6. Consumption of fertilisers	000 tonnes	2.0	9· 0
7. Gross cropped area	000 hectares	212•0	233.0
8. Minor irrigation	3 2 . ·	23.7	40.2
CO-OPERATION			
 Membership of prîmary agricultural credit societies (1977-78). Loan advanced 	000 Nos.	35	90
(a) Short term	Rs. crores	3.27	2:00 (addi
(b) Medium term	•,	10.38	0.75 (,,)
SOIL CONSERVATION			
1. Ihum Control Programme - Families benefited.	; '000 Nos	2640	6360

				2	3	4
						
444	•••	•••	•••	000 lit.	54	6 4
•••	•••	••	•••	Million nos.	30	40
•••	•.•	••	•	000 tonnes	18· 6	19.6
•••	4-4	•••	•••	No. of villages electrified	54 6	1052
•••	•••	•••	•••	Kms	1640	2558
	***	••	••	Kms	2 696	4164
•••	•••	••	•••	Kms	433 6	6772
	•••	••	.	000 Nos	102	167
•••	. 10		. •	000 Nos	36	78
•••	•••		•••	000 Nos	25	40
es	••	•••	•••	Nos	2 2	42
en t res	•••	••	•••	Nos	97	140
	••	••	•••	Nos	1230	2369
using	•••	•••			781 450	(New)
Housi	ng	•••	••	,,	228 287	(New)
	••		••	,,	160	(New)
		•••	•••	,,		
						-
			1 731	lages 1	011	
	••	•••	V 11	h population	311	3315
		es Housing	wing	es		

B. Minimum Needs Programme

1. The proposed Sixth Plan Outlay of Rs.385 crores includes an outlay of Rs.75.67 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme. The details of financial outlays and physical targets have been indicated in statement GN-4. The requirement of the State under the Minimum Needs Programme will be as follows:—

							(Rs. lakhs)
1.	Elementary F	Education	•••	•••	•••		6 52 ·00
2.	Adult Educat	io n	•••	•••	•••	•••	60.00
3.	Rural Health	ı	•••	•••	•••	•••	766.51
4.	Rural Electr	ification		•••		•••	1115.00
5.	Rural Roads	• •••			•••	•••	91 5·00
6.	Rural Water	Supply		•••	•••		3735·2 9
7.	Environment	al improv	ement of	Urban i	lums	•••	83.00
8.	Nutrition		•••	•••	•••	•••	240.08
	ŗ	Γotal	•••	•••	•••	•••	7 566 ·8 0

2. The details of the individual schemes have been described under relevant sectoral chapters. In formulating these proposals as part of the Sixth Plan, the minimum requirement for assuring a reasonable standard of living to the people has been kept in view. The salient features of the schemes are indicated in the following paragraphs:—

Elementary Education

- 3. In the age group of 6—10 years, additional enrolment of 65,000 children is envisaged by the end of 1984-85 which would mean that the percentage of enrolment would be 80 of this age group. It is proposed to enrol the additional children in the primary stage in the following manner:—
 - (a) Full-time schools—45,000 children
 - (b) Part time non-formal education—20,000 children
- 4. In regard to the children of the age-group 11—14 years additional enrolment of 42,000 is envisaged to raise the coverage of children of this group from the present level of 42 per cent to 70 per cent. The additional enrolment is proposed to be achieved in the following manner:—
 - (a) Full-time schools—27,000 children.
 - (b) Non-formal part-time education—15,000 children.

- 5. The programme for opening of new full-time schools/sections for primary education will entail entertainment of 720 additional teachers for 45,000 addition children. The estimated requirement of additional teachers for middle schools is 450.
- 6. In order to attract children under the relevant age group to attend schools, a number of incentives will be provided for the students of rural areas. These are supply of free-text books and stationery, uniform, attendance scholarship, midday meals and hostel subsidy.

Adult Education:

7. It is proposed to set up 16,000 literacy centres in rural areas and urban areas of the Sate to cover 1.50 lakhs illiterate persons. The total outlay proposed under this programme is Rs. 60 lakhs.

Rural Health:

8. An outlay of Rs. 766.5 lakhs is suggested for strengthening the medical facilities in rural areas through Primary Health Centres and subcentres. The present number of functioning Primary Health Centres and sub-centres in the State is 21 and 97 respectively. By the end of the current plan period, it is proposed to construct additional 17 Primary Health Centres and 68 sub-centres. The suggested outlay also includes provision for upgradation of a few Primary Health Centres to 30 bedded hospitals, Subsidiary Health Centres, CHV Scheme and Multipurpose Workers Scheme.

Rural Water Supply Schemes:

9. Out of the 3,306 problem villages and 45 cholera endemic villages in the State, 311 water supply schemes covering a total population of 2.90 lakhs have been completed by the end of 1979-80. It is proposed to cover 3,315 villages covering a population of 4.65 lakhs during the current plan period.

Rural Roads:

10. Under this programme, all-weather link roads would be provided to 350 villages with a population of 500 and above as also to a number of clusters of village with smaller-population. 400 km. of road length will be constructed to achieve this target. During 1974-79 period, 127 km. of link roads have been constructed connecting 117 villages with population between 500 and 1,500.

Rural Electrification:

11. By the end of 1979, 546 villages, out of 4,583 villages in the State, have been covered under the rural electrification programme. The percentage of villages electrified so far is 11.9. During the current plan period it is proposed to electrify 536 additional villages under this programme, bringing the total coverage of villages to 23.0 per cent.

Environmental improvement of slums:

12. Environmental improvement of slum areas will be undertaken in Sihillong areas as part of the Minimum Needs Programme benefitting 5:5,000 persons. An outlay of Rs. 83 lakhs is proposed.

Nintrition:

13. An outlay of Rs. 240 lakhs is proposed for Special Nutrition Programmes and Mid-day Meal Frogramme. It is envisaged to raise the number of beneficiaries in 1985 to 3:37 lakhs under SNP and to 40,000 umder Mid-day Meal Programme from the current level of 46,000 and 6,000 respectively.

C. Man Power

- 1. Any analysis of the manpower situation in the State in handicapped by the fact that correct statistics on the manpower resources particularly about the demand of various categories of personnel in different sectors of the economy are not available. The problem is worse in case of the figures relating to the number of persons uncemployed and under-employed in the State. However, the matters reliating to size of labour force, employment and uneraployment has been discussed in some detail in Chapter II where in the estimates of backlog of unemployment at the end of the Fifth Plan and the number of persons that would need to be provided with employment opportunities in the current plan period has been indicated. On the basis of these estimates, it is found that at the end of 1979, the backlog of unemployment would be about 0.70 lakhs and an additional of about a llakh persons would be entering the labour market during the year 19830-85.
- 2. It has already been mentioned that a large number of persons who constitute the unemployed belong to the rural unemployed and under-employed. Most of them subsist below the poverty line. Suittable policies and programmes will have to be evolved to tackle their problems during the next few years.
- 3. An attempt has been made to assess the direct employment thatt would be generated as a result of the implementation of the various sectoral programmes. This is indicated in the Statement at the end of this volume. The data collected, however, are fragmentary in nature due to the fact that the details of the programmes and schemes are yet to be spellled out for assessing manpower requirement.
- 4. The employment generation during the Plan Period vill be ensured by undertaking employment oriented schemes for al sectors of devælopment, viz., Agr culture, Soil Conservation, Irrigation Rural Watter Supply, Roads, Small-Scale and Cottage Industries. In the urban areass, employment generation will depend upon the setting up and externsion of industries, trade and commerce. The Government sector will provide employment by way of creation of jobs for eachnical as well as general administrative and ministerial personnel. It has been

estimated that the State will not face the problem of un-employment of technical personnel and the technically qualified personnel in Agricultural Sciences, Veterinary, Engineering, etc., will be absorbed by the anticipated expansion of the departments of the Government during the current plan period. The main brunt of un-employment will be faced by the educated un-employed with general education, undermatriculates and the agricultural lab urers as well as other unemployed categories of persons in the rural areas. Apart from maximising employment directly as well as indirectly under the various development schemes, the following other measures will be taken during the current plan period:—

- (1) The administrative machinery dealing with assessment of employment and placement of personel will be reorganised and strengthened.
- (2) The man-power unit under the Planning Department willl be re-organised under an officer of a sufficiently high status. This unit will function in regard to making periodic assessment of man-power requirements and supply and suggest corrective measures. The unit will also be entrusted with the function of maintaining liaison with the various Government departments, industrial units and private industrial entrepreneurs with a view to ensuring maximum utilisation of employment opportunities.

Emphasis on utilisation of local man-power resourses:

5. It is one of main points of State policy to ensure that the available man-power resources of the State are suitably utilised in the various developmental projects already existing or are likely to taken up in the State in future. The employment of local personnel for various Central Government offices, nationalised banks and other organisations will be helpful in solving the problem of un-employment in the State and will also facilitate the functioning of these institutions in the State.

CHAPTER VIII

Implementation of the Five Year Plan:

The implementation of Plan and the fulfilment of the targets for the achievement of objectives set forth under the Plan call for maximum efforts from administration and co-operation and participation from the people. The process for reorganisation of the administrative structure in Meghalaya and its functioning has already been undertaken. It is proposed to further streamline the administrative machinery with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the plan.

2. Besides the administrative machinery, the various voluntary organisations and elective bodies functioning in the State will be assigned important role for drawing up of development schemes and implementation thereof.

Price Stability:

- 3. The successful implementation of the plan would to a large extent depend upon the stability in prices and on taking measures for avoiding steep fluctuations. As the State depends for the supply of essential commodities on import from the other parts of the country and the major action for regulating the course of prices lies with the Central Government, the role of the State Government in this regard is considerably limited. It is proposed to streamline the system of distribution of food grains and basic consumer goods and rely on an increasing scale on the co-operatives and fair price shops.
- 4. The State Government would give active support to the co-operative institutions and other institutions of development and will utilise them as the active centres of development.

Re-organisation of the Development Administration:

- 5. In the light of the experience gained in the working of the scheme under the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to make changes in the structure of development administration in the State. The effort in this direction will be based on the following lines:—
 - (1) A State Planning Board has already been reconstituted with Shri W. A. Sangma, Ex-Chief Minister as Chairman and will be further strengthened so that it could play an adequate role in planning.
 - (2) District Planning Boards have also been reconstituted which are expected to play important role in framing of District Plans in accordance with the local felt needs of the area and in the broad perspective of the development of the State as a whole.
 - (3) District level Co-ordination Committees have been set up for effective co ordination in the matter of implementation of development programmes.

(4) The existing Block Level Advisory Committees will be reorganised with a view to making them effective in accelerating development in the Block areas.

Planning Machinery:

The reorganised Planning set-up at the headquarters will have a Regional and District Planning Unit. This unit will provide guidance to District Planning Cells and Regional Planning Cells to be set up in different areas of the State. Planning Cells have already been organised in the district officees under the overall supervision and guidance of Deputy Commissioners. These Cells are headed by District Planning Officers. It is proposed to strengthen these Cells by inducting officers and staff with qualifications in relevant disciplines to help the formulation of district and area plans. The details of the proposals for reorganisation of the State Planning machinery have been given under the sectoral programme for strengthening of Planning machinery in the State.



STATEMENT GN-I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85 Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

						19	8081	19	80-85	198	81-82
· Head of Do	evelopn	nent			1979–80	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital con. tent of total outlay	Proposed outlay	Capital content of total outlay
	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AGRICULTURE— Research and Educa	ti on		•••		4.35	5.00	5.06	27.20		5.00	•••
2. Crop Husbandry	•••		•••	•••	139.74	158-16	167·10	1016.20	210.00	184.00	38.00
3. Marketing	•••		•••	•••	5 •9 3	5.00	5.00	59•60	12.00	11.00	2.€0
4. Land Reforms		•••		•••	22.94	29·50	29•50	211:00	56.00	56.00	13.30
5. Minor Irrigation	•••				60.00	85.00	85· 0 0	653:00	326· 70	118.50	62.00
6. Soil and Water Co	nservai	tion			159·70	160.00	160.00	1310-00	9 7·57	202.00	16-80
7. Animal Husbandry	•••		•••		74·89	90.40	93:40	610.00	145·40	106-18	23.00

8.	Dairy Bev	elô jmênt	•••	•••	•••	•••	11:85	116:00	16:00	£6:00	32:35	18:45	8:70	
9.	Fisheries		•••		•••	•••	13.66	16.60	16.60	225.00	68.40	43.00	13.50-	
10.	Forests	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	80·19	84·47	84•47	1000-00	180.00	193.00	36.00	
11.	Investment	in Agric	ultural	Financia	al Instit	uti o ns	1.00	1.00	1.00	15.00		3.00	***	
12.	Storage and	Wareho	using	***	•••			•••		3 7- 50	3 7·5 0	16.20	16.50	
13.	Community	Develop	me nt	•••	•••	***	35·28	79·0 0	91·82	5 15- 0 0	52:00	117 ·1 6	25.00	49
14.	Integrated 1	Rural Da	evelopm	ent	•••	•••	23.30	36.60	27:30	229.00	•••	3 3· 24	0 00	
15.	Small and Labourers	Marginal •	Farm	ers and	Agricult	tural	15.00	15.00	15-00	150.00	•••	20·0 0	des.	
		Tota	al			•••	647-83	784-67	797-19	6154·50	1217-92	1127-03	254-50	
33. (CO-OPERAT	ION .	··· ·	•••	•••	•••	81.00	66·15	66.18	776:00	411'00	{1 7 2·62	108-75	

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPM	IENT-			_					
1. Irrigation (Medium)	•••	•••	•••	30.00	30.00	4 36·00	403.00	5 0·0 0	46-06
2. Flood Control Projects	•••	•••	53.00	30.00	30-00	414.00	383.00	71.00	66-00
3. POWER— (a) Power Development (Survey)	•••	•••	7-60	20-00	20.00	141.00		44.00	•••
(b) Power Projects (Generation)	•••	•••	220.00	450-00	450.00	3 640·0 0	3640.00	640.00	640- 60
(c) Transmission and Distribution		•••	81-00	224.00	224.00	905.00	905.00	201.00	201.00
(d) General (including Rural Election	rificati	on)	86.75	165.00	165.00	1140.00	1140-00	235.00	235.00
Sub. Total (a+b+c+d)	•••	•••	395·35	859.00	859.00	582 6 · 0 0	5685- 00	1120-00	1076-06
Total		•••	448.35	919-00	919-00	6676.00	6471.00	1241.00	1188-00
V. INDUSTRY AND MINERAIS—							-		
1. Large and Medium Industries		•••	98.01	80.00	80.00	2080.00	1845.00	266.00	210-00
2. Small Scale Industries	•••	•••	47-44	55.50	5 5- 50	52 7 ·71	20.00	116.08	4.00
3. Sericulture and Weaving	•••	•••	32.22	41.00	41.00	220.00	37-10	4 8-0 0	9.50
4. Mining and Metallurgical Industries			19-65	22.00	22.00	123.00	40.00	24.00	11.50
Total		•••	197-32	198.50	198·50	2950·71	1942-10	454.08	235-00

1. Road and E 2. Road Transp 3. Tourism		•••	•••	•••	•••	550·00 67·00 9·68	690.00 90.00 17.00	690·00 105·34 17·00	5474·00 950·00 1230·00	5063·00 950·00 1175·00	828·00 300·00 43·00	766·00 3 00·00 37·50
•	Total	•••	•••	•-•	•••	626.68	797:00	812:34	7,654.00	7,188.00	1,171.00	1,103.50
VI. SOCIAL A	ND CO	MMUI	NITY SER	VICES	_							
L. Education— General Ed Art and Cul Technical E	ture	 	•••	•••	 	127·33 6·00 8·96	179·00 9·00 11·00	179·00 19·00 11·60	1,278:00 55:00 92:00	138·50 10·00 33·00	232·70 12·00 15·30	28 ·00 2· 00 7·00
	Sub-To	otal		•••	•••	142.29	199:00	199-00	1,425.00	181.50	260.00	37.00
2. Medicai (Pul	olic Heai	th and	Sanitation)		•••	90.00	170.77	170-77	1,557.45	523.00	232-20	87 ·5 0
2. Sewarage and	Water S	S up pl y	•••	•••	***	50 9 ·28	78 7-00	787.00	7,055.87	62.00	1,035.74	13.56
4. Housing (Ger	eral)	•••	•••	•••	•••	20.20	3 0·5 0	30.50	180.00	174.00	35.00	34.00
5. Police Housing	ng	•••	•••	•••	•••	20 ·2 2	25.00	23.00	399.00	399.60	93.50	93.50
6. House Buildir	ng Advan	ce to C	Governmen	t Emp	loyces	20.00	20 ·00	20.00	200.00	200.00	50.00	50.00
7. Urban Devel	opment	•••	•••	•••	•••	10.97	12.25	12.25	141.00	125.70	20.00	17-25
8. Information	and Publi	city	•••	•••	•••	2•27	3.60	3.00	127.00	36-00	6 4·30	9.00
9. Labour and	Labour \	Welfare	•••	•••	•••	8-25	9.80	9.80	73.50	39-60	16.65	11.25
10. Welfare and I	Backwar d	Classe	s	•••	•••	1.78	0.30	0.30	7.20	•••	1.34	•••
11. Social Welfare	• • •	•••	•••	••	•••	10.11	21.00	21.00	109-00	13 ·50	2 2· 0 0	3.20
12. Nutrition	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	27.98	21.84	21.84	240.00	•••	48.80	•••
			Total		•••	8 63·3 5	1,300.46	1,298.46	11,515.02	1,754.30	1879-53	356.60

1			, 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES—			, , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>						
1. Secretariat Economic Services (Pla	inni ng Org ai	isation)	1.84	4.00	4.00	20.00	•••	5.00	•••
2. Economic Advice and Statistics .	••	•••	1.80	6.82	6.49	3 8·50	18.00	9 ·3 9	3.80
3. Border Areas Development .	••	•••	14 2·24	166400	168.22	1 582:69	649-0 2	336-65	149-22
4. Regulation of Weights and Measur	re s	•••	2.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	7.50	5.00	0.60
Total .	·· •••		147.88	172.82	180.71	1,666.19	674.52	356.04	153.62
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES—									
1. Stationery and Printing (Government	ent Press)	•••	0.99	7.00	7:00	84.90	72.65	22.70	20.65
2. District Councils		•••	17.00	30.40	30.40	385.00	•••	50.00	•••
3. Public Works (Administrative Buil	dings)	•••	39-49	55·0 0	55•00	639.83	639.83	73.91	73.91
Total	•••	•••	57 ·4 8	92:40	92·40	1,109.73	712.48	146:61	94.56
		-	·					6,547-91	3,494.43

STATEMENT GN-2

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan-1980-85

Minor Heads-Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Major Head o	f Minor Head of Development	1979-80	1	980-81		1980-85	19	81-82
Development		Actuals	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital Content of total outlay	Proposed outlay	Capital Con- tent of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	3	9
Agriculture ar Allied Services								
Agriculture	1. Direction and Administration	11.03	10.00	10.00	72.00	17.00	12.00	2.50
agnesicie	2. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.		7.€0	7.80	38.90	5.00	7.50	2.00
	3. Manures and Fertilizers	17.39	15.30	24.30	119.83	***	25.30	•••
	4. Plant Protection	9·1 9	10.25	10.25	6 5 ·3 <i>3</i>	•••	12.25	•••
	5. Commercial crops	18.00	21.25	2 1·25	123.51	10.00	22.21	2.00
	6. High yielding varieties Programme	13.31	12.00	12.00	80.00		14.00	***
	7. Extension and Farmers' Training	14.01	21.00	21.00	119-40	**	22·00	***
	8. Agricultural Engineering	25.06	29.70	29.70	188.45	85.00	33.00	16.00
	9. Agricultural Education	1.44	1.50	1.50	7.90	•••	1.50	•••
	10. Agricultural Research	2.91	3.20	3.20	19:50	•••	3.20	•••
	11. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	•••	0.30	0.30	1.65	•••	0.30	•••
	12. Applied Nutrition Programme	3.11	3.24	3.24	16.20	••	3.24	•••
	13. Agricultural Marketing and Quality Control.	5.93	5.60	5.00	59.60	12.60	6.00	2.00

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İ	2			3	4	5	0	7	8	9
	14. Horticulture	•••		10.49	13.50	13.50	89:10	•••	15.50	•••
	15. Residential Buildings		•••	3·2 2	4.00	4.00	26.00	24.00	4.00	3· 5 0
	16. Non-residential buildings	•••	•••	9.53	7 ·26	7.26	56.83	50.00	9.70	9.00
	17. Aquisition of Land	••	•••	0.50	2.50	2.50	19.00	19:00	3.00	3.00
	Total—Agriculture	•••		150:02	168.10	177.10	1103.00	222.00	200.00	40.00
Land Reforms	Land Reforms	•••		22.94	2 9·50	29.50	211.00	56.00	56:00	13.30
Minor Irrigation	1. Flow Irrigation	•••	•••	37.17	40.00	40.00	340.00	175.00	60.00	31 ·5 6
	2. Lift Irrigation		•••	7.98	14.00	14.00	86.00	57.30	15.00	10.00
	3. Shallow Tube Wells	•••		4.10	5-00	5.00	62.00	43.40	16.00	7.00
	4. Machinery and Equipmen	nts		3.04	3.00	3.00	[17.00	17.00	3.50	3.50
	5. Command Area Develop	ment	•••	•••	•••		5.00	•••		••
	6. Other Minor Irrigation	Works		•••	•••	•••	18.00	•••	3.20	••
	7. Irrigation Wing	•••	•••	5· 38	12·9 0	12.00	76.00	•••	13.00	
	8. Strengthening of Surface Organisation (State Sh		•••	0.49	3.00	3-00	21.00	•••	3.50	
	9. Non-Residential Building	gs .	•••	1.84	8.00	8.00	34.00	34.00	10.00	10.00
	Total—Minor Irrigati	Om.		60.00	85·0 0	85.00	653.00	326.70	118.20	62.00

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Soil and Water								
Conservation.	1. Direction and Administration	6:51	11.30	14.85	85.00	•••	16·0 0	***
	2. Soil Survey and Testing	1.39	3*∪0	9.00	25.00	•••	4.25	•••
	3. Research	1.99	2.25	2.30	26.25	•••	4.75	***
	4. Education and Training	3.38	3.70	3.95	23.00	•••	4.70	***
	5. Soil Conservation Schemes	131-29	131.75	118.94	1076-25	24.32	160-00	4.00
	6. Others	15.14	8.00	10.96	74.50	73·25	12.80	12.80
	Total—Soil Conservation	159-70	160.00	160.00	1310.00	97·5 7	202-00	16:80
Animal Husban- dry.								
	I. Direction and Administration	4.73	7.50	7.87	45.43	11.05	8·10	1.50
	2. Veterinary Services and Animal Health.	8.73	11.70	11.70	69.73	2 5·7 5	13·6 3	5-50
	3. Veterinary Research	0.86	0.95	0.95	6 ·16	0.96	1·10	0.40
<u> </u>	4. Investigation and Statistics	1•28	2.00	2.03	12:93	0·8 0	2.46	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
•	5. Cattle Development	22.10	28.96	28.96	198•29	60.90	30.00	7:50
	6. Poultry Development	18.21	18.65	18.65	115.07	25 5 €	20.45	3.02
	7. Sheep and Goat Development	1.68	1.00	1.00	7·9 3	2.00	1.10	0.30
	8. Piggery Development	8.82	12.24	11.87	83.64	16.24	16.33	4.20
	9. Other Livestock Development	2.25	•••	•••	04.05	2.40	4.00	۸.05
	10. Fooder and Feed Development	3.74	4.13	4.13	24 ·35	2.40	4.30	0.32
	1. Education and Training	0.70	2·2 7	2.27	22.30	•••	4·3 7 4· 34	•••
	12. State Share of Central Sector Schemes.	2.23	4.00	4.00	24.23	•••	4.24	•••
	Total:—Animal Husbandry	74.89	93·40	93·40	610.00	145.40	106·18	23.00
Dairy Develop-	1. Direction and Administration	0.10	0.24	0.24	3.79	***	0•75	•••
ment.	O. Daine Datalanna d	11.00	15-31	15.31	91-16	32.35	17:50	8.70
	2. Dairy Development 3. Education and Training	11·69	0.12	0.12	1.02		0.20	
	3, Education and Training	0.00	0 13	0 13	1 03	•••		
	Total:-Dairy Development	11.82	16.00	16-00	96-00	32· 3 5	18.45	8.70
Fisheries	1. Direction and Administration	0.15	1.80	1.80	20:00	•••	4.00	
T. ISTICITOS	0 E. toursian		-	100	10.00	•••	2.50	•••
	3. Hatcheries	•••	•••	•••	10.00	•••	2.50	***
	4. R :search	1.05	1.30	1.30	10.00	•••	2.00	•••
	5. Education and Training	•••	0.30	0.20	5.00	•••	1-00	***
	6. Inland Fisheries	10.45	9.50	9.50	118.00	35 ·40	21.50	7·10
	7. Processing Preservation and Marketing.	0-03	1.40	1.40	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.60
	8. Others	1.98	2.40	2.40	37.00	30.00	6.20	5.50
	Total:—Fisheries	13.66	16.60	16.60	225.00	68:49	43.00	13.20

								er e
Forests	Direction and Administration	10*82	9.74	9:74	85.00	15:00	18:00	2'00 \$00 36
The second second second	2. Research	2.09	2 ·9 4	2:94	16.00	*** *** * * .	4.00	***
	3. Education and Training	1•66	2.33	2-33	· \$0*00	8.00	8.00	3•50
	4. Forest Conservation and Deve- lopment	22•13	23:77	23•77	316 ·09	115.00	66.00	28.00
	5. Survey of Forest resources •••	3•20	4.59	4.59	22.00	•••	5.00	•••
, · •	6. Plantation Schemes	14.76	16.30	16:30	1 54·0 0	•••	27:00	•••
	7. Farm/Social Forestry	12 ·20	10.80	10.80	190.00	5.00	31.00	1.00
	8. Communication and Building	7·2 7	7.50	7.50	32.00	32.00	7.00	7.00
	9. Preservation of wild life	6224	6.20	6.20	155.00	5.00	27.00	1.50
	Total—Forests	80·19	84:47	84:47	1000.00	180.00	193'00	43.00
					F A.			
Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions.	Contribution to Meghalaya Co- Operative Apex Bank	1.00	i.90	1.00	15.00	. •••	3400	•••
Storage and Ware Housing.	Share Capital contribution to Meghalaya Warehousing Corporation.		•••		37:50	37*50	16•50	16.50
								3

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1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Community Deve-	Stage I Blocks	•••	49-00	49•90	171 *0 0	52.00	4 8•40	25:00
	Stage II Blocks	14.00	1 5·00	15-90	120.00	•••	24.00	***
	Rural Works Programme	8.00	15.00	15-00	150400	•••	30-00	•••
	Applied Nutrition Programme	13-28	•••	11-00	64-90	***	12•94	••
	State Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	•••	•••	1•82	9#10	•••	1=82	***
	Total—Community Development	35·28	79•00	91•82	515.00	52•60	117•16	25.00
Integrated Rural I	Development	23-30	3 6· 60	27:30	229-00	***	33•24	••
Small and Marginal	Farmers and Agricultural Labourers	15.00	15*00	15*0 0	150*00	•••	20*00	•••
Total—I—Agri	culture and Allied Services	647.83	7 84 ·6 7	797-19	6154-50	1217-92	1127:03	254.50

G.

		i.	Direction and Administration	OB .	••	•••	••	3.20	3.20	66.66	34.00	17· 4 0	11-40
		2.	Credit Co-operatives -			••	27.52	24.55	24.58	218-20	80-00	5 7 ·07	83-95
		3.	Housing Co-operatives		••	•••	6•75	10.00	10.00	52.00	40.00	9.50	7-06
		4.	Labour Co-operatives			••	0.33	· 	••	3.00	2.00	0.60	*: 50
		5.	Farming Co-operatives		••	•••	0.64	0.25	0-25	16.00	12.00	6.00	5.00
		6.	Marketing Co-operatives		**	•••	21-10	8-00	8.00	107.50	32· 50	18.80	7.80
		7.	Processing Co-operatives		•••	4-4	1.91	2.00	2.00	22•20	16.20	8.75	7.50
		8.	Dairy Co-operatives .			•••	0.81	0-40	0.40	8.00	5.00	1.50	. 1-00
		9,	Industrial Co-operatives .	•	7 +•	•••	1.86	0.50	0.50	24.40	17:40	3.20	2.50
		10.	Consumers' Co-operatives .	•	•••	••	11.47	3.10	3.10	43.00	25.00	9.50	6.00
		11.	Weaving Co-operatives	~	••	•••	••	••	••	25.00	20.00	6.00	5.00
		12.	Education Research and Tr	raining .	••	•••	2.50	4.00	4.00	70.00	35.00	12.00	6.00
		13.	Information and Publicity	••	•••	••	0.10	0.15	0.15	2.00	••	0.50	••
		14.	Storage			•••	3.20	4.50	4.50	51.70	51.70	8.50	8.50
		15.	Funds	••	•••	•••	1•50	2.50	2.50	20.00	•••	4.00	•••
		16.	Other Co-operatives		•••	•••	1.02	3.00	3.00	47.00	40.00	9.00	7.50
			Total-II-Co-opera	tion .	• .	<u></u>	81.00	66-15	66.18	776-00	411.00	172.62	108.75
m,	Water and	1.	Irrigation (Medium)			•••	•••	30.00	30.00	436.00	403.00	50.00	46.00
	Power Dove- lopment—	2.	Flood Control Projects		••	•••	53-00	30.00	30.00	414-00	383-00	71.00	66.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ower Develop- ment.	(a) Power Development (Survey, Investigation and Research).	7-60	20.00	- 20.00	141.00		44.00	***
	(b) Power Projects (Generation)	220.00	450.00	450.00	3,640.00	3,640.00	640 00	640.00
	(c) Transmission and Distribution	81.40	224.00	224.00	905.00	905:00	201.00	2 01 ·00
	(d) General (including Rural Electrification).	86.75	165.00	165.00	1,140.00	1,140.00	235.00	235.00
	Sub-Total	39 ₅ ·35	859.00	859.00	5,826.00	5,685.00	1,120.00	1,076.00
Total—	III. Water and Power Development	448 35	919.00	919:00	6,676.00	6,471:00	1,241.00	1,188.00
V. Industry and Mineral.	Share capitol contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Develop- ment Corporation.	74.00	50.00	50.00	1,710.00	1,710.00	176.00	170 00
Large and Medium	2. Development of Industrial areas	10.00	15.00	15.00	135.00	135.00	40.00	40.00
Industries.	3. Investigation and feasibility studies.	3.01	2.00	2.00	12.00	•••	3.00	€ ;• •
	4. Manpower Training	1.00	• 2.00	2.00	12.00 .	•••	3.00	•••
	5. Package scheme of incentives	10.00	10.00	10.00	210.00	*** **,	50.00	•••
	6. Margin money for entrepreneurs	•••	1.00	1474 1:00 C	s 1·00	••• de la fili	***	
) (Just			80.00		2,080·00	1,845.00	266:00	210:00

Village and Small	Sericulture and Weaving—	•••	***	* · *			Pre	***
Industries	(a) Handloom Industries Small (b) Sericulture Industries	17·99 14·23	23·80 17·20	23·80 17 ·20	110·00 110·00	19•00 18•10	25.00 24. 00	4·60 4·90
33 (1) (1) (1)	Small scale Industries (a) Direction and Administration (b) Industrial Estates (c) Khadi Industrics (d) Handicrafts	34·04 4·45 5·00 3·95	37·90 6·60 6·00 5·00	37·90 6·60 6·00 5·00	409·53 24·20 30·98 63·00	20.00	89·90 7·70 5·48 13·00	4.00
Total-Villag	ge and Small Industries	79·66	96.20	96·50	747.71	57.10	164.08	13.50
Mining and Metallurgical			•,`	· .				
Industries	 Mineral Exploration Capital outlay on Public works Capital outlay on Industrial Development 	18·65 1·00	19·60 3·00	19:00 3:00	93.C0 20.00 10.00	20.00 2 0 .00	17·50 4·50 2·00	7·00 4·50
	Total: Mining and Metallur- gical Industries	19*65	22.00	22.00	123 00	40.00	24 00	11.50
Total IV. Indus	try and Minerals	197-32	198.50	198.50	2950:71	1942-10	454.08	235.00
V. Transport Communication Roads Eridges.		7.14	<u> </u>	> €			in the second	
	 Missing Road Links Missing Major Bridges Missing Minor Bridges Improvement of low Grade 	20.03 23.00 22.06 34.49	" 39·20 87·68 31·05 34·93	39·20 87·03 31·05 34·93	271·97 290·80 180·19 255·34	5063:00 \	45·70 46·21 39·33 44·25	}
	Section 5 Replacement of weak Bridges	32.05	17-25	17.25	111.64	•••	26.60	}

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7	2		3.	4	5	6	7	8	9
	6. Strengthening of weal	k pavement	73.00	101-81	101-81	1025·68)		119-00]	
	7. Strengthening of mir	nor Bridges	Nil	16.38	16.38	100.00		20·10	
	8. Improvement of Geo	metries	3.00	17.90	17.90	120.00		20.30	
	9. Roads in Minning A	reas	7:00	17.72	1 7 ·72	69·22		15.60	
	10. Roads in backward as	reas	63.80	121-30	121-30	1361-67		151-58	505.00
	11. Roads in Hill areas		181-32	1 54 ·76	154.76	1497-54		183-72	766 -00
	12. Roads in Industrial	arcas	2.00	17•72	17.72	84.32		15-65	
	13. Roads served by sprojects	pecial	4.25	14.53	14-53	105-63		17:90	
	14. P. W. D. buildings r Estt. Road Reser to C. D. and D. O	rch grants	8 4· 0 0	68*37	68·37	··· <u>}</u>		82.05	
Total:	Road and Bridges		5 50·0 0	690:00	690.00	5474-00	5063-00	828-00	766.00
Road Transport	1. Land and Buildings	ر	•••	•••	•••	410.28	410-28	143-40	143.40
	2- Acquisition of fleet	·	67:00	90.00	105-34	535-22	535-22	156.00	156:00
	3. Tyre Retreading		<i>,.</i> .	•••	•••	2.60	2.60	0.60	0.40
	4. Consumer Pump Installation	•••	•••	1.00	•••	1.90	1-90	÷**	>
Total: Ro	ad Transport	***	67:00	90.00	105-34	950-60	950∙0●	300-0●	300-04

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Т.	talV-	-Transport and Communication	626.68	797:00	812.34	7,654.00	7,188.00	1,171.00	1,103.5
		Tetal: Tourism	9.68	17:60	17:00	1,230.00	1,175.●0	43.60	37·5
	84	Contribution to the Meghalaya Tourism Development Corpo- ration.	•	•••	••	326.00	321.00	20.00	19:
	7.	Tourist Information and Publicity.	2 •0 0	2.50	2.5€	30.00	•••	2.00	,
	6.	Tourist Centres	***	eve.	***	604•00	604.●0	5 • 5 0	5.
	5.	Beautification Schemes	••	2-00	2-00	63.00	63.00	0•50	
	4.	Tourist Accomodation:	4.75	7· 0 0	7.00	55*00	55.00	8.00	8.
	3.	Improvement Schemes	1•43	3.01	3.00	124.00	124.00	4.00	4
	2.	Conducted Tours	1.50	2:00	2.00	15.90	•••	2.00	
	1.	Direction and Administration	•••,						

1 1 20 %	-A	2 pac XDag testag garring jugger	3 25.75.69	4	3 3	6 2 (2019)	7 Mareo	8 1	9
							1 14 4		
VI. SOCIAE	L AN	ID COMMUNITY SERVICES	9 5 •	(N•A)	12 gt.	P Soft	Part Ty	114	36
General Education	1,	Elementary Education	55.02	85.00	85.00	6 5 2 ª 00	50-50	113.50	9.90
,	2.	Secondary Education	30•05	4 0 ·20	40•20	275•00	43·00	52.00	8 10
	3₄	Teachers Education	3*08	10•70	10.70	70-00	15.00	14.00	3.00
	4,	University Education	17•06	19.00	19:00	101-00	30-00	22.20	7.00
	58	Adult Education	3.60	8.00	8•00	60±00	. •	10.00	*4*
	6.	Physical Education Games and Sports and Youth Welfare.	11•68	10.00	16#00	00.08	••• • .	13·00	***
	. ۲	Direction and Administration	1.57	4·10	.4s1 ₀ 0	28•00	•••	5.00	. " "
	. 88	Other Programmes	5•87	2/00	2400	12.00	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3.00	: . (.)
	•		· •, · i'	** ***	•			. 1	
<u>1</u> > _ 3		Total—General Education	127¶3 3	179 ² 00	i7 9²0 0	1,278 00	138*50	232*70	28: 00

Art and Culture 1. Archael. 2. Archive 3. Musuem 4. Gazette. 5. Librarie 6. Promoti	er	0·26 0·27 0·50 0·40 . 3·89 0·68	0·45 0·40 0·60 0·40 5·80 1·35	0.45 0.40 0.60 0.40 5.80 1.35	3·00 5·00 6·50 3·00 29·70 7·80	9·00	0·50 1·00 2·20 0·60 6·15 1·55	0·50 1·50
Tota	al-Art and Culture .	6.00	9.00	9.00	55.00	10.00	12:00	2.00
Technical Edu- Direction a cation.		8·96	0·15 10·85	0·15 10·85	1·50 90·50	 33·00	0·20 15·1)	7·00
Tota	al—Technical Education	. 8.96	11.00	11.00	92.00	33.00	15:30	7:00
Health and 2. District 3. Medical 4. Training 5. Control, cable	m Needs Programme and Sub-divisional Hospital Education and Research g Programme Eradication of Communi ed diseases.	7·15	57.88 46.55 8.00 2.50 6.27	57·88 46·55 8·00 2·50 6·27	703·90 466·17 39·58 17·50 42·50	232·90 265·41 10·00 7·50	90·37 67·25 7·90 3·59 5•75	44-50 36:00 2:00 2:00
6. I. S. M. 7. Public I 8. Family 9. Other Pr	Welfare	. 2 00	1·00 27·32 13•72 7·53	1 00 27·32 13·72 7·53	10·25 162·19 62·61 52·75	7.19	2·25 33·12 12·51 9·55	3.00
TotalMedical P	ublic Health and Sanitation	n 90.00	170.77	170.77	1,557·45	523.00	232.20	87.50

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sewerage and Water Supply.								
F1 -/.	1. Urban Sewerage	0.04	10.00	10.00	450-44	•••	20•0 0	_ •••
	2. Urban Water Supply	223.31	502·00	502.00	2 420 ·0 0	25.0)	443.50	5.00
	3. Rural Water Supply under Revised M. N. P.	285-93	275.00	275.00	373 5·29	37.00	477-24	8.50
	4. Other Rural Water Supply	•••	•••	•••	4 25-00	_ :::	90.00	
	5. Rural Sanitation	•••	•••	•••	25.00	5.00	5.00	•••
Total	Sewerage and Water Supply	509.28	787.00	787.00	7055.87	62.00	1035-74	13.20
	Housing (General)					<u> </u>		
Housing	 Construction of Houses for Economically Weaker Sections of the Community. 	•••	1.20	1.20	10.00	10.00	1.80	1.80
	2. Low-Income Group Housing Scheme.	9.00	15.00	15.00	61.00	61.00	12.00	12.00
	3. Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme.	10.00	10.00	10.00	40·0 0	40.00	8.00	8.00
	4. Direction and Administration	0.48	0.80	0.80	6.00	•••	1.00	
	5. Village Housing Project Scheme		0.60	0.60	8.00	8.00	1.50	1.50
	6. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	•••	0.30	0.30	20.00	20.00	3.70	3.70
	7. Land acquisition and Development	0.72	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00
	8. Rural Housing Scheme	•••	0.60	0.60	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
	Sub-Total	20.29	30.20	30.50	180.00	174.00	35.00	34.00
	Police Housing Scheme	20.22	25.00	23.00	399.00	399.00	93.50	93.50
	House Building Advance to Government Employees.	20:00	20.00	20.00	200:00	200.00	50.00	50.00
-	Total—Housing	60.42	75.50	73.50	779'00	773.00	178.50	177.50

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Urban Developm	1. Financial assistance to Local Bodies	0.94	0.40	0.40	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.0
	2. Direction and Administration	0.39	0.85	0.82	10.00	•••	2.00	
	3. Town and Regional Planning	2.3	1.00	1.00	14.00	10.20	2.50	2.0
	4. Training and Research	0.08	0.10	0.10	1.50	•••	0 ·25	••
	5. Others	7•25	9·90 1	9 ·90	110.50	110.50	14•25	14.2
Tota	alUrba n Development	10.97	12•25	12.25	141.00	125.70	20.00	17.2
Information and Publicity	1. Direction and Administration 2. Field Publicity 3. Photo Services 4- Advertising and Visual Publicity 5. Press Information Service 6. Films 7. Publications	1·35 0·05 0·64 0·03 0·20	2·11 0·10 0·74 0·05	2·11 0·10 0·74 0·05	72.00 10.50 2.00 13.50 2.00 6.00 11.60	36·00 	44·50 6·70 1·40 7•00 0·50 1·50 2·70	9.(
Tota	al—Information and Publicity	2:27	3.00	3.00	127:00	36.00	64.30	9.
Labour & Labo Welfare.	our 1. Employment and Craftsmen Training 2. Labour Welfare	8·25 	8·80 1·00	8·80 1·0 9	56·50 17·00	23·60 16·00	12·25 4 <u>:4</u> 0	7.
Tota	al—Labour and Labour Welfare	8.25	9.80	9.80	73.50	39.60	16.65	11.

1	. 2	3	4	5 .	6	7	8 .	9
Social Wel- fare.	1. Direction and Administration	3.22	4.29	4.69	29.15	6.20	7:00	1.20
	2. Education and Welfare of Handi- capped.	0.23	1.26	1.26	13.07	•••	2.52	
	3. Family and Child Welfare	0.66	1.80	1.80	9.20	•••	1	••
	4. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	3.69	4.80	4.80	23.25	4.00	4.80	1.00
	5. Child Welfare	1.02	7.65	7.25	26.93	3.00	7• 78	1.00
	6. Women Welfare 7. Other Schemes	0.99	1:00 0:20	1.00 0.20	6·80		1•10 	
Total	Social Welfare	10.11	21.00	21.00	109.00	13.50	22:09	3.50
Nutrition	1. S. N. P. in Urban Areas	5.59	6.00	6.00	42.00	••	8.00	••
	2. S. N. P. in Rural Areas	8.00	8.00	8.00	45.00	•••	8.50	••
	3. S. N. P. in I. C. D. S. Blocks	12:39	5.84	5.84	133.00	•••	28.30	•••
	4. Midday Meal Programme	2.00	2.00	2.00	20.00		4.00	
Total	Nutrition	27.98	21.84	21.84	240.00	•••	48.80	
Total VI.	Social and Community Services	863.35	1300'46	1298-46	11515.02	1754.30	1879-53	356.20
II. Economic Services—General Economic Services.	1. Secretariat Economic Services Planning Board Monitoring and Evaluation.	1.84	4.00	4.00	20.00	•••	5.00	•••
Bervices.	2. Economic Advice and Statistics	1.80	6.82	6.49	3 8·5 0	18.00	9.39	3.80
	3. Border Areas Development	142.24	160.00	168-22	1582.69	649.02	336.65	149.22
	4. Regulation of Weights and Measures.	2.00	2.00	2:30	25.00	7:50	5.00	0.60
otal—VII. Econor	nic Services	1 47·8 8	172.82	180.71	1666.19	674.52	356.04	153.62

VIII. General SEFVICES:	1. Stationery and Printing (Government Press)	0-99	•	7:00	84.90	72· 65	22.70	20·6 5	
	2. District Councils	17.00	30.40	30·40	385.00	••	5 0-0 0		
Public Works	 Direction and Administration Acquisition of Land Construction Machinery and Equipment 	39-49	55·0 0	5 5 ·90	639-83	639·1 3	73·9 1	73·91	6 9
Tot	tal VIII.—General Services	57·4 8	92.40	92.40	1109·73	712:48	146.61	94.56	
	GRAND TOTAL	3069 ·89	4331-00	4364·7 8	3 8 5 02·15	20371:32	6547-91	3494-43	

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

Selected Targets and Achievements

Serial							1979-80		980-81	1980-85	1981-82
No.	Items					Unit	Achievement 7	Target	Anticipated achievement	proposed target	proposed target
1	2					3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	AGRICULTURE AND IRRIG	ATIO	N :								
1	Area under Forests		•••		•••	000 Hect		•••	•••	•••	•••
2	Area under Plantation	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
3	Area under Orchards	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••	***	***	•••	•••
4	Area under other Horticulture	rops	•••	•••		,,	22.75	23.20	23.50	26.50	24.25
5	Net cropped area	•••	•••	•••		"	181.25	182.00	182.00	186.00	183.00
6	Gross cropped area	•••	•••		•••	,.	212.00	217.00	217.00	233.00	221.00
7	Area under Minor Irrigation:										
	(a) New area (Potential added)	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	2·0 0	2.30	2.30	16.50	2.90
	(b) Depreciation on existing wo	rks	***	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••	•••	0.20	***
	(c) Total ipotential available	440	463	***	4.01	,,	23.70	26 •0 0	26.00	40.00	28.90
	(d) Utilisation—(i) Net	* *1	•(. ≜	441	404	,	21.70	23•70	23.70	35.80	26.00
	(ii) Gross	••[•••	••;	••	,,	32.70	37.70	37.70	60.80	42.75

8. Foodgrains: -													
(i) Kharif:													
(a) Total area	••	•••	•••	00	00 Hect.			116.20	126.40	126.40	156.00	128.20	
(b) Irrigated area	••	••	•••	••	,,		•••	22.30	24.90	24.90	39.60	27.80	
(a) Total area	•••		•••	••	,,			6.20	9.60	9.60	14.00	10.80	
(b) Irrigated area	•••			•••	;,	•••	***	5· 70	7.50	7.50	13.00	9.00	
A. Total area	••	•••	••• /	•••	,,	•••	•••	122:40	136.00	136.00	170 ·0 0	139.00	
B. Total Irrigated area	•••			•••	,,	***		28.00	32.40	32.40	5 2·60	36.80	
9. Area under Commercia (a) Oilseed: —	al Cro	ps:-											
(i) Total area	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	•••		8.635	9.35	9.35	10.50	9.70	
(ii) Irrigated area		•••	•••	••	,,			0.45	0.50	0.20	0.70	0.55	
(b) Sugarcane (Tota	al are	a)	•••		,,	•••	•••	0.262	0.265	0.265	0.275	0.268	
(c) Cotton (Total as	rea)	•••	•••	•••	,,			0.800	7-60	7.60	11.00	8.40	
(d) Jute and Mesta	(Tot	al area)	•••	•••	,,	•••	•••	13.40	14.50	14.50	19.00	15.60	
(e) Potato (Total ar					*,			18-27	18.80	18.80	20.50	19.40	
10. H. Y. V. Seeds Distrib(i) Paddy	uted :			0	00 Tonne:	s		0.28	0.20	0.50	0.30	0.225	
(ii) Maize		• • •	•••	•••	,,	***	•••	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.070	
(iii) Wheat	•••	•••			•	•••		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.50	0.140	
11. Total number of marke	ts at	Mandi le	vel	•••	Nos.		•••	5	5	5	5	5	
12. Number of regulated m	arkets				,,	•••	•••		•••	•••	3	1	

1 2					3		4	5	6	7	8
II. Soil and Water Conse	rvation	ı :									
1. Soil Conservation works	in Ag	ricultura	areas	••	•••	Hects	559	669	1119	56 56	980
2. Soil conservation works in	non	-Agricult	ural area	as	•••	•••	2213	1676	2125	9835	1683
3. Jhum control	•••	•••	1-2	•••		o. of Fami- ies benefitted.	310	800	580	6360	990
III. Roads and Bridges:-				•					105.00	****	
1. New construction	••	••	••	••	•••	к. м.	160.00	185.00	185.00	1468.00	222.00
2. Improvement/Black-toppin	ng	•••	••	٠		K. M.	95.00	116.00	116.00	918.00	139.00
3. Major/Minor Bridges IV. Power:—	•••	••	••	•••	•••	R. M.	345.00	4 50 ·00	450'00	3550.00	540.00
1. Installed capacity	••	•••			•••	M.W.	•••	•••	•••	••	•••
2. Electricity generated	•••		•••	•••	•••	M. U.	3 15·58	321.50	321.50	1507-5	321.5
3. Electricity sold		•••	•••	•••	•••	M . U.	2 97·34	312.47	298.00	1500.5	296.0
4. Transmission lines:											
(i) 220 K. V. and above			••	••	••	K. M.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
(ii) 132 K. V		•••	•••	***	•••	Ckt. K. M.	•••	115	~ 115	242	•-•
5. Rural Electrification:											
(a) Villages Electrified	••	•••	•••	•••	••	Nos.	73	235	235	1052	150
(b) Pumpsets energised by	electr	cicity	•••	***	Į	Nôš.		95	70	695	150
(c) Tube-wells energised by	y elec	tricity	•••	•••	5	1103.	•••		,,	7.5	100

V: Village and Small Industries:=

1	Small	Scale Industries:-											
	(i)	Units functioning	•••	•••	••	•••	Nos	12	3\$	35	160	45	
	(ii)	Persons employed	•••	•••	••	••	,,	102	300	300	1000	400	
2	Khac	li and Village Industries	••	••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••			•••	
3	Indus	strial Estates:-				•					•		
		•											
	(i)	Estate/Functioning	•••	•••	•••	••	33	2	•••	•••	3	1	
	(i) (ii) (iii)	Units functioning Employment	•••	•••	•••	•••	2)	2 7 25	•••	•••	···	•••	73
	4 Ha	ndicrafts :											~
	(i)	Employment	•••	•••	 .		•••	-10	***	.,.	-40	•••	
5	Hand	lloom Industry:-											
	(i) (ii)	Production Employment	•••	•••	•••	•••	Lakh metres 000 No	4·15 8·5	5 ·0 0 9	5·0 0 9	10·00 12	6·00 10	
	Serie	culture :—											
((6) (iii) :	Production of raw silk Emyloyment		•••		•••	000Kg.	0·1 10	0·5 11	0·5 11	1•2 18	0°6 13	

1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8
vi. Education	:							<u> </u>				
A. Elimentary E Classes I—V (Ag (A—III)	e group 6-				-							
(1) Enrolmer (a) Boys		•••	•••	••	••	••	,000	99	104	104	132	114
(b) Girls	• • • •	•••	•••	0.4P	•••	***	,,	9 6	101	101	128	109
(c) Total	•••	,••	•.•		4-4	••	••	195 102*	205 10 9*	20 5 109*	2 6 0 1 67*	22 3 1 16*
(ii) Percentâ	ve to age o	rou D	••	•••	***	•~•	•••	6 2·5 7 %	65%	65%	80%	68%
(a) Boys -		toup ;	••	•••	•••	••	••		• ••	••	•••	***
(b) Girls	•••	••	•••	•••		••	•••	•••	***	••.	•••	••
(c) Total	•• • / T X / X / T		***	•••	•••	•••	•••	400	•••	••	••	•••
2 Classes VI –VII (Age group 11 (i) Enrelme	—14) nt :				•••	••	'0 00	19	23	23	41	27
(a) Boys (b) Girls		•••	•••		••	•••	***	17	21	21	37	25
(c) Total	••	••	•••	•••	•••			36	44	44 '	78	52
(ii) Percenta		-group	•••	•••	••	.***	•••	42%	48%	48%	70%	55%
(a) Boys	•••	••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	***
(b) Girls	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••		940	***	•••	••	***
(c) Total		***	••	•••	••	•••	•••	••	•••	••	•••	••

B. Secondary Education:

iii) Voluntary agencies

1 Classes IX-X (VII...X/XI) (i) Enrolment: (a) Boys 000 14 15 15 22 17 • • • ••• ••• (b) Girls 12 11 12 18 13 ••• ... ••• ••• 27 (c) Total 25 27 40 ••• ••• C. Env olment in Non-formal (Part-time/Continuation) Classes: (i) Age group 10 3800 3800 (a) Total Nos 6785 20000 3800 ... ••• ---... ... 1800 1800 (b) Girls 3946 10000 1800 • • • ... ••• • • • ••• (ii) Age group 11-14 (a) Total 2500 2500 Nos 3420 15000 2500 ••• • • • 1000 1000 (b) Girls 1250 7000 1000 ••• •-• ... D. Adult Education: a) Number of participants: 36000 Nos 14265 36000 150000 39000 (Age-group 15- 35) • • • ••• (b) Number of centres opened under: Nos 495 900 900 7500 1000 (i) Central programme ••• ••• 400 400 2500 20 300 (ii) State programme ••• • • • ••• •••

...

400

150

400

6000

800

1 2						3	4	5	. જે	7	8
E, TEACHERS:-	 		·								
(i) Primary I-V	(A-III)	•••	•••	•••		Nos	6235	6314	6314	6956	6454
(ii) Middle Class	es VI-VIII	(IV-VI)			•••	•••	2011	2143	2143	2461	2 223
(iii) Secondary Cla	asses IX-X	(VII-X)	•••		•••	•••	1309	1407	1407	1709	1487
(iv) Higher Secon	dary XI-X	11	•••		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••
F. LIBRARIES:-											
(i) Distrect Libra	ries	•••		•••		Nos	3	2	(existing) 2	(existing) 5	1
(ii) Block Librari	es	•••			•••	,,	20	20	20	24	20
(iii) Village Libra	ies	•••		•••	•••	"	86	100	100	500	115
(iv) Mobile Libra	ies	•••		•••	•••	**	1	ı	(existing) 1	(existing) 2	1
G. UNIVERSITY EDU	CATION :-	_									
(a) Enrolment	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
(i) Pre-degree level	•••	•••		•••		Nos	7 7 43	8593	8593	18512	9512
(ii) First degree leve	el			•••		**	4250	5102	5102	12014	6014
(iii) Post-graduate le	vel				•••	,;	568	670	670	1158	816
H. TECHNICAL EDUC (Annual Intal	EATION :-										
(a) Diploma course	•••			•••		Nos	60	60	60	300	60
(b) Degree course	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	**			•••	40	15

N. B.—Since the age of entry to Primary stage (i.e. Class A) is at 5 years, the effective enrolment of (6-11) years is given along with the percentage of coverage at *by excluding Class A enrolment.

VII HEALTH:

(i) HOSPITALS:

UPGRADATION: I. SUBDIVISIONAL

HEADQUARTER HOSPITALS:

Urban

No (a) Construction (a) works in 2 upgradation continued

- Construction of a 50 bedded subdivisional headquarter
 - Hospitals—4 Nos
- I.(a) Selection of site plan/etind mates are under

process

4 Nos of a 50 bedded Sub-divisional headquar. Hospital and con-

I.(a) Establishment of

- struction thereof.
- divisional headquarter Ĥospitals.

ance of

const r u c-

tion work in 2 upgradation.

main t a i-

ned.

tion work

in 4 Sub-

I.(a) Construc-

(b) Staff sanctioned maintained

II. UPGRADATION:

(a) Continuance construction work in 2 upgradation

(b) Staff santioned in 2

maintained

Upgradation to be

of II.(a) Construction II.(a) 3 New Upgrada- II.(a) Coutinuworks are in pregress

(b) Staff to be main-

tained

tion.

- (b) Completion of in-(b) Staff to be complete works in 2 Upgradation
- (e) Maintenance of staff already sanc. tioned in 2 Upgradations.

	2		3	4		5	6	7
DISPENSA	ARIES:		S. H. C.		C			
Rural	N	0	(a) Construct i o n works in 2 Sub- sidiary Health Centres com- pleted/opened	(a) Opening/mai n t e-(a, nance of Subsidiary Health Centres	As	in column 5	(a) Maintenance of 2 Subsidiary Health Centres	(a) Maintenance of 2 Subsidiary Health Centres.
			(b) 4 new Subsidia- ry Health Cen- tres are in pro- cess of con- struction	(b) Works in 4 Subsidiary Health Centres,	ر (a)		(b) Works in 4 Subsidiary Health Centres	
(ii) BEDS:	:		•				(c) Establishment of S more Suhsidiary Health Centres	
	Hospitals Dispensaries		1 70 16	344 96	344 96		823 316	308 [46
(iii) PRIMA CENT Main	TRES:	No	(a) Works in 3 F. H. Cs. are in r ogress/near- ing completion.	(a) Continuance of construction works in 4 P. H. Cs.			a) Continuance of con- struction work in 4 P. H.Cs.	
			(b) Under process of construction in one place.	(b) 3 new P. H. Cs. A	s in Col. 5	5. (b) 16 new P. H. Cs.	(b) 5 new P.H.Cs

Sub-Centres No	(a) 4 new Sub-Ce- ntres.	(a) 4 Sub-centres to continue.	(a) 4 m ai	Sub-centres to be (a) 48 tres intained.	to be made
	(b) 10 new Sub- Centres under process of constructions	(b) Construction of 30 A Sub-Centres i. e. 10+20.	s in Col. 5 (b) Wo	orks in 30 Sub- (s) Wores. Sub	rks in 30 Centres.
	(c) 44 Sub-Centres (taten over from C. D. Department	(c) Maintenance of 44 Sub-Centres.	m	Sub-Centres to be aintained. new Sub-centres.	
(iv) TRAINING OF NURSES:	,			-	
Institutes No	2	2 (c)	2(c)	2	2
Annual Intake ,,	12	40	40	40 yearly	40
Annual Outturn ,,	12	40	40	40 yearly	40

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
(v) TRAINING OF AUXILIARY NUR- SE-MIDWIVES.—								
Institute No	2	2		2		2		2
Annual Intake Na	18	60 .		60		60 yearly		60
(vi) CONTROL OF DISEASES.—								
T. B. Clinic No	1 (under cons-	2		•••		3		2
Leprosy control units No	truction). 1 (under comstruction).	2		•••		2	V	2
V.D. (STD) Clinic No	•••	2		2		3		, 3
Filaria Units No	••	•••		••		•••		•••
S.E.T. Centres No	5	5(c)		5 (c)		5(c)		5(c)
(vii) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.	••	āve .	,	•••		•••		···
viii) MEDICAL EDUCA-	,							
Medical College	••	***		••		••		•••
Annual Admission	•••	••• ,		***		•••		•••
Annual Outturn	••	••		-		•••		

(a) Original schemes: (i) Towns covered (ii) Population covered	 	·	•••	•••	 •••	Nos Lakhs	0.09	•••	•••	1 0·87	•••
(b) Augmentation schemes	:										
(i) Town covered	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Nos	•••	•••	•••	1	•••
(ii) Population covered	•••		***	•••		Lakhs	•4•	•••	•••	● 13	•••
B. Drainage and Sewer	age schen	ne—									
(a) Original schemes:											•
(i) Town covered (ii) Population covered	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Nos Lakhs	•••	•••	•••	0·87	•••
(b) Augmentation schemes:											
(i) Town covered (ii) Population covered	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Nos Lakhs	• •	•••	•••	•••	••
C. Rural Water Supply	scheme	:									
First priority problem villa	iges—		• .								
(a) Water supply (i) Villages covered	***	•••	•••	•••	••	Nos	104	255	255	3315	260
(ii) Population covered	•••	•••	•••	5	100	Lakhs	0.22	0.20	0.50	4.65	0.55

.

1	2					3		4	5	6	7	
D.	Rural Sanitation:— (i) Village covered	•••	•••	•••	•••	Nos	••	••	••	15 0	30	
	(ii) Population covered		•••	***		Lakhs	•••	***	•••	0•45	0.03	
	HOUSING:— 1 Construction of houses for econo	mically	weaker	sections	•••	No. of houses	•••	16	16	139	25	
5	2 Low Income Group Housing sci	ne me	•••			No. of houses	54	60	60	450	90	
3	3 Middle Income Group Housing	schem e	•••	•••	•••	No. of houses	30	3 2	32	287	60	
4	4 Rental Housing scheme	•••	•••	•••	•••	No. of houses	4.6	•••	•••	50	10	
3	5 Land Acquisition and Developme	ent sche	me	••	•••	Area of land	•••	14 acres (Develop)	14 acres (Develop)	10 acres	2 acres	20
•	6 Village Housing Project scheme		•••	•••	••	No. of houses	•••	12	ì2	160	28	
,	7 Rural Housing scheme	••	••	•••	•••	No. of houses	•••	24	24	333	72	
	8 Subsidised Industrial Housing sch X. URBAN DEVELOPMENT:—	eme	•••	•••	•••	No. of tene- ments	•••	•••	***	240	40	
	Loans and grants to Local Bodi		•••	•••	e e	No. of sche- mes	4	4	4	39	8	
2	2 Town and Regional Planning:— (a) Preparation of base maps (b) Preparation of Master Plans	•••	•••	••	***	No. of towns No. of towns		3 4	3 4	3 (c) 5	3 (c) 4 (c)/1 (new)	
	(c) Departmental works	•••	•••	••	•••	No. of sche-	15	14	14	14 (c)	14 (c)	
3	3 Training and Research	••	**	•••	••	mes No. of train-	5	3 (c)/4(new)	7	7	7	

nees

STATEMENT G.N: 4

Minimum Needs Programme

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURES—

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Rs. in lakhs

Location	Name of	1979-80	1980-81	1910-85	1981-82	•	Phys	ical Targets	\$	
Districts/Towns/ Villages	Schemes	Actuals	Approved Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Proposed Outlay		1979-80 Achieve- ment	1980-81 Target	1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Rura	d Electrification	on—								
KHASI HILLS	MNP II MNP V MNP IX RMNP XIII MN III	4.086 8.121 11.782 16.888 5.494				No. of Villages	73	235	1,052	150
JA INTIA HILLS	MNP I MN I MN II	2·700 6·303 } 5·694	150.00	1115:00	210.00	Energisation of Pumpsets	•••	95	695	150
GARO HILLS	MNP III MNP IV RMNP XIV	4·035 8·05 4 13·9 9 2								
10TAL=Rural	Electrification	87:15	150.00	1,115.00	210.00		**********	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	١	

	Name of Schemes	1979-80	1980-81	1980-85	1981-82		Physical Targets						
Towns Villages	Schemes	Actual	Approved outlay	Proposed outl y	Proposed outl ay	Unit	1979-80 achieve- ment	1980-85 Target	1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target			
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			

II. Slum Improvement-

Town	Slum Impro- vement/Clea- rance in congested	4.76	4•00	83-00	8°0 ₀	No. of Scheme	2c	2c	4	2 construc- tion/2 new
	arcas.									

Location/District/Town/ Village	Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	ved	1980-85 propo- sed outlay	propo- sed
1	2	3	4	5	6
KHASI HILLS 1. Pynursla 2. Pomlum 3. Sohiong 4. Mawryngkneng 5. Patharkhmah GARO HILLS 6. Betasing 7. Zikzak 8. Rongjeng 9. Dadengiri	III. HEALTH 1. Establishment of 1 new Primary Healt Centres.	0 h		6.00	2.00
JAINTIA HILLS 10. Jarain— Khasi Hills—8 Nos. Garo Hills—7, Jaintia Hills—2,, Total—17,, (Names to be selected later).	2. Establishment of and ther 17 new Primar Health Centres (Base on the number of period of the number of pulation in Block according to the nern fixed by the Centre Council of Health in immeeting held from 15 to 17th April, 1976.	ry	16.00	107-10	10.50
KHASI HILLS 1. Pynursla 2. Pomlum 3. Sohiong 4. Mawryngkneng 5. Patharkhmah 6. Cherrapunjee 7. Mawsynram 8. Mawkyrwat GARO HILLS 9. Betasing 10. Zikzak 11. Rongjeng 12. Dadengiri 13. Selsella 14. Asanangiri JAINTIA HILLS 15, Jarain	3. Entertainment of A ditional staff for Promary Health Centres.			77.60	15·40

I hysical Targets

Unit —	1979-80 achievement	19 80-8 1 Target	1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target
7	8	9	10	11

Construction work in Continuatnce 3 Primary Health Centres are in progress.

of construction work in 3 Primary Health Centres.

Completion incomplete work in 3 Primary Health Centres and opening of.

of Completion of construction work opening of.

- (i) One Primary Health Centre opened and maintained.
- Primary (ii) One Health Centre is under process of construction.
- i) Maintenance of 17 new Primary one Primary Health Centres.
- (ii) Construction of Primary one Health Centre and starting of another 2 Primary Health Centres.

Health Centres.

- (i) Maintenance of Primary one Health Centre already achieved.
- (ii) Continuance of construction work in 3 new Primary Health Centres.
 - (ifi) 4 (four) new Primary Health Centres.

Primary Health Cen- Maintenance tres already sanctioned maintained.

Primary Health Centres already sanctioned.

of Maintenance of Maintenance Primary Health Centres already sanctioned/being sanctioued.

of Primary Health Centres sanction. ed/being sanc. tioned.

1	2	3 4	5	6
GARO HILLS	4. Establishment of	1.11)	2.20	0.44
1. Dagal	new Sub-Centres.			
2. Okapara JAINTIA HI LL S				
3. Garampani				
4. Sonapur KHASI HILLS	5. Establishment of 68		56.44	15.00
1. Wahsherkhmut	more Sub-Centres (Based on the num-			
2. Umsaw Nongkharai	ber of rural popula- tion according to			
3. Kynrud	the norms fixed by the Central Council	10.00	•	
4. Maheskhola	of Health in its meeting held from	18.28		
5. Nonghyllam	15—17th April, 1976).	ł		
31 more to be selected GARO HILLS				
6. Bolsong				
7. Jam Goamsarokpara		!		
8. Gopinath Killa		}		
9. Nagarpara 20 more to be selected				
JAINTIA HILLS				
10. Syndai		Ì		
7 more to be selected		į		
Khasi Hills 14 Nos. Grao Hills 26 ,, Jaintia Hills 4 ,,	7. Maintenance of 44 Sub-Centres taken over from Commu-		28.60	6.83
44 Nos.	nity Development Department.	}		
KHASI HILLS 1. Nongstoin (achieved except construction of buildings).	8. Upgradation of Primary Health Centres to 30 bed- ded hospitals.	9 ·79 10·00	147.00	14.00
2. Patharkhmah				
GARO HILLS				
3. Williamnagar (achieved				

- 3. Williamnagar (achieved (except construction of buildings).
- 4. Dalu

JAINTIA HILLS

5. Khliehriat

7'	8	9	10	11
INo	4 Sub-Centres opened/main-tained.	Maintenance of 4 sub- centres.	As in Col.9	As in Cel.9
No	(i) Site selected in 10 Sub- Centres Plan/ Estimate being pre- pared.	Works in 36 Sub-Cen- tres.	68 new Sub-Cen- tres.	Continuance of work in 30 Sub- Gentres.
	(ii) Selection of sides for 20 new Sub-Centres are under process.	·		
NIo	44 Sub-Centres maintianeds	Maintenance of 44 Sub- Centres.	As in Col.9	As in Col9.
Nło	(i) Staff in 2 Upgrada- tions main- tained.	(i) Mainte- nance of staff.	(i) & (ii) As in Col.9	(i) Mainte- nance of staff in 2 Upgrada- tions.
	(ii) Works in 2 Upgrada- tions con- tinued.	(ii) Continuance of construction works in 2 upgradations.	(iii) 3 new upgrada- tions.	(ii) Conti- muance/ Completion of construc- tion work in 2 up- gradations.

•1	2	3	4	5	6
KHASI HILLS—					
l. Markasa	9. Establishment of	13.21	6.50	116· 0 0	11.20
2. Nongspung	Subsidiary Heath Centr e s				
3. Smit					
4, 4 more to be selected					
GARO HILLS-	ī				
5. Mansang					
6. Rangsakona					
7. 3 more to be selected					
JAINTIA HILLS—					
8. Ummulong					
9. 2 more to be selected					
One Mobile in each District.	10. Provision of Mo- bile Health Ser- vices in District.		6.72	16.60	2.50
One P.H. Nurses—Supervisor in each District.	11. Entertainment of P.H. Nurses-Su-pervisors in the		0·5 0	2· 2 5	0 ·50
•	District.		1		
NO, OF VILLAGE	S—				
1. Khasi Hills East—1205 West— 718 ————————————————————————————————————	12. Disinfect i e n o f Water Supply— Pilot study.			143.81	12.00
2. Garo Hslls West—1898 East—725					
Total—2623	•				
3. Jaintia Hills— 408					
Grand Total-4954	13. Community Health		12.41	49.62	9.93
	Volunteer Scheme. 14. Multipurpose Workers Scheme.	•	1.31	12.99.	2.58
	Total-Rural Health	54·6 8	71.72	766.51	102.8

7		9	10	11
No.	 (i) 2 S,H Cs completed/opened. (ii) 4 new S, H, Cs are under process of con- 	(i) Maintenance of 2 S.H. Cs. (ii) Works in 4 S.H. Cs.	 (i) Maintenance of 2 S.H. Cs. (ii) Works in 4 S.H. Cs and opening thereof. 	(i) Maintenance of 2 S.H. Cs. (ii) Continuance of construct- ion works in
	struction.		(iii) Estt. of 9 more new S.H, Cs.	4 S.H. Cs. (iii) 3 new SHCs.
No.	•••	(i) Purchase of Mobile Vehicles-5	(i) Purchase of 5 Mo- bile Vehicle and entertainment of the required staff	Maintenance of staff and Vehicles.
		(ii) Entertainmen t of staff to be at-	to be attached thereto. (ii) Maintenance of Vehicles and staff.	
lNog	•••	Entertainment of 5 P.H. Nurses—Supervisors.	Entertainment of 5 P.H. Nurses—Supervisors and Maintenance thereof.	Maintenance of 5 P.H. NurseSupervisors.
lNo.	•	•••	4954 Villages to be covered by the scheme.	1000 Villages to be covered.

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LOCATION		10-0 04	1000 01	1000 04	1001 00		Phy	ysical Ta	rgets	
Districts Towns Villages.	Name of Schemes		1980-81 Approved ed outlay		pro- posed		1979-80 achieve- ment	198081 Target	target	1981-82 Pre- posed target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	1.	11
			·					,		,
1,	V. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (PRIMARY AND MIDDLE).									
	1. Pre-Primary Education.									
•	(a) Assistance to non Government Institutions	3.00	2.00	10.00	2.00		•••	•••		•••
	2. Expansion facilities (Salaries and Non-Teacher Costs).									
	A. Full time—									
	i. Classes I-V (Frimary A to III.)									
	(a) Opening of new Schools/Section etc. (Entertainment of additional Teacher).	3.85	10.60	95.00			onal enrol 100 102		167	116

(iii) Preparation of learning materials, etc. for non formal education, supply of Books stationary, etc.

	2					3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3. INCENTIV	ES—											,		
(i) Free Text	Books/s	tationar	y/book ł	oank										
Primary	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	1.00	1.70	10.0●	2.00	Nos	10000	17000	100000	20000
Middle	•••	•••	•••	••	•••			2.00	0.30	Nos			1000 0	1500
(ii) Uniforms														
(a) Primary	0-4	••	•••	••		0.40	0.45	3.00	0.60	Nos	1 3 30	1500	10000	1600
(b) Middle	••	-	•••	•••	• .	0.50	0.50	3.00	0.30	Nos	3 30	330	500	500
(iv) Attendance	e Scholars	ships (Pri	ma ry an	d Midd	le)	0.30	0.40	2.00	0.40	Nos	600	800	4000	800
(v) OTHERS—	<u>.</u>													
(a) Subsidy to School hos	Tribal s	student :	residing	in Mid	dle	0.50	1.00	12.00	4.00	Nos	100	200	2 500	500
(b) MERIT SO	CHOLAR	SHIP—												
Tribal stude	ats .	••	••	•••	•••	0.60	0.50	4.50	0.50	Nos	600	500	450 C	50 0
(c) Merit Scho	arship	••	··· 、	•••	••	0.30	0.30	2.00	0.40	Nos	300	300	2000	400
TO NON-TR		TUDENT	`S—		••	•••	0.50	5.00	1.00		•••	••	1	••

•

4. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS-

4. CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS—									
(i) Class rooms/School building— (a, Construction of Primary Schools building	2.20	2.95	50.00	5.00 Schools	20	30	500	53	
(b) Construction of Middle Schools buildings	5 ·96	4.00	40.00	5· ● 0 ,,	30	20	500	25	
(c) Construction of Government Middle Schools	3.60	7.00	25.00	5.00 ,,	3	7	20	4	
(d) Construction of administrative building etc	0.2€	3.50	6.00	1.00 ,,	3	2	5	1	
(ii) Hostel building for M. E. School	0 ·50	0.50	10.00	2.00 ,,	3	3	. 50	10	95
(iii) Teachers quarter	0.60	0.50	5.00	1.00 ,,	. 3	3	25	5	
5. Ashram Schools	· •••	0.50	5.00	0.20 **	•••	•••	•••	•••	
6. Qualitatixe Improvement—									
(i) Socially useful productive work (Work experience)	••••	0.20	1.50	0.30 ,,	•••	•••	•••	•••	
(ii) Implementation of Recommendation of Primary education.		•••	5.00	0.50 ,,		•••	•••	•••	

1	2	3	4	5	6	.7	8 9	10	11
	(iii) Preparation/Production of text books for formal Schools Primary/Middle.	O•50	1.00	5· 00	0.20 ,,	•	•••	•••	
	(iv) Strengthening of Science Education-								
,	(a) Primary	1.00	2.00	10.00	2.50 ,,	2	00 400	2500	500
	(b) Middle	1•00	1.50	14.00	2.50 ,,		30 50	200	150
	(c) Incentive scheme to Science Teachers		•••	17.00	3.00 ,	,	••	·	
	(v) Other Programmes (including administration and Supervision)—								
	(i) Audio Visual aids and teaching aid	0.20	0• 30	1.50	0·30 N	os	20 30	150	30
	(ii) Promotion of games and Sports— (a) Primary	0.40	0 ·50	3.00	0. 60 N	os	80 100	600	120
	(b) Middle	0.40	0:40	2.00	0·40 N	T _O s	40 40	200	40

(iii) Development of Play ground-

Teacher Education (for !Elementary).

	Primary	•••	-	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	·••		
	Middle	•••	***	••	•••	0.30	0.30	2.00	0.30	N_{0}	15	15	100	15	
(iv)	Text Boo	k libraty	(Middl	le)—											
	(a) Gove	rnment S	School		***	0.30	0.40	3.00	0.40	No	30	30	45	30	
	(b) Non-	Governm	ent Sch	nools	•••	0.80	0.80	5.00	0.80	No	100	100	625	100	
(v)	Excursion	and Bha	arat dar	shan	•••	0.20	0.30	2.50	0.50	No	50	50	330	50	
(vi)	Co-curric	ular acti	ivitie s	•••	••	0.30	0.30	2.00	0.30	No			-	V	97
(vii)	Provision	of furnit	tu r e s and	l Equipa	ments										
	(a) Prima	ary Schoo	ol s		•••	0.50	0.60	5.00	1.00	No	100	120	1000	200	
	(b) Midd	le Schoo	ls	•••	••	0.50	0.50	4.00	0.60	No	50	20	400	60	
	Distr (Sł Ad	ict Edi Iown un ministra	u cati on ider Di tions).	and rection	staff and										

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(i) Pre-Sei	rvice institutional Training	•••	0.50	2.00	6·0 0	1.00					
(ii) Corres _l	pondence Course	***	•••	0-10	1· 5 0	0.30					
(iii) Award (Nurse	of stipend to trainees/ry/Primary).			0·20	3·0 0	0 ·60					
(iv) In Ser teacher	vices Training for Science										
(a) Prima	iry School Teachers	•.**	1.00	1.00	10.00	2.00					
	lle School Teachers.	•••	:	1.00	8.00	1.50					
(c) Depu	ntation of minority	•••	0.08	0.50	5.00	1 -0 6					

1.60

0.50

0.50

(v) Seminar workshop etc., M. E. teacher.

0.30

IMPROVEMENT OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS:—

(a) Primary Stage (existing and new B. T. C. S.).					
(i) Teaching staff	0.20	0.20	2.00	0.30	
(ii) Improvement/facilities in B. T. C.	0.24	0.20	4.00	0.60	
(iii) Improvement/expansion of Institu- tional buildings/hostel buildings.	1.20	4.00	9.50	2.00	
(b) Middle Stage (Normal School)					
(i) Teaching staff	0.10	0.30	2.00	0.30	
(ii) Improvement facilities in normal training.	0.39	0.59	3.00	0.60	
				;	
iv) Improvement/Expansion cf Institu- tional buildings/Hostel of Government Normal Training Schools.	1.27	1.00	6.00	1.50	
(v) NON-FORMAL EDUCATION: —					
(a) Training of Instructors/teachers primary/Middle.	••	0.50	2.00	0.60	
Total Elementary Education	55.02	85.00	652.00	1.10 - 50	

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1]
v	ADULT EDUCATION										
1.	Direction and Administration	•••	0.45	0.50	3.00	0.50	•••	••		•••	••
2.	Functional literacy and General lite cy.	ra-	•••	6.50	3 5 ·00	7.00	Centres	200	150	800	15
3.	Production of literatures	•••	0.30	0.20	3.50	0.50			•••		•
4.	Audio-visual aids	•••	0.65	0.20	6.60	0.20	•••			•••	
5.	Incentives and awards	••	0.10	0.10	1•40	0•20	•••			•••	
6.	Neo-literate centres		0.30	0.20	4.00	••70	Centre	150	400	6000	80
7.	Survey, Monitoring and Evaluation		0.15	•••	2•30	0•25	***		•••		
8.	Miscellaneous (Vehicle etc)	***	0.82	-	1•50	0.10			•••	•••	•
9.	Research and Innovation	•••	•••	•••	1.40	0.15	•••	•••	•••	•••	
10.	Public and environment building	•••	•••	••	1.30	6·1 0	••		•••	•••	
	Total—Adult Education		3.00	8.00	60.00	10.00				•••	

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1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9	10	11
	- <u>旅</u> 者 7 2 3 7	₩.								
VI. RURAL ROADS—	Development of Rural Roads.	183.00	150.0	915.00	165.00	K.M.	30.00	35.00	400.00	70.00
VII. NUTRITIO	N			•						
In Urban and Rural Areas.	1. Special Nutrition Programme	2 5 ·98	19·84	220.00	4 4 ·80	Beuefiela- ries "000" No.	40.6	46.5	336 ·7	62:4
	2. Mid-day Meal Irogr a mme	2.00	2:00	20·0 0	4.00	,,	3.0	6.0	40.1	10.6
Total—NL	J T RI T ION	2 7·9 8	21.84	240.00	48.80			•••	***	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VIII Rural Water Su	upply									
Mylliem Block Pynursla Blnck Mawphlang ,, Bhoi Area ,, Shella Bholagan Block Mawsynram Block Mawsynram Block Mawkyrwat ,, Mawryngkneng Block	57 ongoing schemes, New schemes in 682 problem villages	92-59	70 ·59	1046·69	105·89	}				
2. West Khasi Hills										
Nongsto in Block	29 ongo- ing schemes New schemes in 244 problem villages									
Mairang Block	-	44.64	43.78	4 72 ·4 ∪	79.97	 				

3. Jaintia Hills—								Rural Water				
Thadlaskein Block	k	·	32 continuing schemes. New				Ì	Supply.				
Khliekriat Block	••	••	schemes in 161	22.98	24.80	668-27	62∙97⊀	1. Villager covered	104	25 5	3315	260
Laskein Block	• • •	 J	problem vil- lages.				1	(No.) 2. Population covered (lakh)	0.22	0.50	4.65	0.55
4. Fast Garo Hills-		•					ز	(Iakli)				
Resubelpara Block			21 continuing				_					
Rongjeng Block		}	scheme s New schemes in 187		44.70	360.32	64.74	•••	•••	•••	••	•••
Songsak Block	•••]	problem vil- lages.									
5. West Garo Hills—	-											
Chockpot Block		}										
Baghmara Block	•••]					į I					
Rongram Block	••		80 continuing				Ì					
Zikzak Block			schemes. New schemes in	05-10	01.10	1105.01	160-67					
Dadengiri Block		[702 problem villages.	9 5•18	91.13	110/-01	163·67 }		•••	•••	***	•••
Betasing Block	•••						Į					
Daiu Block	••						1					
Slesella Block							<u>}</u>					
Total:—Rural Wa	ter Sup	ply		285.93	275·0 0	3735-29	477-24	6 e	•••	•••	••	••
Grand Total	•••	•••		701·5 2	765.56	7 5 66 ·8 0	1132.42	••	• •	•••	••	••

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No	Name of Scheme		1979-80 Actuals	1980-81 Anticipated Expenditure	1980-85 Proposed outlay	1981-82 Proposed outlay	Remarks
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Plant Protection-Control of Pests and Diseases		0.03	0.25	1.33	0.25	
2	Strengthening of Surface Water Organisation	•••	0.49	3.00	15.00	3.60	
3	Pulse Development Scheme		0.23	0.25	0.67	0.26	
4	Farm Level Storage Development Programme	•••			5.00	1.00	
5	Agricultural Research Co-ordinated Research Project on Rice		0.67	1.00	5 00	1.80	
6	Agricultural Economic and Statistics Agricultural Censu	•••	0.50	0.60	5.00	1.00	
7	Direction and Administration (S. F. D. A.)	•••	0.32	0.71	3.72	0.73	
8	Rearing of cross bred heifer (SF/MF/AL)	•••	0.02	0.50	1.11	0.22	
9	Piggery Production Programme (SF/MF/AL)		1.61	2.29	14.71	2.51	
10	Poultry Production Programme (SF/MF/AL)	•••	0.28	0.60	3.60	0.69	
11	Foot and Mouth Disease Control	•••		0.20	1.10	0.20	

12	Loan and Subsidy fo	or <u>constructio</u>	an of Godowns	3 ::	:::	÷	•••	10:00	123:10	40:00	
13	Margin money			•••	•••	•••	•••	30-00	100-00	50.00	
14	Purchase of Transp	ort vehicles	*** ***	•••	•••	•••	3.50	2·25	12.50	***	
15	Estab ishment of T	echnical and	Promotional C o	ell	•••	•••	•••	0.20	3.59	0.50	
16	Assistance for spec of fertilizers busi	ialised Traini ness.	ng for personne	l engazed i	n marke	eting	***	0.10	1.00	0.10	
17	Assistance to Co-carticles in Rural:	operative Sociareas.	ciety for distr	ibution o	f Consu	mer	***	2.00	15:00	3.00	105
18 <u>-7</u>	Contribution to Call	erisation Fun		•••	•••	•••	2.09	2.50	25.00	4.00	
19	Investment in the de	eventures of C	To operative La	nd Develop	oment B	ank	•••	•••	3C.00	6.00	
20	Development of Con Store).	sumers' Co-o	peratives (Setti	ng up of	Departn	nent	2.10	***	4·20	2·10	
21	Establishment of Pro	ocessin g Unit	•••	•••	•••	•••		***	77-60	10.00	

		1		`			2	3	4	5	
22	Post Matric Scholarship to S.	C./ 5 . T		•••	***		2-94	8·70	40.00	10.00	-
23	National Scholarships	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.12	0.50	3.00	0.50	
2 4	National Scholarship for child Teachers	lren of I	rimary	and Seco	ondary So	chool	•••	0.02	0.10	0.03	
25	National Loan Scholarship	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.07	0.50	3.00	0.60	
26	National Scholarship at second Rural areas	dary Sta	ge for	talented	children	a of	0.22	0.50	5.00	1.00	
27	Pre-matric scholarship for th	o se enga g	ged in u	nclean o	ccupation	٠	0 ·01 5	0.02	0.40	0.10	
28	Appointment of Hindi Teach	hers in I	Non-Hine	d i s peak	ing State	:	•••	0.50	3.00	0.60	
29	Girls! Hestel for S.C/S.T.		•••	•••	•••		1.00	1· 0 0	5·0 0	1.00	
30	Adult Education	•••		•••	•••	•••	10.40	19.80	195.00	50 ·0 0	
31	Educational Technology Cell		•••	•••	•••	•••	2.00	5.00	30.00	5.00	
32	Research and Training			•••	•••	•••		0.50	3.00	0-50	

33	UNICEF Assisted	(SCERT) Project	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0:10	12:0	3.66
34	Scholarship to Stuin Hindi	dents from Non-Hine	di spe a kii	ng State	for Post	matric St	tudies	0.10	0.70	0.10
35	Development of Sa	anskrit Edu ca ti on	•••	•••	•••	***	0.034	0.02	0.50	0.10
	CENTRALLY SHO	NSORED SCHEME	ES (50%5	60) CEN	ITRAL S	HARE—				
36	National Malaria	Eradication Progran	ame.	•••	•••	•••		21.32	125.00	23.32
.37	National Leprosy	Control Programm	ic.	•••	•••	•••	***	1.00	11-19	3.80
38	National Programm	ne for visual impair	ment and	d control	of blind	ness	•••	1•52	7·50	1.50
39	Tuberculosis		•••	•••	•••	•••	1.01	4•25	27.50	2.75
40	Establishment of S	. T. D. Clinic	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.06	0.50	3•75	0.75
41	Setting up of Earl	y Cancer Detection	centre	•••			•••	•••	3 .75	0.75
		Total (Health)	•••	•••			1.07	28-59	178·69	32.87

	1	·		2	3	4	5	6
	FAMILY WELFARE—							
4 2	State Family Welfare Bureau	••	0.	38	0•50	3,90	0.75	
43	District Family Welfare Bureau	•••	1.4	49	2*20	15.00	2• 75	
44	Rural Family Welfare Centre and sub-centre	•••	3	88	5#00	25 ·50	5.50	
45	Urban Family Welfare Centre (including cost of supply made in	kind)	0.	49	0.60	3 ·50	0.65	
46	Immunisation of infants and pre-school age children.	Ĵ	@ 0:	20	1.00	5-00	1.25	@Walue of su
47	Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mothers and children	n J	w v.	20	1 00	0 00	1 25	mily Welfa Programme su
48	Nutritional Programme for Control of blindness among children to Vitamin 'A'	due	@ 1·	02	1.00	6*00	1.25	plied by t Government India.
4 9	Expanded Immunisation Programme	•••	@ 0)·15	0.20	1.50	0.25	
5 0	Co mpensation	•••	•••	•	0.06	0.30	0.06	
51	Conventional Contraceptive	•••	@ 0	04	0.05	0.32	0.06	
5 2	Transport and Supply	•••	0.	80	3-00	10.00	3.00	
5 3	Mass Education and Orientation Camps	•••	0.	31	1.25	8.00	1.75	
54	Post Partum Programme		1:	82	3.22	18.00	3· 75	

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5 6	ĭ. c. d. s		•••		•••	1.02	2.85	15.00	3.00		
57	Training, Research and Statistic	cs—									
	(a) Regional Health F. W.	Training (Centre	•••	•••	1.67	2.34	12.00	2.50		
	(b) Training Scheme for D	hais		•••	•••	0.26	0.45	3.00	0.50		
	(c) Multipurpose Worker Scho	eme	•••	•••	•••	1.39	*2.66	15.00	3.(0	*50:50% sharing	
	(d) Community Health Volum	iteer Scheme		•••	•••	7.91	* 23·6 5	120.00	24.00	basis.	
	(e) Basic Training Programs	ne (Male and	I Famale)	•••	•••	0.18	1.50	8.00	1.75		
	(f) Inservice Training in M and other Institutions.	CH for Me	dical Offi	cers of	PACs	•••	0.20	1.75	6.25		
								•			
5 8	Construction and maintenance of	departmental	non-reside	ntial bui	ildings	•••	17:50	80.00	18.00		601
5 9	Accelerated Rural Water Supply		•••	•••	•••	117.56	106.00	511.64	116.25		
60	Welfare of Poor and Destitutes	• •••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.55	3.55	0.55		
61	Family and Child Welfare	•••	•••	•••	•••	5.44	15.30	76.30	15.20		
•62	Women Welfare		•••		•••	•••	1.10	5.70	1.15		
63	Education and Welfa: e of handicapp	e d	•••	•••	•••	•••	0.05	0.45	0-10		
64	Functional Literacy for Adult Wom	ien	•••	•••	•••	1.45	4.00	20.00	4.60		
6 5	10 ier Cent 15 Per Cent Centra	l ousright gr	ant or subs	sidy sche	me	••	•••	120.00	30.00		
£ 66	50 Per Cent Transport subsidy	scheme		••	•••	•••	•••	20.00	4.00		
67	District Industries Centre	•••	•••	•••	•••	6-89	12.75	176.48	30·5 5		
.68	Census of Small Scale Units	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	0.45	3 ·35	1.00		

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF PLAN SCHEMES 1980-85

Outlay and	Expenditure	and	Target and	Achievements
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State/Meghalaya

_		•	T .	
1	Amount	112	Kc in	lakha.
1.	Amount	116	T/2. III	Taritz

- 2. Employment figures in numbers......
- 3. Please read guidelines.....

	Outla	y and ex	pen dit ui	e (Rs in	$lakhs_j$			Total dir	ect Er	nploymen	t gene	ration (N	los)		
6. 6.	(Actual	(Actual	(Antici-	(Tropo-	1980-85 (Propo		8-79 val)		9-80 tual)	1980 (L ik		1981-8 (Targ		1980 Targ	
Name of the Scheme	expen- ditute)		pated expendi- ture)	sed outlay)	sed outlay)	uction (person days)	nuing	i- Constr- g uction n (person days) days	nuing (perso	g uctio n n (pe rso n d ays) s	nuing (per-	uction (person (days	nuin g	uction (pe-son days)	nuing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AGRICULTURE DEPART MENT	Γ-														
1. Crop Husbandry	114-52	140.74	158-10	185.00	1.021.00	52,150	120	6 6.7 50	4	66300	3	75, 85 0	5	4,32,575	5 23
2. Research and Education	4.31	4.35	5-00	5 ·00	27.20	12,100		12,900		14300	•••	15,000		75 , 700	
3. Marketing	5.74	5.93	5.00	11-00	59 ·6 0		1	4,430	4	4770		5,500	3	26,77(10
Minor Irrigation	. 60·3 3	60.00	85.00	118.50	653.00	1,65,000	106	1,82,000	1	2,39000	138	3,33,000	4 5	18,18000	223
To al (1 to 4)	184.90	211.02	253·1 0	419.50	1761-00	2,29,250	227	2,66,080	9	3 ,24.370	141	4.29,350	5 3	23,53.045	256
5. Storage and ware housin	g			16.50	37.50		•••						7		29

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	, 1 4	15	1
SOIL CONSERVATION	N DEPA	RTME	NT-		-										
1. Direction and Admn.	14.38	6·5i	11.30	16-00	85.00	•••	298	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	••
2. Soil Survey and Testing	0.38	1·3 9	3.00	4.25	25.00	•••		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	
3. Research	1.84	1.99	2.25	4.75	26.25	0·06 (lakh)	•••	0·08 (lakh)	•••	0·10 (lakh)		•••		0·72 (lakh)	••
4. Education and Training	3.20	3.38	3 ·70	4-20	23.00		44	,		•••	•••		•••	•••	***
5. Soil Conservation Schemes		45.22	39.95	100,00	1074.05	1·88 do.	•••	3·35 (lakhs)	••	2.96 (lakhs)	•••		•••	19·00 (lakhs)	•••
6. Jhum Control Schemes7. Other Schemes:—	84.30	00.07	91.003	160·00 j	10/0.23	5•7 7 d o.	•••	6·43 (lakhs)	•••	6·31 (lakhs)	•••	•••	•••	46.60 (lakhs)	••
(a) Construction of road to work sites	1.67	2.13	ļ	ر		0·13 do.		0·17 (lakh)	۰۰۰ ۱٫۶	0.24	•••	•••		0·74 (lakh)	•••
(b) Construction/ maintence of— (i) Deptl. Non-resi-	3·17	2.79	(i I	•••	0 ∙08 do.	•••	0·17 (lakh)	j	(lakh)	•••	•••	•••	1.01 (lakh)	••
dential building (ii "Resedential building	5.61	8.97	8.00 \	- 12·80 >	74 · 50	0·15 do.	••	0 ·24 (lakh)		0·13 (lakh)		•••	•••	0.83 (lakh)	
(c) Schemes implemented through C. D. Block.	1.25	1.25	']	}		uo.		(iakii)		(Idhii)				(IAKII)	
Total	142.62	159•70	160.00	202-00	1310.03	8.07	3.42	10:44 (lakhs)	••	9.74	••	•••	•••	68·90 (lakhs)	· ··

Vety. Department															
A—Direction and Administration	4.37	4.73	7.50	8-10	45.43	2970	47	5130	38	8505	5 2	4050	55	29335	27 7
B-Veterinary Education and Training	0.88	0.70	2.27	4.37	22:30		•••				•••	5100	•••	27000	•••
G-Veterinary Service and Animal Health.	11.87	8.29	11.70	13.63	69-73	11394	69	8114	52	87/5	65	14850	84	69525	180
D-Veterinary Research	1.05	0.86	0.95	i-10	6.10		6	675	2	•••	2	1080	2	2592	14
E-Investigation and Statistics	2.28	1.28	2.00	2.46	12.93	810	32	,, .	24	270	24	540	24	2160	111
F Cattle Development	19-23	22.10	28.96	30-30	198-29	13068	127	17658	74	19710	84	20250	91	164430	535
G—Poultry Dovelopment	10.43	18.21	18.65	20.45	115.07	6534	5 3	14580	12	9993	21	8235	24	68310	124
H-Sheep and Goat Farm, Saitsam	a 0.57	1.68	1.00	1.10	7.93	540	1	4131	1	540	3	810	3	54 0 0	15
I—Piggery Development	8.70	8.82	12:24	16.33	83.64	13230	23	8613	6	13473	12	11340	13	43843	63
J-Fooder and Feed Development	4.47	3.74	4.13	4.30	24.35	3537	16	1620	17	1890	20	945	20	6180	100
State Share of Centrally sponsored/ Central Sector Scheme.	0.66	2.23	4.00	4.34	24.23	52080	376	60831	226	63153	286	6 75 00	816	392580	

RY.

1. Dairy Headquarter Of	fice	0. 89	0.10	0.54	4 0 ·75	3·7 9		11	•••	4	•••	4	•••	4	•••	20
 Central Dairy Town Milk Supply School 	 eme, Tura	 a 23·58	7·90 1·65	9·31	}11·00 }	- 53∙16	}42336	1 14	9612 675	1 3	1350e 1350	1°	} 21600	1 3	7965 0	5 15
4. Rural Dairy Extension Jowai.	Centre.	4•69	1.41	2.00	2 ·5 0	16-50	2 29 5	2	945	2	540	2	1350	2	5 9 40	10
5. Creamery and Ghee Centre, Tura.	Making	0.96	0.73	1·15	2.00	9•50	•••		•••	1	•••	1	540	1	1 755	5
6. Opesation Flood—II	•••			1.00	2.00	18900	•••			•••		•••		•••	***	***
7. Studies in Veterinary	Scienc e	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.20	1•05	•••	•••	•••	P ec	•••	•••	···	•••	•••	***
TOTAL	•••	29.59	11:85	16.00	18:45	96•00	44631	28	11232	11	15390	11	23490	11	87345	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Community Development Dep	artment—	-													
Stage I Blocks															
1. Community Dev. Prog	•••	•••	49.00	48·35	171-00			***	•••	183950	168	193571	180	57210 1	960
2. Rural Works Programme		•••	6.00	6.00	3 0·0 0		•••		•••	483 6 8	•••	48368	•••	241840	
Stage II Blocks															
1. Com. Dev. Programme	13.00	14.00	15.00	24.00	120.00	6249 3	1	45401	7	4585 5	7	7 78 30	8	3 863 62	45
2. Rural Works Programme	8.00	8.00	9 ·0 0	24.00	120.00	139724	***	71130	•••	80021		213386	•••	1066930	
2. Applied Nutrition Programme.	14.85	13:57	11-90	12:94	64-90	7 553 8	5 6	80110	56	70251	56	7 7 640	64	388251	364
Total	35.85	35· 5 7	90-90	115.29	5 05 ·90	2 77 755	5 7	19 664 1	63	428445	231	610795	252	2655484	1369

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CO-OPERATION DEPARTM	ENT-	, .													
1. Direction and adminis-	4.43	•••	3.20	17.40	66.00	***	27		•••	•••	66	***			75
tration 2. Credit Co-operatives	42.815	2 7.5 2	24.55	58.07	218.10	•••	75	•••	50	•••	70	•••	10	•••	150
3. Housing Co-operatives	4.15	6.75	10.00	9.50	52.0 0		8	•••		•••	5	•••	5	•••	15
4. Labour Co-operatives	•••	0 ·3 25	••	0.60	3.00	•••	20	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		25
5. Farming Co-operatives	1.00	0.64	0.25	6.00	16.00	•••	20	•••				•••	•••	•••	30
6. Marketing Co-operatives	7.8325	21.10	8.00	18980	107•50	•••	20	••	10		15		10		50
7. Processing Co-operatives	2.25	1.91	2.00	8.75	22.20	•••	10	•••	•••	•••	15		10		40
8. Dairy Co-operatives	1.50	0.81	0.40	1.50	8.00		25		•••	•••			10		30
9. Industrial Co-operatives	1.62	1.86	0.20	3.50	2 4·4 0		40	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	10		50
10. Weaving Co-operatives		••	•••	6 .0 0	25.00	•••		***			•••	• • •	10		50
11. Consumers Co-operatives	5.28	11:47	3-10	9.50	43.00		50			•••	10	***	5		30
12. Storage	••	3.50	4.50	8.50	51•70			•••				•••	25		200
13. Education Research and	3.5070	2.50	4.00	12.00	70.00		3		5	•••	10	•••	10		50
Training. 14. Information and Publicity	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.50	2.00	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••
15 Founds		1.50	2.50	4.00	20.00	•••		•••	••	•••		•••	•••	***	•••
16 Other Co-operatives	2 -6 7 5	1.02	3 -0 0	9.00	47 *00		50		•••	•••	5	•••	5		20
Total	77.21	81.00	66-15	173.62	776:00	•••	348		65	•••	196		110		815
Total Agriculture and allied services.	534 ·68	571-78	6 79·5 5	1051.58	50 96 4 0	410716	1378	1578784	374	180 5 3	58 865	11,31	,135 74	9 1237	84 543

	1			2	3	4	5 6		7	8	9 1	0 11	. 12	13	14 15	16
	P. W. (F. C. and	Irriga	tion) De	partmer	at											
₹.	Flood Control Schemes.	22·5 0	53.00	30.00	71.00	414·0 0	1,66,950	3	3,83,260) (2,22,60	8 0	5 ,06, 82 0	11	30, 4 4,600	47
II.	Irrigation Scheme.	0.32	•••	30.00	50.00	436.00	11.84	•••	•••	•••	. 1,11,00	0 6	1,85,000	14	25,30,000	73
	Total—	2 2· 82	53.00	60.00	121.00	850.00	168-134	3	3,83,260) 6	3,33,60	0 14	6,91,820	25	55,74, 600	120
	Power Departmen	nt—											·			
Ţ.	Generation:— (a) Umiam- Um tru Stage-IV.	5.20	155.00	211 ·00	} 6400 0	1985-59	12,000	13	14,500	12 0·0 0	85,557	27 4	3 ,5 8,750	312	17 ,38,70 8	19·16
	(b) Upper Khri Di- version.	5.00	48.50	114.00		1404-41	15,000		16,000	4 2·50	2,66,000	114	4,81,100	139	19 , 39,3 0 0	813.20
11.	Transmission: (a) Spe c i a l Transmission (132 Kv. lines).	75-00	53-00	130.00	91.00	3 03 ·0 0	·									
	(b) Nermal	32.00	30.00	50 ·0 0	90.00	360·0 0	1		0.0 .=4	221 02		061	0.00.100	1000	10 70 200	71 50
	(c) 33Ky. lines with S/S.	•••		10.00	2 0 ·00	81.00	>265·100	634	2,63,376	801.00	3,78,83 0	961	3,80,100	1002	18,78,390	71.59
III.	Rural Electri- fication (REG and MNP).	18 1 ·51	99·94	199-00	235-90	1189-00	}									
	Total	299:01	386.44	714-00	1076:00	5323.00	2,92,100	656	2,93,876	963-50	7,30,387	1349	12,19,950	1453	55 ,52, 998	9888.50

(a)	Direction and	Adminis	tra-	16.88	33.54	37.90	89· 9 6	4.09.53	10470	32	30 75 0	87	13 90 5	180	48300	20 0	115680	120
	Industrial Es Khadi and V		 dus-	1·61 3·5 0				2 4 ·20 3 0 ·98	2100	•••	8200	•••	675 0	7 	14850 	7 ••	30450	
(d)	Handicrafts I	indu strie s	•••	4.15	3•95	5.00	13.00	63.00	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	Total	•••	•••	26.14	46.94	55.50	116.08	527:71	12570	3 2	38950	87	20655	187	63150	207	146130	126
	`																	
ERICU	JLTURE ANI) WEAVI	ING:											,				
1. Sch	JLTURE ANI neme for M dustry	ulberry	Silk	5·22	3 ·4 4	7•20	7•00	3 8 ·00	8300	•••	6,300	•••	4700		8100	•••	41,300	
1. Sch Inc 2. Sch	JLTURE ANI neme for M dustry nemes for Eri S	ulb erry Silk Indu:	Silk	3.52	7.16	7·20 5·80	7•00 6·40	3 8 ·00	830 0 4500	•••	6,300 10,400	•••	4700 3,700		8100 5,400		41,300 31,6000	
1. Sch Inc 2. Sch 3. Sch dus	JLTURE AND meme for M dustry memes for Eri S meme for Mu stry	ulb erry Silk Indu 1ga Silk	Silk stry In-		7·16 1·64				_		•			•••			31,6000	
1. Sch Inc 2. Sch 3. Sch dus 4. Sch	JLTURE AND theme for M thustry themes for Eri S theme for Mu	ulb erry Silk Indu 1ga Silk	Silk stry In-	3.52	7.16	5.80	6.40	33.00	4500	•••	10,400		3,700		5,400	•••	31,6000	•••
1. Sch Inc 2. Sch 3. Sch dus 4. Sch Tra 5. Sch	JLTURE AND meme for M dustry memes for Eri S meme for Mu stry meme on Ser	ulberry Silk Indu 1ga Silk icultu	Silk stry In-	3. 52 2·16	7·16 1·64	5·80 2·50	6·40 3·00	33·00 15·00	4500 1800	•••	10,400 3,100	•••	3,700 3,400	•••	5,400 300		31,6000 4,300	•••
 Sch Inc Sch Sch dus Sch Tra Sch ope Sch 	JLTURE AND meme for M dustry memes for Eri S meme for Mu stry meme on Ser aining meme for Silk meratives meme for Silk	ulberry Silk Indus ga Silk icultu Cocoon Reeling	Silk stry In-	3.52 2·16 0·53 	7·16 1·64 0·10 0·50 1·18	5·80 2·50 0·25	6·40 3·00 0·40	33·00 15·00 2•00	4500 1800	•••	10,400 3,100	 ,	3,700 3,400 	•••	5,400 300 	•••	31,6000 4,300 	
1. Sch	JLTURE AND theme for M dustry themes for Eri Stateme for Mustry theme on Ser aining theme for Silk themes for Silk themes for Silk	ulberry Silk Indu ga Silk icultu Cocoon Reeling ngthening	Silk stry In-	3.52 2·16 0·53	7·16 1·64 0·10 0·50	5·80 2·50 0·25 0·25	6·40 3·00 0·40 0-20	33·00 15·00 2·00 1·00 2·00	4500 1800 		10,400 3,100 		3,700 3,400 		5,400 300 		31,6000 4,300 	

	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
•	Handloom-																		
1.	Scheme on Production	n of H	andloom H	abric	s 5·35	3 ·60	4.00	4.5	21.00	1,400	•••	6,500	•••	7,500		5,800		28,100	
2.	Scheme on Handloo	m Trair	ning	•••	3.06	4.37	4.00	2.60	12-00	2,700		11,000		8,490	•••		•••	8,400	
3.	Scheme on Handloo	m Orga	an i sational	Staff	f 1.03	0.07	2.50	3.00	12.50	•••				4,300		6,000	•••	13,700	•••
4.	Scheme for Handloo	m Co-c	peratives		4.93	4.43	4.50	4.50	22.50		•••		•••		•••		•••		
5.	Scheme for Intensive looms	Develop	pment of	H a nd-	4·9 9	5-52	8.80	6.90	27.00	2,000	··•	200	•••	60	•••	•••	•••	300	•••
6.	Scheme for Establish titute	ıment o	f Weaving	g Ins-	·	•••	•••	5•00	15.90		•••	***	***	•••	•••	3,000	•••	10,500	•••
<u>.</u>	Total			•	19:38	17:99	23.80	2 5·0 0	110-00	6,100	•••	17,700		20,260	•••	14,800	•••	52,000	
	Grand 1	Γ o tal ,	•••		33•04	32· 20	41.00	48.00	220.00	21,600	•••	38,100	•••	32,060		. 31,600	•••	1,39,70	
G	eology and Mining De	partmen	1t				······			**									
	Mineral Developmen	t	•••	•	18.07	19·65	22.00	24.00	123.00		39	••	5 6	•••	76	•••	114	***	5 32
1	Public Works Departm	ent																	
	Roads and Bridges	•••	••		48 4·00 5	59:00 6	90.00	828· 9 0	5474.0	0 17:40 (lakhs)	269	19-86 (lakhs)	426	24·70 (lakhs)	517	29.64 (lakhs)		196·00 2 lakhs)	25-00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EDUCATION DEPTT.—															
Elementary Education (Primary and Middle)—															
1. Pre-Primary Education-															
(a) Assistance to non-Govt. Institutions.	3.60	3.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	•••	80	•••	80		55	•••	55	•••	2 75
2. Class I-V (Primary A- III)—															
(a) Opening of new School/ Section.	31.50	3.85	10.60	15.00	9 5 ·00		650	•••	165	•••	100	•••	140		7 21
3. Class VI-VIII (Middle School IV-VI).															
(a) Opening of new School/ Section.	22.00	4.62	7.40	8.30	45.00	•••	400	•••	1 3 2	•••	80	•••	80		450
4. Construction of Buildings															
1. Class Rooms/Sc h o o l buildings.															
(a) Construction of newly opened Primary Schools	2.50	2 ·20	2.95	5.00	35.00	10416		8333		12250		20833	•••	1 4 5833	
(b) Construction of newly opened Middle Schools	1.50	5.96	4.00	5 ·00	25:00	6250	•••	21500	•••	16625		20833	•••	166664	•••
(c) Construction of Government Middle Schools.	4.23	3.60	7 ·00	5.00	25.00	17625	•••	15000	•••	29167	•••	2083 3	•••	104166	•••

(d) Construction of Admi- nistrative building.	•••	0.20	3.50	1.00	6.00	•••		2000	•••	14583	•••	4166		25000	
II. Hostel building for M. E. School.		0*50	0*50	2.00	10-00			2000	***	2000		8332		41666	
III. Teachers quarters	0.60	0*60	0.20	1.00	5-00	2500		2500		2000	•••	4166	•••	20833	
5. Ashram Schools		•••	0.20	0.20	5.00	•••	•••	•••		2 0 00	4	2000	4	14533	30
SECONDARY EDUCATIO 1. EXPANSION FACILIT (a) Government and non-Government Schools maintenance cost of additional teaching staff.	IES	2.00	3•80	6.00	33-00		250		107		50		70		400
2. Special School for tribal students.				0.20	3·0 0	•••	•••	•••			•••		5	•••	37
3. Appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi Speaking State.			0-30	0.50	3.00				•••	•••	30	•••	40	•••	100

4. Construction of buildings-Class room/Schools building.

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					a v											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	,
I. (a) Class room (Government.	4₹36	31 00	5#00	4*00	20400	185125	•••	16625	•••	20800 .		16660			8333 3	
(b) Class room (Non-Government).	1 00	4•80	3 ¶0 0	4.00	15100	41 6 6		20000		12500	•••	16660	•••		62500	•
II. LABORATORIES																121
(a) Government Schools.	•••	0•50	0.20	0160	3.00	•••	•••	20 83		2083	•••	2500	•••		12500	
Non-Government School,	•••	0:40	•••	0#60	3·0 0			1666			•••	2500		944	12500	
II. TEACHERS QUARTER	RS .															
(a) Government Schools		0*50	1•00	0.80	4100		•••	2083	•••	4166	•••	3 33 0	•••	•••	16666	
(b) Non-Government School.	0.50	0.50	0*85	0.80	4.00	2083		2083	,	3541	.:.	8330		•••	16666-	â.

•	•••	10000	•••	
3	•••	20833	•••	

IV. Construction of Inspectorate Buildings	•••	0.26	2:00	1:50	8;00		•••	1083	•••	8332	•••	6250		33332	•••
V. (a). Hostel (Govt.)	•••	0.50	1.00	0.50	3.00	•••		2083		4 <u>1</u> 66		2083		12500	•••
(b). Hostel (Non-Govt.)	0.50	0.50		0.50	4·0 0	2083		2083		•••	•••	2083		16666	•••
VI. Girls' Students Hostel (50 per cent).	0.50	1· C 0	1.00	0.50	5.00	2083	•••	4166	•••	4166	•••	2083	•••	20833	•••
Teachers Education.—		•		•											
(a). Primary Stage.—															
(i). Teaching Staff	0 ·70	0.20	0.50	0.30	2.00		18		5		12		12	•••	28
(ii). Improvement/Expansion of institutional buildings.		1.20	4.00	2.00	9-50	•••	•••	5000		16 6 66	•••	••	•••	39583	•••
(b), Middle Stage	•		•		:										
(i). Teaching Staff	0.09	0.10	0.30	0.30	2.00	•••			6		6	•••			25
(ii). Improvement/Expansion of Institutional buildings of Govt. Normal Training Schools	•••	1 · 27	1.00	1.20	6.00	•••	•••	5291		4166		6250	:	25000	•••

(c). State Council of Educa-nal Research and Training.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
(1) Academic/Administrative staff, furniture, e.g. library, Books, journals and Publication, etc.	1.20	0.90	1.40	1.80	8.00	•••	10	•••	5	***	, 5	•••	6	•••	50
(2) Construction of institu-] tional buildings, science laboratory and equip- ment.			1.00	2.00	15.00		•••		•••	[4166	•••	8332	•••	62500	•••
(3) Setting up of a State resource Centre for Adult Education.		•••	0.70	0.20	5.00		•••		•••	•••	9	***	2	•••	15
(4) Setting up of evalua- tion unit.			0.30	0.40	2.00					•••	5	•••	6	•••	8
UNIVERSITY LDUCATION	N														
1 Direction and Administration.	•••	•••	0.12	0.20	1.00					. •••	2	•••	3	•••	6

2. GOVERNMENT COLLEGES-

(i) Construction of co- llege/hostel buildings.	7 ■78	9•75	10.00	7:00	30.00	32416	•••	40625	•••	41666	••	29160	•••	12500	•••
(li) Teaching Staff in Science and other sub- jects.	3•70	•••	[0.50	1.00	6.00	•••	30	•••	10	•••	15		20		50

3. ASSISTANCE TO NON— GOVERNMENT COLLEGE.

1. Maintenance grants to aided college	1.00	0.75	1•00	4.00	14.00	•••	8	•••	7	•••	8	•••	23	•••	70
Improvement of Institu- tional hostel buildings including Science labora- tery.	1•50	0.83	1•50	2.00	16.00	62 50	•••	3458		6250	•••	8332		41666	•••
(iii) Setting up a new college.		•••	•••	0*30	5.00	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3	•••	15
(iv) Matching share of U.G.C. building.	3•10	1•67	1.00	1.50	6.00	12916	•••	6958	•••	4166	•••	62 80	•••	25000	•••

7.

1. Coaches/Physical Instruc- tion.				0.30	2.00	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	3	***	5	
2. Adult Education-							-									
1. Administration and Supervision.	0.80	•••	0.50	0.20	3 • 00		10	•••	***	•••	4	•••	4	•••	48	
3. Direction and Administration.																
1. Strengthening of planning Statistics, etc., and setting up of Elementary, Secondary, Monitoring all in Directorate.	2·49	0•20	1.00	1•30	3·0 0	•••	32	•••	5	***	6	•••	8	•••	27	125
2. Setting up of Engineering Cell.	•••	•••	•••	1•30	3•00	•••		•••		•••	. 	•••	3	•••	12	σī
3. Inspection I. Appointment of Additional Inspecting staff.	0.60	0.80	1.60	1.80	9.00	•••	12		3	3	10	•••	12	•••	30	
II. Strengthening of survey, statistics, monitoring cell, etc., in the Districts. Arts and Culture—	0.95	0.57	1.50	1.60	8.00	•••	2	•••	1	•••	3	•••	5	 ,	15	
1. Archeology	•••	0.26	0.45	0.50	3.00		•••	***	1	•••	1	•	2	•••	6	
2. Archieves	0.40	0.27	0.40	1.00	5.00	•••	4	•••			1	•••	2	***	3	
3. Museum	0.30	0.10		2.20	0.20	***	3	•••	2	-		2000	3	•••	12	
4. Gazetteer	••	•••	0.40	0.60	3.00		••	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	2	•••	5	
5. Institute of Arts and Culture.	1.26	0.66	0.80	1.00	5.00	•••	12	•••	10		3	•••	4	•••	15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6. Libraries -															
(a) State Libraries	•••	0.10	0.20	0.25	1.50		•••	•••	3	•••	1	•••	2	•••	6
(b) District Libraries	•••	•••	0.10	0.20	1.50			•••		•••	2	•••	4	•••	14
(c) Buildings	0.5 0	0.40	2.00	1.50	9.00	2083	•••	1666		8335	•••	6250	•••	37500	•••
Technical Education—															
1. Direction and Administration.	•••	•••	0.15	0.20	1.50	•••			•••	•••	1		2		6
2. Polytechnic	•••	•••	0.10	0.20	3.00	•••		•••			3	•••	5	•••	20
3. Instructional building/ staff quarter.	2.36	8.47	8.00	7.00	33.00	9833	•••	35291	••	33333	•••	•••	••• 	137500	•••
Total Education—	135.08	66.79	98.15	116.55	589.50	295829	15 2 3	203177	53 6	257130	416	205246	536	1197075	207669
												•			,
C.S.S./Central Sector Schemes	5- - -														
1. Appointment of Hindi Teacher.	3·0 0	·	0.50	0.60	3.60		200	•••	3 0	•••	30	•••	35	•••	100
2. Girls' students Hostels	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	6250	•••	4425		4425	•••	4425	•••	20800	•••
3. E. T. Cell	1.00	2.00	۱ 5·00	5.00	30.00		8		10	•••	2	•••	12	•••	15
4. Assisted UNICEF		•••	0.10	3.00	12.00	•••		•••			2	•••	5	· •••	8
5. Adult Education	•••	10.40	19.80	50.00	195.00	•••	•••	***	12	•••	18	u sed	25	•••	30
	5.50	13.40	26.40	59.60	2 45·00	6250	208	4425	52	4425	52	4425	77	20800	153

Health Department-

I, Rural Health Programme	33.02	54.68	57.88	96.37	7 03 ·9 0	28,325	185	42,500	290	67,500	414	1,11,250	1,499	5,82,2 50	8,350
II. Control of Communicable Diseases (State Share).	3.71	1.07	28 ·59	32.87	178-69	2,500	1,059	2,500	993	2,500	1,015	12,500	1053	36,72 5	5,292
III. District and Subdivisional Hospital.	38.24	24.32	46•55	6 7 ·25	466·17	18,750	61	41,250	213	54,500	239	90,000	£0 0 6	5,63,550	3,477
IV. Medica / Fducation and Rescarch.	5.50	7·15	8.00	7•90	39•58	***	19	;••	27		44		54	•••	26 6
V. Training Programme	2.85		16·22	16.01	80-11	•••	55	1,000	891	1.000	1,051	20,000	1,301	2,50 0	6,113
VI. I.S.M. and Homeopathy	0.27	•,•	1.00	2.25	10•25		4	•…	8	•••	8	•••	8	•••	88
VII. Other	3.96	2·78	12·53	15·55	78•75	•••	28		84	•••	88	•••	132	•••	6728

Total Health ... 87-55 90:00 170:77 232:20 1557:45 49,575 1,411 87,250 2,506 1,25,500 2,859 2,33,750 4647 12,85,025 2,4258

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1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOWN AND O		Y														
I. Assistance cipalities Council e	, District	•••	0'31	0.13	0.33	1.67	•••	•••	2,500	10	1,000	4	2,750	11	13,750	55
II. Town and	d Region-	0.40	0.77	0.33	0.83	4.67	3,500	14	6,250	25	2,750	11	6,750	27	3 8,75 0	15 5
III. Training Research	and	•••	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.20	•••	•••	2 50	1	250	1	75 0	3	4,000	16
IV. Construc maintena		ı -	0.83	0.63	1.37	6.00	75 0	3	7,000	28	5,2 5 0	21	11,250	45	49,500	198
V. Slum Im			1.59	1.33	2.67	27.67	1,750	7	13,250	53	11,000	44	2 2,2 5 0	89	2,30,500	922
VI. Integrate Developm gramme.	d Urbar nent Pro -		•••	•••	0.66	3·17	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	5,500	22	26,250	105
VII. Rural Scheme.	Housing	3 ···	•••	0.20	0.66	3.33		•••	•••	•••	1,750	7	5,50 0	22	27,750	111
VIII. L.I.G.H	. Scheme	2.02	3.00	2.67	4.00	20.33	16,750	67	25,000	100	2 2,250	89	3 3,25 0	133	1,69,500	67 8
IX. M.I.G.	H. Scheme	2.32	3.33	2.33	2.67	13.33	19,250	77	27,750	111	19,500	7 8	22,250	8 9	1,11,250	445
X. Village	Housing	g	•••	0.20	0.46	2.66	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,750	7	4,000	16	22,250	89
Scheme. XI. Rental	Housin	g		0.10	0.33	6 ·6 7	•••			•••	₹50	8	2,750	11	55,790	223
cally We	ction of or Econom aker Section	D.	•••	0.40	0.60	3.33	•••		•••	•••	3,250	13	5,000	20	27,500	110
XIII. Land	ommunity acquisition relopment.		0.24	0.67	1.33	6.67	5,500	22	2,000	8	5,500	22	11,000	44	61,000	244
	Total	5.72	10.10	9.02	15.99	100.00	47,500	190	84,000	336	75,000	300	1,33,000	532	8,37,790	3,351

Labour Department-

	Total	3.70	8 ·25	8.80 🗒	12.25	56.48	••	1	•••	3	6166	9	7 99 9	16 2	4299	73	
10. Assistance to tion imparti Vocational	ng training in	••	••	••	1.00	5.00	**		•••	***	\$ 6	•••	•••	•••	•••		
9. Expansion of	1. T. J.	•••	***	••	1.25	6.00	•••		•••	•••	••	•••		4	•••	16	
8. Construction Employmen	of building of t Exchanges.	•••	***	•••	2.00	5-00	•••	••	•••		••	•••	2666	•••	6666	•••	
	(2) Nongpoh	••	•••	0.18	0.50	1.02	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1/2	•••	1	•••	$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2}$	
7. E. I. and E.E.	. (1) Mairang		••	0.18	0.20	1.02	•••	•••	••	• • •	••	1	•••	1	•••	41/2	
6. Enforcement under E. E. Act, 1959.	Machinery (C. N. V.	·	•••	0.50	0.35	1.70	•••	·•• ,		•••		11/2		3	•••	13½ .	- (
5. Construction Shillongs by Umpling.		. 2.87	5.00	4.00	4.00	12.60	•••	•••	•••	•••	5333	•••	5333	••	16800	•••	
4. Water supply	at I.T.I., Tur	ra	•••	0.50	•…	0.50	•••	•••	•••	9-18	8 33			••	833	•••	
3. Introduction in the I.T.		le	0.80	0.60	0.75	5•75	•••	. •••	. i.e	•••	•••	2 1	•••	3		14½	
2. Introduction in the [.T.]		le	0.80	0.70	0.40	5.80	••	•••	•••	1/2	•••	1	••	. 1	•••	5	
1. State Traini Apprentices	ng Wing and hip Training.	d 0.83	1.65	2.44	2.10	12.09	•••	1		븉	•••	3	•••	3		15	

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
OCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	•					·					-					
1. Direction and Administration:																•
(i) Headquarters and Organisation		θ·59	0.04	0.44	1.16	6.07	•••	10	••	4	•	11	•••	12	***	64
(ii) District Social Welfare offices	•••	0.46	0.50	1.27	1.54	8.21	***	10	••	13		21	•••	24	•••	117
2. Education and Welfare of Handicapped:																
(i) Survey of the Physically handicapped	i		• ••	0.22		0.22	•••	•••		• •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	** *
(ii) Rehabilitation and Workshops for the Disabled	•••		•••	•••	0.33	2 79	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	•••	9	•••	11
3. Welfare of Poor and Destitute:																
(i) Maintenance of Home for Destitute Women and Helpless Widows	•••	1.35	***	0.04	0.11	0.48	•••	3 1		•••	-	2	•••	2	•••	10
4. Child Welfare:																
(i) Permanent Holiday Home Camp	••	•,•	••	•••	0.1	1 1.50		•••	•••	••	••	***	•••	6	•••	24
(ii) Children's Musuem-Cum-Library	•••	•••	••	0.06	0.36	1.58	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	6	•	6	•••	30
Total		2:40	0.24	2.03	3.61	20.85		51		17	49	40		59	49	2.56

1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	•	1●	11	12	13	14	15	16
		-i							- 				-				
PLANNING DEPARTMENT																	
A. Planning organisation, Evaluation.	Monitoring	and	•••	1.80	4.00	5.00	20.0●	•••		•••	•••		1	•••	20	•••	85
B. ECONOMIC AND STAT	ristics																
1. State Statistics Organisati	on		2.63	1.65		<i>_</i> 3·00	10.00	•••	12	••	3	•••	8	•••	10	•••	28
2. Economic Census (State)		····	0-11		•	•••			2	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
3. Training Division		•••		0 ·01	0.25	0.30	1.50	••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	1	•••	6
4. Capital formation and S	avings Esti	imates	0.29	•••		٠	•	•••	4	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
5. Bulletin Section			0•13	9 ·06		0.10	0-30	•••	2	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	2	•••	4
6. Strengthening of price Se	ction	•••	0-25	0.03	0.25	0-30	l +5⊕		3	•••	•••	•••	1	•••	6	•••	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	1	•	11 12	13	14	15	16
	•				,										-
7. Agricultural Statistics Division	• • •	•••	0.40	0#50	2109	•••	•••	•••	•••		2	••	4	•••	6
8. Survey of Border and Backward pockets and regions.	0.22	.s 0·05	••	0∎45	2900		4	•••	•••	•••	•••		6	••	10
9. Strengthening of National Sample Survey Division.				0•55						•	2	50	9		12
Total—I	3.63	1.80	3· 75	5.20	19•50	••	27	•••	5	 ;	13	••	38	••	72
			•			•									
IINew Schemes (Rev. A/C)			0.35	0.34	1.00			•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	0-0
Total I and II	3.63	1.80	4.10	5.54	20:50	4.0	27		. 5	• •••	13	••	38	••	72

	1		<u>_</u>	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Agriculture (Weight and M	easure)																
I	Direction and Adminstration	ı .	1	*35	1.33	1.24	1.68	' 8.0 0	•••	12	•••	21	•••	23	•••	25	•••	135
	District Council Affairs D	epartm en	t.															
(Grant in aids to the District (Councils.		30	1 7	30.40	50•00	385.00	(Íni	formati	on are	heing	calle	d for f	rom the	District	Council	s.)
	District and Contract D																	
I.	Printing and Stationery De Press Administration		***	2.93	0.43	6 •7 5	12.25		•••	4				••	•••	10	•••	60
II.	Construction of—		••	•••			•		•••			•••		•••	••	•••	•••	•••
	(a) Branch Press at Tur	a		0· 5 5	•••	-		••		•••		783	•••	•••		•••		
	(b) Shillong Press			1·14		0·25	12.65	50.60	1520	••	•••	•••	416	••• 2	21,083	••	84,333	•••
	Total P & S Depar	tment		4.07	0.98	7.00	22.70	84.90	15.20	4	733	•	416	•••	21,083	10	84,333	 6(

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I	2	3	4	5	Ĝ	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
General Administration Departm	nent—														
1. Construction of a new ann Sectt. Main building.	exe to	•••	0.50	1.00	10.00	•••				1,666	27	3,333	54	33,333	5 86
2. Construction of quarters for III and IV staff at Me House, New Delhi.	Grade 6.4 ghalaya	·8 0 ·74	0 ·66		0.66	21,600	3 56	2,600	42	2,200	36		•••	2,200	36
3. Construction of 4th Store existing 3—storey annexe Meghalaya House, New I	olock to	٠	0.20	2.0	00 6-68	·		•••		1,666	27	6,666	108	22,400	368
4. Construction of garage-cut and P. W. D. office we additional storey staff over it with provision of tion for two more store Meghalaya House, New D.	th one quarters founda- eys at	•••	0.50	2.00	5 ·47	•••	••	***		1,666	27	6,666	108	18,233	300
5. Construction of 3rd storey quarters for Grade IV working in Meghalaya New Delhi.	staff		0 ·50	1.00	2.38				•••	1,666	27	3,333	54	7,933	13.0
6. Construction of quarter ministerial staff at Shillo	s for		1.50	2.00	20.00		•••	•••	•••	4,9 98	8	1 6,666	108	66,666	1,098
7. Construction of resi bungalow at Shillong.	dential		0.50	2.0	0 10· 00	•••		, 		1,666	2	7 6,666	108	33,333	54 9

8. Land for Meghalaya complex a Gauhati.	t	1.00	2.00 10.00	•••	•••		•••	***	•••	•••	•••	••	••
 Completion of remaining works in the existing Additional Secretariat building, Shillong. 		0.50	1·50 2•07	***		••	•••	1,666	27	4 ,99 8	81	6,900	113
 Improvement of heating arrangement in the main Secraterial building, Shillong. 		3.00	0.30 3.30	•••		••	•••	233	3	16	1	249	4
11. Acquisition of land at Mawiong.	••	•••	5.00 250.00	••			•••	•••	***		•••	: 449	•••
12. Construction of buildings for Ri- Bhoi Civil Sub-division at Nong- poh.	14.92	8.38 3.50	5.00 50.00	49,733	819	27,933	4 60	11,666	192	16,666	274	1, 66,6 66	2747
13. Re-construction of D. C. 's Court- cum-office buildings at Shillong.	••	3.00	5 ·00 50·00	•••		***	~ •	9,996	162	16,666	274 1	,66,666	2747
14. Construction of buildings for Sohra Administrative Unit.	•	0.20	2: 2 0 5:00	••		•••	••	9,666	10	6,666	108	16,6€6	274
15. Construction of buildings for Civil Sub-division (since upgraded to District) at Nongstoin (Phase I).	3·7 8	2 ·20 2·00	2.00 4.00	12,600	207	7,333	124	6,000	109	6,666	108	13,332	218
16. Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II).	····	2.50	2.00 14.08			a∙		8 332	136	6,666	108	46,933	773
17. Construction of D. C.'s Court-cum- office building at Nongstoin.	•••	1.50	4.00 20.10	•		• •	••	5,000	82	13,332	2 16	67,000	1108

i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18. Establishment of a Circuit House Dak Bungalow at Nongstoin.	1		0.50	1.00	0 9.50		•••			1,666	27	3,333	54	31 ,666	522
19. Construction of office building for S. D. O. (Civil) at Mairang (including land acquisition Cost).		•••	4.00	5.00	25•10	•••	••	•••	•••	13,332	218	16,666	274	83,333	1,373
20. Acquisition of land for Master Plan complex at Nongstoin.	•••	••	•••	2.00	2:00		•••			•••	•••	••		••	•••
21. Construction of buildings for Maw- kyrwat Administrative Unit.	••	••	0.50	1.00	5.00	••	Nil	Nil	••	1,666	27	3,333	54	16,666	274
22. Construction of E. A. C's quarters at Nongstoin.	••	•••	0.50	0.34	0.84				••	1,666	27	1,133	12	2,800	46
23. Construction of circuit House at Williamnagar.	1.52	4.89	2.00	1.22	3.22	5,066	83	16,300	268	6,666	109	4,066	44	10,733	176
24. Extension of existing office building of the D. C. at Will amnagar.	0.98	1.19	0.14		0.14	3,266	53	3,966	65	466	3	••	•••	466	3
25. Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar.	6.84	5.73	4.00	5.00	21.22	33,800	375	19,200	314	13,332	218	16,666	274	70, 733	1,165
26. Construction of buildings Court-cum- office building at Williamnagar.	•••		1.0	4.00	24.28	••		•••		3,333	54	13,332	216	80,666	1,329
27. Construction of buildings for Resu- belgara Administrative Unit.		·	0.50	1.00	5.00	••		•••		1,666	27	3,333	54	16,666	274

28.	Construction of Cireuit House at Tura-	0.69	2.93	2.00	0.67	2.67	2300	37	97 66	160	6,666	109	2,233	24	8,900	146
29.	Construction of office building and residence of SDO (C) at Baghmara.	0.82	0.31	5.00	5.00	25.00	2730	45	1033	17	9,999	163	16,665	274	83,333	1,373
30.	Construction of buildings for Dadenggiri Administrative Units.	••	•••	0.50	1.00	5 ·0 0	•••		•••	•••	1,666	27	3 ,3 33	54	16,666	2 7 4
31.	Construction of building for Beta- sing Administrative Unit.		•••	0·5 0	1.00	5·0 0			••	••	1,666	27	3,333	54	16,666	274
32.	Construction of Circuit House at Jowai.	3·18	3.84	1.90	•••	1.90	10,600	174	12,800	210	6,333	104			6,333	104
33.	Construction of Election Office at Jowai.	•••	0· 6 3	0.40	•	0.40	••		2,100	34	1,333	20	••	••	1, 33 3	20
34.	Construction of Buildings for Amlarem Civil Sub-division.			1.00	4.00	25·0 ₀	•••				1,666	27	13,332	216	81,66 7	1,346
35.	Construction of buildings for Khliehriat Administrative Unit.	•••	•••	0.50	1.0	o 5 ∙0 0	•••				1,666	27	3,333	54	16,666	274
_	Total	39.21	30.88	44.80	72.03	629· 9 3	2,41,69 5	2,149	1,03,031	1694	1,38,875	2187	2,09, 09 8	3368	1213,803	20,024
	Additional provisions for other Schemes to be completed during 1980-81.	3.05	7 ·90	9.00			10,166	54	26,333	144	30000	164	***			•
-	Total	42.26	3 8·78	52.80	72.03	629.93	1,51,861	2203	1,29,364	1838	163875	2351	209,098	3368 1	2,13 ,8 03	2 0, 024

GP (P&D) 6/80-650+50-25-10-80.

