



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

DRAFT PROPOSALS

VOLUME II

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

AND

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

DRAFT PROPOSALS

Volume II—Sectoral Programmes

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AGRICULTURE

1. In the draft five year plan 1978-83, an outlay of Rs. 870.00 lakhs was proposed for Agriculture sector of the State. But against this, the outlay finally approved was Rs. 640.00 lakhs only. The revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 has been formulated within an outlay of Rs. 1,108.00 lakhs including Rs. 168.10 lakhs approved for the annual plan 1980-81. The expenditure during 1980-81 is likely to reach Rs. 178.10 lakhs. The requirement for the remaining four years of the plan period is estimated to be Rs. 929.00 lakhs.

2. **Objectives and physical targets** :—Meghalaya has so far been a deficit State in respect of foodgrains. The economic condition of the rural community is also very poor. It has, all through, been the endeavour of the State to increase the productions of foodgrains as well as commercial and other horticultural crops. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85) under Agriculture sector, stress will be given mainly on two major aspects *viz.* :—

- (i) Increase in foodgrain production aiming at self sufficiency in near future ;
- (ii) Increase in production of Commercial Crops including horticulture crops for economic betterment of the rural community which form almost 85 per cent of the total population.

A. **Foodgrain production** :—Foodgrain production in the State in 1979-80 *i.e.* the base year for the current 6th Plan is estimated at only 1.40 lakh tonnes. This is, however, against the actual achievement of 1.50 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. The low production in 1979-80 is mainly due to unusual drought in the State, normally known for heavy rainfall. The target already fixed for 1980-81 is 1.62 lakh tonnes. With an average annual growth rate of 6 per cent approximately, the target for foodgrain production by the end of 1984-85 is proposed at 2.10 lakh tonnes.

The projected population of the State by end of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) is approximately 14.00 lakhs. With 80 per cent of the population taken as adult equivalent, and food requirement at 500 grammes per day per adult, the food requirement by that year comes to 2.05 lakh tonnes. So, with seed requirement and loss in field and storage a production of 2.10 lakh tonnes should make the State self-sufficient in foodgrain by 1984-85. The estimate is, undoubtedly, on the higher side in view of the fact that rice is the main foodgrain of the State. Even in the advanced States of the country, a 6 per cent growth in rice has not been achieved. And in a hilly State where improved agriculture is rather in the initial stage and terrains are difficult and land for wet paddy cultivation under improved packages being limited this is certainly a hard task. However, with a view to remove the chronic problem of food-shortage, this has been aimed at. The strategy to be undertaken for achieving this target would be as follows :—

(a) To increase the area under dwarf high yielding varieties of rice in the low altitude region of the State to 30,000 hectares from present 16,000 hectares in (1979-80).

(b) To double the area under improved varieties of rice in medium and high altitude region (No High Yielding varieties, yet evolved to suit the region) and reach a level of 24,000 hectares.

(c) To increase area under H.Y.V. of other cereals and pulses.

(d) To intensify use of fertilizer in High Yielding and improved varieties of paddy and other cereals, through an intensified programme of training and demonstration (so far, the use of fertilizer in cereals crops is rather negligible).

(e) Systematic Plant Protection measures against all pests and diseases.

(f) To increase area under double cropping which would involve cereal crops (like paddy and wheat, pulses, oilseeds and other crops).

(g) To facilitate double cropping and assured water supply even for Mono Cropped Area—by increasing irrigation facilities in the State.

B. Development of Cash Crops :—(i) Potato is the major cash crop in the high altitude region of the State (Mainly in Shillong Plateau of Khasi Hills). During the last 5-6 years, production of potato has almost been doubled by change of varieties (Kufri Jyoti is the variety now being popularised) and adoption of improved practices. The same growth, (approx. 15 per cent per year) however, may not be possible during the next few years, scope for further improvement being limited. In addition, the crash down of price of potato with simultaneous doubling of fertilizer price in recent past is likely to have an adverse effect on growth rate of potato. However, if the price of potato can be retained at a reasonable level, a moderate growth rate may be continued. Taking all this into consideration a target of 1.60 lakh tonnes has been proposed for 1984-85, against 1.30 lakh tonnes for 1979-80.

(ii) **Jute and Mesta**.—A target of 99,900 bales is fixed for 1984-85 against the achievement of 65,000 bales in 1979-80, to be achieved both by increase in area and production.

(iii) **Cotton**.—Short staple cotton is another important cash crop in some parts of the State. A higher target of 6,500 bales is proposed by 1984-85 against 4,000 bales for 1979-80.

However, the growth of the above cash crops (*i.e.*, Jute, Mesta and Cotton) would depend more on the stability of market than all our endeavours to increase total production. While our efforts would be to increase per unit yield and by expanding area under improved variety and improved practices, the area under the crop would depend more on price level.

(iv) **Ginger and Turmeric**.—Increase of area under improved varieties and under improved practices would be taken up to increase the total production of these crops. More emphasis would be given on expansion of areas under Turmeric, for which the market is more or less stable so far.

(v) **Other spices crops.**—Efforts will be made to increase area under spices crops like black pepper and attempt will be made to introduce other cash crops like 'Dalchini', Clove, Cardamon, etc., in selected area on the State.

(vi) **Oilseeds.**—Like food-grain the State is deficit in oil-seeds also. The major Oil-Seeds crop in the State is Mustard. Next Oil-seed crop of importance is Sesamum. Soyabean is another crop with wider scope for expansion. Both area and production under Oil-Seeds would be increased and target of 6,800 metric tonnes is fixed for 1984-85 and 6,200 metric tonnes for 1981-82.

(vii) **Arecanut and Betelvines.**—Distribution of good quality arecanut seedlings for replacing old and uneconomic gardens would be taken up. Control of Budrot disease of arecanut would be continued to be another item of work.

(viii) **Tea.**—The Experimental Tea Plantation at three different locations have indicated feasibility of starting commercial tea cultivation in different parts of the State.

Government is considering ways and means as to how best tea plantation can be started in the State for direct benefit of the local population without involving a large-size labour force from outside the State.

C. Horticulture Development.—The Major Horticultural Crops of the State are Pineapple, Citrus (mostly Orange and Banana) in medium to low altitudes and a temperate stone fruits in higher altitudes.

Pineapple.—The emphasis would be given more on high density planting with improved practices than general increase in area. The production of Pineapple is expected to reach approximately 60,000 metric tonnes by the end of the 6th five year plan against the present level of 40,000 metric tonnes.

Citrus.—The emphasis would be given on two aspects:—

- (i) Rejuvenation of existing Orchards.
- (ii) Planting new area under Orange in a systematic way under scientific method with departmental supervision. It is proposed for rejuvenation of 500 hectares every year. This is likely to increase in production by about 10 to 15 per cent. The new areas proposed to be covered under Citrus Plantation is 500 hectares per year. The new plantation would hardly have any effect in the production of citrus fruits during the plan period.

Banana.—Emphasis will be given mainly on taking up improved methods of cultivation with selected varieties. During the Plan period 20 per cent increase in yield is contemplated.

Temperate Fruits.—(Mainly pears, plum and peach) Emphasis would be given on expansion of area in a systematic way. However

increase in area under Temperate Fruits would hardly have any impact on production within the Plan period. Planting materials would be provided at 50 per cent subsidy to the farmers for which existing nurseries would also be strengthened.

3. Schemes for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).—The different schemes proposed to be implemented under Agriculture sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan period are briefly described below:

(a) **Administration Scheme**:—The object of this scheme is to strengthen the administration at different levels including the extension wing so as to enable the department to handle the increasing developmental activities successfully.

(b) **Seed Multiplication and Distribution Scheme**:—The scheme is meant mainly for seed farms and seed testing laboratory. A State Farm of 400 hectares has been started at Sambrak, East Garo Hills towards the end of 1977-78. The outlay estimated to be required for this scheme for the entire Sixth Plan is of the order of Rs.38.90 lakhs. A provision of 7.80 lakhs has been made for the current year against an expenditure of Rs.5.20 lakhs incurred during 1979-80 (100 hectares of the area has since been earmarked for a root-crop multiplication farm with N. E. C's. finance).

(c) **High Yielding Varieties Programme**:—The scheme is meant for supplying seed of high yielding and improved varieties at 50 per cent subsidised cost. A higher outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs is being proposed for the entire Sixth Plan to meet the cost of seed requirement for additional coverage each year during the next few years. Fund allotted for the current year is Rs.12.00 lakhs and expenditure incurred during 1979-80 is Rs.13.31 lakhs. This also includes the cost of a small buffer stock to be maintained to meet unforeseen and emergent need for any natural calamity.

(d) **Manures and Fertilizers**:—Attempts would be made to intensify efforts for increased production of town and rural compost, higher consumption of fertilizers and bonemeal, increasing the soil testing facilities and continuing Soil Survey Programme (Soil Survey has recently been transferred to State Plan, and the total expenditure will have to be borne from State Plan). The recent price hike of chemical fertilizers has also hard hit the farmers and, as such, some subsidy is needed to help the farmers and also to popularise new fertilizers like D. A. P. Shortage of railway wagons compels sometimes carriage of fertilizer by road and in that case difference is to be paid as subsidy so that fertilizer is landed at the same cost. A subsidy on bonemeal is also to be granted for its high cost. Subsidy is also to continue for making pucca pits for composting and grant-in-aid is to be given to Town Committees for town composting. Green manuring will also be continued for which seeds will be provided at 50 per cent subsidy. The entire outlay under this programme is proposed at Rs.119.83 lakhs, against an approved outlay of Rs.14.30 lakhs during current year. Expenditure incurred in 1979-80 was Rs.17.39 lakhs.

(e) **Plant Protection**:—With the introduction of the High Yielding varieties and improved cultivation for other crops, the control of pests and diseases has assumed greater importance from year to year. Consumption

of pesticides is also likely to be increased proportionately to the increase in coverage. Subsidy on Plant Protection chemicals at 50 per cent will continue throughout the Sixth Plan period. For both the epidemic and endemic areas, free supply will also be needed. A higher outlay of Rs.66.33 lakhs including 50 per cent States shares for control of pests and diseases is proposed for the entire Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs.10.25 lakhs has been made for current year against an expenditure of Rs.9.19 lakhs incurred during 1979-80.

(f) **Commercial Crops:**—Efforts to increase the production of different commercial crops of the State will be intensified. Besides development of potato and ginger, greater emphasis will be given for development of oilseeds and spices. Supply of good quality seeds of improved varieties will be made available at 50 per cent subsidised cost. An outlay of Rs.123.51 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan against the approved outlay of Rs.21.25 lakhs during current year. Expenditure incurred during 1979-80 is Rs.18.00 lakhs.

In addition Government is considering the feasibility of taking up Tea Cultivation in a commercial scale. For this however Government will take help of institutional finance.

(g) **Extension and Farmers' Training:**—The only Gram Sevak Training Centre will continue. A "Gramsevika" unit is being added to this centre from this year. Earlier, there were two centres under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Farmers' Training. These are now handed over to the State. Three Training Institutes in the three other district headquarters are also being run for imparting training on improved cultivation in the State.

Demonstration on farmers field specially on use of H. Y. V. seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc., are to be intensified. Information wing is also to continue and further strengthened.

An outlay of Rs.119.40 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan. The outlay approved for 1980-81 is Rs.21.00 lakhs.

(h) **Agricultural Education:**—The State do not have either an Agricultural University or an Agricultural College. The students from the State are, therefore, sent to different Universities for B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (Agri.) courses. N. E. C. is also offering some stipends in a few selected colleges for advanced studies in Agriculture upto Ph. D. An outlay of Rs.7.90 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan against the current year's provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs for continuation of the programme.

(i) **Agricultural Research:**—The basic research in the State is conducted by I. C. A. R. Complex for the North Eastern Region as a whole. We are taking up only adaptive research and laboratory works to support the field workers of the State. An outlay of Rs.19.30 lakhs is being proposed for the Sixth Plan, and fund provided for current year is Rs.3.50 lakhs.

(j) **Agricultural Marketing:**—Development of cash crops is dependent to a great extent on economic marketing of the produce. Of late the falling of prices of the agricultural produce, have become a serious

problem and standing on the way of further development. As such stress would be given on development of marketing facilities in the State. With this end in view the Agricultural produce market Bill has been recently passed in the State Assembly and is to be an Act shortly. Under this regulated markets are going to be developed for the major cash crops of the State.

Development of purchasing centres for jute, cotton, etc. within the State by the respective All India Marketing Organisation is also a must for development of these cash crops, so that an economic price can be maintained in the regulated market.

(k) **Agricultural Engineering**:—A total outlay of Rs.188.45 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period. Demand for use of machineries is yearly increasing and it is essential to increase the number of machineries in the State. In our State we do not have any Agro-Industries or other Custom Hiring Organisation to meet the requirement and as such, the work has to be contained by the department. New machineries are also to be purchased to replace the outdated and condemned ones. For a smooth and economical functioning, more workshops are proposed to be opened in new District Headquarters and also to establish working units in 10—12 different locations in the State. Confining of machineries in district headquarters only, leads to regional imbalances in economic development and has been found to be very unsatisfactory.

(l) **Horticulture Development**:—Efforts will be intensified for development of citrus, banana, pineapple and temperate fruits. The existing orchards and nurseries in the State will have to be further strengthened to meet the full demand of planting materials which are made available to grower at 50 per cent subsidised cost. Demonstrations on improved methods of cultivation will be intensified. At present development of Horticulture in the State is not so systematic and there is hardly a regular orchard in the State. Attempts will be made to develop horticultural orchards in compact selected areas for uniform development. An outlay of Rs.89.10 lakhs including vegetable development is being proposed for the Sixth Plan against the provision of Rs.13.50 lakhs during current year. Rs.10.49 lakhs is the expenditure incurred during 1979-80.

(m) **Other Expenditure**:—

(a) **Construction**:—Construction of office building, godowns, etc. in the new district and sub-divisional headquarters will be taken up for which a sum of Rs.56.83 lakhs is proposed. Similarly, for construction of residential building at the new headquarters a sum of Rs.26.00 lakhs is proposed. Acquisition of land for the said purpose and for starting new farms is essential for which a sum of Rs 19.00 lakhs is earmarked. To meet the Agricultural share of Applied Nutrition Programme we are proposing a sum of Rs.16.20 lakhs for the Sixth Plan. The total outlay under this head is proposed at Rs.118.03 lakhs for the entire Sixth Plan period against the approved outlay of Rs.17.00 lakhs during current year, and expenditure incurred during 1979-80 is Rs.16.06 lakhs.

4. The total outlay proposed for the entire Sixth Plan period is Rs.1,108.00 lakhs and Rs.201.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan of 1981-82. The schematic outlays and also the physical targets proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and also for the annual plan 1981-82 are given in the Tables I and II below:—

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan—1980-85

Schematic outlays and expenditure

Head of Development—AGRICULTURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1980-82	
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Direction and Administration, General	2.32	0.50	0.50	13.50	2.00	2.50	...
2	Direction and Administration, District	8.71	7.00	7.00	56.00	15.00	9.50	2.50
3	Direction and Administration strengthening of Agricultural Administration.	...	2.50	2.30	2.50	..	..	..
4	Potato Seed Production farm Umdiangpoh	0.14	0.30	0.30	0.30	..	..	...
5	Sambhak Seed Farm	...	3.50	3.50	36.00	5.00	7.00	2.00
6	Seed Farms	...	3.50	3.50				
7	Seed Testing Laboratories	0.09	0.50	0.50	2.60	...	0.50	...
8	Local Green Manuring	3.58	2.00	2.00	12.45	...	2.20	...
9	Fertilizer Distribution	7.38	5.00	15.00	65.40	...	15.50	...
10	Bone-meal and Rock Phosphate	3.81	4.00	4.00	21.40	...	4.00	...
11	Soil Testing Laboratory	0.12	0.80	0.80	4.00	...	0.80	...
12	Soil Survey Organisation	2.50	2.50	2.50	16.18	...	14.00	...
13	Seed Saturation Scheme including sale of seed at subsidised rate and seed stock to meet emergent natural calamity.	13.31	12.00	12.00	80.00	...	14.00	...
14	(a) Plant Protection	9.19	10.00	10.00	64.00	...	12.00	...
	(b) Control of Pests and diseases	...	0.25	0.25	1.33	...	0.25	...

15	Development of Arecanut and betel leaves	...	..	0.44	0.56	0.56	3.07	...	0.56	...
16	Development of jute	...	..	0.30	0.34	0.34	1.90	...	0.35	...
17	Development of cotton	...	..	0.34	0.38	0.38	2.11	...	0.38	...
18	Development of sugarcane	...	..	0.15	0.32	0.32	1.63	...	0.32	...
19	Development of Ginger and Turmeric	...	...	2.15	2.50	2.50	14.40	...	2.60	...
20	Development of potato	...	..	11.70	11.50	11.50	65.50	...	12.00	...
21	Development of oil-seed	...	...	0.86	0.90	0.90	7.60	...	1.20	..
22	Development of spices and cash crops	...	...	0.30	0.50	0.50	2.55	...	0.50	..
23	Development of Tea	..	...	1.76	4.00	4.00	23.00	10.00	4.00	2.00
24	Development of pulses	...	..	...	0.25	0.25	1.75	...	0.30	...
25	Gram Sevak Training Centre	..	..	2.19	4.00	4.00	21.20	...	4.00	...
26	Agriculture Information, General	...	...	0.97	1.20	1.20	10.80	...	2.00	...
27	Agriculture Information, District	..	..	0.35	0.80	0.80				
28	Farmers Institute	...	...	0.83	5.00	5.00	25.90	...	5.00	...
29	Farmers Extension and Training (H.Y.V.)	..	..	2.42	...	...	...	..	...	..
30	Demonstration in cultivator's fields	..	..	7.25	10.00	10.00	61.50	...	11.00	..
31	Agriculture Studies	..	...	1.44	1.50	1.50	7.90	...	1.50	...
32	Agriculture Engineering (Workshop)	...	..	2.19	5.00	5.00	36.00	15.00	6.00	3.00
33	Agriculture Engineering (Mech.) including popularisation of hand tools and implements.	...	...	22.87	24.70	24.70	152.45	70.00	27.00	13.00
34	Agricultural Research Station and Laboratories	...	...	2.91	3.50	3.50	19.30	...	3.50	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
35. Agricultural Statistics	0.30	0.30	1.65	...	0.30	...
36. Agricultural Marketing including Market Intelligence	...	1.58	1.00	1.00	34.00	12.00	6.00	2.00
37. Fruit Processing	4.35	4.00	4.00	25.60	...	5.00	...
38. Vegetable Development	1.00	1.50	1.50	9.10	...	1.50	...
39. Horticulture Development	6.79	12.00	12.00	80.00	...	14.00	...
40. Package Programme on Pineapple	2.70	...	...	...	...	..	...
41. Construction and maintenance of non-residential buildings.	...	9.53	7.26	7.26	56.83	50.00	9.70	9.00
42. Applied Nutrition Programme	3.11	3.24	3.24	16.20	...	3.24	...
43. Acquisition of Land	6.20	2.50	2.50	19.00	19.00	3.00	3.00
44. Construction of Departmental Residential buildings.	...	3.22	4.00	4.00	26.00	24.00	4.00	3.50
45. Investment in Agricultural Finance Institute—								
1. Construction to Apex Bank	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	1.00	...
TOTAL—	...	151.02	168.10	178.10	1108.00	222.00	201.00	40.00

Table II
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

Items	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
AGRICULTURE—					
1. Foodgrains (Total)	'000 Tns.	140·00	162·00	210·00	172·00
(a) Cereals	,,	138·45	160·00	205·00	169·25
(b) Pulses	,,	1·55	2·00	5·00	2·75
2. Sugar-cane (in terms of cane)	,,	9·25	9·50	10·00	9·60
3. Oilseeds—Total	,,	5·50	6·00	6·80	6·20
(a) Rape and Mustard	,,	4·72	5·00	5·45	5·10
(b) Sesamum	,,	0·32	0·94	0·45	0·36
(c) Soyabean and others	,,	0·45	0·66	0·90	0·74
4. Cotton	'000 Bales of 150 kg. each.	4·00	4·50	6·50	5·00
5. Jute and Mesta	'000 Bales of 180 kg. each.	65·00	78·00	99·90	83·40
6. Others—					
(a) Potato	'000 Tns.	130·00	130·00	160·00	136·00
7. Area under High Yielding varieties—					
(a) Paddy	'000 Hect.	16·00	20·00	30·00	22·00
(b) Wheat	,,	3·00	3·50	5·50	4·00
(c) Maize	,,	6·00	6·50	9·50	7·50
8. Consumption of Chemical Fertilizer (Nutrient)—					
(a) Nitrogenous (in term of N.)	'000 Tns.	1·23	2·80	5·00	3·00
(b) Phosphate (in term of B.O.)	,,	0·68	1·70	3·00	1·75
(c) Potassic (in term of Y2O)	,,	0·09	0·50	1·00	0·75
Total—(a) to (c)	,,	2·00	5·00	9·00	5·50

9. Increase in Gross Cropped Area...	'000 Hect	2*00	5*00	23*00	4*00
10. Minor Irrigation	„	23*70	26*00	40*20	28*90
(i) Ground	„	6*10	6*60	9*80	6*90
(ii) Surface	„	17*60	19*60	30*40	22*00
11. Plant Protection (Technical Grade materials).	Tonnes	25*00	30*00	38*00	32*00
12. Organic Manures and Green Manuring					
(a) Urban Compost	'000 Hect	...	..	..	..
(b) Green Manuring ... .. .	„	...	..	...	...
13. Agricultural Machinery and Im- plements—					
(a) Tractors	Nos.	58	58	65	60
(b) Power tiller	„	108	108 (-10+10)	200	138
(c) Bulldozer	„	10	10	10	10
(d) Thresher ... .. .	„	..	...	...	...
(e) Seed-cum-fertilizer drills	„	...	...	..	...
(f) Sprayer/Dusters .. .. .	„	...	...	...	...
(i) Hand operated ... .. .	„	..	..	...	...
(ii) Power operated ... .. .	„	...	..	..	...

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

1. The Meghalaya State Warehousing Corporation, came into being in 1973 with the Warehouse at Shillong having 1600 metric tonnes capacity. Till 1977-78 the State Warehousing Corporation has been assisted with a Share Capital Contribution of Rs. 12 lakhs by the State Government and another amount of Rs. 6 lakhs has been contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation. The construction work of warehouses at Jowai and Williamngar have already been initiated. This will bring the additional storage capacity to 2500 metric tonnes. The extension of warehouse at Shillong by a capacity of 400 metric tonnes is under construction.

2. It is also envisaged to construct 7 more Warehouses during the Plan period which will bring additional storage capacity of 9250 metric tonnes. The total fund required for construction of these Warehouses is estimated at Rs. 75.00 lakhs of which 50 per cent of the total requirement will be contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation and Rs. 37.50 lakhs will have to be provided by the State Government. A provision of Rs. 37.50 lakhs is therefore, proposed for the Plan Period (1980-85)

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development Storage and Warehousing

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Warehouses	Number	1	—	9	1
2. Capacity	Tonnes	1600	—	13,750	6,250 (Additional)

LAND REFORMS

In an economic system where 80 per cent of the total working force are cultivators and agricultural labourers and where the annual growth rate of population (1961-71) was 2.7 per cent, the pressure of population on cultivable land would continue to rise, unless reforms to minimise it takes place. Rationalised land administration on the basis of egalitarian principles is the basic pre-condition of economic development in Meghalaya.

In Meghalaya, the land largely belongs to the people and not to the State. There is, however, no systematic and regular records of rights available. Barring certain areas, the State has not yet been cadastrally surveyed. Cadastral survey and the records of rights are the basic prerequisites for any effective land reforms measure. At the same time, there is need for caution in view of the fact that any radical change in the customary land tenure system may invoke adverse public reaction. A Land Reforms Commission was set up some years back to go into the matter and to recommend land reforms measures in the State. The report since submitted by the Commission is being examined by the Land Reforms Cell and the State Law Commission to suggest ways and means for the codification of laws, including laws affecting records of rights.

In accordance with the observations of the Commission, Government have decided to cadastrally survey the entire State and prepare the preliminary records under the Meghalaya Land Survey and Records Preparation Act, 1980 which has been passed by the State Legislature in 1980. The entire Sixth Five Year Plan programme on land reforms in Meghalaya is based, by and large, on the Cadastral Survey Scheme. This is the core scheme and the other schemes proposed under the plan are mainly aimed at development of the infrastructures for proper implementation of the Cadastral Survey Scheme as well as to take other land reform measures thereafter. The operation of Cadastral Survey of the entire State would be an extensive one and it will be progressively enlarged so that the entire State can be covered within a period of 10 to 15 years. In a year, 450 villages are expected to be covered under the survey.

Though efforts have been made in the past few years to strengthen the administrative infrastructure in the State for taking up the land reforms activities, it is yet far from adequate. Existing manpower, both technical and skilled, available in the department is not sufficient to take up the task of Cadastral Survey in the entire State. Besides manpower, the survey organisation would have to be provided with various survey instruments and other essential equipment. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period it has been envisaged to strengthen the administrative organisation in all respects so that in the subsequent plan periods the survey could be carried out without much difficulties. The required outlay during the sixth plan period for the Cadastral Survey Scheme alone is estimated at Rs.100.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is of the order of Rs.28.00 lakhs.

Besides the Cadastral Survey Scheme the following are the other schemes to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan period under Land Reforms:—

1. Construction of Survey School, Tura:—The school was started in 1974. But it is yet to have its own building. The building is now under construction and it is expected to be completed by 1981-82. For this purpose Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2. Land Reforms and Land Records (Grant-in-aid):—In absence of suitable Government agency and legislation the District Councils in the State were entrusted with the task of conducting cadastral survey and preparation of records of rights according to the power conferred on them under the sixth schedule of the constitution. For this purpose they have been provided with financial assistance in the shape of grant-in-aid. This will be continued during the sixth plan period till the State Government decides to take up the entire work of cadastral survey and preparation of record of rights. An outlay of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 3.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

3. Compensation for acquisition/Resumption of land for development purposes:—Under this scheme Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan and Rs. 0.50 lakh for 1981-82.

4. Land Tenure Research Cell:—The object of this scheme is to set up a cell in the department to study the land tenure systems prevalent in the State in the light of the Land Reform Commission's report and suggest land reform measures to be taken up in the State. The outlay proposed for this scheme in the Sixth plan is Rs. 6.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.30 lakhs for 1981-82.

5. Construction of survey buildings at Shillong:—The objective of this scheme is to provide accommodation for the entire headquarters organisation of the Directorate of Land Reforms and Survey including residential accommodation for the staff. The outlay estimated to be required during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 48.00 lakhs and Rs. 9.30 lakhs for 1981-82.

6. Codification of Laws—Grant-in-aid to Law Commission:—An outlay of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed under this scheme for the Sixth Five Year Plan. This amount has been provided in the annual plan 1980-81 only. The object of this provision is to give grant-in-aid to the State Law Commission to enable them to examine the customary land laws and suggest suitable codifications.

7. Establishment of Enforcement Branch for identification, preparation and execution of Land Reforms:—This scheme is designed to provide necessary staff to investigate and identify the different holdings in Rikynti and Ri Raid lands during survey of land and also to ensure enforcement of the land laws. The Sixth Five year plan outlay proposed for this scheme is Rs. 24.20 lakhs out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

8. Establishment of a cell for implementation of metric system of land records:—A cell for conversion of the old system of

land records to the metric system has been created. This cell will be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the entire plan period. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs only.

9. Payment of compensation for acquisition of Jotedary, Zamindary Estates and Annuity Rights.—An outlay of Rs. 2.90 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the outstanding liabilities of compensation arising out of acquisition of Jotedary, Zamindary estates and Annuity Rights in some estates. The entire outlay is proposed for 1981-82.

The total outlay proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 for Land Reforms and also for the Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively are Rs. 211.00 lakhs and Rs. 56.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for different schemes are shown in the Table-I below—

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE EYAR PLAN, 1980-85

TABLE—I

Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. lakhs)

Head of Development—Land Reforms

Name of scheme	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
	actual	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Construction of Survey School, Tura.	4.60	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	4.00
2. Land Reforms and land Records (Grants-in-aid)	3.00	3.00	3.00	16.00	...	3.00	..
3. Compensation for acquisition/ resumption of land for development purpose.	..	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	..
4. Land Tenure Research Cell for Land Reform Legislation.	..	1.26	1.26	6.00	...	1.30	...
5. Cadestral Survey	10.96	5.00	5.00	100.00	...	28.00	..

6. Construction of Survey buildings at Shillong.	—	5-00	5-00	48-00	48-00	9-30	9-30
7. Codification of Laws-Grant-in-aid to Law Commission.	..	0-50	0-50	0-50	...	..	..
8. Establishment of Enforcement Branch for identification, reparation and operation of land reforms.	2-56	7-00	7-00	24-20	...	5-00	..
9. Establishment of cell for implementation of metric system of land records.	1-76	2-34	2-34	5-00	...	2-00	..
10. Compensation for acquisition of Jotedary estate.	...	0-80	0-80	0-80	...	0-80	..
11. Compensation for acquisition of Annuity Rights.	..	1-90	1-90	1-90	..	1-90	...
12. Compensation for acquisition of Zamindary estates.	...	0-10	0-10	0-50	..	0-10	...
13. Establishment of compensation offices.	0-06	0-10	0-10	0-10	..	0-10	..
Total—22-94		29-50	29-50	211-00	56-00	56-00	13-30

MINOR IRRIGATION

Irrigation works in the State are being undertaken by two organisations viz., the State Public Works Department and the Agriculture Department. The State Public Works Department takes up all works involving an expenditure of 30 lakhs or more, irrespective of the C. C. Area, whereas the Agriculture Department takes up rest of the minor irrigation works.

Minor Irrigation under Agriculture : The irrigation wing of the Agriculture Department is headed by a Superintending Engineer. The Government has taken up measures to strengthen the irrigation wing and after it is done all minor irrigation works (C. C. A. upto 2000 ha.) will be taken up by the irrigation wing of Agriculture Department.

The minor irrigation programme in the State includes diversion schemes, lift project and shallow tube wells. All the diversion and lift schemes are managed and maintained by the department after completion. The shallow tube wells are also taken up by the department as public-works but are entrusted to a group of beneficiaries for operation. The cost of oil and lubricants are borne by the beneficiaries themselves. However, the maintenance and repair of pumps are carried out by the department.

Investigation and exploration of the ground water potentialities are being carried out by the Central Ground Water Board. According to their recommendation a total of 525 numbers of shallow tube wells have so far been installed by the department. Installation of a few more medium-deep tube wells are also being taken up on the recommendation of Central Ground Water Board. The total ground water potentiality as assessed is 15,000 ha. of which only 6,100 ha. have so far been brought under irrigation upto 1979-80.

Under surface water the ultimate potential has been estimated at 85,000 ha. of which, only 17,600 ha. has so far been brought under irrigation upto 1979-80. The investigation and execution of all projects under surface water schemes are being implemented by the State. In all there are 4 field divisions under the irrigation wing of the Agriculture Department. These divisions are responsible for survey as well as execution of works. In order to accelerate works and to strengthen the irrigation wing, the Government of India has sanctioned one division with 5 Subdivisions with 50 per cent Central assistance. Steps are being taken to take the advantage of this Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

However, the main constraint is non-availability of technical personnels. To tide over this situation the State Government is contemplating to bring engineers on deputation from other States.

Outlays for Sixth Five Year Plan : The total outlay approved for minor irrigation under the earlier Sixth Plan was Rs.500.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs.440.00 lakhs was for minor irrigation under Agriculture Department and Rs.60.00 for irrigation works to be executed by the State Public Works Department. The approved outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-80

under minor irrigation were Rs.85.00 lakhs and Rs.100.00 lakhs respectively of which Rs.10.00 lakhs and Rs.15.00 lakhs were earmarked for irrigation schemes to be implemented by the Public Works Department during these two years. The expenditure on minor irrigation programmes implemented by the irrigation wing of the Agriculture Department during 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs.63.00 lakhs and Rs.60.00 lakhs respectively. The total outlay proposed for the Sixth Five Plan 1980-85 for minor irrigation is Rs.653.00 lakhs and outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.118.50 lakhs.

The schematic outlays and also the physical targets proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan and for Annual Plan 1981-82 are shown below in the Tables I and II.

TABLE I

**Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85
Schematic Outlays and Expenditure**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	1979-80		1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Actual	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. MINOR IRRIGATION—									
1	Flow Irrigation	37.17	40.00	40.00	340.00	175.00	60.00	31.50	
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	10.00	7.00	
4	Purchase of Machinery	3.04	3.00	3.00	17.00	17.00	3.50	4.50	
5	Command Area Development	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...
6	Maintenance of Minor Irrigation Works	...	...	...	18.00	...	3.50	...
7	Non-Residential Buildings	1.84	8.00	8.00	34.00	34.00	10.00	10.00	
8	Irrigation Wing	5.38	12.00	12.00	70.00	...	13.00	...	
9	Strengthening of Surface Water Organisation (State shares)	0.49	3.00	3.00	21.00	...	3.50	...	
Total		60.00	85.00	85.00	653.00	326.70	118.50	62.00	

TABLE II

Ultimate Potential and Physical Targets

Item	Unit	Ultimate potential	Base figures, 77/78	Achieved in 78/79	Achieved in 79/80	Cumulative total on 1979/80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Surface Water.	Hect	85,000	14,000	2,000	1,600	17,600
2. Ground Water.	Do	15,000	4,500	1,200	400	6,100
		1,00,000	18,500	3,200	2,000	23,700

Sixth Plan Physical Target (80-85)

Item	Unit	Base/ year 1979-80	Year wise target					Total 6th Plan 80-85
			80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	
Surface Water.	Hect	17,600	2,000	2,400	2,600	3,800	3,000	12,800
Ground Water.	Do	6,100	300	500	700	1,000	1,200	3,700
Total		23,700	2,300	2,900	3,300	3,800	4,200	16,500

Net irrigable area at the end of 6th plan after depreciation—40,000 ha.

SOIL CONSERVATION

1. Review of Programmes, 1974-79:—

The Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department for the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79, was of the order of Rs. 582.00 lakhs, against which the Department has spent Rs. 581.62 lakhs.

One of the main schemes of the Department during the Fifth Five Year Plan was the Jhum Control Scheme (now being re-named as Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme). According to the revised target, 3,500 Nos. of families were to be benefitted during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Actually 2,931 families have been benefitted during the Plan period. The shortfall in target is due to certain difficulties faced by the Department. One of the main difficulties is the land tenure system which makes it difficult to get 100 hectares of land available at one place for settling families practising shifting cultivation. Another difficulty was the non-acceptance by most farmers of the dry terrace cultivation under rainfed condition, even though the State has got a very favourable monsoon season for cultivation. In view of these difficulties, during the Sixth Plan, certain modifications have been proposed under the scheme, such as reduction of cultivable land to be given to each family from 2 hectares to 1 hecter (only irrigated land). Rehabilitation is also proposed by giving 1 hecter of cash crop such as Coffee, Rubber, etc., where irrigated land for cultivation cannot be made available, but land suitable for such cultivation is available. Relaxation of the norm of a minimum of 50 families to be settled in each place has also been made so that availability of large area for development will not pose a problem. Another incentive proposed to be given is that farm power will also be made available for a period of 5 years at a nominal cost. These modifications proposed is expected to improve the acceptability of the scheme with the farmers. In fact, the application of these modifications have already convinced some improvement during 1979-80.

With regard to the General Plan for Soil Conservation Works for agricultural lands against the target of approximately 3,000 hectares (of which 440 hectares under irrigation) 1,780 hectares have been achieved (of which 689 hectares are irrigated). During the Sixth Plan 5,600 hecter are proposed to be covered, of which 980 hectares will be during 1981-82.

Under soil conservation works for non-agricultural lands, though no definite target was fixed 608 hectares have been covered mostly under cash crops. During the Sixth Plan 9,800 hectares are proposed to be covered, which includes 6,500 hectares of afforestation and 3,300 hecter of fodder and pasture development. The target for 1981-82 is 1,683 hectares. This includes 7,000 hectares of afforestation and 3,300 hectares of fodder and pasture development.

Under education and training programmes, against the outlay of Rs. 16.86 lakhs, the actual expenditure was Rs. 15.30 lakhs. Under this programme 20 Nos. of Gazetted Officers and 22 Nos. of Non-gazetted Officer have been sent for various training courses run by the Government of India outside the State. The State Conservation Training Institute has trained 129 trainees upto 1978-79. This training institute not only trains Soil Conservation Demonstrators and Foresters of Meghalaya, but also cater the training needs for similar staff of the North Eastern States as well as of Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

During the year 1978-79, we have taken up a larger cash crop development programme which is being correlated with the Jhum Control Programme for the benefit of the Jhumia families. Accordingly the Cash Crop development programme have been made a part of the Jhumia Rehabilitation Scheme in the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan. During the Sixth Plan under this Jhumia Rehabilitation Scheme, 6,360 families are proposed to be benefitted, 3,380 through permanent cultivable lands with irrigation and 2,980 through cash crop scheme.

2. Objective, Approach and Strategy.—

In the Sixth Five Year Plan period the Department will give its full attention to the problem of shifting cultivation and weaning away the people who are dependant on this to permanent cultivation. While in the Fifth Plan more emphasis was given on development of area for food crops cultivation, in the Sixth Plan cultivation of both food crops and cash crops will be given equal importance and areas development for these according to the suitability of the watershed concerned. 1 ha. irrigated land will be allotted to each family for permanent cultivation. Where families are given irrigated land for cultivation, they will be given some horticultural plants for growing in the areas near their home-stead, which will bring additional income. Where area for permanent food-crop cultivation is not available, each family will be given 1 hectare of cash crop cultivation such as Rubber and Coffee which is found suitable and has good prospect in this State. They also will be provided with extra horticultural plants for growing near their habitation. In the areas developed for permanent cultivation of food crops, seeds manures and cultivation cost will be given free in the first year of cultivation and gradually reduced in three years. However assistance for farm power will be given from the second year onwards on a nominal cost. Even after the period of five years, each centre will be provided with sufficient farm power on hiring basis so that they will not have any difficulties of farm powers.

Where cash crop cultivation is taken up for the benefit of the families this will be created by the Department and maintained till it comes to yielding stage after which they will be handed over to the beneficiaries families for maintenance and their livelihood. During this period, they will be given wages for working in these cash crop centres so that they not only get money for their livelihood but also they will get a training regarding maintenance of these plantations. Even after the plantations are handed over to the families, the Department will still carry-out marketing and arrangement for supply of inputs wherever necessary either directly or through a Corporation to be set up in this respect. Under the scheme for Jhumia rehabilitation, it is envisaged to cover 6,360 families during the Sixth Plan period of which 3,350 will be provided with land for permanent food crop cultivation and 2,980 for cash crops.

Under the fodder Development programme, cultivation of broomstick has been encouraged in the villages. It has been found to be useful not only for cash crop for selling of broomstick it yield but found to be very nutritious for cattle. Since cattle development has great potentials in the State, cultivation of this plant will not only help the farmers to get cash by selling broomstick but the fodder available will also help in improving the fodder requirement of the cattle population.

Besides the scheme of Rehabilitation of Jhummia families, the Department will carry on its programme of Soil Conservation work in watersheds for which the whole State has been divided into major/minor watersheds. The Afforestation programme which was normally a part of the Jhum Control Scheme has now been included under this scheme, under which 6,560 hectare of barren lands are proposed to be covered. The department is also contemplating to take up a new scheme for protection and management of lands belonging to communities and clans. Under this scheme, the communities and clans, owning large and compact areas of lands in the catchment of streams and rivers will be persuaded to hand over those areas to the department of Soil Conservation for protection and management and against this the owners will be paid an annual rental for the land like payment of interest by the banks against the money deposited. Consultations with the different District Councils and people concerned are being held and if it is agreed upon, it will be possible to protect large areas already under forest but which are under the Control of private bodies, clans or communities at a much lesser cost than having to take up afforestation of these after they are felled and made barren.

Research and training which is very essential for backing up the programmes undertaken as well as getting sufficient number of trained personnel in the field works well also be carried out. Construction of Office buildings and quarters for staff is essential for which provision has been made in the plan.

The Department both at the Directorate as well as at the field level requires strengthening to take up all the works that are proposed to be taken up on a larger scale during the plan. Provision has therefore been provided for strengthening this Directorate and field offices.

Lack of suitable land use and soil maps of the State have been a great constraint for formulation of prospective plan of the State. This is proposed to be overcome by having a quick reconnaissance soil and land use maps prepared with the help of aerial photographs through the National Remote Sensing Agency (Indian Photo-Interpretation). This work has already been entrusted to the I. P. I. and it is hoped that maps will be available by early 1982. Provision has been made accordingly in the Plan for 1980-81.

3. Outlay and Targets :

The outlay for the plan period, *i. e.*, 1980-85 is proposed to be Rs.1,310 lakhs including Rs.160 lakhs for the year 1980-81 already approved.

4. Programmes for 1980-85 :

The schemes proposed for the Plan 1980-85 under the Soil and Water Conservation sector of Meghalaya are briefly as follows:—

A. Direction and Administration.—Under this scheme, provision has been made for strengthening of the Directorate Soil Conservation, Divisional Soil Conservation Offices and Soil Conservation Range Offices as well as development of infra-structure required to take up the expanded

programmes proposed in the Sixth plan. The original outlay in the Fifth Plan was Rs.43.07 lakhs against which the actual expenditure was Rs.49.07 lakhs. Taking into account the increase in pay structure and cost of other materials, the total outlay proposed for the sixth plan under this scheme is Rs.85.00 lakhs of which Rs.16 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-82.

B. Soil Conservation Survey and Testing.—Under this head preparation of the soil and land use survey maps for Meghalaya will be done and steps will be taken for setting up of Soil Conservation Survey groups in each District for taking surveys for planning for micro-watersheds as well as Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme. Against an outlay of Rs.1.13 lakhs in the Fifth Plan, the actual expenditure was Rs.0.93 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan the outlay proposed is Rs.25 lakhs of which Rs.9 lakhs is during the current year 1980-81 and Rs.4.25 lakhs for 1981-82.

C. Research.—This is a continuous scheme where trials and research works are undertaken for backing up the various soil and water conservation schemes in collaboration with the I. C. A. R. Research Complex for N. E. H. Region. This collaboration has already produced results for finding out alternative methods for replacement of Jhumming and experiments of integrated improvement for water yielding methods with cheaper local materials are taken up at the Departmental Research and Training Institute, Byrnihat. Besides field trials also are taken up in the Districts for fitting these to the local conditions. The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs.7.90 lakhs against which the expenditure was Rs.8.04 lakhs. The outlay for Sixth Plan is Rs.26.25 lakhs, of which the outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.4.75 lakhs.

D. Education and Training.—The Conservation Training Institute, Byrnihat started by the Department in 1973-74 to train up field level workers of the Soil Conservation and Forests Departments of Meghalaya as well as of the neighbouring states in N. E. Region has completed training of Six batches of such field workers totalling 129. The seventh batch has started in November, 1979 expected to complete by October, 1980. There has been a great pressure from various States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region as well as Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for seats in this training centre. Accordingly it has been proposed to increase the capacity to 40 students per year from this year. This will be continued. Higher level Officers of the Department have also been sent outside the State for training in the Institutes run by the Government of India. Upto the year 1978-79, 20 Nos. of Gazetted Officers and 22 Nos. of Non-gazetted Officers have been sent outside for training. This process will continue during the 6th plan period. The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs.16.86 lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs.15.30 lakhs. The outlay for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.23.00 lakhs of which Rs.4.20 lakhs will be for the year 1981-82.

E. Soil Conservation Schemes :

The Soil Conservation Schemes have been divided into two parts. The first part covers the various Soil Conservation measures to be taken up in watershed basis in selected watersheds. For this purpose the States have been divided into various watersheds and micro-watersheds. Treatment of these watersheds will be taken up according to the capability of land either permanent cultivation, afforestation or fodder. The outlay for these works during the Sixth Plan is Rs.417.00 lakhs of which Rs.59.45 lakhs will be for 1981-82. About half of this, i. e., Rs.200.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan and Rs.29.15 lakhs during 1981-82 is for afforestation.

The second part of this soil conservation scheme is the integrated scheme for Jhummia Rehabilitation. Originally, this scheme was named as Jhum Control Scheme, but as the scheme is not really for control of jhumming but to rehabilitate the Jhummias, the name of the scheme has been changed to make it more relevant with the purpose. This scheme includes provision for land development for permanent cultivation with irrigation and also follow up works such as supply of seeds and plants, manures and fertilizers and cultivation cost for three years on a sliding scale basis at the rate of 1 hac. per family. As already explained earlier, where land for permanent cultivation cannot be found out due to steepness or other difficulties, cash crops will be raised at 1 hac per family to be maintained by the department till it comes to the fruiting stage when it would be handed over to the benefitted families for their maintenance and livelihood. During the gestation period the farmers will be given work in these plantations for earning their livelihood as well as learning the techniques of maintenance and processing for marketing. After the families are handed over with the plantation, the Department will carry on marketing of produce and arrange for supply of inputs, wherever necessary, either directly or through a Corporation to be set up in this respect. In view of the fact that in the initial period the expenditure is rather more than the earning and a very careful handling with the beneficiaries is required, it is not proposed to have a Corporation at present, till the first set of cash crop plantation came into fruiting and families are actually given these areas for maintenance and livelihood. Since the Cash Crop has been made a part of the Jhummia Rehabilitation Scheme, this item has been provided under this scheme instead of under Soil Conservation Schemes. Besides provision for drinking water supply and link road to these rehabilitated centres have been made as in the previous plans. The Fifth Plan outlay for this was Rs. 421.66 lakh, against which the expenditure was Rs. 386.68 lakhs. The Sixth Plan outlay for this is proposed at Rs. 659.25 lakhs of which Rs. 100.55 lakhs will be for the year 1981-82. As already explained, 6360 families are expected to be benefitted during the Sixth Plan period of which 990 families are expected to be benefitted during 1981-82.

F. (i) Other Expenditure: Under this head, construction of approach Roads to the demonstration centres, plantations, Soil Conservation Offices as well as construction and maintenance of non-residential buildings such as Offices, godowns, processing units for cash crops, etc., are taken up. During the fifth Plan the outlay under this was Rs. 10.24 lakhs but actual expenditure was Rs. 16.19 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan the proposed outlay is for Rs. 24.50 lakhs of which Rs. 4.30 lakhs is for 1981-82.

F. (ii) Housing Residential Buildings: Under this scheme construction and maintenance of Government residential buildings are taken up. As in most of the areas where this Department is operating are interior areas, there are no houses available for hire. The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs. 21.99 lakhs against which the actual expenditure was Rs. 26.92 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan was Rs. 48.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 8.50 lakhs will be during 1981-82.

The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 1,310.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 202.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1981-82.

The Schematic details are indicated in Table I and II below—

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85

Schematic Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs in lakhs)

Head of Development—SOIL CONSERVATION

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION—							
A. Strengthening of Direction and Administration—							
(a) Strengthening of Directorate of Soil Conservation.	2*73	3*50	4*00	20*60	...	4*10	...
(b) Strengthening of Divisional Soil Conservation Offices.	3*03	4*40	4*70	28*40	...	5*25	...
(c) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Range Offices.	0*74	3*40	6*15	36*00	...	6*65	...
(d) Engagement of Apprentice, etc.	0*01	...	...	...	..	...	...
TOTAL—A	...	6*51	11*30	14*85	85*00	...	16*00
B. Soil Survey and Testing—							
(a) Soil Conservation Survey Schemes ..	..	1*39	3*00	9*00	25*00	...	4*25
(b) Soil Testing Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL—B	...	1*39	3*00	9*00	25*00	...	4*25

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Research—								
(a) Soil Conservation Research Centre	1.15	1.25	1.25	8.75	...	1.50	...
(b) Field Trial and Experiments (Adaptive and operational Research)	...	0.84	1.00	1.05	17.50	...	3.25	...
(c) Establishment evaluation Unit
TOTAL—C	...	1.99	2.25	2.30	26.25	...	4.75	...
D. Education and Training—								
(a) Conservation Training Institute	3.00	3.20	3.45	19.50	...	3.50	...
(b) Training at Soil Conservation Centre	0.38	0.50	0.50	3.50	...	0.70	...
TOTAL—D	...	3.38	3.70	3.95	23.00	...	4.20	...
E. Soil Conservation schemes in Watershed—								
(a) Terracing	} Land development	4.50	4.00	4.81	} 43.50	}	7.50	...
(c) Reclamation		0.62	0.50	0.16				
(d) Erosion control works	3.30	3.00	5.25	33.60	...	6.20	...
(e) Follow-up programme	...	0.47	1.00	1.00	11.50	..	1.50	...
(f) Afforestation	27.10	22.70	19.27	200.00	..	29.15	...
(g) Fodder and Pasture Development	...	3.63	4.00	3.60	23.40	...	4.50	...
(h) Water Conservation and Distribution	...	5.00	4.00	6.60	100.00	...	10.00	..
(j) Conservation works in Urban Areas	...	0.60	0.75	0.45	5.00	..	0.60	..
TOTAL—E	..	45.22	39.95	41.14	417.00	...	59.45	...

F.—Jhumia Rehabilitation, schemes—

(i) Terracing	} Land Development	17.44	} 24.00	19.09	122.40	}	21.00	...		
(ii) Reclamation		21.42								
(iii) Follow-up—										
(a) Seeds and plants	..	...	...	0.51	2.00	1.27	6.23	...	0.91	...
(b) Manures and fertilizers	...	..	...	1.90	4.00	2.46	14.63	..	2.40	..
(c) Cultivation	..	...	...	3.94	5.00	2.46	12.56	...	1.50	...
(iv) Cash Crop Development works	..	..	...	24.57	37.00	34.26	384.35	...	53.29	..
(v) Irrigation.	...	..	...	8.46	12.00	11.81	76.11	...	14.05	..
(vi) Camps and Camp equipments	...	...	...	0.87	2.00	1.50	9.30	...	1.80	...
(vii) Dwelling houses	..	..	..	...	0.50	..	...	...	...	...
(viii) Drinking water	...	..	..	0.45	1.00	0.75	9.35	..	1.60	...
(ix) Link Roads	...	..	...	6.51	4.30	4.20	24.32	24.32	4.00	4.00
TOTAL—F				86.07	91.80	77.80	659.25	24.32	100.55	4.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
G.—Other expenditure—									
(a) Construction of Roads to works sites ...		2·13	} 3·00	1·70	9·50	9·50	1·80	1·80	
(b) Construction and Maintenance of Government Non-Residential buildings		1·79		2·53	15·00	15·00	2·50	2·50	
TOTAL—G		4·92	3·00	4·23	24·50	24·50	4·30	4·30	
TOTAL—(A—G)		150·95	155·00	153·27	1260·00	48·82	193·50	8·30	
H.—Housing-Government Residential Buildings—									
(a) Construction		7·60	} 5·00	5·06	45·00	45·00	8·00	8·00	
(b) Maintenance and Repairs				5·00					
(i) Ordinary repairs									
(ii) Special repairs		1·37			0·42	3·75	3·75	0·50	0·50
TOTAL—H		8·97	5·00	5·48	48·75	48·75	8·50	8·50	
K. Schemes implemented through Community Development Blocks.		1·25	..	1·25	1·25	..	...	..
GRAND TOTAL :—		159·70	160·00	160·00	1310·00	97·57	202·00	16·80	

TABLE II

**Draft Sixth Five Year Plan
Physical Targets and Achievements**

Items	Unit	Achievements 1979-80	Physical Targets		1981-82
			1980-81	1980-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. SOIL SURVEY AND TESTING:					
(a) Soil Conservation Survey Schemes	No	Two units functioning	...	...	...
(b) Soil Testing Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
2. RESEARCH:					
(a) Soil Conservation Research Centres	...	Research works done	...	...	...
(b) Field Trials and Experiment ... ..	...	23 ha. of trials done	...	...	...
(c) Establishment evaluation unit ... ..	...	...	—	...	..
3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING:					
(a) Conservation Training Institute	Nos.	29 Nos. trainees of 6th batch completed and 32 nos. in 7th batch continuing.	32 of 7th batch and 40 of 8th batch.	200 Nos.	40 Nos.
(b) Training ⁿ at Soil Conservation Centres	—do—	4 Nos. Gazetted and 5 Nos. non-Gazetted outside the State.	As per seats available.

1	2	3	4	5	6
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4. SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES—WATERSHEDS:

(a) Terracing	Ha.	267 ha.	250 ha.	2,577 ha.	420 ha.
(b) Reclamation	..	...	...	"	70.5 ha.	69 ha.		
(c) Erosion Control Works	...	...	...	"	112.5 ha.	150 ha.	1,433 ha.	230 ha.
(e) Follow-up Programme	...	..	...	"		...	..	..
(f) Afforestation	..	...	..	"	1720 ha.	1100 ha.	Pre-6,430 ha. C-7,000 ha.	Pre-1,200 ha. C-1,040 ha.
(g) Fodder and Pasture Development	...	...	...	"	487 ha.	571 ha.	3,275 ha.	643 ha.
(h) Water Conservation and Distribution Works.				"	109 ha.	200 ha.	2,500 ha.	330 ha.
(j) Conservation Works in Urban Areas				"	6 ha.	5 Centres	5 Centres	...

5. JHUM CONTROL SCHEMES: Re-named as Jumia Rehabilitation Schemes.

(i) Terracing	} Land Development	ha.	310 ha.	800 ha.	3,380 ha.	600 ha.
(i) Reclamation						

(iii) Follow-up--

(a) Seeds and Plants	..	...	...	ha.	..	...	3270 ha.	600 ha.
(a) Manures and Fertilisers	...	..	..	"	..	...	8185 ha.	1330 ha.
(c) Cultivation	..	...	...	"	...	...	2805 ha.	470 ha.
(iv) Cash Crop Development Works...				"	Pre-406 ha. C-247 ha.	Pre-400 ha. C-390 ha.	Pre-3,765 ha. C-2980 ha.	Pre-ha. 590 C-390
(v) Irrigation	...	...	...	"	548	600 ha.	3,295 ha.	600 ha.
(vi) Camps and Camps Equipments...				Nos and Units.	18 Units.	63 Nos.	...	...
(vii) Dwelling Houses	..	...	..	"	...	25 Nos.	...	...
(viii) Drinking Water	...	...	..	"	17 Units.	20 Nos.	...	...
(ix) Link Road	...	..	...	Kms.	37.5 Kms. and Culverts.	32 43 Kms.	221 Kms.	38 Kms.
(x) Families to be benefitted				No.	410	800	6360	990

6. OTHER EXPENDITURE :

(a) Construction of Roads to work sites ...	3.5 Kms. constructed and 700 R. M. Road surfaced.	} Construction of Roads and Build- ings and Maintenance of Departmental non-Residential Buildings.
(b) Construction and Maintenance of De- partmental non-Residential Buildings.	17 Nos. and 3 Units	

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Meghalaya has immense potentiality for the development of live-stock and dairying. The Agro-Climatic condition with a wide range of grass land available throughout the year is best suited for rearing of high yielding stock. Though a little headway has been made in livestock and poultry development in some areas particularly in Shillong, most of other areas of the State remained unexplored due to inadequate availability of infrastructure and other inputs. Hence, considerable efforts will be necessary to improve the stocks and educate farmers in the modern Animal Husbandry practices.

2. The rural people (85 per cent) in Meghalaya rear live-stock and poultry as an important source of food and consumption of meat and eggs is comparatively higher than that of other States, though livestock and poultry population is not large. Meat requirement is met mostly from outside source as the local stocks are not adequate. The availability of livestock products in 1980-81 and tentative requirement for 1984-85 are furnished below—

Name of food stuffs	Estimated number/ quantity available in 1980-81	Tentative number/quantity required in 1984-85
1. Milk (000 litres)	... 56.0	64.0
2. Eggs (Million)	... 32.0	40.0
3. Meat ('000' tons)	... 18.8	19.06

3. At the current level of production, per capita availability of milk is 129 gms daily as against nutritional requirement of 250 gms. per capita availability of meat is 45 gms daily as against nutritional requirement of 90 gms and per capita availability of eggs annually is 25 against nutritional requirement of 365.

4. With a view to producing the protective food to meet the requirement of the growing population, breeding, feeding, management, disease control and marketing of livestock products in the State have to be intensified. The livestock production programme during the Fifth Plan period could not achieve the desired level due mostly to poor response in calf and poultry rearing programme. The schemes taken up during the last plan period will be continued and intensified. In addition, new schemes to augment the production of livestock products will be taken up.

The new schemes proposed for the Sixth Plan are (1) Establishment of Poultry Farm in East Garo Hills (2) Establishment of Fodder Demonstration Farm in Garo Hills (3) Establishment of marketing cell (4) Establishment of clinical laboratory at Tura.

2 Pig Farms and 2 Poultry Farms have already been established during 1979-80 and these will continue in the Sixth Plan. The Regional Poultry and Regional Cattle Breeding Farms, Kyrdemkulai will also be continued under the State Plan.

5. The outlay proposed for Animal Husbandry in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) is Rs. 610.00 lakhs as against the approved outlay of Rs. 282.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan. The State share of central sector schemes amounting to Rs. 24.23 lakhs has also been included in this outlay.

6. The outlay proposed is not large, if escalation of price is taken into consideration. About 80 per cent of the population of the State belong to the Tribal Communities and most backward from all aspects. The programmes drawn up fit well with the objective of helping the weaker section and improving their economic condition.

7. **Review of progress in Fifth Plan:** The outlay for Animal Husbandry was Rs. 282.00 lakhs in Fifth Plan. The actual expenditure upto 1978-79 was Rs. 258.72 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure was due primarily to lack of infrastructure as also shortage of construction materials.

8. The administrative machinery has now gradually been strengthened by filling up the important posts. 5 Veterinary Dispensaries and 6 Veterinary Aid Centres were constructed under I. C. D. Projects, 40 Stockmen Centres were established and under Key Village Blocks 20 Stockmen Centres were established to extent cattle breeding work, 1 Fodder Seed Production Farm, 1 Feed Mill, 2 Poultry Farms and 3 Pig Farms were established. 4 existing Poultry Farms and 2 existing Pig Farms were expanded. The Veterinary Dispensary at Nongpoh is under construction. Construction of Stockmen Centres in Khasi Hills was delayed due to non-availability of land. Special Animal Husbandry Programmes were taken up to extend benefit of Pig and Poultry Farming and Cross-Bred Calf rearing Programme. A total number of 116 Farmers were benefited under this scheme. (as tribal farmers are not used to cross-bred rearing for milk production, the response under the Cross-bred Calf Rearing programme was not as expected). However, steps are being taken to induce tribal farmers in rearing of cross-bred heifers.

9. **Objective and strategy of the sixth plan.**—(i) The main objective behind the Sixth Plan is to increase veterinary facilities, expand livestock and Poultry Farms, etc., to cater to the requirement of breeding stocks in the State as also to step up production of protective foods like milk, meat, eggs, etc, to enable the farmers to have subsidiary income and also to generate employment.

(ii) It is also proposed to dovetail 2 Key Village Blocks with 2 Intensive Cattle Development Projects to avoid duplication of work under the same scheme. This will also help in extension of Artificial insemination in Rural areas to reach the target of 62,000 numbers by the end of 1984-85. Natural services will also be continued in difficult and remote areas. Mass castration of scrub bulls will be intensified to avail the benefits of cross breeding.

(iii) The distribution of heifer at 50 per cent subsidy will also be continued to help tribal farmers in dairy farming. As the infrastructure

in the State is very weak, training of personnel in veterinary sciences will be intensified. Side by side, cattle, piggery and poultry development programmes will be expanded.

10. The programmes proposed to be taken up to achieve the objectives set forth during the Sixth Plan period are briefly described below—

(i) Direction and Administration.—With a view to intensifying the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary activities in the State, the headquarter and district organisations will be further strengthened. A Marketing Cell will be started from 1981-82. Livestock shows will be held periodically to demonstrate the benefit of modern livestock and poultry farming to the farmers.

(ii) Education and Training.—Training of students in B. V. Sc. Course and V. F. A. Course will be continued to meet the technical manpower requirement. About 30 students will be sent for B. V. Sc. and 100 students will be sent for V. F. A. Course. Besides, 100 farmers will be trained in livestock and poultry farming. 50 farmers will be sent outside State to orient themselves in Dairy Farming.

(iii) Vety. Services and Animal health.—All the existing schemes will be continued to provide necessary health coverage to the livestock population. 9 Vety. Dispensaries and 25 Vety. Aid Centres will be established in the Sixth Plan to extend Vety. Aid in Rural Areas. 4 Mobile Vety Dispensaries established during 1978-79 will be continued for rendering Vety. aid and control of epidemic in the new Subdivisions.

(iv) Vety. Research.—Clinical Laboratory and Diseases Investigation Section in Shillong will be continued to take up diagnostic work. A Clinical Laboratory is also proposed to be established at Tura. The Vaccine Depots will be continued to enable them to supply vaccines for preventive vaccination against various diseases.

(v) Investigation statistics.—Livestock Census will be continued for survey work for estimation of livestock products. The Statistical Cell will be continued in the State Plan to take up survey of livestock and live stock products.

(vi) Cattle development.—The existing 2 Key Village Blocks will be merged with the 2 Intensive Cattle Development Projects at Shillong and Tura for better co-ordination. 20 stockman Centres under Key Village Schemes will be merged with 51 stockman Centres under the Intensive Cattle Dev. Projects. The remaining 29 stockman centres will be constructed in the Sixth Plan.

It envisaged to assist at least 150 tribal farmers with exotic-cross bred female calves at 50 per cent subsidy in Sixth Plan to induce them to take up Dairy Farming. The Indo-Danish Project/Regional Cattle Breeding Farm will be strengthened to meet the requirement of Breeding Stocks. The Cattle Farm at Rongkhon requires expansion as the existing land is not adequate. This farm will also be provided with additional stocks and cattle sheds.

(vii) **Poultry Development.**—2 Poultry Farms at Mairang and Phulbari have been established in addition to the existing 5 Poultry Farms to cater to the requirement of breeding stocks, hatching and table eggs under Departmental and Block Programmes. It is proposed to establish another Poultry Farm in the current year (1980-81). The target fixed for egg production in the Government Farms is 11.20 lakhs in the current year. Distribution of Poultry Unit for SF/MF/AL will be continued with 50 per cent assistance from Government of India and Bank Loan. The Regional Poultry Breeding Farm will be strengthened under State Sector to meet the requirement of breeding stocks. Assistance to Blocks for Applied Nutrition Programme will be continued in the Sixth Plan.

(viii) **Piggery Development.**—All existing farms will be expanded to meet the requirement of breeding stocks under Border Areas Animal Husbandry Programme and Block Programmes. 2 new Pig Farms at Mairang and Baghmara have been established during 1979-80 and the same will be expanded during the Sixth Plan. Distribution of Pig Unit under Special Animal Husbandry Programme will be continued in the Sixth Plan with 50 per cent Government of India's assistance and Bank Loan.

(ix) **Sheep and Goat Development.**—The existing sheep and Goat Farm, Saitsama will be continued in the Sixth Plan with an extension Wing at Khanduli where adequate land for grazing is available. In order to popularise sheep rearing amongst local farmers, distribution of rams will be taken up at Saipung area at 75 per cent subsidy.

(x) **Feed and Fodder Development.**—The Fodder Demonstration Farm, Upper Shillong and the Fodder Seed Production Farm, Kyrdemkulai will be continued to supply the requirement of fodder and fodder seeds. 75 per cent subsidy for cultivation of fodder will be given to farmers. It is also proposed to establish fodder demonstration farm in Garo Hills during 1980-81 with a view to studying the adaptability of different varieties of fodder in that area.

The Feed Mill at Tura will be continued to cater to the requirement of mixed feeds in Garo Hills. A Feed Analytical Laboratory has since been established at Kyrdemkulai to analyse the quality of feed ingredients.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED/CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

(1) Special Animal Husbandry Programme

The existing Heifer Rearing, Poultry and Pig Rearing Programmes will be continued in the Sixth Plan to regenerate rural economy and provide employment to SF/MF/A.L.

(2) Foot and Mouth Disease Control.

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease in Cross-bred and Exotic Stocks by preventive vaccination will be continued with the assistance of Government of India. This will protect vulnerable stock from the ravages of Foot and Mouth Disease resulting in debility and loss in milk production.

The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) for Animal Husbandry Schemes is Rs. 610.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.106.18 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

The schematic details are indicated in the following Table (I & II).

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85

Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—							
1. Directorate of Animal Husbandry	0.90	2.75	2.75	11.85	6.70	2.00	1.00
2. District Offices	0.81	1.10	1.10	6.70	1.46	1.20	0.20
3. Subdivisional Offices	1.97	2.60	2.60	15.90	2.95	3.00	0.30
4. Engineering Establishment	0.74	0.55	0.55	3.10	...	0.60	...
5. Veterinary Information Unit	0.17	0.50	0.50	2.82	...	0.50	...
6. Establishment of State Level Fodder and Grassland Development Committee.	0.14	..	0.37	1.50	...	0.30	...
7. Marketing Cell	...	...	...	2.56	...	0.50	...
8. Livestock Show	..	..	..	1.00	...	...	...
TOTAL—'A'	4.73	7.50	7.87	45.43	11.05	8.10	1.50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.—VETERINARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING—								
1. Training of Veterinary Field Assistant	0·12	0·42	0·42	2·20	...	0·42	..	
2. Training of Students in Veterinary Science (B.V.Sc. and V.F.A.)	0·51	1·30	1·30	17·35	...	3·40	...	
3 Training of Farmers in Livestock and Poultry ...	0·07	0·30	0·30	1·50	...	0·30	...	
4. Training of Farmers inside and outside the State ... ..	...	0·10	0·10	0·50	...	0·10	...	
5. Training of Officers in specialised field ... ..	..	..	0·15	0·15	0·75	...	0·15	...
TOTAL—'B'	0·70	2·27	2·27	22·30	...	4·37	..	
C.—VETERINARY SERVICES AND ANIMAL HEALTH—								
1. Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries	}	4·31	5·34	5·34	30·37	13·00	6·13	3·00
2. Veterinary Health Extension Centre		1·15	1·90	1·90	10·80	...	2·00	...
3. Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries ... ..	...	2·83	4·46	4·46	28·56	12·75	5·50	2·50
4. Veterinary Aid Centres ... ..	...	8·29	11·70	11·70	69·73	25·75	13·63	5·50
TOTAL—'C' .. ..	..	8·29	11·70	11·70	69·73	25·75	13·63	5·50
D. - VETERINARY RESEARCH—								
1. Clinical Laboratory/Shillong/Tura ... ..	...	0·43	0·35	0·35	4·00	0·96	0·70	0·40
2. Vaccine Depot, Shillong ... ..	...	0·43	0·60	0·60	2·10	...	0·40	...
TOTAL—'D' .. ..	..	0·86	0·95	0·95	6·10	0·96	1·10	0·40

E.—INVESTIGATION AND STATISTICS—

1. Livestock Census Office	0.98	1.06	1.06	5.81	..	1.11	..
2. Disease Investigation Section	0.26	0.54	0.54	4.24	0.80	0.85	0.20
3. Statistical Cell	0.04	0.40	0.40	2.88	..	0.50	..
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TOTAL—'E'	1.28	2.00	2.00	12.93	0.80	2.46	0.20

F.—CATTLE DEVELOPMENT—

1. Key Village Block, Jowai	1.11	1.50	1.50	8.80	0.70	1.60	..
2. Key Village Block, Tura	1.71	1.50	1.50	8.80	0.70	1.60	..
3. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Shillong ...	3.96	5.80	5.80	52.96	19.00	9.50	3.50
4. Intensive Cattle Development Project, Tura ...	3.43	3.86	3.86				
5. Indo-Danish Project, Upper Shillong/Kyrdemkulai ...	5.20	7.00	7.00	59.73	12.50	7.00	1.00
6. Livestock Farm, Garo Hills	4.46	4.00	4.00	31.00	12.00	5.00	2.00
7. Distribution of Heifers (Grant-in-aid) .. .. .	..	0.30	0.30	3.00	..	0.30	..
8. Slaughter House .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Regional Jersey Cattle Breeding Farm, Kyrdemkulai	2.23	5.00	5.00	34.00	16.00	5.00	1.00
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TOTAL—'F'	22.10	28.96	28.96	198.29	60.90	30.00	7.50

G —POULTRY DEVELOPMENT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Poultry Farm, Tura	0.52	0.70	0.70	4.75	0.90	0.80	0.20
2 Poultry Farm, Bhoi	3.27	2.50	2.50	15.36	1.20	3.11	0.24
3 Poultry Farm, Jowai	0.74	0.70	0.70	4.35	0.45	0.80	0.10
4 Poultry Farm, Mawryngkneng	0.98	0.70	0.70	4.45	0.45	0.90	...
5 Central Hatchery Cum-Poultry Farm, Bhoi ..	1.78	2.30	2.30	14.70	1.50	2.80	0.30
6 Poultry Farm, Nongstoin	0.73	0.91	0.91	5.01	0.80	0.95	0.10
7 Poultry Farm, Simsangiri	0.82	0.90	0.90	5.00	0.70	0.95	0.10
8 Storage & Sale Depot of Eggs ... ..	..	...	..	0.85	...	0.20	...
9 Poultry Farm, Mairang	0.67	1.00	1.00	3.60	0.25	0.50	...
10 Poultry Farm, Phulbati.. ..	0.60	1.00	1.00	3.60	0.25	0.50	..
11 Applied Nutrition Programme	1.94	1.94	1.94	9.70	...	1.94	...
12 Regional Poultry Breeding Farm, Kyrdemkulai ...	6.16	5.00	5.00	39.20	17.40	6.00	1.50
13 Poultry Farm, E. Garo Hills .. ..	...	1.00	1.00	4.50	1.40	1.00	0.50
TOTAL 'G'	18.21	18.65	18.65	115.07	25.30	20.45	3.05

F.—Sheep and Goat Development—

1. Sheep and Goat Farm, Saitsama	...	..	..	1.68	1.00	1.00	7.93	2.00	1.10	0.30
2. Extension of Sheep Farm, Saitsama at Khanduli ..												
Total—H				1.68	1.00	1.00	7.93	2.00	1.10	0.30

I.—Piggery Development—

1. Pig Farm, Mawryngkneng	..	...	...	0.95	2.84	2.84	23.34	5.17	4.80	1.20
2. Pig Farm, Tura	...	...	...	1.54	1.44	1.44	8.59	1.35	1.60	0.20
3. Pig Farm, Rongjeng	..	..	...	1.28	1.66	1.66	11.56	1.52	2.25	0.20
4. Pig Farm, Jowai	..	...	...	1.81	1.80	1.61	11.70	1.40	2.25	0.20
5. Pig Farm, Nongstoin,	...	..	..	1.49	1.80	1.82	11.70	1.40	2.25	0.20
6. Pig Farm, Mairang	...	..	...	0.90	1.35	1.35	16.75	5.40	3.18	2.20
7. Pig Farm, Baghmata	...	..	...	0.85	1.35	1.35				
Total—I				8.82	12.24	11.87	83.64	16.24	16.33	4.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J.—Fodder and Feed Development—							
1. Fodder Demonstration Farm, Upper Shillong ...	0.41	0.30	0.30	1.80	..	0.38	..
2. Fodder Seeds Production Farm, Kyrdemkulai ...	0.60	0.70	0.70	4.05	0.55	0.75	0.15
3. Feed Mill, Tura	1.66	1.13	1.13	7.13	0.80	1.20	0.10
4. Feed Analytical Laboratory	0.47	0.90	0.90	5.55	1.05	0.95	0.10
5. Subsidy for Farmers for cultivation of Fodder Grant-in-aid/Contribution/Subsidy	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.07	...	0.60	...
6. Fodder Demonstration Farm, Garo Hills .. ..	..	0.50	0.50	2.75	...	0.50	..
Total—J	3.74	4.13	4.13	24.35	2.40	4.30	0.35

STATE SHARE OF CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES—

1. Headquarter Office of Central Sector Scheme ..	0·19	0·40	0·40	2·01	...	0·49	...
2. District Office of SFDA	0·13	0·31	0·31	1·80	...	0·325	...
3. Assistance to SF/MF and AL for taking up Cross-Bred.	0·02	0·20	0·20	1·015	..	0·22	...
4. Poultry Production Programme	0·28	0·60	0·60	3·595	...	0·685	...
5. Piggery Production Programme	1·61	2·29	2·29	14·71	...	2·51	..
6. Foot and Mouth Disease Control ... ..	...	0·20	0·20	1·10	..	0·20	...
<hr/>							
Total—State Share of Central Sector Schemes ..	2·23	4·00	4·00	24·23	...	4·34	..
<hr/>							
Fund Channelised to C.D. Department..	2·25
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Grand Total of Animal Husbandry	74·89	93·40	93·40	610·00	145·40	106·18	23·00
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TABLE-II

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development:—Animal Husbandry

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets			Remarks
				1980-81	1980-85	1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I—LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS							
1.	Milk	...	'000' Lits.	54.0	56.0	64.0	58.0
2.	Eggs	...	Millions	30.00	32.00	40.00	34.00
3.	Meat	...	'000' tons	18.6	18.8	19.6	19.0
II—PHYSICAL PROGRAMME							
1.	Intensive Cattle Development Project	.. .. .	Nos.	2	2	2	2
2.	Establishment of Cattle Breeding Farms	... ..	..	3	3	3	3
3.	Poultry Breeding Farms	... ..	..	9	10	10	10
4.	Sheep Breeding Farms	... ..	..	1	1	1	1
5.	Pig Breeding Farms	.. ...	..	7	7	7	7
6.	Feed Mixing Plants	.. ...	..	2	2	2	2
7.	Fodder Seed Production Farms	... ..	..	2	3	3	3
8.	Veterinary Hospitals	.. .. .	..	1	1	1	1
9.	Veterinary Dispensaries	... ..	..	43	44	52	46
10.	Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries	... ..	..	9	9	9	9
11.	Veterinary Aid Centres	... ..	..	35	40	60	45
12.	Stockman Centres	... ..	..	71	81	100	91
13.	Livestock Production Project through SF/MF/AL.						
	(a) Calf rearing Programme	.. .. .	Unit	3	20	98	38
	(b) Poultry Production Programme	... ..	..	3	13	63	24
	(c) Piggery Production Programme	... ..	..	210	287	667	367
14.	Subsidy for farmers for cultivation of fodder	.. .. .	..	285	570	1710	285

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Review of the Fifth Five Year Plan.—The approved outlay for Dairy Development sector for the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 62.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure upto the end of 1978-79, amounted to Rs. 68.32 lakhs. During 1978-79, the outlay was Rs. 13 lakhs and expenditure was Rs. 11.85 lakhs. The shortfall was mainly due to non-availability of construction materials in time which hampered the progress of schemes having construction components.

The construction of the Central Dairy at Shillong is in progress, and is expected to be completed by the end of 1980-81. In view of the fact that the construction of the Central Dairy was behind schedule, the Naya bunglow Chilling Centre was provided with Batch Pasteuriser to enable the Plant to supply pasteurised milk to the consumers in Shillong. At present this plant is supplying about 2,000 litres of milk daily. The Chilling Centre at Jowai is supplying about 300 litres of milk daily to the consumers. Another Chilling Centre has been set up at Lalyrke in Jaintia Hills District for collection of milk from the surrounding milk-shed areas. The creamery and ghee making centre at Rongram started operation a few years back, and are supplying butter, ghee and skimmed milk to the consumers. About 300 litres of milk are collected daily by the centre for production of the items mentioned above.

Programme for the Sixth plan Period

With a view to supplying clean and wholesome milk and milk products to the people and for protection of the interest of the producers, Chilling plants and creamery were set up. Due to steady increase of demand with the growing population in all places it is essential to expand these plants and to step up their handling capacities to meet the growing demand. It is expected that the collection of milk will be increased to 10,000 litres daily by the end of 1984-85.

The construction of the Central Dairy is expected to be completed by the end of the current year (1980-81). The allocation of plants and machineries for the plant is not adequate. It has been estimated that about Rs. 31.00 lakhs more will be necessary for procurement of plants and machineries in the coming years. Provision has, therefore been proposed for this purpose.

A new Chilling Centre is proposed to be established at Ganol to cater the requirement to milk in Tura Town. The Chilling Centres at Nongstoin and Gangdubi will also be maintained besides expansion of the other centres during the plan period. The Operation Flood II programme will be continued during the plan period.

The training of students in Dairy Technology will be continued and it is proposed to depute 10 students for B.Sc. (Dairy Tech.) course during the sixth plan period.

The headquarters organisation will also have to be strengthened and extension arrangements made for smooth execution of the planned programme.

The outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 96 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 18.45 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

The schematic details are indicated in Table I and II below.

TABLE 4
Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85
Schematic Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development :—Dairy Development.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	1979-80 actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Dairy Headquarter office	0.10	0.54	0.54	3.79	...	0.75	.
2. Central Dairy	} 9.55	11.16	11.16	53.16	29.50	11.00	8.00
3. Town Milk Supply Scheme, Tura							
4. Rural Dairy Extension Centre Jowai	1.41	2.00	2.00	10.00	2.20	2.50	0.50
5. Creamery and Ghee Making Centre, Tura ...	0.73	1.15	1.15	9.50	0.65	2.00	0.20
6. Operation Flood—II ... ..	...	1.00	1.00	18.00	...	2.00	..
7. Studies in Veterinary Science	0.06	0.15	0.15	1.05	...	0.20	..
Total—Dairy Development ..	11.85	16.00	16.00	96.00	32.35	18.45	8.70

TABLE II

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan**Physical Targets and Achievements**

Head of Development: — Dairy Development

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Production of Milk	"000" litres	54.0	56.0	64.0	58.0
2. Milk Product and Creameries in operation.	No.	1	1	1	1
3. Fluid Milk plants in operation	No.	3	3	7	5
4. Rural Dairy Producers Co-operative Societies.	No.	18	26	60	36

FISHERIES

Fishery development in Meghalaya is still in the embryonic stage, as most of the available natural fishery resources are yet to be fully developed and adequately exploited in a scientific manner. Conservation measures and legislations have to be carefully implemented and effectively enforced to avoid depletion of fisheries in the State.

SCOPE AND POTENTIALITIES

The State of Meghalaya offers considerable scope for culture and capture fisheries. The topographical condition itself offers great scope for developing both cold and warm water fisheries. There are numerous rivers and streams situated in the high and low altitude, endowed with both commercially important fishes like carps, air breathing fishes, etc. and sport fishes like Mahasera, which is one of the best known sport fish in the world. Besides these rivers and streams, there are also many water bodies like reservoirs lakes, and bheels which are at present not properly developed for fishery purposes.

In spite of the scope and potentialities, fishery development in the State is at present progressing at a snail pace speed. This is due to the fact that most of the available natural resources in the State either belongs to the District Councils or local authority, and moreover, most of the important schemes could not be implemented effectively for want of adequate fund.

Considering the scope and potentialities available, in the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 225.00 lakhs is proposed for Fishery development in the State.

OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

With a view to enhancing fish production in the State, the available fishery resources have to be fully developed and properly utilised. The traditional and old-fashioned method of fish culture, have to be modified by adopting the modern concept of fish culture. Piscicultural activities have to be extended and fully intensified. Establishment of more fish seeds farms and Demonstration centres would help solve the problem of increasing demand of fishseeds as well as popularising fish culture. At the same time to ensure more production from the private sector, it is considered necessary that the latest technical know-how in pisciculture be also imparted to the pisciculturists through short term training to be conducted by extension workers in some selected farms/centres in the State.

The programmes for the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) aim of the following:

- (1) To accelerate the programmes initiated earlier ;
- (2) Conservation and Legislation measures, towards exploitation of natural fisheries be effectively enforced to avoid depletion of natural fisheries. ;

- (3) Setting up of extension centres and offering short term training facilities to the private pisciculturist with the modern concept of fish culture ;
- (4) Introducing "Meghalaya Fisheries Rule" to check and combat indiscriminate killing of fishes by means of poison blasting, etc. to avoid depletion of natural fishery resources and to conserve the valuable fish fauna.
- (5) Introducing 'glass-Jar-Hatcheries' in some selected Departmental fish farms for better hatching technique and low mortality rate of fishseeds and for production of superior quality hatchling.
- (6) Introducing 'Composite fish culture' and "Air breathing fish culture" in all the Departmental fish farms.
- (7) Introducing 'Paddy-cum-fish-culture' in private fish farms and fields to enhance fish production from private sectors.
- (8) Introducing high yielding and fast growing species like Grass carps and Silver carp in all the departmental fish farms as well as in the private sector to utilise all the available areas for more fish production.
- (9) Replacing the traditional methods of fish culture in the private sector by adopting the modern technique of fish culture.
- (10) Reclamation of swamps and derelict water areas for culture of 'Air breathing fishes', like 'Magur' 'Singi' 'Koi' and 'Channa etc.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING 1980-85.

A. Direction and Administration: Under this scheme, provision has been made for stream-lining the Department both in the office and in the field. The Directorate will be further strengthened to include the Survey and Engineering as well as the Statistical and Information Section. With a view to strengthening the Department, some important posts have to be created during the Sixth Plan period like the post of the Director of Fisheries, the Planning Officer, the Marketing Officer, the Fishery Development Officer to supervise different schemes under natural fisheries like reservoirs, lakes, bhcels, etc. and also one post of Assistant Engineer to co-ordinate the works of the Subordinate Engineers who are already in position.

In the district level, all districts will be put under the overall control of the Superintendent of Fisheries to be assisted by Fishery Officers in each Sub-Division and Assistant Fishery Officer in each Administrative Unit.

An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in during 1981-82.

B. Extension: The aim of this scheme is to popularise pisciculture by educating the private pisciculturists with the modern concept of fish culture and at the same time to persuade them to adopt new improved techniques and practices. For this purpose, it is proposed to create one post of Fishery Information Officer in the State level to be assisted by the Fishery Officers in the Districts and the Assistant Fishery Officer, in the Sub-Divisional levels. Short-term training will be conducted to cover the interested pisciculturists of the Districts. In the first instance, the extension unit/centre may be located in the Research centre at Mawpun where the field facilities are available. Field excursion will also be taken to different areas where piscicultural activities exist in the State.

In the district level, this programme could also be extended by demonstrating to the private pisciculturists the modern technical know-how of pisciculture in the fish farms available in the districts.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the second year of the plan period

C. Hatcheries: The scheme aims at producing superior quality hatchlings, thereby minimising the high rate of mortality of hatchlings and at the same time to obtain maximum number of hatchlings within a limited space and time. For this purpose, it is proposed to install "Glass-Jar-Hatcheries" in some selected fish farms available in the State. At present, the production of hatchling is far from being satisfactory as they are subjected to frequent fluctuation of water temperature, heavy natural mortality, susceptibility to diseases, etc. that usually occurs in a pond.

This being a new scheme, it is proposed to be implemented from the second year of the plan period. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of which Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

D. Research:

(a) **Research in Fisheries:** Under the scheme, a Research Centre at Mawpun with a series of ponds and nurseries have been set up during the Fifth Plan period. During the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan Period, it is proposed that this Research Centre be further strengthened into a Research-cum-fish seed production and Training Centre.

In view of the increasing demand of fish seed in the State, it is considered indispensable that while conducting research works, seed production should also be stressed as the research centre has been equipped with all the requisite ponds. In view of the above, some more stocking,

rearing and nursery ponds are proposed for creation during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). A short term training course will also be conducted in this centre for the private pisciculturists as envisaged in the extension services.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), of which Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during 1981-82.

E. Education and Training :

(a) **Training and Studies in Fisheries.**—This scheme, which was taken up during the Fifth plan period for training of staff in different institutes in the country, will be continued. During the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan it is proposed to depute more staff to undergo higher training. The scheme also includes tours/excursion of local pisciculturists both within and outside the State. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs, is proposed for the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs, is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

F. Inland Fisheries :

(a) **Fish Farm.**—Under this scheme fish farms have been set up in every district during the Fifth Plan period. In view of the increasing demand of fish seeds in the State, it is proposed to set up Fish-seed-Farms in every Subdivision. The existing fish farms in the district are also proposed to be expanded during the Sixth Plan period in order to produce more fish seeds to meet the increasing demand. Besides, 'Composite fish culture' and 'Air breathing fish culture' is also proposed to be taken up in most of the departmental farms proposed to be created during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). 'Composite fish culture' and 'Air breathing fish culture' would also serve as a demonstration to private pisciculturists and the seeds produced from Air breathing fishes would also be distributed to private pisciculturists.

An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during 1981-82.

(b) **Induced Breeding.**—This scheme was implemented during the Fifth Plan and will be continued. The scheme aim at producing quality fish seed both of the local and exotic carps by adopting the method of Hypophysation. Further, it is also proposed to take up induced breeding in all the private fish farms where facilities are available for implementing the same.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(c) **Assistance to Pisciculturist and Fishery Co-operative.**— Financial assistance towards pond construction etc., and distribution of fish seeds to private pisciculturists, Fishery Co-operative, etc. at 50% subsidy will be continued. It is also proposed to introduce 'Paddy-cum-fish culture' and 'Cage culture' in the private sector. For the purpose, financial assistance would be given for construction works like raising the embankment, providing water channel, etc., in the paddy fields wherever necessary. In addition to carps seeds, seeds of "Air breathing fishes" would also be distributed to private pisciculturist at Government subsidised rate for implementing the same. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), out of which Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during 1981-82.

(d) **Conversion of Dug out Nurseries Into Cemented Ones.**— With a view to combat seepage and high mortality of fish seeds from spawn to fry/fingerlings, it is considered necessary to convert the present dug-out nurseries into cemented ones. This will definitely enhance fish seeds production by reducing the high rate of mortality of seeds.

An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme for the Revised Sixth Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs, is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(e) **Development of Reservoirs.**—During the Fifth plan period one fish seed farm at Umkiah near the Umiam reservoir have been set up to raise up fry and fingerlings for stocking in the reservoirs. To enhance fish production in the State it is proposed to take over the other water areas like the Umiam, Umtru and Kyrdemkulai reservoirs. Negotiation with the District Council authority and M. S. E. B. for taking over the said reservoirs is in progress.

It is proposed to set up more fish farm, near the reservoirs in order to raise up fry, fingerling, for stocking in the above mentioned reservoirs. An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed under the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of which Rs 2.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilised during the 1981-82.

(f) **Development of Natural Lakes.**—There are some natural lakes in the State, viz. Tasek, Chitmarang, Joldeng, etc. which are at present lying waste and have not been utilised properly for fish culture. It is proposed to develop these lakes and bring under proper fish culture for more fish production. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(g) Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fisheries:

The natural Fisheries in the State besides, being damaged by works of nature are also subjected to indiscriminate killing by man. The scheme aims, at protecting and conserving the natural fisheries in the State by means of Legislation and strengthening of the enforcement staff. It is proposed to introduce the 'Meghalaya Fisheries Rules' and also to provide proper facilities to the enforcement staff with arms and ammunition for effective implementation of the scheme.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), out of which Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(h) Construction of Flexible Sausage Dam: To lay more emphasis on the protection and conservation of natural fisheries, construction of flexible sausage dam in some selected stream were taken up during the Fifth Plan period. The scheme aims at inviting co-operation from the public towards conservation of natural fisheries in the State. Exotic carp like Common carp, have already been introduced in these dams constructed so far and the result is encouraging. During the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to maintain and repair the existing ones and to construct some more dams in some selected streams. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85) out of which Rs.2.00 lakh, is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(i) Trout Culture: The scheme aims at enriching the fish fauna of the high altitude streams which are found mostly to be devoid of fishes during the cold season of the year extending to 5 months or so in a year. It has been observed that during the cold season the fishes migrate down stream, to warmer waters. As a result, these streams, are left unutilised. Introduction of trout in this season would definitely be useful as they are well adapted to cold streams. During the Fifth Five Year Plan construction of a miniature Trout farm have already been taken up and stocked with Brown Trout. In the Revised Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85), the farm, is proposed to be extended. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85), out of which Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

(g) Processing, Preservation and Marketing

(a) Marketing and Transport of fish and fish seeds—This scheme was implemented in the Fifth Five Plan period. In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to begin the transportation of fish from the surplus areas to the deficit areas within the State. It is also proposed to install an ice plant where facilities are available. To facilitate this it is therefore considered necessary to purchase an insulated van under this scheme.

An outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan out which Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

H—Other expenditures

A—Applied Nutrition Programme: In the revised Sixth Five Years Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to extend more financial assistance to the organisations and individuals for taking up pisciculture in order to carry out the programme of supplying proteinaceous food to expectant mothers and school going children, under selected Block, as implemented during the Fifth Plan period. Hence an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan inclusive of Rs.2.50 lakhs to be utilised during 1981-82.

B—Construction and maintenance of

(a) Departmental Non-residential buildings—An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be required during the revised Sixth Plan period inclusive of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for 1981-82 for construction of office buildings in all the district headquarters as well as in the subdivisional level.

(b) Departmental Residential buildings—During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) it is proposed to construct quarters for the staff of the existing farms at the District, Sub-division and also at the Research Centre. It is considered necessary that the persons engaged in the farm work be allotted with a residential quarter nearby the farm for proper supervision and maintenance of the farms. Rupees 15.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for the Sixth Plan out of which Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in 1981-82.

TABLE I

SCHEMATIC OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development:—Fisheries.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—							
(a) Directorate office	0.149	0.90	0.90	10.00	..	2.00	..
(b) District office ... ..	..	0.90	0.90	10.00	..	2.00	..
B. EXTENSION ... ..	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.50	..
C. HATCHERIES ... ..	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.50	..
D. RESEARCH—							
(a) Research in Fisheries	1.050	1.30	1.30	10.00	..	2.00	..
E. EDUCATION AND TRAINING—							
(a) Training and Studies in Fisheries ... ..	..	0.20	0.20	5.00	..	1.00	..
F. INLAND FISHERIES—							
(a) Fish farm	5.552	3.30	3.30	30.00	13.90	5.00	2.30
(b) Induce breeding centres	0.179	0.20	0.20	5.00	..	1.00	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(c) Assistance to Pisciculturists		2.00	2.50	2.50	30.00	..	4.50	...
(d) Development of Reservoirs		1.60	1.20	1.20	13.00	...	2.50	...
(e) Conservation and Legislation for Protection of Fisheries.		...	0.60	0.60	5.00	...	1.00	...
(f) Construction of Flexible Sausage dams ...		0.584	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
(g) Trout culture		0.544	0.70	0.70	5.00	1.50	1.50	0.40
(h) Conversion of dug out nurseries into cemented ones.		16.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
(i) Development of Natural lakes	10.00	..	2.00	..
G. PROCESSING, PRESERVATIONS & MARKETING.								
(a) Marketing and transport of fish and fishseeds ...		0.029	1.40	1.40	15.00	3.00	3.00	0.60
H. FISH HARBOUR AND LANDING FACILITIES.								
I. OFF SHORE FISHING.								
J. DEEP SEA FISHING.								
K. MECHANISATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FISHING CRAFTS.								
H. OTHER EXPENDITURE—								
(a) Applied Nutrition Programme	0.40	0.40	7.00	...	1.00	..
(b) Construction and maintenance-departmental non-residential building.		1.980	2.00	2.00	15.00	15.00	2.50	2.50
(c) Construction and maintenance of departmental residential buildings.		15.00	15.00	3.00	3.00
		13.667	16.60	16.60	225.00	68.40	43.00	13.20

TABLE—II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Target		
				1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	FISHERIES					
	(i) Fish Production					
	(a) Inland	000	0.55	0.65	5.00	0.75
	(b) Marine	tonnes	...	...	...	...
	(ii) Mechanised Boats	{Nos.	..	...	..	...
	(iii) Deep sea fishing	Nos.	...	...	...	...
	(iv) Fish seed production					
	(a) Fry	Million	0.181	0.47	14.15	2.27
	(b) Fingerlings ... ..	..	Nil	Nil	4.77	0.79
	(v) (a) Fish seed Farms	Nos.	Nil	1	6	1
	(b) Nursery area	Ha	0.18	2.00	10.00	1.5
	(iv) Development Reservoirs	No. in lakhs (seed stocking)	Nil	...	14.25	5.7
	(vii) Refrigerator					
	Ice Plant	Nos.	Nil	...	1	...

FORESTS

1. Introduction.—Importance of Forestry development in the country has been stressed by our Prime Minister in her recent communication to the Governor/Chief Minister of various States. She had suggested the following measures for consideration of the State.

(i) Officers with the right attitude should be posted in reserved forests and sanctuary areas; if possible, a special corps of such officers could be identified for duties relating wild-life and forest and environment conservation.

(ii) Forest Development Corporations or similar agencies should be asked to take up plantations on steep hill sites, catchment areas and clear-felled forest areas so that productive forestry and protective forestry go hand in hand.

(iii) A massive programme of social forestry should be taken up both under the Food for Work Programme and under other specific schemes. The Waste lands in villages, all community lands, field bunds, canal bunds etc., could be clothed with fast growing species under this useful scheme.

(iv) In areas where tribals depend heavily on forests for their livelihood, they should be involved in replanting the species that they are already exploiting. A scheme of forest farming should be undertaken. Particular attention must be paid to the replanting or fresh planting of fruit trees.

(v) The existing regulations and security arrangements in sanctuaries should be tightened. Poaching should be dealt with very severely.

(vi) Intelligence machinery to detect smuggling of valuable species like red sanders and sandalwood, or of animal furs and skins must be strengthened and personal interest must be shown by top people in administration to see that such activities are ruthlessly suppressed.

(vii) The system of contracting away forest areas should be replaced or modified to see that every tree felled should be replaced by the planting of at least another one if not more.

(viii) Tree plantation programme should be undertaken by schools and other institutions. Some countries have initiated a programme of a tree for every child.

(ix) Serious attempts must be made to change the orientation of all persons working in the Forest Services and forest administration with a system of rewards and incentives for those who do better in preserving or extending the forest areas or the wild life areas.

The strategy recommended by the Planning Commission for development of agriculture during the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) recognises the intimate relation forestry has with agriculture and has recommended "Intensification of efforts to bring back ecological balance through massive afforestation programme and Planned land utilisation and Soil Conservation

measures, leading to more assuring agricultural future than at present". The Planning Commission has also recommended that Extension Organisation for effective transfer of technology should be set up on the lines suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture so as to increase production, particularly under farm forestry.

2. Broad objectives and Strategy for forestry Development in Meghalaya during the Sixth Five Year Plan.—In pursuance of the above guide lines, the broad objectives of the Sixth Plan would be "Development without Destruction". The main emphasis of the Plan will be on maintenance of ecological balance, employment generation, energy conservation and economic growth of the rural population. The above objectives would be reached by adopting the following strategy.

- (a) Improving the environment by protecting forests and undertaking massive afforestation in the degraded forests ;
- (b) Affording strict protection to wild life and its habitat ;
- (c) Undertaking a massive programme of social forestry, farm forestry and village fuelwood plantations to meet the ever growing rural fuel energy needs ;
- (d) Providing employment to the ever increasing rural population, with special attention to the weaker sections of the society *i.e.*, tribals and scheduled castes so as to give a permanent support to their economy through forestry programme ; and
- (e) Consistent with the above, increasing the productivity of forest products, so as to achieve self-sufficiency in meeting economic and industrial and rural needs of the country.

3. Strategy for improvement of environment.—Meghalaya is endowed with varieties of trees growing in various type of forests. About 36 per cent of the geographical area is covered by forests. But due to shifting cultivation practised by the tribals and large scale unplanned felling of trees by private forests owners the forest areas is fast dwindling causing serious disturbances in the environment. It is well recognised that for sustaining agriculture and therefore for human survival, it is essential to conserve eco-system for maintenance of water regime and to conserve soil. A strategy has therefore to be adopted to ensure proper management of this vital resource for the benefit of the present and the future generations. In this State, the major portion of the forests is under the control of the District Councils which are autonomous bodies. The State Government would evolve strategy in consultation with the District Councils to check the destruction of forest even by bringing out necessary legislations as necessary to strengthen the statutory measures. The State Government would also extend assistance both in terms of financial assistance as well as in technical man power to the District Councils for ensuring better management and control of their forests. The State Government would also try to acquire by paying compensation some of the privately owned forests specially in the catchment areas for protection of such forests for further denudation. As the preservation of the catchment areas is equally the concern of the Soil Conservation Department, the Department would extend necessary assistance to that

department in evolving and implementation of any other scheme for protection of forests in such areas. For improving the productive capacity of the existing low yield forests, afforestation with valuable species will be taken up in both Reserved Forests as well as in the forests which are under direct control of the District Councils.

4. Protection of Wild life resources:—The protection of the Wildlife resources of the State would be secured through the strict enforcement of the central legislation, i.e., the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. For this purpose the Wildlife organisation would need to be strengthened by creation of one more division and better equipped to be able to deal effectively with the poachers. A mobile patrolling squad is also proposed to be created for each division. The question of arming the forest staff with adequate weapons and also deployment of Home Guards for Protection of the Wild life resources of the State would be taken up. Creation of more Wild life sanctuaries both in and outside the State reserved forest would be taken up. Compensation for such forests outside the Reserved Forest would have to be provided in the Plan. Training facilities for the Wild Life staff would be availed of to build up a cadre of properly trained wild life staff.

The existing zoos at Shillong and Tura would be improved. A few deer parks would be set up in different places.

The Wild Elephants form an integral and import element of the Wild life resources of the State. Its census and a management plan would be formulated to keep the liable population with least disturbance to the rural population.

Khasi and Jaintia Hills is noted for the occurrence of many sacred groves (Law Lyngdoh) scattered in different places. These forests are the relics of the original forests and are the store-houses of variety of plant materials which need to be protected for scientific purpose as well as genetic resources. Measures to give due protection to these forests would be necessary for which the required fund provision would be made. Development of the proposed Citrus Gene Sanctuary of Garo Hill would be taken up.

5. Production forestry:—For undertaking commercial forestry with the State resources augmented by the institutional finances the State Government had set up the Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya. The Corporation had taken up afforestation works in the denuded forest outside the reserved forests by taking such land on lease and has been planting up industrial wood like Teak and Pine besides short rotation crop like Citronella grass, Ginger, Cotton, etc. During this plan period it would be the policy of the Government to give more financial support to this arrangement for expanding the programme of plantation of quick growing species and rotation crops to meet the requirement of Pulp-wood, Plywood and other industrial raw materials.

Programmes of plantation under production forestry are mainly for purpose of meeting the requirement of industrial wood. As per NCA's report there will be a gap of 26 million m³ of industrial wood by the year A.D. 2000. Out of this about 50 per cent is timber for industries like Plywood, Matchwood, Railways, etc., and the balance 50 per cent is for pulpwood. It has been estimated that about 7 lakhs hectares of plantations would need to be raised during the Sixth Plan period in the country to meet the future requirement.

In Meghalaya production forestry is being raised in the reserved forests, District Council forest and in the lands taken by the Corporation. In the reserved forest we have got about 71,000 hectares of forests. Out of this, about 1,000 hectares are under Pine and the rest are under Sal, and other miscellaneous are hardwood. About 50 per cent of these forests are of low yield because of poor stocking and less valuable trees. The policy is to replace the poorly stocked areas of forests with well stocked plantation of more valuable species for industrial use. So far we have raised plantation upto the end of the Fifth Plan as follows:—

Hardwood (Teak, Sal, etc.)	...	...	6,000 hectares
Pine	...	...	400 hectares.

Out of about 35,000 hectares of forest land to be replaced by plantation, an area of 6,000 hectares has already been planted up. Thus leaving a balance of 29,100 hectares. Out of this we may deduct about 10 per cent as forest village lands including cultivations. Thus, the area still to be covered by plantations is 26,000 hectares. Taking 50 years as the rotation age, out of which 25 years have already passed since the plan period the balances are of 26,100 hectares is proposed to be replaced in 25 years and this works to 1,044 hectares annually. So during Sixth Plan about 5,220 hectares of forests will be re-afforested with industrial wood. Under Pine the area is very limited in the State Government forests. It is proposed to do annually about 50 hectares covering 250 hectares during the Sixth Plan.

In the District Council forests, the plantations raised upto the end of the Fifth Plan are as follows:—

	G. Hills Hect.	K. Hills Hect.	J. Hills Hect	Total Hect.
Hardwood (Teak, Sal, etc.)	846	800	38	1,684
Pine	...	1,000	430	1,430

During the Sixth Plan, the District Councils would be helped to enhance the plantation activities to reach a target of 2,000 hectares of hardwood and 2,000 hectares of Pine.

The Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya has raised so far the following plantations till the end of the Fifth Plan:—

Hardwood	...	...	...	...	171 hectares
Pine	...	...	...	...	608 hectares

During the Sixth Plan the Corporation should be able to raise 1,500 hectares of hardwood and 1,500 hectares of Pine.

Thus, under production forestry the target of plantation during the Sixth Plan Period would be 8,720 hectares of hardwood and 3,750 hectares of Pine through the above three agencies.

The strategy of production forestry would be to grow Sal and Teak in Garo Hills, and miscellaneous hardwood with limited areas under Teak, and Pine in Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

6. Social forestry.—Social forestry will be undertaken by creating forests on degraded and bare land either community owned or privately owned and along roadside. The objective is to make available to the rural population, their daily need of fuelwood, fruits and small timber and fodder for their cattle. The species yielding minor forest produces like oil seeds, Agar oil, etc., would also be introduced to promote village level small scale industries in future. Charcoal is widely used for heating purpose specially during winter and as such the villagers produce charcoal by cutting down the trees near their villages. This is one of the causes of denudation of the forests. While it is not practicable to stop burning of charcoal, attempt will be made to grow suitable trees for charcoal manufacture in the Social forestry programme. To reduce the demand on charcoal from the village forests, the Department would try to make available by producing the same from the lops and tops of trees felled in the Reserved forests.

Introduction of suitable species like Oak, Mulberry and others suitable for rearing silk worm will be considered in the Social Forestry Programme.

In Meghalaya, there are 4,583 villages. Taking an average of 10 hectares of plantation required per village for meeting their requirement of fuel, wood, fodder, etc., it is necessary to raise 45,830 hectares of plantations. It is intended to cover this entire area in 20 years. Thus, the annual target would be 2291.5 hectares. Taking 2,300 hectares as the annual target, the total area to be reached during the Sixth Plan comes to 11,500 hectares.

It would be possible to fulfil the target as the people had shown keen interest in this scheme and are offering their land and labour for the purpose. The strategy of expansion of this activity will be to teach the villagers the correct method of planting initially and then to ask them to go ahead with the works without much supervision from the Department. Large scale nurseries of seedlings will be raised at different places to meet their requirements.

Roadside plantation will also be taken up by the Department along P.W.D. roads. In many roads there are limited scope of planting as the land available is very narrow. As such, planting technique will have to be modified to suit the local situation. So far 75 Km. of roads have been covered. It is proposed to cover 150 Km. of roads during the Sixth Plan.

Both Social forestry and production forestry programmes are highly labour intensive. In order that the employment goes to the local people, it should be the Forest Department's endeavour to utilise the services of the local organisations or to promote new voluntary organisations for taking up plantation activities. Raising of forest nurseries in villages would be organised enlisting the services of the school children and seedlings such produced would be purchased by the Department.

7. Research and Education.—For supporting the plantation programmes research and education programme would have to be geared up. The forest areas under the State Government control being very limited, it would be the endeavour of the Department to increase the productivity of the bio-mass by intensive Silviculture operations. With this end in view, research will be undertaken on multiple cropping of timber, and minor forest produces like oil seeds, etc. Research will be taken up to identify the local fast growing species for various uses and its propagation. Research on identifying the various strains of Khasi pine would be undertaken for production of seeds, orchards of superior type and its propagation.

No development activity can be taken up without support of trained man-power to execute the programme in the field. The training facilities afforded by the Central Government in the existing forest Colleges would be availed of. Foresters will be trained in the C. I. I. Government of Meghalaya at Byrnihat Specialised training courses like Wildlife training, Logging training, Forest resource survey training will also be availed of in the centres runned by the Central Government. At present there is no arrangement for giving training to Forest Guards. It is proposed to build up a Forest Guards Training Institute in the State during the 6th Plan period with all facilities. To deal with the Social Forestry programme, there is need of forest staff suitably trained in extension works. Such training would be arranged in collaboration with Agriculture Department. For introduction of improved logging techniques, training programme of forest workers would be arranged where local tribal people will be trained up so that they could improve their earning capacity in various forestry operations.

8. Strengthening of the Forestry organisations.—To enable the Forest Department to successfully implement the proposed forestry development programmes, it would be necessary to provide for strengthening the State Forestry organisation by creating special wing for Social Forestry including extension works, for creation and management of parks and sanctuaries, for planning, evaluation and monitoring the programme and for ensuring better protection of forests. For this, a separate Conservator's Circle is proposed to be created. Similarly for better control and management of the forests of Garo Hills, another territorial division for East Garo Hills is proposed to be created. A mobile Extension unit for each territorial division with full complement of equipments has also been proposed to be established during the 6th Plan period.

With the above objectives the proposal for the draft Sixth Five Year Plan is made for Rs.1,000.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.193.00 lakhs has been proposed for Annual Plan, 1981-82. The schematic outlays and the physical targets proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan as well as for the Annual Plan 1981-82 are indicated in the tables I and II below.

TABLE—I
DRAFT SIXTH-FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1980-85
SCHEMATIC OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. lakhs

Sl. No	Name of scheme	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85			1981-82	
		Actual	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital of total content outlay	Proposed outlay	Capital content of the total outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
FORESTRY									
A.	Direction and Administration	10.82	9.74	...	85.00	15.00	18.00	2.00	
	Research								
(a)	Establishment of Forest Statistical Division.	0.14	1.19	...	8.25	...	2.25	...	
(b)	Establishment of Forest Research Division including Laboratory	1.95	1.75	...	7.75	...	1.75	...	
	Total—B	...	2.09	2.94	...	16.00	15.00	4.00	...

C. Education and Training

(a) Studies and Training in Forest College.	...	...	1.25	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Studies and Training in Forest School.	...	1.66	0.75	...	30.00	8.00	8.00	3.50	
(c) Mass Education and Cultural Operation.	...	...	0.33	...	...	...	...	...
Total—	C....	...	1.66	2.33	...	30.00	8.00	8.00	3.50

D. Forest Conservation and Development

(a) Establishment of Parks and Botanical Garden.	...	0.56	0.57	...	4.00	...	1.00	...	
(b) Timber Treatment and Seasoning Plant and logging.	5.42	...	6.00	...	40.00	10.00	9.00	5.00	
(c)(i) Setting up of Corporation and Project Formulation Cell.	10.00	...	5.00	...	160.00	100.00	15.00	20.00	
(d)(ii) Acquisition of Green Block/Land	4.00	...	10.00	...	60.00	...	35.00	...	
(e) Forest Protection Schemes and Works.	2.15	...	2.20	..	32.00	5.00	6.00	3.00	
Total--D.	22.13	23.77	...	316.00	115.00	66.00	28.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
E. Survey of Forest Resources								
(a) Forest Resources Survey Division		1.35	1.72	...	...	...	2.06	...
(b) Demarcation and Consolidation (excluding extension of Forest)		0.68	1.15	...	}	22.00	...	1.50
(c) Working Plan Division		1.17	1.72	1.50
Total—E	3.20	4.59	...	22.00	...	5.90

F. Plantation Scheme								
(a) Teakwood Plantation	}	...	8.97	}	...	...	...	...
(b) Plywood Plantation		...	1.60		...	...	...	...
(c) Salwood Plantation		14.76	1.43		...	154.00	...	27.00
(d) Plantation of quick growing species.		...	4.00		...	...	...	...
(e) Plantation of Medicinal plant.		...	0.30		...	...	...	...
Total—F	...	...	14.76	16.30	...	154.00	...	27.00

G. FARM FORESTRY/SOCIAL FORESTRY

(a) Mixed plantation on waste land and panchayat land.		12.02	10.00	...	180.00	5.00	29.50	...
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(b) Expenditure of Environmental Forestry	0.25	...	3.95	...	0.50	...	
(c) Recreation of Forestry...	0.55	...	6.05	...	1.00	...	
Total—G	12.02	10.80	...	190.00	5.00	31.00	1.00

J. Communication and Buildings

(a) Roads and Bridges	...	...	3.45	3.50	...	16.00	16.00	3.50	3.50
(b) Construction and maintenance of Departmental buildings.	...	...	3.82	4.00	...	16.00	16.00	3.50	3.50
Total—J	...	...	7.27	7.50	...	32.00	32.00	7.00	7.00

K. Reservation of Wildlife

(a) Establishment of Wildlife Sanctuary	6.24	3.05	}	...	155.00	5.00	27.00	1.50	
(b) Other Wildlife preservation works	...	3.45							
Total—K	6.24	6.50	...	155.00	...	27.00	1.50
TOTAL—STATE PLAN :	80.19	84.47	...	1,000.00	180.00	193.00	43.00		

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1980-85

SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 achievement	1980-81		1980-85 Proposed target	1981-82 Proposed target
				Target	Anticipated achievement		
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1 Hard Wood—

Teawood plantation	}	Hectare	578	935	935	7220	1000
Plywood plantation							
Salwood plantation							

2 Softwood—

Plantation of quick growing species.	„	100	350	350	2300	50
Communication : New Roads.	Km.	100m	8	8	40	8
Improvement	„	„	11.2			

COMMUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Review on the activities during the Fifth Plan period

At the close of the Fifth plan period there were 24 Community Development Blocks in the State of Meghalaya. All these Blocks were normalised since 1976. Till 1974-75 these Community Development Blocks were also considered as Tribal Development Blocks with the discontinuance of the Tribal Development schemes from 1975-76, funds for the C. D. Programmes were met from the State plan outlay.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.46.00 lakhs was made for the Community Development Sector. Compared to the volume of developmental activities which need to be taken up in the villages, the outlay was small. However, with this limited fund provision, efforts have been made to provide the essential requirements for improvement of the living conditions as well as the economy of the people in the rural areas.

During the period emphasis was given mainly on increasing agricultural production, land reclamation, road construction, and providing amenities like drinking water, health care and sanitation, development of cottage industries, etc. The people have also been encouraged to take up rearing of poultry, pigs, ducks and goats, etc., to supplement their income. Education facilities were created for children by opening new nursery schools and literacy centres for Adult Education.

The agreed outlay for mid-term five year Plan 1978-83 for the Community Development Sector (Stage II) was Rs.120 lakhs. This also included the Rural Works Programme for which no separate outlay was made. This outlay was, therefore, divided as under Rs.75.00 lakhs for the Community Development Programme and Rs.45 lakhs for the Rural Works Programme. In the first two years Rs. 29.00 lakhs was received for the Community Development Programme and Rs. 17.00 lakhs for the Rural Works Programme.

Objects and Strategy for the revised Sixth Plan :

A number of difficulties were experienced in extending the developmental activities to the villages, through the existing number of blocks because of the topographical structure of the State, viz, hilly terrain and deep gorges with the villages situated far apart and many of them not being easily accessible. In view of this the Government of India have, in 1979-80, approved the creation of six new stage I C. D. Blocks for the State raising the number of C. D. Blocks from 24 to 30. However, due to constraint in resources, no funds could be provided during that year. For 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been approved for the new blocks out of which Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been placed under C. D. Programme and Rs.6.00 lakhs under Rural Works Programme. The funds made available under Community Development Programme are meant for construction of buildings, purchase of vehicles, staffing and work schemes. It is anticipated that the full amount will be spent during the year. No separate outlay for this stage I Blocks had been made in the mid-term plan period 1978-83.

For the revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, an outlay of Rs.171.00 lakhs is proposed under C. D. Programme and Rs 30.00 lakhs under Rural Works Programme for the new Blocks. The provision under C. D. Programme included staffing, construction of buildings, and schemes, against which Rs. 49 lakhs has been received in 1980-81. For 1981-82, Rs. 48.40 lakhs is proposed for the C. D. Programme. It is expected that during the first two years of the plan period, the setting up of these new C. D. Blocks will be completed.

An outlay of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is proposed under the C. D. Programme for the stage II Blocks. During 1980-81 Rs. 15 lakhs was provided and the full amount is expected to be utilised. For 1981-82, the amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed under the C. D. Programme.

Taking into consideration the fact of the high increase in the price level these days, the norms or pattern laid down in 1952 in respect of allocation of funds to the Blocks will not hold good now and may be reconsidered. It is therefore proposed for an increase in the Schematic outlay for the 6 newly created stage I Blocks from Rs.12.00 lakhs to Rs.15.00 lakhs for 5 years on schemes and for the existing Community Development Blocks from Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakhs a year or 10 lakhs for 5 years, on this Revised Five year plan period 1980-85.

As in the past years, stress will be made on increasing Agricultural production and other allied activities on a wider scale.

RURAL WORK PROGRAMME

This Rural Works Programme was initiated as the State Plan Scheme since 1972-73, in order to provide employment to the villagers during the slack season and with a view to create more community assets. The funds under the programme were utilised for implementing the self-help schemes taken up by the non-official agencies, which contributed not less than 20 percent of the total cost of the project. The contribution was made in shape of cash/kind or voluntary labour. Under this programme due importance is given to construction/improvement of village roads, bridges, culverts, water supply, etc., The funds were also utilised for construction and improvement of Community assets such as School buildings, Community halls, etc.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was provided for this programme. The outlay received was utilised in full with emphasis on the construction and improvement of rural roads and footpaths, L. P. Schools Buildings, Community Halls, Water supply etc.

For Implementation of this programme, the outlay received during the mid-term plan 1978-83, has been amalgamated with that of the Community Development Sector which is Rs. 120 lakhs. No separate allocation was given for this programme. Hence for the continuance of this important programme a provision of Rs. 45 lakhs has been made from the overall outlay of Rs. 120 lakhs under Community Development Sector.

For the revised Sixth Plan (1980-85) a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs is proposed as under Rs. 30 lakhs for stage I Blocks and Rs. 120 lakhs for stage II Blocks with the aim of increasing the area under this programme and the number of beneficiaries.

In 1980-81, an outlay Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the Stage I Blocks and Rs. 9 lakhs for the Stage II Blocks has been provided. It is anticipated that the outlay will be utilised in full.

For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed for the Stage I Blocks and Rs. 24 lakhs for the Stage II Blocks.

The total amount proposed for the revised Sixth Plan for Community Development Schemes and Rural Works Programme for both the existing and the new blocks is Rs. 515.00 lakhs.

APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Applied Nutrition programme aims at combating malnutrition indirectly by teaching the people in the rural areas about food value and the need for a balanced diet as well as the means to obtain this. It is a multi disciplinary approach where Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Community Development Departments are involved. Upto the year 1978-79, the programme was financed by the Centre, State and the UNICEF. In 1979-80, this programme has been transferred to the State plan Scheme. With this transfer, funds generally obtained from the Centre were no longer available. For smooth implementation of this programme it is proposed that a separate allocation be provided during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Basing on funds generally received as Central assistance for the programme, A. N. P. Blocks can be categorised in to two, viz. those A. N. P. Blocks created upto 1977-78, each ongoing A. N. P. Blocks will be provided with an amount of Rs.34,000 per year, and for each Post Operational Block Rs.20,000 will be given per year. Blocks where A. N. P. was taken up after 1977-78, the Central Assistance has been enhanced to Rs.64,000 for each ongoing A. N. P. Block per year and Rs.20,000 for each Post Operational A. N. P. Block per year.

The State is now covered by 30 Community Development Blocks. So far the A. N. P. has been introduced in 21 blocks in a phased manner. At present there are nine ongoing A. N. P. Blocks and five Post Operational A. N. P. Blocks.

The outlay of Rs. 64.90 lakhs is proposed for the revised Sixth Five Year Plan. This includes the fund that are required for those Blocks where the A. N. P. will be introduced for the first time. There are 9 such C. D. Blocks in the State at present, which will be brought under this programme during the current plan commencing from the year 1981-82. It is therefore, proposed that 2 (two) of those blocks be taken up every year from 1981-82 to 1980-84 and three blocks in the year 1984-85.

With this proposal, the strength of both the existing and the new A.N.P. Blocks to be created, during the Revised Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 stand as follow:—

Year	No. of ongoing A.N.P. Blocks	No. of Post Operational A.N.P. Blocks	Total
1980-81	9	5	14
1981-82	9	7	16
1982-83	8	10	18
1983-84	6	13	19
1984-85	9	11	20

No separate allocation has been received for this programme in previous years. An allocation of Rs 12.94 lakhs and Rs.64.90 lakhs are proposed for the 1981-82, and 1980-85 respectively.

The Table I & Table II at this end of this chapter show the outlays and expenditures and the targets and achievements respectively under this sector.

TABLE I

TABLE I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1982-85 MINOR HEADS OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. in Lakhs.

Major Heads of Developments	Minor Heads of Development	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content of total outlay	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content of total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. STAGE I BLOCKS								
A. Community Development Programme.	(a) Direction and Administration ...	...	13.50	13.60	59.00	...	11.40	...
	(b) Agriculture (Including Reclamation)	...	0.96	0.96	12.00	...	2.58	...
	(c) Minor Irrigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(d) Health and Sanitation ...	...	1.80	1.80	10.80	...	2.22	...
	(e) Education (including Social Education.)	...	1.56	1.56	9.72	...	1.80	...
	(f) Animal Husbandry (Including Veterinary).	...	0.78	0.78	9.42	...	2.16	...
	(g) Industries (Including Art/Crafts).	...	0.60	0.60	7.62	...	1.20	...
	(h) Roads ...	...	2.70	2.70	10.44	...	2.04	...
	(i) Buildings ...	...	27.00	27.00	52.00	52.00	25.00	25.00
TOTAL		...	49.00	49.00	171.00	52.00	48.40	25.00

B. Rural Works Programme.	(a) Water Supply and Sanitation							
	(b) Agriculture ...							
	(c) Minor Irrigation ...							
	(d) Roads ...		6.00	6.00	30.00		6.00	
	(e) Buildings ...							
	(f) Other Expenditure ...							
TOTAL ...			6.00	6.00	30.00		6.00	
Stage 2. II Blocks A. Community Development Programme.	(a) Agriculture including Reclamation.	4.27	3.50	3.50	25.00		5.00	
	(b) Minor Irrigation							
	(c) Health and Sanitation ...	2.42	1.46	1.46	14.80		2.95	
	(d) Education (Including Social Education).	0.48	0.48	0.48	9.90		1.98	
	(e) Animal Husbandry (Including Veterinary).	1.96	2.04	2.04	17.70		3.54	
	(f) Industries (Including Arts/Crafts).	0.96	0.96	0.96	12.30		2.46	
	(g) Roads ...	1.92	3.84	3.84	26.70		5.34	
	(h) Buildings ...	1.99	2.72	2.72	13.60		2.72	
Total ...		14.00	15.00	15.00	120.00		24.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Rural Works Programme.	(a) Water Supply and Sanitation	}						
	(b) Agriculture							
	(c) Minor Irrigation							
	(d) Roads		8.00	9.00	9.00	120.00		24.00
	(e) Buildings							
	(f) Other expenditure							
	Total	...	...	8.00	9.00	9.00	120.00	10.00
3. Applied Nutrition Programme.	(a) Salaries of Staff	}						
	(b) Agriculture							
	(c) Animal Husbandry							
	(d) Fisheries		13.28	...	11.00	64.90		12.94
	(e) Associate Organisations							
	(i) Mahila Mandals							
	(ii) Yuvak Mandals							
	Total	..	...	13.28	...	11.00	64.60	12.94

4. Central Sector Schemes Transferred to State Plan Schemes.	(a) Incentive Award to Mahila Mandals.	...	...	0*17	0*85	...	0*17	...
	(b) Training of Associate Women Workers.	...	..	0*20	1*00	..	0*20	...
	(c) Promotion and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals.	...	...	0*36	1*80	...	0*36	...
	(d) Promotion and Strengthening of Yuvak Mandals.	...	...	0*39	1*95	...	0*39	...
	(e) Promotional and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals in I. C. Ds Blocks.	...	...	0*40	2*00	..	0*40	...
	(f) Promotion and Strengthening of Yuvak Mandals.	..	...	0*12	0*60	...	0*12	...
	(g) Promotion and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals.	...	...	0*12	0*60	...	0*12	...
	(h) Saumelan for non-officials	..	...	0*06	0*30	...	0*06	...
Total		...	..	1*82	9*10	...	1*82	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	35*28	79*00	91*82	515*00	52*00	117*16	25*00

TABLE II
SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

MEGHALAYA

(Please indicate cumulative totals for each year)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81		1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target
				Target	Anticipate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—							
1	Establishment of additional development Blocks	Nos.	...	6	6	6	...
2	Agriculture including Reclamation—						
	(i) Reclamation of land	Hectrae	89.32	94.00	94.00	520.00	99.00
3	Rural Roads—						
	(i) Construction and Improvement of roads	Kms.	215.64	226.00	226.00	1247.00	237.00
	(ii) Construction/Improvement of footpath	"	47.25	50.00	47.00	286.00	53.00
	(iii) Construction/Improvement of Bridges	Nos.	36	38	38	210	40
	(iv) Construction/Improvement of culverts	"	22	23	23	125	24
4	Rural Health and Sanitation—						
	(i) Construction/Improvement/Repair of ring wells	Nos.	16	16	16	90	17
	(ii) Construction/Improvement/Repair of water tanks and wells.	"	74	78	78	431	82
	(iii) Construction/Improvement of water supply	"		9	9	38	9
	(iv) Construction of Latrines	"	29	30	30	170	32
5	Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries—						
	Tools/Plant/Machinery purchased and distributed—						
	(i) Sewing Machine	Nos.	13	14	14	80	15
	(ii) Hand-loom	Sees	7	7	7	38	7
	(iii) Carpentry	"	12	13	13	75	14
	(iv) Blacksmithy	"	2	2	2	12	2

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY :—

(i) Poultry Units	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	170	73	73	405	77
(ii) Piggery Units	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	116	122	122	673	128
(iii) Duck Units	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	133	140	140	773	147
(iv) Goats	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	83	87	87	481	91
(v) Bull	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	1	1	1	10	2

7. EDUCATION INCLUDING SOCIAL EDUCATION :—

(i) Adult literacy centres	...	..	...	...	...	Ncs	10	11	11	65	12
(ii) Material for cultural clubs and Youth Centres	Nos	32	34	34	190	36

8. APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME	No. of Blocks	14	14	14	23	16
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9. RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME :—

(i) Minor irrigation Bunds and Dongs	Nos	19	20	20	110	21
(ii) Construction/Improvement of rural roads and footpath	...	...	...	...	...	Kms	148.25	156.00	156.00	863.00	156.00
(iii) Construction/Improvement of bridges	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	40	42	42	230	44
(iv) Buildings :—											
(a) L. P. Schools	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	30	32	32	180	34
(b) Community Halls	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	2	2	2	12	2
(v) Water Supply :—											
(a) Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	Nos	81	85	85	468	89
(b) Ring wells	Nos	8	8	8	47	9

10. OTHER EXPENDITURE :—

(a) Play-grounds	Nos	15	16	16	90	17
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Note :—Target for 1980-81 are based on 5 per cent increase over the achievements of 1979-80 and targets for subsequent years are based on 5 per cent annual increase over the previous year.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The programme of Integrated Rural Development was launched in 1978-79 by the Government of India as a new strategy of direct attack on rural poverty. The main objectives of the programme are (i) removal of un-employment and significant under-employment and (ii) an appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest section of the population within a fixed time-frame through productive programmes. The programme is mainly beneficiary oriented. The target groups of beneficiaries to be covered under this programme are small and marginal farmers, share croppers, tenants, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers and rural artisans.

2. Under the I.R.D. Programme a Community Development Block has been accepted as the Unit of planning and implementation, with a view to achieving the objectives under the umbrella of a block plan formulated keeping in view the local conditions and local requirements. In the first year of launching the programme during 1978-79 the Government of India allotted 10 blocks to Meghalaya for implementation of the scheme of IRD, of which 7 blocks were in areas already covered by special programmes of the Small Farmer Development Agency and 3 blocks were in non-special programme areas. One additional block in non-special programme area has been allotted to Meghalaya each year during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for implementation of I.R.D. Programme.

The blocks selected by the State Government for implementation of I. R. D. Programme are as under:—

Blocks selected during 1978-79

In special programme areas

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Khliehriat Development Block .. | } | Jaintia Hills District. |
| 2. Laskein Development Block ... | | |
| 3. Pynursla Development Block | | |
| 4. Mawryngkneung Development Block | } | East Khasi Hills District. |
| 5. Bhoi Area Development Block ... | | |
| 6. Dadengiri Development Block ... | | West Garo Hills District. |
| 7. Dambo Rongjeng Development Block | | East Garo Hills District. |

In non-special programme areas

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. Nongstoin Development Block ... | West Khasi Hills District. |
| 9. Dambuk Aga Development Block | East Garo Hills District. |
| 10. Songsak Development Block ... | West Garo Hills District. |

Blocks selected during 1979-80

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. Mairang Development Block ... | West Khasi Hills District. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|

Blocks selected during 1980-81

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 12. Mawkyrwat Development Block ... | West Khasi Hills District. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|

3. Achievements during 1978-79 and 1979-80.—In the first year the selection of the blocks for implementation of the scheme of Integrated Rural Development in the State was finalised by the middle of the year 1978-79. The schemes under the block plans for the selected blocks were approved and sanctioned by the State Level Co-ordination Committee in the last quarter of the financial year 1978-79. The implementation of the schemes were taken up in the last part of the year. As a result no appreciable progress could be made during that year. The implementation of the schemes approved during 1978-79 were continued during 1979-80. During 1979-80 also formulation of the schemes under I.R.D. Programme was delayed. The implementation of the schemes for 1979-80 have also been continued during 1980-81.

The progress of expenditure as well as the physical achievements made during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are shown below:—

(i) Progress of expenditure:—

(a) 1978-79:

Name of the Development Block	Approved Outlay 100 per cent Central share	Total estimated cost of the schemes approved by S.L.C.C.	Amount of subsidy admissible	Central share release/sanctioned	Expenditure on subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Khliehriat ...	5.00	9.62	4.89	3.75	1.71
2 Laskein ...	5.00	4.96	2.54	3.75	0.95
3 Pynursla ..	5.00	9.84	4.92	3.75	1.55
4 Bhoi Area ...	5.00	8.50	4.25	3.75	1.36
5 Mawryngkneng ...	5.00	10.00	5.00	3.75	3.76
6 Dadengiri ...	5.00	10.50	5.25	5.00	4.58
7 Dambo Rongjeng	5.00	9.73	4.87	5.00	3.74
8 Nongstoin ...	2.60	2.88	1.44	2.30	...
9 Dambuk Aga ...	2.60	3.72	1.86	2.30	...
10 Songsak ...	2.60	3.46	1.73	2.30	0.86
Total ...	42.80	73.21	36.75	35.65	18.51

(b) 1979-80

Name of the Development Block	Approved outlay 50 per cent Central share 50 per cent State share.	Total estimated cost of the schemes	Amount of subsidy admissible	Central share re-leased	State share re-leased/sanctioned	Total Col. 5 Col. 6	Expenditure on subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Khliehria	5.00	2.92	1.56	1.25	2.50	3.75	0.51+
2. Laskein	5.00	4.66	2.41	1.25	2.50	3.76	0.13+
3. Pynursla	5.00	2.46	1.23	1.25	2.50	3.75	1.38+
4. Bhoi Area	5.00	...	...	1.25	2.50	3.75	1.20+
5. Mawryngkneng	5.00	...	...	1.25	2.50	3.75	...
6. Dadengiri	5.00	9.46	4.73	1.25	2.50	3.75	...
7. Dambo Rong-jeng.	5.00	10.97	5.43	1.25	2.50	3.75	...
8. Nongstoin	3.00	...	...	1.05	1.50	2.55	0.30*
9. Dambuk Aga	3.00	7.43	3.73	1.05	1.50	2.55	0.60*
10. Songsak	3.00	6.24	3.12	1.05	1.50	2.55	0.50*
11. Mairang	2.60	...	...	0.80	1.30	2.10	0.60*
	46.60	44.14	22.21	12.70	23.30	36.00	5.62

+The expenditure is against the schemes approved during 1978-79.

*Outlay approved for conduct of the Household survey.

(ii) Physical achievements—

(a) Block-wise and Programme-wise expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 against the schemes approved during 1978-79.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Development Block	Agriculture	Minor Irrigation	Land development	A. H. and veterinary	Fisheries	Sericulture	Weaving	Rural Industries	Cooperation	Forestry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Khliehriat	...	0.36	0.31	0.01	0.80	0.12	0.13	...	...	0.49
2. Laskein	...	...	...	0.01	0.83	0.12	...	...	0.12	...
3. Pynursla	...	...	2.92	0.01	-	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bhoi Area	...	1.05	1.30	0.01	0.20	...	...	...	...	...
5. Mawryngkneng.	...	2.84	0.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dadengiri	1.06	...	...	0.50	0.36	0.50	0.83	1.33	...	...
7. Dambo Rongjang.	0.50	...	...	0.99	0.30	...	0.83	1.12	...	...
8. Nongstoin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dambuk Aga	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Songsak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1.56	4.25	5.54	1.53	2.49	0.74	1.79	2.45	0.12	0.49

(b) Category of beneficiaries covered during 1978-79 and 1979-80 in each Block under the schemes approved during 1978-79.

Name of the Development Block	Number of beneficiaries covered				
	S.F.	M.F.	A.L.	Rural artisan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Khliehriat					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	636	14	100	...	750
Others	...	...	...	...	...
2. Laskein					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	624	...	...	...	624
Others	...	...	...	...	...
3. Pynursia					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	195	3	...	...	168
Others	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bhoi Area					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	176	63	...	...	239
Others	...	...	...	...	...
5. Mawryngkneng					
S/T	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	137	56	8	...	291
Others	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dadengiri					
S/C	333	2	4	...	339
S/T	196	114	114	...	424
Others	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dambo Rongjeng					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	64	94	179	...	337
Others	...	...	...	...	...
8. Nongstoin					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dambuk Aga					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
10. Songsak					
S/C	...	...	...	...	...
S/T	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,331	346	405	...	3082

The formulation of the block plans for 1979-80 were delayed and could not be implemented during the year. However the schemes are now under implementation during 1980-81.

4. Sixth Five Year Plan:—

(I) *Physical targets*:—The I. R. D. programme envisages (i) Identification of the target group of beneficiaries (ii) formulation and implementation of schemes designed to improve their economic status to bring them above the poverty line. In Meghalaya 65 per cent of rural population had *per capita* consumer expenditure of Rs.55.00 or less per month in 1973-74 according to N. S. S. (State Sample). This level is considered as poverty line in the State (in respect of rural population) This is somewhat higher than the national poverty lines because of higher price levels in the State.

To identify the target group of beneficiaries in the non-special programme areas blocks a household survey is now under progress. But in respect of the I. R. D. blocks in the special programme areas, no such survey has been conducted. Beneficiaries have been selected keeping in view the norms laid down by Government of India in the guidelines.

In the absence of total identification of the target group of beneficiary for each block, it is difficult to lay down the target of beneficiaries to be covered in each block under I. R. D. programme during the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period. Considering 65 per cent of rural population as below the poverty line on the basis of 1971 census, the population below the poverty line in all the blocks of the State works out to 6.67 lakhs, the total block population being 7.15 lakhs.

Meghalaya has at present 24 C. D. blocks. The hilly terrain in the State has stood on the way of taking up rural development activities uniformly in all the areas of a block. To overcome this difficulty and also to extend the welfare activities uniformly in all rural areas, it has been decided to create another 6 new blocks by adjusting the areas of some of the existing C. D. blocks.

Out of the number of people below the poverty line as indicated above a very small fraction has already been covered under the special programme, *viz.*, S. F. D. A. The number of beneficiaries covered under I. R. D. P. in the special programme areas and also non-special programme areas blocks during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are very small. To extent the benefit of the programme to a larger number of beneficiaries during the span of the 6th Five Year Plan, tremendous effort will have to be made.

During the initial years of launching the programme, the progress of implementation of the I.R.D.P. in the State has been very slow due to inadequate administrative infrastructure. However, efforts has been made to streamline the administrative arrangement for handling the programme successfully.

In the 6th Five Year Plan it has been proposed to bring all the 30 C. D. Blocks of the State under the cover of the I. R. D. P. But, due to financial constraints, as well as in adequate administrative infrastructure it may not be possible to cover the entire population estimated to be below the poverty line under I.R.D.P. However, all out efforts will be made to cover at least 20 per cent of the population of the target Group under I.R.D.P. during the 6th Five Year Plan period.

5. Administrative Arrangement:—At the State Level, the Planning Department is functioning as the nodal department in respect of integrated Rural Development Programme. A State Level Co-ordination Committee has also been set up for approval and sanction of the schemes under the block plans. The District Planning Officers of the five districts of the State have been entrusted with the overall responsibilities of formulation and implementation of the scheme under I.R.D. at the district levels for the blocks both in special as well as non-special programme areas, associated with the S. F. D. A. At the block level, the Block Development Officers of the respective IRD. block is entrusted with the formulation and implementation of the block plans with the technical guidance of the district level officers of the different Development department under the overall supervision of the District Planning Officer. Setting up of a District Level Planning Team in each district as suggested by the Government of India is now under process.

6. Outlays:—During the 6th Five-Year Plan it has been envisaged to bring all the 30 blocks of the State under the cover of IRDP. in a phased manner. The total State share estimated to be required for the entire plan period is Rs. 223.20 lakhs. The basis of estimation of the State share is as follow:—

I.—Blocks in Special Programme Areas:—50 per cent of Rs.5.00 lakhs per block per year.

II.—Blocks in non-Special Programme Areas:—50 per cent of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in the 1st year and increased by Rs. 1.00 lakh in every succeeding year per block.

III.—Household Survey in the non-Special—

Programme areas Block

Rs. 0.60 lakhs per block.

The State share approved for IRDP. for 1980-81 is Rs. 35.60 lakhs. This includes the enhanced state share for implementation of the Intensive Employment Programme in three IRD. blocks in special programme areas. As this programme has not been taken up during 1980-81, the State share provided for this purpose is not likely to be utilised and as such, the anticipated expenditure during the year is less than what is approved for the year in respect of I.R.D.P.

NATIONAL SCHEME OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT

(TRYSEM)

The Government of India have approved the comprehensive training programme known as the National Scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) with the objective of providing training to the rural youth of the target group *viz.*, Small and Marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisan and other non-agricultural labourers in agricultural and allied activities for self-employment. The scheme covers

both IRD and Non-IRD areas. In case of the IRD areas this scheme will be a part of the IRD Schemes and necessary funds for this purpose are to be met out of the funds sanctioned for IRD programme. But in respect of non-IRD areas, the objective of the scheme is to select at least 40 youths per block every year and to give them training in various fields and sectors of activities where there is considerable scope for gainful self-employments.

Under this scheme each of the trainee can be granted a stipend to the extent of Rs.100 per month for the entire period of training and training centres/institutions can be granted assistance at the rate of Rs.50 per trainee per month to meet the cost of honoraria, training course materials and other incidental expenses. In addition to these, a training institutions/centre can be provided with financial assistance for strengthening of training infra-structure. In all cases, the financial assistance will be shared between the Central Government and the State Government on 50:50 basis. In Meghalaya, there are 24 C. D. blocks at present out of which 12 blocks are already covered under IRD. Another 6 new blocks will also be established during the period of the Sixth Five Year Plan bringing the total number of blocks to 30. It has also been proposed to bring all the blocks under the cover of IRD by the end of the plan period in a phased manner. On the basis of this programme, the number of youth proposed to be trained in non-IRD areas during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan is 1240. In the first year i. e. 1980-81, the number of youth proposed to be trained per non-IRD block is 30 only. The total amount of State for this training programme at the rate of Rs.150.00 per trainee per month for an average training period of six months including contribution for infra-structure development of some training centres/institutions is estimated to be Rs.5.80 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

Outlay and Expenditure (State Share only)

(Rupees lakhs)

Head of Development programme	1979-80 Actual	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82				
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content of total outlay			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT.										
I. SPECIAL PROGRAMME AREA—										
A. INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—										
*(a) Blocks selected/to be selected during—										
(i) 1978-79—7 Nos	17.80	26.80	17.50	37.50	...	17.50	...
(ii) 1979-80—Nil
(iii) 1980-81—Nil
(iv) 1981-82—Nil
(v) 1982-83—1 Nos.	7.50	...	...	...
(vi) 1983-84—2 Nos.	10.00	...	...	...
(vii) 1984-85—2 Nos.	5.00	...	...	...
Total 12 Nos.	17.50	26.80	17.50	110.00	...	17.50	...

II. NON-SPECIAL PROGRAMME AREA—

**B. AREA PLANNING FOR EMPLOYMENT—

(b) Blocks selected/to be selected during—

(i) 1978-79—3 Nos.	...	..	...	...	4.50	6.00	6.00	45.00	...	7.50	...
(ii) 1979-80—1 No.	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.50	1.50	12.50	...	2.00	...
(iii) 1980-81—1 No.	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	1.50	...
(iv) 1981-82—2 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00	...	2.00	...
(v) 1982-83—3 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.50	...	...	...
(vi) 1983-84—4 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...
(vii) 1984-85—4 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	...	...	...
Total B—18 Nos.	...	...	...	...	5.50	8.50	8.50	109.00	..	13.00	...

	1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8
*** (c) House hold Survey in the blocks selected/to be selected for implementation of the scheme Area Planning for employment during—								
(i) 1978-79—3 Nos.
(ii) 1979-80—1 No.	...	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) 1980-81—1 No.	8.30	0.30	0.30	...	...	...
(iv) 1981-82—2 Nos.	0.60	...	0.60	...
(v) 1982-83—3 Nos.	0.90	...	...	...
(vi) 1983-84—4 Nos.	1.20	...	...	...
(vii) 1984-85—4 Nos.	1.20	...	...	...
Total (c)—18 Nos.	...	0.30	0.30	0.30	4.20	...	0.60	...
Total (I + II)	...	23.30	35.60	26.30	223.20	...	31.10	...

III TRYSEM—

(a) Number of non-IPD blocks to be covered during—

1980-81—12 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
1981-82—10 Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.14	...	2.14	...
1982-83—6 Nos. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.33	...	...	...
1983-84—6 Nos. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.33	...	...	...
1984-85—Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>											
Total—III	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	5.80	...	2.14	...
<hr/>											
Grand Total (I + II + III)	...	...	...	23.30	36.60	27.30	229.00	...	33.24	...	...
<hr/>											

*The total outlay proposed per block per year throughout the 6th Five Year Plan period is Rs.5.00 lakhs.

**The total outlay per block in the 1st year of selection is proposed at Rs.2.00 lakhs and it has been increased by 1.00 lakh in every succeeding year.

***The total outlay proposed per block for conduct of the Household survey is Rs.0.60 lakh.

The 6th Plan outlay indicated in the statement above is the State share only.

CO-OPERATION

The Plan outlay for the year 1980-81 was fixed at Rs.66.15 lakhs against the expenditure of Rs. 81.00 lakhs for the year 1979-80. The Plan outlay proposed for the year 1981-85 is Rs.709.85 lakhs thus bringing the total outlay to Rs.776.00 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). While formulating the Plan Programme of this Sector, special emphasis has been made on the following:—

(i) Creation of more employment potential in the Co-operative Sector, both in the Urban and Rural Areas;

(ii) Strengthening of the Co-operative structures, both financially and organisationally, with a view to meeting all the requirements of the farmers and artisans in the rural areas at a single point.

(iii) To ensure effective participation of the Co-operative Societies in the Public Distribution System both in the urban and rural areas, so that the Co-operative alone would gradually be in a position to take up the entire responsibility of distribution of consumer articles and other items of mass consumption.

(iv) Systematic and methodical approach to step up the process of Marketing of produce like Jute, Cotton and other cash crops through Co-operatives.

(v) To establish processing units in the Co-operative Sector and to explore possibilities for fresh ventures.

(vi) Creation of additional storage facilities to enable the re-organised Primary and Apex Societies to facilitate the supply of inputs, marketing of produces, distribution of consumer articles, etc;

(vii) Providing housing facilities to the weaker sections, particularly in the rural areas, through the existing Co-operative Housing Societies;

(viii) Incentives to the other types of Co-operative Societies, such as Labour, Fishery Co-operative to boost up their business activities.

SCHEME TO BE IMPLEMENTED DURING THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-81 TO 1984-85.

1 (i) Direction and Administration:

The present Administrative set up of the Co-operative Department in the State consist of Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State Level and the Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies at the District Level. This pattern of Administration set up is in vogue since long past. After creation of the State of Meghalaya the Government have created 3 (three) more Civil Districts, 4 (four) Subdivisions and 6 (six) Administrative Units with a view to bringing the administration closer to the people. The Co-operative personnel will be posted in the new administrative set up for

better Co-ordination, effective supervision and implementation of the plan programme under the Co-operative Sector. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish offices in these new-administrative units in a phased manner during the Plan period. At the initial stage, each of the new units of district and subdivision, will have 1 (one) Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 5 (five) ministerial staff, 2 (two) Senior Inspectors and 5 (five) Junior Inspectors. The proposal for creation of staff for 2 (two) new district viz., East Garo Hills District and West Khasi Hills District is under consideration of the State Government for which necessary financial provision has been made in the Current Year's Plan for a total of Rs.1.20 lakhs on the basis of anticipated staff requirement for each unit. An amount of Rs.15 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme under the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) inclusive of current outlay of Rs 1.20 lakhs.

1. (ii) Considering the increase in the volume of work in the office of R. C. S. generated by the reorganisation and activation of the Co-operative Societies at various levels, it was considered necessary that the staff position of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be strengthened. Hence some additional posts in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are contemplated to be created during the plan period viz., 2 (two) Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies-2 (two) Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies-2 (two) Sub-Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The annual requirement of these staff estimated at Rs.1.00 lakhs. Thus the total requirement of fund is estimated at Rs.5.00 lakhs for the whole Plan period.

1. (iii) The existing staff of the Department for audit and inspection is quite inadequate for proper development of Co-operative Societies where the Co-operative is just in a developing stage.

As the main aim is to develop the man who is the backbone of the movement, greater efforts will be made to bring about an awareness in the minds of the rural population of the important role of the co-operative movement in the development of the rural economy. To this end in view, it is felt that adequate staff are required to be entrusted to ensure constant supervision and guidance. It is felt that a few additional post are needed for ensuring periodical inspection, timely audit of the Societies cleaning the backlog in the audit as also for meeting the need due to the growth of volume of Co-operative business activities of the Societies at various levels. The following additional staff—3 (three) Sub-Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 20 (Twenty) Senior Inspector, and 30 (thirty) Junior Inspectors are assessed to be required for audit and inspection of the societies. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Plan period.

1 (iv) The State Government has taken a decision to construct office building at various places particularly in the District Head Quarters. At present the Department has no office building or staff quarters at the District Head Quarters. All the Officers are now accommodated in rented building. In view of non-availability of private building particularly at the headquarter of the new districts and subdivisions.

The State Government have allotted land for construction of office building and residential quarters and the department has already initiated steps for construction of a building Complex at Williamnagar in the East Garo Hills District at an estimated expenditure of Rs 7.00 lakhs during the year 1980-81. Similar projects are expected to be taken up in the District Headquarter of East Khasi Hills District, West Khasi Hills District, West Garo Hills and Jaintia Hills Districts during the Plan Period and for which a total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the 1980-85 Plan period.

2. Credit :

2. (i) The stepping up of the volume of Credit through the two tier Credit Co-operative Structure in the State with the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank at the apex level and the re-organised Agriculture Primary Credit Co-operative Societies numbering 180 at the base level will continue. The Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., has so far issued Rs. 3.27 crores Short-Term loan, Rs. 10.38 lakhs Medium Term loan and Rs. 3.86 lakhs Long-Term Loan. The nationalised and Commercial banks have not yet provided any rural credit through the Co-operative Societies in the State. The bulk of agriculture credit in the Co-operative Sector flows in the State from the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd. only.

2. (ii) As a result of implementation of the reorganisation scheme under the Master Plan in the State, 180 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies have been retained. These were also aimed at not only to dispense to agricultural credit and supply of agricultural inputs to the needy cultivators but will also distribute consumers articles in the rural areas and wherever possible take up procurement and to undertake procurement and marketing functions as well.

2. (iii) With the completion of re-organisation of rural credit structure and appointment of full time paid secretaries of 146 societies, these Co-operative Societies will be in a position to streamline their activities. Assuming that an average loan business for Rs. 2.00 lakhs per society by the end of 1984-1985, the total credit requirement would be above Rs. 1.60 crores by the end of 1984-85.

2. (iv) Besides credit for crops loan, short-term loan are also required to be provided for (1) purchase of less costly agricultural implements, (2) providing working capital, and allied activities such as Dairy, Poultry, Fishery which is estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs.

2. (v) The consumption credit is yet to be issued by the Apex Bank due to large percentage of overdue accrued under short term loan issued for agricultural operation. On the other hand the Committee on Consumption Credit estimated Rs 30.00 lakhs as consumption loan recommended for this State. Accordingly, this consumption credit requirement is proposed to be provided from the Plan to enable the Bank to issue consumption credit to the needy cultivators.

2 (vi) Besides short-term credit, the agriculturists are also in need of the medium and long-term loans for under-taking other activities like Dairy, Livestock etc., Such medium-term and long-term loan are estimated at Rs. 75.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively by the end of 1984-85.

2. (vii) To achieve these objectives, the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., will require financial assistance totalling Rs.135.00 lakhs in the form of (a) Assistance for opening of 6 (six) new branches Rs.15.00 lakhs (b) Additional Share Capital contribution of Rs.10.00 lakhs (c) Assistance for maintenance of staff of land Development Section Rs.10.00 lakhs (d) loan of Rs.30.00 lakhs for issuing the same as consumption Credit, (e) Loan for meeting overdue cover Rs.10.00 lakhs, (f) Interest subsidy Rs.10.00 lakhs and (g) Loan for land development section Rs.50.00 lakhs.

2. (viii) The 180 re-organised Credit Co-operative Societies have been designed to render integrated services like agricultural Credit inputs, consumer goods, etc.

2. (ix) The first phase of re-organisation has been completed. The second phase i.e., posting of full-time Trained Secretaries (under Cadre Management Society) in the re-organised Societies is in progress. So far 146 full-time paid and trained secretaries have been appointed by the State Cadre Management Co-operative Society. It is expected that by the end of 1980-81, the Cadre Management Society will be in a position to appoint secretaries in all the remaining re-organised societies. With the introduction of Central Sector Plan for Caderisation Scheme, the expenditure for maintenance of Cadre Secretaries will be shared by the Central and State Government on a 50:50 basis.

The Agricultural Primary Credit Societies are still in a developing stage and are still weak financially and as such are yet to increase the volume of business. It is proposed that until these Societies attain maturity and be in position to contribute their share to the Caderisation Fund, the State Government will have to bear their share of contribution for the paid Secretaries till the end of the Plan Period.

2. (x) The Annual estimate for maintenance of Cadre Secretaries with its full strength is estimated at Rs.12.00 lakhs per annum which include also the staff required at the level of the Cadre Management Society.

2. (xi) As indicated earlier, the 180 Primary re-organised Societies will be required also to undertake marketing and distribution of consumer goods and agricultural inputs apart from dispensing credit to the agriculturists. To enable the Societies to extend these facilities to the members, the societies would require additional staff for the purpose. Since these societies have been re-organised only recently they have no financial resources to meet this requirement and hence it is necessary that Government extend necessary financial assistance for additional staff required in addition to the assistance given by the Government to the Cadre fund in their behalf. This assistance is proposed at Rs.2000 per society per annum as working expenses.

2. (xii) In order to augment the resource of these societies, the State Government had contributed at Rs.10,000 each to all 180 re-organised societies as envisaged in the Master Plan [for Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. It is also expected that the volume of business of these societies would be increased substantially with the assistance so far provided by the Government.

It is expected that these Societies will increase their volume of business and the amount already provided will not be sufficient to help them to enlarge their business further. It is proposed that further Government contribution in the shape of the additional Share Capital Contribution be extended to 50 per cent of the re-organised Societies, say 100 out of the total of 180 Societies at Rs.10 000 each. For this an investment of the order of Rs.10 lakhs would be required during the Plan period.

2. (xiii) With a view to giving some relief to the agriculturists who mainly belong to the category of small and marginal farmers, it is proposed to grant interest subsidy to the Primary Co-operative Societies to the maximum of 2% per annum to enable them to correspondingly reduce the rate of interest at the level of the ultimate borrowers. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10·00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

2. (xiv) The Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies are proposed to be provided with financial assistance totalling Rs. 63·20 lakhs in the form of (a) Contribution to the Cadre Fund Rs. 25·00 lakhs (b) working expenses—Rs.18·00 lakhs (c) Share Capital Contribution—Rs.10·00 lakhs (d) Bad Debt Grant—Rs.10·00 lakhs and (e) Loan for weaker Sections—Rs.0·20 lakh.

3. Housing Co-operatives:

3. (i) The Housing Co-operative Societies which have been organised mainly with a view to providing housing facilities to the weaker section will continue their efforts to achieve the objectives during the Plan period. The Meghalaya State Housing Financing Co-operative Society which is an apex level body has already issued Rs. 2·95 lakhs as loan to the members of the Primary Housing Co-operative Societies.

3. (ii) The issue of loan was rather small in comparison with the demand for such loan. This was mainly due to dearth of financial support required for the purpose. The State Housing Financing Co-operative Society has now been able to overcome this difficulties by obtaining a loan of Rs. 25·00 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

3. (iii) Since the resources at the disposal of Housing Financing Co-operative Society are very limited, the State will have to continue to associate in a much bigger scale during the Plan period in the shape of Share Capital Contribution of Rs. 25·00 lakhs and managerial subsidy of Rs. 10·00 lakhs during the Plan period.

3. (iv) The rate of interest charged by Housing Co-operative Society has proved to be another factor retarding progress of the movement. The rate charged by the Society are higher compared to the interest charged by the Housing Department or other agencies of the Government. Therefore, it is proposed to provide interest subsidy to the Housing Co-operative Society, so that the interest charged by the Housing Society is at par with the interest charged by the other agencies like the Housing Department. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

3. (v) The State Government has initiated the programme of establishment of Houses-cum-Shops in identified trade centres. Some practical difficulties were faced in the implementation of this scheme in the field.

It has now been felt that a pragmatic approach would have to be adopted in the matter by applying different methods in different areas depending on local conditions.

Therefore, in order to achieve the objectives of business advancement of the local tribals and protection of the local tribals from exploitation of the rich traders from outside, the cooperative sector should undertake the scheme of establishment of shops in identified growth/trade centres in the State. These shops are proposed to be allotted to the local tribals to encourage them to take up trading activities on cooperative basis. Hence, the scheme in its changed form during the current year would be implemented and continued in the subsequent years of the Plan for which a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Labour Contract Cooperative Societies :

(i) Although a number of Labour Cooperative Societies are in existence, their activities have so long been very limited due to paucity of fund. It is therefore proposed to revitalise these societies by assisting them by way of managerial subsidy for maintenance of staff and loan for working capital. During the Plan period 10 Labour Cooperative Societies are proposed to be assisted with Managerial Subsidy @ Rs. 10,000 each and working capital loan @ Rs. 20,000 each. Release of fund will be on a tapering scale. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period.

5. Farming Cooperatives:

5. (i) Out of 22 Farming Cooperative Societies registered so far only a few of them are functioning and the others are either dormant or sporadic in their functions mainly due to non-availability of assistance from the State or from the other agencies. The membership of these societies consisted mainly of the weaker section of the community. In view of the importance of increasing the agricultural production and with a view to assist the weaker section of the community in activating for the improvement of their lot, it is felt necessary that these Farming Cooperative Societies which are found to be viable or which, could, on identification, achieve viability within a short period be re-organised and assisted, so that they can play their due role in development programmes of the State.

5 (ii) To achieve such objectives, it is proposed to re-organise and revitalise the existing Farming Cooperative Societies by extending necessary financial assistance in the initial period of the Sixth Five Year Plan. If the experiment of revitalisation of existing Cooperatives are found successful, it is proposed to organise few more Farming Cooperative Societies during the Plan period. Accordingly, a total provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

6. Marketing Cooperatives:

6. (i) The Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing & Consumers' Federation which was established in the year 1975 is making rapid strides. Its volume of business in 1975-76 was Rs 14.49 lakhs against

which the business turn-over has gone up more than Rs. 179.00 lakhs during the year 1978-79. With the further strengthening of its financial base, the Federation is expected to be in a position to consolidate its position and diversify and expand its field of activities.

6. (ii) Although there are at present 25 (twenty five) Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies, these societies have not been able to serve the rural population to the desired extent due to various constraints. Consequently the Apex Marketing Federation shall have to assume a greater responsibility to organise marketing facilities for the growers, either directly or through the Sub-Area Co-operative Marketing Societies by appointing them as agent of the Federation during the Plan period.

6. (iii) The activities of the Federation have now been diversified and are gradually encompassing almost the entire field of producers needs other than credit. It has widened its field rapidly in the marketing of surplus agriculture and forest produce such as tezpatta, wild pepper, ginger, potato, paddy, cotton, mustard seeds, pine-apple etc. It has also taken increasing responsibilities in the matter of distribution of agricultural inputs etc.

6. (iv) With a view to helping the potato growers in the State, the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation have had to undertake the responsibility to purchase potato under the price support scheme to ensure stabilisation of price at the economic level. This Scheme may have to be continued during the Plan period. Although it is an unforeseen contingency, a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided to assist the Federation to undertake the Scheme in the event of distress sale of any agricultural produces.

6. (v) To fulfill all these objectives the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation is proposed to be assisted with the following financial assistance during the Plan period:—

(a) Share Capital Contribution	...	Rs.10.00 lakhs.
(b) Managerial Subsidy	... ..	Rs. 40.00 ,,
(c) Financial assistance under Prize Support Scheme.	...	Rs.30.00 ,,
(d) Contribution to the price fluctuation and Stabilisation Fund.	...	Rs.10.00 ,,
(e) Financial assistance for purchase of Truck (4 nos.) (State share).	...	Rs.2.50 ,,
(f) Loan	.. .. .	Rs.20.00 ,,
Total ..		Rs.112.50 lakhs.

7. Processing Co-operatives :

7.(i) Agricultural Processing activities in the State is yet to make much headway, excepting the Garo Hills Co-operative Cotton Ginning Mills Ltd. and a Jute Baling Plant established at Phulbari by the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd. There is sufficient scope for establishment of a few more Processing Units in the State. In fact, the Marketing Federation has already initiated a proposal to establish 3 (three) Jute Baling Units at Ampati, Zik zak and Mahendraganj at an estimated cost of Rs.34.92 lakhs which includes the fund for procurement of raw jute valued at Rs.22.50 lakhs and the cost of godowns proposed for construction.

During the Plan period the Federation is proposed to be assisted with 20 per cent of the block cost of these units i. e., Rs.2.50 lakhs from the State Plan resource the balance amount is expected to be provided by the N. C. D. C. outside the State Plan Scheme.

8. Dairy Co-operatives :

8.(i) The existing Milk Co-operative Societies have substantially contributed towards holding the price line of milk supplied to the consumers particularly in the Urban Areas. These Primary Societies numbering 44 and 2 Co-operative Union are, however, facing increasing difficulties in maintaining this service due to the steep rise in the price of most of the essential commodities including cost of feed and fodder. Expansion of business activities is essential if they are to reduce the cost and survive the present crisis. For these they need adequate financial support from the State.

8. (ii) Accordingly, it is proposed to provide Share Capital contribution and Managerial Assistance to the existing societies and also to the Societies that are to be organised to meet the anticipated increase in volume of demand of milk during the Plan period.

9. Industrial Co-operatives :

9. (i) A Scheme for re-organisation of Industrial Co-operatives as per directive contained in the Government of India's letter issued during the year 1973 is now under consideration of the State Government. The programme as enunciated by the Government of India could not be initiated for implementation by the State Government earlier as the Government had to concentrate more in implementing the Credit re-organisation programme under the Master Plan.

Now that the re-organisation of the credit structure has been completed, it is proposed to re-organise the Industrial Cooperatives to enable them to supplement the economic condition of the members and at the same time to produce those commodities/articles which are in demand both inside and outside the State.

9 (ii) At present there are about 80 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State. If these Societies are to be re-organised and revitalised with adequate financial support, it is estimated that an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be necessary during the Plan period.

The Provision of fund during the plan period will go toward extending financial assistance to the identified Industrial Co-operative Societies and also to help in making available raw materials at a cheaper rate at the stage when these societies are making an effort to obtain viability.

10. Weaving Co-operatives :

10. (i) At present there are 32 (thirty-two) Weaving Co-operative Societies in the State. These Weaving Co-operative Societies are technically under the supervision of Sericulture and Weaving Department of the State and consequently that Department make necessary provision for granting financial assistance in the shape of share Capital, Working Capital grant for the purchase of loans, raw materials and Managerial Subsidy for maintenance of full-time paid and trained secretaries. The number of weavers in the State has been assessed by the Sericulture and Weaving Department at 3000. Weaving will play a vital role in solving the problems of un-employment in the State. Consequently, promotional efforts will have to be taken in a big way to encourage more people to take up weaving as a means of livelihood.

10. (ii) All Weavers are proposed to be brought gradually under the ambit of Co-operative fold. As most of the weavers belongs to the weaker sections, they find it difficult to pay the value of even a single share of a Co-operative Societies to become members. The value of each share of Weavers Cooperative Societies is Rs. 10. In pursuance of the policy of universal membership it is proposed to grant interest free loan of Rs. 50. (Value of five shares) to each weaver to enable him/her to become a member of the nearest Weaving Co-operative Society by subscribing at least 5 (five) Shares. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

10. (iii) The dual supervision exercised by the Co-operation and Weaving Departments has not produced any tangible achievement and most of the Societies are not functioning properly. The recent survey revealed that out of 70 Handloom Co-operative Societies only 40 Societies are functioning but these have not attained viability inspite of the potentiality. These Societies are therefore proposed to be re-organised and revitalised by strengthening Share Capital base and Managerial Subsidy.

With a view to make the Weaving Co-operatives viable, it has also been considered that the promotional aspect including supervision audit and organisation would be taken up by the Co-operation Department. The Sericulture and Weaving Department would provide technical assistance at the field level. This will help to enlarge the function of the Co-operatives to weave and produce for consumption locally and also to produce specialised items.

10. (iv) With this end in view, it is proposed to assist the societies financially to supplement the assistance provided by the Sericulture and Weaving Department in areas where assistance was not forthcoming or available from the Sericulture and Weaving Department. Hence, a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period.

11. CONSUMERS CO-OPERATIVES

11. (i) The Co-operative Societies in the State are being gradually inducted in the Public Distribution Scheme. With a view to ultimately taking over the distribution of essential items of mass consumption, the State Marketing and Consumers Federation at apex level has been entrusted by State Government with the task of procurement of essential commodities and other consumer goods of mass consumption for supply to the Co-operatives and the Fair Price Shops, particularly in terms not dealt with by the Food Corporation of India. The Federation would gradually be taking up these task in a phased manner. To enable it to discharge this responsibilities effectively, it has been decided that the Federation should be adequately strengthened financially and organisationally.

11. (ii) Besides, the Co-operative Societies at the primary level now engaged in distribution of Consumer articles both in Rural and Urban areas will have to be assisted to augment their resources.

11. (iii) In view of the situation prevailing in the State and heavy transport cost involved in these hills areas, it is considered imperative that the Societies dealing in distribution of consumer goods be given interest subsidy in respect of borrowing from the Bank for investment in consumer goods and essential commodities. Societies operating in difficult and remoter areas due to un-developed communication and transport facilities will be give highest priorities. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

12. STORAGE

12. (i) The Meghalaya State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers' Federation being the State Level Organisation pertaining to the procurement and distribution of Consumers articles in the State had been provided with necessary financial assistance for creating storage capacity of 4,000 tonnes by constructing godowns at 4 places at a total estimated cost of Rs.13.10 lakhs. Out of the above 4 godowns, 1 godown at Gagulgiri has already been completed.

12. (ii) Similar proposal for construction of 24 godowns to create additional Storage Capacity of 7,500 tonnes has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.34.10 lakhs. Although the constructions of these godowns have not been started, steps had been taken to obtain prefabricated Structures and other Steel Materials. It is expected at construction of these godowns would be completed within the plan period and for which necessary financial provisions will have to be made in the pattern of financial assistance approved by the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

12. (iii) The activities of the Apex Marketing and Consumer Federation, as stated earlier will be diversified and will extend its areas of operation of Marketing and Storage of Consumer goods and essential commodities in identified Central places in areas hitherto not covered earlier. Hence, the Federation would be required to provide storage spaces for their marketing, distribution operation in these new places. It is proposed to construct about 80 godowns of 250 M. T. Capacity

with 2 Godowns in each of these centres during the remaining Plan period. Hence, a provision of Rs. 29.20 lakhs is proposed for the remaining period of the Plan.

12. (iv) It is also proposed to provide financial assistance to 50 Primary Re-organised Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies for construction of Godowns at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000/- each with a storage capacity of 100 Metric Tonnes. Besides, construction of godowns for agricultural produces under Integrated Rural Development programme will also be taken under the Cooperative Sector and for which an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for 1981-82 is proposed.

12. (v) The above requirement of storage accommodation is related only to requirement of storage of produces for marketing and distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities at both the apex and primary level. In the context of the condition prevailing in Meghalaya where storage spaces are not readily available, it is essential that godowns are constructed and attached to the processing units also to facilitate storage of raw materials and finished products. Hence, a provision of Rs. 2.50 is proposed during the Plan period.

13. Education Research and Training.

13. (i) In the absence of a building of its own, the Meghalaya Cooperative Training Institute has been functioning in the hired building at Shillong. Absence of hostel facilities causes acute problems to the trainees coming from outside. It is therefore proposed to provide the institute with necessary financial assistance for construction of their own building for holding classes and for providing hostel facilities to the trainees in and around Shillong for which an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs including the cost of land is proposed.

13. (ii) The Meghalaya State Cooperative Union Ltd., was organised during the year 1978. The Union will draw up necessary Plan and Programme for the education programme of the members and also initiate activities for the development of Cooperative movement in the State in the light of the programme enunciated by the National Cooperative Union. The Union will have to be assisted with a recurring grant of Rs. 7.00 lakhs per annum for the Plan period.

13. (iii) The State Cooperative Union is also facing accommodation problem and presently is functioning in a hired building. It is essential that the Union should have its own land and building both in the Headquarters and in five districts of the State. It is proposed to assist the Union for acquisition of land and for construction of its own building thereon. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period for the purpose.

14. Information and Publicity.—

14. (i) The Department will continue its effort to educate the people about the utility of the cooperative movement through literature, folders and other media for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is suggested.

15. Funds.—**15 (i) State Agriculture Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund.—**

In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Study Team on Overdues of the Reserve Bank of India, a fund known as Meghalaya State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund has been constituted. The rules for administration of this fund is nearing finalisation in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The fund is proposed to be raised by contribution from the Government to that extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the Plan period.

15 (ii) Credit Stabilisation Fund.—

The Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd., has already set up a Credit Stabilisation Fund in the light of the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India. During 1979-80, the State Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh towards this fund. A further contribution of Rs. 0.50 lakh is proposed to be made during the year 1980-81. Since the State of Meghalaya is less calamity prone area, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the Plan period is suggested.

15 (iii) Contribution to Price Stabilisation and Fluctuation Fund.—

(1) The Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers Federation Ltd., organised and established in 1975 has so far not constituted any price fluctuation fund for purpose of meeting losses arising out of their marketing operations of agricultural commodities. The Federation has initiated steps for building up of infrastructures to facilitate marketing operations as well as distribution of consumer goods and essential commodities in the rural areas in a big way. It has taken up marketing operation in a small way which is gradually being expanded. With the completion of the construction of the godown and the recruitment of field personnel which is being undertaken by the Federation, from the next year onwards it would be able to cover larger areas and additional items of produce. Presently the Federation has been purchasing and marketing produces like ginger, cotton, grass-brooms, tezpatta, mustard seeds, jute etc., to the extent of Rs. 16.65 lakhs during the Co-operative year 1977-78 against Rs. 6.41 lakhs in 1976-77. The Federation has also been dealing with procurement and distribution of fertilizer and the investment was Rs. 53.59 lakhs in 1977-78 against Rs. 22.08 lakhs in 1976-77.

Anticipating that the Marketing operation of the Federation would be expanding every year, the management of the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation have submitted proposal for creation of Price Fluctuation and Stabilisation Fund out of which losses could be met. The Federation has proposed that it would contribute 10 per cent of its net profit towards the fund. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Plan period.

16. Other Co-operatives—

16. (i) At present there are 3 Urban Co-operative Banks operating in the State. These Urban Banks are rendering useful services and are catering to the needs of small traders, entrepreneurs, small shop keepers, salary earners, artisans etc. by providing loans, cash credit accommodation and consumption credit on easy and reasonable terms. To expand their business activities, these Banks will require financial assistance in the shape of share capital contribution and managerial assistance.

16. (ii) It is also proposed to establish 2 more Banks in the newly created districts head quarters within the Plan period. Accordingly, a total provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme for Urban Banks.

16. (iii) **Transport Co-operative**—This scheme has been thought of with a view to solving un-employment among the educated youth and also to improve the transportation system.

It is felt that if the local educated persons can take up such venture in a co-operative way with adequate financial support from the Government, a Transport Co-operative Society is likely to run successfully.

16. (iv) A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is suggested for the purpose of establishing Transport Co-operative Society.

16. (v) **Fishery Co-operatives**—There are few Fishery Co-operative Societies in the State. The weak financial position of these societies has contributed to the slow progress in implementation of their programme. Most of the Societies are organised to benefit the weaker sections of the Community. For the development of these societies, financial support by way of Share Capital Contributions and Managerial Subsidy etc., is necessary so as to help them in attaining liability and to enable them to avail larger financial assistance from other financing agencies.

16. (vi) **Agro-custom Hiring Centres** The members of the service societies are agriculturists. While agriculture inputs including finance are provided to the members of these societies, their needs for agro-custom service is not being provided at present. In certain pockets there are vast reclaimable land, which can be done by manual labour, a time consuming process and very costly and is beyond the reach of the poor farmers. There is persistence and heavy demand of bull-dozers and Power tillers by farmers in this areas.

16. (vii) It is, therefore, felt that if a large Multipurpose Society or a Union of Service Co-operative Societies is organised in certain parts of the State, such a society would be able to provide the package services including agro-custom services to their members. Accordingly, it is proposed to organise 3 such societies in the State during the Plan period and for which a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes

The following are the Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes now implemented in the State by the Cooperation Department:—Construction of Godowns (ii) Purchase of Transport Vehicles (iii) Margin money (iv) Financial assistance to Cooperative Credit Institution in Cooperatively under developed state (v) Contribution to Caderisation fund and (vi) Development of Consumers Co-operatives. The off-take of financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes was very low because of the fact that the Co-operative Societies were under the process of re-organisation and revitalisation. Now that the process has been completed, the co-operative structure in the State is in a position to undertake their programme of credit Marketing and consumer business in an increased and intensified manner. The State is now in a position to play a bigger role in availing financial assistance under the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. Accordingly, the following Schemes are proposed to be implemented during the Plan period.

1. Loan and Subsidy for construction of Godowns. (N. C. D. C).

A provision of Rs.125.10 lakhs has been proposed for construction of godowns by Apex Marketing Federation, Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies and other Primary Co-operative Societies and other Primary Co-operativn Societies.

2. Margin Money (N. C. D. C.)

The Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing & Consumers' Federation so far availed a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs from the N.C.D.C. as margin money assistance. With the increase and diversification of their activities, the Co-operative Societies in general and Marketing Federation in particular will have to be assisted in a bigger way to augment their business. Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period for this scheme.

3. Purchase of Transport Vehicles (N. C. D. C.)

A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs being the N.C.D.C's share of assistance has been proposed for purchase of 12 (twelve) trucks during the Plan period.

4. Establishment of Technical & Promotional Cell (N. C. D.C.)

A Scheme for establishment of Technical & Promotional Cell have already been approved by the NCDC for appointment of expert at the level of State Marketing & Consumers Federation Ltd. Efforts have already been initiated by the Federation for appointment of staff. The Spil-over assistance in the pattern of financial assistance will have to be continued during the Plan period. Besides, it is also proposed to create few more posts of experts at the appropriate level. A provision of Rs.3.50 lakhs is suggested,

5. Assistance to Co-operative Societies for distribution of Consumer articles in the Rural Areas (N.C.D.C.)

In pursuance of the National Policy on the Public Distribution System the Co-operative Structure in the State with the Meghalaya State Co-operative Marketing and Consumers' Federation at the apex and the re-organised, Primary Co-operative Societies at the base level will be fully associated in the distribution of Consumer articles in the Rural and Semi-urban areas. The scheme will be implemented in the manner prescribed by the N.C.D.C. under Central Sector Scheme. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Plan period.

6. Assistance for Specialised Training Courses for personnel engaged in marketing of fertilizers business (N. C. D. C.)

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed to provide for specialised Training to the personnel engaged in distribution of Fertilizers, etc.

7. Contribution to Caderisation Fund.—

The Scheme for appointment of full time paid secretaries for the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies by the Meghalaya State Supervision and Cadre Management Co-operative Society Ltd. is under implementation since 1977-78. Although the scheme envisaged contribution from the Apex and Primary Level Societies, considering to the present financial condition of the societies, it may not be possible for them till they obtain viability to contribute anything towards this fund. Hence, the expenditure for maintenance of Cadre Secretaries will have to be shared by both Central and State Governments on 5:50 basis. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs will be required for this scheme.

8. Investment in the Deventures of Co-operative Land Development Bank.—

On the basis of the recommendation of the Committee on Land Development Bank, it has already been decided by the State Government that the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank will also undertake long-term loaning operation in the State. A separate Land Development Section has been created in the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank for the purpose. Long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been issued till 31st March 1980. The Bank expected to issue deventures in the market to supplement its resources. It is, therefore, proposed to make a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the Plan period to extend support to the deventure programme during the Plan period.

9. Development of Consumer Co-operative (Setting up of Department Stores) —

It is also estimated that a sum of Rs. 2.10 lakhs would be needed to meet the expenditure such as (i) Share Capital Contribution, (ii) Loan-cum-Subsidy for furniture and fixtures and management cost, etc., for establishing 2 new District offices. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 4.20 is proposed for the Plan period.

10. Establishment of Processing Unit.—

During the Plan period it is proposed to establish 4 Jute Baling Plant, 1 Fruit Processing Unit, 1 Turmeric Plant and 1 Ginger Dehydration and Olioresin Extraction Unit at a total estimated cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. The project report in respect of the Ginger Dehydration and Olioresin Extraction Unit Plant prepared by the North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation envisages a capital expenditure of Rs. 18.00 lakhs in the first phase and a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs in the second phase. The feasibility report in respect of other projects are being drawn up in consultation with the experts in the line. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 77.60 lakhs being the N. C. D. C. Share of block cost has been provided in the Plan.

TABLE I
Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85
Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development—CO-OPERATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Actuals 1979-80	1980		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	...	3.20	3.20	66.00	34.00	17.40	11.40
2. Credit Co-operatives	27.52	24.55	24.55	218.20	80.20	57.07	33.05
3. Housing Co-operatives	6.75	10.00	10.00	52.00	40.00	9.50	7.00
4. Labour Contract Co-operatives	0.32	..	..	3.00	2.00	0.60	0.50
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	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	1.86	0.50	.50	24.40	17.40	3.50	2.50
10. Weaving Co-operatives ... ..	...	...	...	25.00	20.00	6.00	5.00
11. Consumers Co-operatives	11.47	3.10	3.10	43.00	25.00	9.50	6.00
12. Storage	3.50	4.50	4.50	51.70	51.70	8.50	8.50
13. Education, Research and Training	2.50	4.00	4.00	70.00	35.00	12.00	6.00
14. Information and Publicity	0.10	0.15	0.15	2.00	...	0.50	..
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	9.90	7.50
Total—Co-operation	81.00	66.15	66.18	776.00	411.00	172.62	108.75

TABLE II

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development—CO-OPERATION

Items	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. (a) Short Term Loan	Rs. in Crores	0.78	1.00	2.00	1.25
(b) Medium Term Loan	„	0.10	0.30	0.75	0.50
(c) Long Term Loan	„	0.04	0.20	0.50	0.40
(d) Retail Sales of Fertilisers	„	1.18	1.50	2.00	1.00
(e) Agricultural produce marketed	„	0.40	1.00	2.00	1.50
(f) Retail Sales of Consumers Goods by Urban Consumers Co-operatives.	„	0.75	1.50	2.50	1.75
(g) Retail Sales of Consumers Goods through Co-operatives in the Rural Areas.	„	0.60	1.00	2.00	1.00
(h) Co-operative Storage	Lakh Tonnes	0.13	0.17	0.50	0.20
(i) Processing Units:—		(Progressive)			
(i) Organised	No. (Cummulative)	1	3	5	2
(ii) Installed ... ..	„	..	..	..	..

Medium Irrigation

The Medium Irrigation schemes are implemented in the State by the P. W. Department. The department has proposed to take up two irrigation projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The projects are:—(1) Rongai Valley Project and (2) Shella River Project. The total estimated cost of the Rongai Valley Project is Rs. 286.00 lakhs. The project is now under consideration of the Central Water Commission and their final approval is expected very soon. In the case of Shella River Project, the preliminary investigation is under process. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has tentatively been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan against this project.

The new irrigation potential expected to be created after completion of these two projects is approximately 5,260 hectares. (Rongai Valley Project 2,760 hectares and Shella River Project 2,500 hectares). The Rongai Valley Project is proposed to be implemented from 1980-81 and during 1981-82 a new irrigation potential of about 900 hectares is envisaged to be created out of which the net utilisation expected is 200 hectares. During the entire Sixth Plan period the anticipated net utilisation is 700 hectares.

The total outlay proposed for these two projects for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 436.00 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

FLOOD CONTROL

1. Meghalaya is a hilly region. The plain areas are found only in some pockets between the Hills and the foot hills of the western and northern parts bordering Bangladesh. The Plain areas on the western and south-west sides of Phulbari and Mohendraganj in Garo Hills are subjected to inundation by the overflow of river Jingiram. The flood causes a great damage to the standing crops in the land adjacent to some rivers like Rongjit and Daniel and also damages vast areas of paddy fields. In order to protect these paddy fields and homestead lands, some flood protection embankment schemes were taken up in the previous plan periods. Besides, the protection of paddy fields and homestead lands, some town/village protection schemes were also under taken in East and West Khasi Hills and also in Garo Hills.

1. 1. **ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81**:—In the current year *i. e.* 1980-81, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for Flood Control Schemes. With this outlay, the State P. W. D. will complete 3 (three) 'On-going Schemes.' The achievement for the current year is anticipated as follows:—

(a) Construction of embankment	...	...	18 K. M.
(b) Protection of villages/towns	...	..	30 Nos.

2. The Sixth plan outlay for Flood Control Schemes, *i. e.* for the period 1980-85 has been proposed at Rs. 414.00 lakhs for the following programmes:—

2. 1. **Spill Over Schemes**:—There are 5 (five) Spill-over schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 92.23 lakhs. The expenditure upto 31st March, 1980 on account of these schemes amounted to Rs. 62.38 lakhs. Current year's allotment (1980-81) is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The balance amount of Rs. 19.85 lakhs has been earmarked for 1981-82 in order to complete the schemes.

2. 2. **On-Going Schemes**:—The State P. W. D. has 5 (five) On-going schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 20.14 lakhs. The expenditure upto 31st March 1980 on these schemes amounted to Rs. 1.21 lakhs. Current year's allocation on account of these schemes is Rs. 8.40 lakhs. The balance amount of Rs. 10.53 lakhs has been earmarked for 1981-82 to complete the schemes.

2. 3. **New Schemes (1980-81)**:—The State P. W. D. proposes to take up 11 (eleven) new schemes with an estimated cost of Rs 80.11 lakhs. Current year's allotment for the schemes is Rs. 11.60 lakhs. The schemes will not be completed during the current financial year. For 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 29.21 lakhs has been proposed to complete 4 (four) new schemes taken up during 1980-81.

2. **4. Proposed New Schemes (1981-85)**—The State P. W. D. propose to take up 16 (sixteen) new schemes during the remaining four years of the sixth plan. The estimated cost of these 16 schemes is Rs. 315.00 lakhs. During 1981-82, the Department propose to take 7 (seven) such schemes with a proposed allocation of Rs. 11.50 lakhs.

3. Proposed Annual Plan (1981-82)—The Annual plan for 1981-82 has been proposed at Rs. 71.00 lakhs. With this amount, all the spill-over schemes/on-going schemes will be completed. It is also expected that 4 (four) new schemes taken up during 1980-81 will be completed during 1981-82. With a view to completing these 4 schemes, an amount of Rs. 29.21 lakhs has been proposed. The physical targets for 1981-82 are indicated below:—

(a) Construction of embankment	...	30 K.M.
(b) Protection of villages/towns	...	35 Nos.

4. Remaining Three Years Of Sixth plan:—The balance 23 (twenty three) schemes are expected to be completed within the remaining three years i. e. 1982-85 of the sixth plan for which an outlay of Rs. 342.80 lakhs will be required to be provided. The physical targets for the remaining three years are:—

(a) Construction of embankment	...	...	77 K. M.
(b) Protection of villages/towns	...	...	100 Nos.

5. Following tables indicate the physical and financial aspects of the revised Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) proposals:—

TABLE I

Position of Flood Control Schemes upto 31-3-80

(Rupees in lakhs)

District-wise	No. of Schemes	Est Cost	Expendt. upto 31-3-80	Allotment 1980-81	Proposed allotment 1981-82	Balance required to complete (1982-85)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SPILL OVER						
Garo Hills	.. 5	Rs. 92.23	Rs. 62.38	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 19.85	Nil
Khasi Hills	... Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	... 5	Rs. 92.23	Rs. 62.38	Rs. 10.00	Rs. 19.85	Nil
ON-GOING SCHEME						
Garo Hills	... 3	Rs. 3.30	Rs. 0.90	Rs. 2.40	Nil	Nil
Khasi Hills	.. 2	Rs. 16.84	Rs. 0.31	Rs. 6.00	Rs. 10.53	Nil
Total	... 5	Rs. 20.14	Rs. 1.21	Rs. 8.40	Rs. 10.53	Nil
NEW SCHEME (1980-81)						
Garo Hills	.. 7	Rs. 54.00	Nil	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 18.00	Rs. 29.00
Khasi Hills	... 4	Rs. 26.11	Nil	Rs. 4.60	Rs. 11.21	Rs. 10.30
Total	... 11	Rs. 80.11	Nil	Rs. 11.60	Rs. 29.21	Rs. 39.30
PROPOSED NEW SCHEMES (1981-85) (Remaining four years)						
Garo Hills	... 9	Rs. 92.00	Nil	Nil	Rs. 4.50	Rs. 87.50
Khasi Hills	.. 7	Rs. 223.00	Nil	Nil	Rs. 7.00	Rs. 216.00
Total	... 16	Rs. 315.00	Nil	Nil	Rs. 11.50	Rs. 303.50
GRANT TOTAL					Rs. 71.09	

TABLE II

Outlay and Expenditure-Sixth plan (1980-85)

(Rupees in lakhs)

State : Meghalaya

Name of Development	Original Sixth Plan 1978-83	Expen- diture 1979-80	Revised Sixth plan outlay (Proposed) 1980-85	Capital content	Appro- ved outlay 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Flood Control	Rs. 150.00	Rs. 53.00	Rs. 414.00	Rs. 983.00	Rs. 30.00	Rs. 71.00	Rs. 66.00

TABLE II

Target Achievement for Flood Control Sixth Plan 1980-85

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Sixth Plan Target 1980-85	Achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-81	Anticipated Achievement 1980-81	Proposed Target 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.F LOOD CONTROL :							
(a)	Const. of embankments	K.M.	125.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	30.00
(b)	Protection of village	Nos.	165.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	35.00

POWER

I. Generation

(a) ON-GOING SCHEME.

1. Umiam-Umtru stage IV (2×30 MW) with the Khri Diversion Hydro Electric Project

The outlay for this Project during the year 1979-80 was Rs.200 lakhs and the amount was fully spent. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1979-80 is Rs.210 lakhs. During the year 1979-80 pre-construction works were taken up and also assets from Kyrdemkulai Hydro Electric Project which was just completed were taken over.

The outlay from 1980-81 for the Project is Rs.325 lakhs as approved by the Planning Commission. However, additional outlay was also recommended in case the resources would permit. Accordingly two sets of outlays have been indicated in the proposed outlay for the year 1980-81 to 1984-85. The total amount provided for the Project for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs.3,390 lakhs. The Project is scheduled to be commissioned in the year 1985-86 and the spill over beyond 1984-85 would be about Rs.279 lakhs.

(b) NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED

1. Myntdu (Laeska) Hydro Electric Project.—The detail investigation of the Myntdu (Laeska) Hydro Electric Project in the Jaintia Hills District is scheduled to be completed in the year 1981-82 and the Project Report will be submitted during 1982-83 for clearance from the Central Electricity Authority/Planning Commission for implementation.

A token provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been made for this Project for the year 1983-84 and a total of Rs.250 lakhs in the Sixth Plan. The installed capacity of this Project is Stage-I 2×18 MW and Stage-II 2×18 MW.

II. Transmission

(a) TRANSMISSION—FINANCING BY R.E.C. LTD.

1. Shillong-Nangalbibra 132 KV S/C Transmssion Line.

A provision of Rs.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81 as approved by the Planning Commission and as the line is scheduled to be completed within March, 1981 no outlay has been proposed for 1981-82. The total amount provided for 1980-85 is therefore Rs.50 lakhs.

The erection work is in an advance stage of completion. Due to shortage of POL, non-availability of steel materials required for few tower members, for fabrication, the line which was scheduled to be completed by March, 1980 will now be completed within March, 1981 according to latest assessment.

2. Nangalbibra-Tura 132 KV. S/C Transmission Line.

The Scheme for 132 KV S/C. transmission line from Nangalbibra to Tura with associated 132/33 KV Sub-station was sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., in March, 1980 at a total estimated cost of Rs.252.80 lakhs. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs.114 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission. The line is scheduled to be completed in 1982-83 and the total amount as per sanction will be spent within the Sixth Plan period. During the current year the survey and alignment and profile plotting is scheduled to be completed alongwith some erection works.

(b) TRANSMISSION UNDER STATE PLAN.

1. **132 KV Line for evacuation of power from Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV Hydro Electric Project.**—A Project Report for Single Circuit 132 KV Transmission Line from Umiam—Umtru Stage-IV to Kyrdemkulai Power House and Single Circuit 132 KV Line strung on Double Circuit towers from Stage-IV to Kahlipara (Assam) for evacuation of power from Umiam—Umtru Stag-IV at a total estimated cost of Rs.161 lakhs has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for clearance. The work will be taken up in the year 1981-82 and will be completed in the year 1984-85 just ahead of completion of the Umiam—Umtru Stage-IV Project. The total provision proposed to be spent during the Five Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs.161 lakhs.

(c) 33 KV Transmission Lines under State Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs for 1980-81 was approved by the Planning Commission for Khliehriat-Lumshnong 33 KV line at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs and the line is scheduled to be completed in 1981-82. As no expenditure could be incurred out of the provision of Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs respectively for the 33 KV Tura-Dalu line and Garobadha-Ampati line in the Garo Hills as approved for 1979-80 in the revised programme for 1980-81 proposals have been made for approval of outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs for these two lines during the current year for completion of the lines in order to cover the area schemes for electrification of villages in the border areas approved by the REC Ltd.

The total amount proposed during the Five Year Plan is Rs. 81 lakhs for the 33 KV lines.

(d) Distribution and Normal Development and Reduction of Transmission Losses.

The outlay for 1980-81 as approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 50 lakhs and the total outlay for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 360 lakhs. Under this head works such as renovation and extension of HT & LT Lines augmentation and modification of Sub-Station Construction of office Buildings and quarters in important places for maintenance and shift duty staff and construction of approach roads for sub-station are proposed to be taken up along with improvement of distribution system in Shillong town.

III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission for Rural Electrification under REC and another amount of Rs. 150 lakhs was approved under Minimum Needs Programme for the year 1980-81. Under REC, the total outlay of Rs. 69 lakhs is proposed during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and Rs. 1115 lakhs under RMNP.

The total number of villages electrified till March, 1980 is 546 covering a rural population of 2.37 lakhs. It is proposed to electrify 185 villages during the current year for which a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made. By the end of 1980-85, 1122 villages are likely to be electrified covering a rural population of 6.16 lakhs. During the year 1980-81 three schemes are proposed to be formulated and submitted to REC Ltd. one in Garo Hills, one in Khasi Hills and the other in Jaintia Hills covering a total of 100 villages. One scheme to electrify 100 per cent villages in one C.D. Block namely, Myllem Block has been submitted to the REC Ltd, covering left-over 20 villages to be electrified within March, 1981.

IV. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION:

1. Myntdu (Leishka) Hydro Electric Project.

Detailed investigation is in progress and is scheduled to be completed in 1981-82. An amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has been approved for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 25 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82 in order to complete the investigation for preparation of Project Report and submit to the Central Electricity Authority for clearance during 1982-83.

2. Kynshi Hydro Electric Project.

It is proposed to take up investigation of Kynshi Hydro Electric Project in West Khasi Hills District in Meghalaya during the Sixth Plan for which the provision of Rs. 54 lakhs has been made. The investigation work is proposed to be taken up in the year 1981-82 for which a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made.

3. Umiam-Umtru Stage—IV Hydro Electric Project.

A token provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 35 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

4. An outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been approved for the year 1980-81 for procurement of Hydro meteorological instruments required for investigation of Projects.

STATEMENT I

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
POWER PROGRAMME: OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT I

Rs. in lakhs

Name of Scheme	Estimated Cost		Expenditure to end of 1979-80	1980-81 Outlays approved by P. C.	Estimated Outlay for					Spill-over beyond 1984-85	Completion Schedule		REMARKS
	As per investment approved by P. C.	Revised cost latest			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total 1980-85		As per 1980-81 Plan discussion	As now anticipated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. GENERATION—													
(a) Approved and on-going Schemes—													
1. Umiam -Umtru Stage IV (2×30 MW) H.E. Project with Upper Khri Diversion.	3879	N.A.	210	325 450(*1)	665 640(*1)	800 700(*1)	800 800(*1)	800 800(*1)	3390	279 297(*1)	1985-86	N.A.	(*1) An additional outlay of Rs.125 lakhs was recommended in case the resources are available and accordingly outlays made.
Sub-Total—(a) ...			210	325 450(*1)	665 640(*1)	800 700(*1)	800 800(*1)	800 800(*1)	3390	279 279(*1)			

(b) New Schemes proposed to be started from 1980-81 and the reafter ->

1. Myntdu (Leishka H.E. Project (Stage-I) 2x18 MW. (Stage-II) 2x18 MW.	50	200	250	(*2)
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	------

(*2) Detailed investigation of the Project will be completed in 1981-82 and Project Report will be prepared thereafter indicating the estimate and Scheduled date of completion.

125

Sub-Total—(b)	50	200	250	
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Total—I (a) + (b)	...	210	325	665	800	850	1,000	3640	279	
			450(*1)	640(*1)	700(*1)	850(*1)	1,000(*1)		274(*1)	(*2)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II. TRANSMISSION—														
(a) Transmission Financed by REC. Ltd.														
132KV. S/C. Line with associated sub-station—														
(i) Shillong-Nangalbibra Line.	245	295	245	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	March, 1980	March, 1981*	*Due to difficulties in supply of Tower materials and IOL.	
(ii) Nangalbibra-Tura Line.	253	N.A.	...	114	66	73	...	...	253	...	March, 1983	...		
Sub-Total—(a) ...	...		245	164	66	73	...	...	303	...				
(b) Transmission State Plan 132KV Lines for evacuation of power from Umiam—Umtru Stage—IV H.E. Project—														
(1) S[C. line from Stage IV to Kyrdekulai Power House.	(*3)	N.A.	...	...	25	72	40	24	161	...	March, 1985	...	(*3) Project Report at an estimated cost of Rs.161 lakhs submitted to the C.E.A.	
(2) S/C. Line on D/C. Towers from Stage—IV to Kahalipara.														
Sub-Total—(b) ...	...				25	72	40	24	161					

(c) 33 KV LINES

(1) Khliehriat-Lumshong Line	20		10	10	20	...	March 1982	...	*No expenditure during 1979-80 and shall be included in the revised programme for 1980-81.
(2) Tura-Dalu Line	27	}*	...	...	...*	...	...	...	...	27	...	March 1981	...
(3) Garobada-Ampati	22	J	...	...	...*	...	...	...	...	22	...	March 1981	...
(4) Jowai-Dawki Line	12		...	...	...	10	2	...	...	12	...	March 1983	...

Sub-total—(c)

10

20

2

...

...

81

...

(d) Distribution and Normal Development and Reduction of Transmission losses.

...

...

...

50

90

90

90

40

360

...

...

...

Sub-total—(d)

...

...

...

50

90

90

90

40

360

...

...

...

Total—II

...

...

...

224

201

237

130

64

905

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...

...

III. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

(i) Normal

...

...

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...

Revised *Rs.44 lakhs for 1980-81.

(ii) REC

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15*

25

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40

...

...

...

...

(iii) Revised MNP...

...

...

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150

210

238

242

260

1100

(*4)

...

...

...

(*4) Continuing

Total—III

...

...

...

165

235

238

242

260

1140

(*4)

...

...

...

STATEMENT I—contd.

Rupees in lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
IV. SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION.														
(i) Myntdu (Leishka) H. E. Project.	33	52	12	15	25	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
(ii) Kynshi H. E. Project.	...	...	...	}	12	20	12	20	64	...	...	...	...
(iii) Umiam-Umtru Stage IV H. E. Project.		5	7	10	100	5	36
(iv) Hydro-Metereological Instrument	2	2
Total—IV	...	...	...	20	44	30	22	25	141	...	...	...	...
Grand Total—I+II+III+IV	...	...	...	734	1179	1305	1244	1364	5826	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	859*	1154*	1205*	1244*	1364*	...	...	...	...	...

*Additional Outlays of Rs. 125 lakhs was recommended during 1980-81 plan discussion accordingly two sets of outlays proposed.

POWER: GENERATION PROJECTS: PHASING OF BENEFITS (MW)

STATEMENT II

Name of Scheme	Approved capacity (MW)	Capacity added upto end of 1979-80	Capacity additions					Total 1980-85	Spillover beyond 1984-85	Remarks
			1980-81 target	1981-82 target	1982-83 target	1983-84 target	1984-85 target			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. APPROVED/ON-GOING SCHEMES										
1. Umiam-Umtru Stage-IV with Upper Khri Diversion H.E. Project.	2x30	...	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	2x30 MW	Commissioning 85-86.
Sub-total	2x30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2x30 MW	
B. NEW SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE STARTED FROM 1980-81 AND THEREAFTER.										
1- Myntdu-(Leaska) H. E. Project										
I Stage	2x18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Proposed to be taken up from 1983-84.
II Stage	2x18	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	4x18 MW	
Sub-total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL	4x18 MW	

TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATIONS (220KV AND ABOVE) STATEMENT—III
Transmission System: Outlay and Expenditure, Target and Achievement
Major Transmission Lines and Sub-stations

Name of Scheme	Financial (Rs. in crores)									
	Total Cost		Expendi- ture to end of 1979-80	1980-81 approved outlay	Estimates for					
	As per invest- ment appro- ved by P.C.	Revised Cost (Latest)			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Spillover beyond 1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I. CONTINUING WORKS-LINES AND SUB-STATIONS,										
(a) 132 KV Schemes (as a whole)										
(i) Shillong-Nangalbibra S/C. Lines (Funded by REC)	245	295	245	50	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Nangalbibra-Tura S/C. Line (Funded by REC)	253	N.A.	NIL	114	66	73	...	...	...
Total—I ... ..	...	...	245	164	66	73	...	...	...
II. NEW WORKS										
(a) For Evacuation of Power from Umiam-Umtru Stage-IV H.E. Power Station to										
(a) Kyrdemkulai Power House } (b) Kahelipara }	*1	...	NIL	...	25	72	40	24	...	
Total—II ... ..	...	...	...	...	25	72	40	24	...
Grand Total (I+II) ... ..	...	...	245	164	91	145	40	24	...
III. CENTRAL SPONSORED PROGRAMME	NIL	...	NIL	...	...	NIL	...	...	...

TRANSMISSION & SUBSTATIONS (220KV AND ABOVE)
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM: OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE, TARGET & ACHIEVEMENT
MAJOR TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB-STATIONS

STATEMENT: III

Name of Scheme	Total length.	Physical programme (in circuit Km for lines) and number for substations.							Target date of completion.	Remarks
		Comple- ted to end of 1979-80	1980-81 target	Estimate for						
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Beyond 1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. CONTINUING WORKS LINES AND SUBSTATION—										
(a) 132KV Schemes (as a whole)										
(i) Shillong—Nangalbibra S/C. Line Funded by REC)	115	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	March, 1981*	*Due to difficulties in procurement of tower materials and P. O.L.
(ii) Nangalbibra-Tura S/C. Line (Funded by REC)	80	...	...	20	60	...	...	...	March, 1983	
Total—I	195	...	115	20	60	
II. NEW WORKS										
(a) For Evacuation of Power from Umiam-Umtru Stage IV H.E. Power Station to										
(a) Kyrdemkulai Power House	12	...	...	...	...	10	2	}	March, 1985	
(b) Kabelipara										
Total—II	...	...	47	...	...	...	25	22		
Grand Total (I+II)	...	...	242	...	115	20	60	25	22	
III. CENTRAL SPONSORED PROGRAME										

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME

(For pumpset energisation, village electrification and service connection)

Physical Programme/Achievement	[Cumulative progress upto 31st March 1980	Number of pumpsets/Tube wells energised during					Total for 1980-85
		1980-81 target	1981-82 Estimate	1982-83 Estimate	1983-84 Estimate	1984-85 Estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) PROGRAMME OF PUMPSET/TUBEWELLS ENERGISATION UNDER							
(i) Normal State Plan fund for (RE)
(ii) REC Normal Programme	15	...	...	...	15
(iii) RMNP	80	150	150	150	680
(iv)	}
(v)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii)
(ix) Total (i) to (viii)	...	47	95	150	150	150	695
(x) Total by the end of the year	...	47	142	292	442	592	742
(b) VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION UNDER (Nos) ..							
(i) Normal State Plan
(ii) REC Programme	20	50	...	...	70
(iii) RMNP	215	150	217	220	1,052
(iv)	}
(v)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii)		...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii)
(ix) Total (i) to (viii)	...	369	235	200	217	220	1,122
(x) Total by the end of the year	...	369	604	804	1,021	1,241	1,491

Physical Programme/Achievement	Cumulative progress upto 31-31980	Number of pump sets/tube well energised during					Total for 1980-85
		1980-81 Target	1981-82 Estimate	1982-83 Estimate	1983-84 Estimate	1984-85 Estimate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(xi) Rural population benefitted according to 1971 census by end of the year (in lakhs)	2.37	3.152	3.85	4.6	5.36	6.16	
(c) End benefits by end of the year							
1. Small Industries							
(a) No. of connections							
(b) connected load (MW)							
2. Domestic commercial/services (No.)							
3. Street Light (No)							
4. Other normal connection (Nos)							
5. Harijan Bastis	...	...	--	...	...	...	Nil in Meghalaya.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

FINANCIAL ALLOCATION/EXPENDITURE ON RURAL
ELECTRIFICATION

(Rs. in Crores)

Programme	1980-81 Approved	1981-82 Estimate	1982-83 Estimate	1983-84 Estimate	1984-85 Estimate	Total 1980-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) Outlay within the normal state plan for R. E. works.	...	..	...	...	..	...
(b) R. E. C. Normal loans,	0.49	0.25	..	..	...	0.74
(c) R. M. N. P. ...	1.50	2.10	2.38	2.42	2.75	11.15
(d) DPAP/SFDA/MFAC.	..	...	..	..	...	..
(e) Tribal/Hill Area Plans.	..	..	...	...	...	...
(f) Fund utilised for R. E. works from within the position under N. D. Sub-transmission and Distribution.	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
(g) .. } (h) ... }	..	..	..	...	...	..
Total (a) to (h) ..	2.09	2.45	2.48	2.52	2.85	12.39

*Please check (/) appropriate sources of funding.

POWER INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYS

Rs. in lakhs.

Name of the Scheme	Total cost	Expenditure incurred upto the end of 1979-80	Annual phasing of outlay					Total 1980-85	Spillover if any beyond 1984-85
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) CONTINUING—									
1. Myntdu—(Leishka) H. E. Project ...	52	12	14	25	...	..	...	40	...
(b) NEW—									
1. Kynshi H. E. Project	*69	..	} 3	12	20	12	20	64	*
2. Umiam-Umtru Stage—V H. E. Project ...	*35	..		7	10	10	5	35	*

The requirement is to be supported by time bound programmes with brief details of each schemes, under investigation.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

The allocation for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 had been fixed at Rs.350 lakhs for this sector, and for Annual Plan 1980-81 at Rs. 80 lakhs. However, with the receipt of new industrial licences, the plan has now been revised and the total plan for 1980-85 works out to Rs.20,80 lakhs for this sector.

1. Share Capital Contribution to the Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC):—The Corporation has already received a letter of intent for a 600 tonnes per day Cement Plant in Jaintia Hills, and the industrial licence for a Clinker Project at Siju with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day has also been renewed up to the end of 1980. The Corporation has already taken preliminary works for both these projects and the equity participation for both these projects has been worked out at Rs.17 Crores. This amount has accordingly been phased out in the revised Plan, and both the projects are expected to be completed in 1985-86. In addition, the Corporation is also pursuing conversion of the letter of intent for the Garo Hills Jute Mills into an industrial licence. However, approval for the same has not been received from Government of India as yet. Two other projects undertaken by the Corporation are the H. M. T. Watch Assembling Unit and the Bamboo Chipping Plant. These are expected to be completed by the end of 1981-82. Provision has therefore been made for only these two projects for which work has already been taken up.

2. Development of Industrial Areas: Two areas have been acquired by the Department for developing them into industrial areas. One is at Burnihat and the other at Barapani. The Industrial Area at Barapani has been surveyed and a master plan has already been prepared. So far one unit, *i.e.* the Meghalaya Phyto Chemicals is already in production there. Arrangements for water-supply and construction of approach road, etc. together with some residential quarters have been planned at the total financial implication of Rs. 85 lakhs. Taking into consideration expenditure already incurred on this project, the additional funds required in the revised plan has been worked out at Rs.75 lakhs in order to complete all the plans and programmes by the end of 1984-85.

The [Industrial Area at Burnihat has not been surveyed yet and no master plan prepared. This work is now proposed to be done, and roads, water and power, together with other facilities required are proposed to be taken up for implementation during the Revised Plan period and completed by the end of 1984-85. For this, an allocation of Rs.60 lakhs has been made during 1980-85.

3. Investigation and Feasibility Studies.—Apart from the two cement projects that the Corporation will be implementing in the Public Sector, the Corporation is also engaged in the promotion of small scale industries and for this, feasibility and techno-economic studies are to be prepared whenever approached by individual entrepreneurs. In addition, certain projects are also being proposed to be implemented by the Cooperatives Department and other Government Departments. For this also, project

reports etc., are being prepared by the Corporation. The Corporation for this purpose has engaged M/S. NEITGO, Gauhati, a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), to undertake such assignments, and so far the Corporation had prepared feasibility studies for a Ginger Dehydration Plant in the Garo Hills and the Fruits Preservation Plant in the Khasi Hills. The first is to be implemented by the Co-operative Department, and the second by private entrepreneurs. Many other feasibility studies for the utilisation of mineral, forest etc., resources of the State will have to be prepared in order that the entrepreneurs in the State can implement the various scheme, and also to avail of refinance scheme of the IDBI. For implementing this scheme an allocation of Rs.12 lakhs has been made in the Revised Plan.

4. Man-Power Training.—This scheme has been continuing and is also being implemented by the MIDC to build up the man-power required in various industrial projects being set up in the State. With the coming up of new projects, the programme is to be intensified in order that the local people will be available to man the various industrial concerns. An allocation of Rs.12 lakhs has been provided for this purpose under the Plan.

5. Package scheme of Incentives.—With a view to encouraging entrepreneurship, Government had announced a package of incentives in 1972 covering Sales Tax refund, Pauwper Subsidy, Exemption from Registration charges, Interest free loans for factory building, etc., etc. These incentives are to be effective for five years from the date a unit goes into production. A review of the scheme, however, shows that the financial liability committed by the Government is very large because of these incentives, and no more incentives, have been announced as we are yet to cover up on the past commitments. The present requirement of funds for this purpose has been estimated at Rs.210 lakhs which has accordingly been provided for under the Revised Plan in order that commitments under the scheme be cleared up by the end of 1984-85.

6. Table I indicates the schematic outlays proposed for 1980-85 period and for 1981-82.

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

SCHEMATIC OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Head of Development—LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital Content	Proposed outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES—								
1	Share Capital Contribution to Meghalaya Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	74.00	50.00	50.00	1,710.00	1,710.00	170.00	170.00
2	Development of Industrial Areas	10.00	15.00	15.00	135.00	135.00	40.00	40.00
3	Investigation and feasibility Studies	3.01	2.00	2.00	12.00	...	3.00	...
4	Man Power 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	1.00	1.00	...	...	...
	Total	98.01	80.00	80.00	2,080.00	1,845.00	266.00	210.00

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

(Small Scale Industries)

The allocation for the Five Year Plan 1978-83, for the Village and Small Industries sector has been fixed at Rs.220 lakhs and allocation for 1980-81 at Rs.51 lakhs. Lately an additional amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs has been included for this sector for 1980-81 which brings the total allocation to Rs.55.50 lakhs.

Meghalaya is still industrially very backward and there are many problems to be overcome before the industrial climate can really take a hold in this State, which prior to the formation of the State of Meghalaya had not been given much priority in this regard. Amongst the many problems are geographical isolation, lack of communication, lack of infra-structural facilities and lack of entrepreneurs. It has been the endeavour, therefore; of the Government to motivate entrepreneurs in the State, as it is meaningless to simply invite outside entrepreneurship for industrialisation where benefits would not accrue to the local people. The Industries department in itself has not taken up any schemes for setting up any small scale industries in the public sector, but concentration is being given to motivate and assist entrepreneurs to set up their own units. For this it has been experienced that without a proper organisational set up, with technical man-power in the field it is difficult to implement the plans and programmes to benefit the people in the rural areas. Steps have to be taken to develop the man-power required for the organisation of the Directorate of Industries; but here again we are faced with the problem of accommodation in the districts and subdivisional headquarters. Unless the basic necessities are provided, to get people to serve in these remote areas of the State is very difficult and therefore, under the revised plan emphasis has been given for strengthening of the organisation especially in the districts. As envisaged in the last plan also, as a first step towards self employment, training centres in various trades and crafts are proposed to be taken up spread over the entire State, so that training in these various crafts can be given to the people in each district. The scheme in machine knitting has been taken up to motivate the women entrepreneurs of the State to come forward.

Accordingly, the revised Five Year Plan 1980-85 has been drawn up, and the total allocation proposed now stands at Rs.527.71 lakhs and Rs.116.08 lakhs for the annual Plan 1981-82. The details of the schemes proposed to be taken up are briefly described below.

1. **Headquarter organisation.**—In order to strengthen the head-quarter organisation of the Directorate of Industries certain categories of additional staff are to be created to cater to monitoring, census of small scale units and maintenance of statistics. In addition, it is also proposed to have a building for the Directorate in the State Headquarters.

2. **District organisation.**—As has already been stated in the foregoing paragraphs, this scheme will be of paramount importance if the plans and programmes under the Plan are to be implemented fully and to be of benefit to the rural population. The department will have to have

their offices located in all the districts and subdivisional headquarters, so that the jurisdiction of a particular officer is not too large. As matter stands today we have offices only in the district headquarters, and within this plan it is proposed to cover all the subdivisional headquarters also. In addition, offices will have to be constructed together with residential buildings as these areas are in very out of way places yet to be developed, and unless housing is provided the officers will not be able to function in these headquarters. It is also proposed that each officer in these headquarters are provided with vehicles as unless the officer is able to move within his jurisdiction, the impact and progress of the scheme taken up for implementation will be below the desired level. The headquarters which are yet to be covered under this programme are Nongstoin, Nongpoh, Baghmara, Amlarem, Shillong, Mairang and Jowai.

3. Industrial Loans.—This is a continuing scheme whereby loans are disbursed to artisans and entrepreneurs in the State under the State Aid to Industries Act. Under this programme, applications from the rural areas outside the jurisdiction of banks and other financial institutions are given due importance.

4. Training Institute including modernisation and expansion of existing centres.—The programmes included under the scheme are construction of new centres at Nongpoh and Nongstoin. Although provisions have earlier been made for the construction of the centres at Nongstoin yet due to unavoidable circumstances the scheme could not be taken up and has now been included in the revised Plan.

In addition to this hostels are also to be provided in each of the centre started, as it has been the experience of the department that without hostel facilities setting up of training centres do not serve any purpose. In addition, hostels are also to be constructed in the existing centres at Shillong and Tura, as trainees come from all over the district. The new centres are at present catering only for Carpentry as there is a demand for skilled carpenters even in the rural areas. However, it has been seen that there is ample scope for training in leather works and shoe-making, and therefore the present centre at Shillong is proposed to be modernised with the purchase of modern tools and equipments, and this trade is also to be introduced in the training centre at Tura within this plan period.

5. Tailoring and Embroidery Training Centre.—For training in tailoring and embroidery, two new centres are proposed to be started—one at Nongstoin and the other at Jowai.

6. Training Programme for Artisans and Entrepreneurs.—This is a training scheme which provides for training of the local artisans and entrepreneurs in various trades both inside and outside the State. Trainees are being sent for training in various trades like Fitter, Mechanic, Welder, etc., in the various prototype training centres, and for cane and bamboo crafts in Agartala. In addition, training have also been given in local units in order that the proprietors can train suitable people to man their various concerns.

7. Grants-in-Aid.—This is also a continuing scheme. Grants-in-aid are disbursed to the passed out trainees from the various training centres in the State in order that these trainees can be self-employed. This programme covers the trades like tailoring, embroidery, carpentry, blacksmithy, bee-keeping, cane and bamboo works, etc.

8. Knitting Training Centre.—Three centres had been started earlier when this scheme came under the purview of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The centres started were at Shillong, Jowai and Tura. Subsequently, under the Five Year Plan 1978-83, three more centres have been started at Mairang, Maulsei and Rongjeng and these are continuing under the Revised Plan. However the three original centres at Shillong, Jowai and Tura are still being run in rented buildings without any hostel facilities for the trainees. It is, therefore, proposed that under the Revised Plan, centres and hostels are to be constructed at Shillong and Tura, and the centre from Jowai to be shifted to Amlarem where the centre and hostel will be constructed.

9. Multipurpose Service Workshop.—This scheme had also been included in the original Five Year Plan 1978-83 implementation of which had so far been held up due to difficulty in obtaining suitable land. However, it is proposed that this scheme be taken up for implementation during the revised plan period at Jowai.

10. Subsidy for supply of knitting machines.—This is also a continuing scheme. It has been started only during 1979-80 in order to assist passed out trainees from the knitting centres to purchase their own knitting machines. Under the scheme, the trainees can avail of a subsidy/Loan for purchase of the machines. The endeavour behind this scheme is to get the trainees together to form an organisation, so that further assistance can be given by way of marketing and supply of raw materials at cheaper rates.

11. District Industries Centre (D. I. C).—The total Sixth Plan proposal from 1980-81 to 1984-85 for the D. I. C. is proposed at Rs.352.95 lakhs. A sizeable portion of the funds required under this scheme is to defray expenditure in connection with the establishment cost of the D. I. C. for the entire plan period which amounts to Rs.81.00 lakhs. The establishment cost is necessary since the objective of the D. I. C. are such that expertise to man the scheme are required at a relatively high level. In addition, supporting staff is also needed.

Other expenditure regarding this scheme includes loans. This would be required as Seed Money for entrepreneurs who obtain the financial requirement for setting up units from the Commercial Banks. Further, the provision is also needed to assist small units requiring financial assistance upto Rs.40,000—Rs.50,000 wherein loans would be issued by the D. I. C.

The provision is also required for other schemes envisaged in the Action Plan, such as expansion and revitalisation of existing units, finance for industrial accommodations and setting up of commercial centres. This is necessary since accommodation problems are big hurdle in these backward areas.

With a view to upgrade the skills and impart know-how for the setting up of the small scale units, it is necessary that intensive training programmes and exhibitions be conducted with the object of drawing out first generation entrepreneurs from amongst the people of these backward areas. Other schemes such as Common facilities, Raw Material Depots, etc., for providing raw materials to the existing units (one for the major objectives of the D. I. C.) and also for providing common facility to the small scale units have also been drawn up. Provision has been made under the plan for these schemes also amounting to Rs.271.95 lakhs.

12. Margin Money for Entrepreneurs.—This is a new scheme which was introduced in the plan only in 1979-80. However, provision was made for this scheme in the large and medium sector. On implementation of the scheme, however, we have decided that the benefits of the scheme should go only to those units having capital investment of Rs.3.00 lakhs and as such, provision for the scheme has now been made in the Village Industries sector. The objective of the scheme is to motivate the local entrepreneurs to come forward to avail of financial help from the financial institutions, as it is seen that entrepreneurs in the State are very credit shy and therefore, do not want to take up any venture where sizeable capital investment is required. This scheme, therefore, is to motivate such entrepreneurs to come forward and avail of finance for a viable unit and the margin money proposed to be given to them will act as a cushion in servicing the debt.

13. Industrial Estate.—There are two existing mini-estates—one at Shillong and the other at Mendipathar. All the sheds in the Shillong Industrial Estate are occupied and there is a demand from the entrepreneurs for more built up space. At Mendipathar however, the response have not been very good. It is, therefore, proposed under this plan period to construct two more sheds in the Shillong Industrial Estate with provision for godown facilities, and also to start three more mini-estates at Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Jowai in order to provide work sheds for small entrepreneurs.

14. Khadi and Village Industries.—In order that Khadi and Village Industries are given more importance, plans and programmes for the development of this industries have been entrusted to the Small Khadi and Village Industries Board. However, the Board on its own has no production schemes being the agency to implement the schemes financed by the Khadi Village and Industries Commission. The expenditure which is to be borne under the plan schemes are therefore, the only expenditure for organisational set up of the Board, and expenditure of a development nature like purchase of improved beehives, extractors, etc., and setting up of administrative centre for the traditional Village Industries. The Khadi and Village Industries schemes envisaged perpetuation of traditional industries in the rural sector on a sound economic footing by providing finance and in addition by improving techniques of production. The employment generation in this sector therefore is limited to its extent of keeping the traditional artisans engaged in their own traditional crafts.

15. Handicrafts.—In this sector also no scheme had been proposed to be taken up departmentally as Government had already set up the Meghalaya Handicrafts Development Corporation (M. H. D. C.) which has been entrusted with the works relating to the development of handicrafts in the State. It has been the experience of the department that due to lack of proper field organisations, this sector has not been given the priority it deserves, and therefore, it is expected that with the formation of the M. H. D. G. which is meant solely for this, this sector can be given more importance.

The Sales Emporium which had so far been managed by the Directorate of Industries has now been handed over to this Corporation, and the plans and programmes of this Corporation during the revised Plan period extends to improving the Sales Emporium, training under the Master Craftsman Scheme, Exhibitions, Share Capital Contribution to Industrial Co-operative Societies, Subsidies and Loans. The provision made under the revised Plan period covers the share capital contribution of Government to the Corporation. In addition the Corporation is also to implement the various schemes of All India Handicrafts Board.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Under the Centrally Sponsored schemes provision has been made under the revised plan for four schemes as detailed below :

1. 15 per cent Central Outright Grant or Subsidy scheme.—This is a Government of India's scheme which has been borne in the centrally sponsored sector. The objective of the scheme is to assist units to be set up in the State to become more economic viable by way of grant of a subsidy subject to a maximum of 15 per cent of the capital investment.

2. 50 per cent Transport Subsidy scheme.—This is also a scheme borne complete by Government of India in the centrally sponsored sector, which envisages payment of transport cost for raw materials and finished products as per details of the scheme laid down by the Government of India.

3. District Industries Centre (D. I. C.)—With the change in the financing pattern to 50-50 sharing basis, provision for 50 per cent of the expenditure for the scheme have already been provided in the State Plan, and an equal amount is now being provided in the centrally sponsored sector.

4. Census on Small Scale Units.—This is a cent percent Centrally Sponsored scheme and we have been informed by the Government of India that the Planning Commission has agreed to the continuation of the scheme. Statistics have become an essential feature for monitoring, evaluation of the progress of Industrial development. We have no staff for carrying out this work at present and as such, to enable us to maintain such statistics, provision of Rs.3 35 lakhs for a Cell for Census work has been made for the Plan period. This would also look into Industrial Production Returns, Sample survey, updating work, etc. together with assistance from the other staff.

TABLE I

**DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
(SCHEMATIC OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE)**

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—Village and Small Industries (Small Scale Industries)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—								
1.	Head Quarter Organisation	.. 0.51	1.75	1.75	15.00	..	3.80	..
2.	District Organisation	.. .. 5.635	3.00	3.00	53.95	..	13.25	..
3.	Industrial Loan	.. .. 4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00
4.	Saw Milling-cum-Mechanised Carpentry	2.58	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..
5.	Training Institute (Leather, Carpentry and Blacksmithy Sections) including Modernisation/Expansion)	6.11	5.35	5.35	38.55	..	10.70	..
6.	Tailoring and Embroidery Training Centre,	2.20	..	..	12.60	..	3.60	..
7.	Training Programme for Artisans and Entrepreneurs.	0.50	0.50	0.50	4.50	..	1.00	..
8.	Grants-in-aid	.. .. 3.00	3.00	3.00	23.00	..	5.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
9.	Knitting Training Centre	5.81	4.50	4.50	24.40	..	7.40	..
10.	Multipurpose Service Workshop Jowai. ..		0.50	0.50	10.00	...	3.00	...
11.	Subsidy for Supply of Knitting Machine.	0.35	1.05	1.05	11.05	...	2.50	...
12.	District Industries Centres	3.348	12.75	12.75	176.48	...	30.55	...
13.	Margin Money for Entrepreneurs ... ..	...	...	...	20.00	...	5.00	...
	TOTAL—I.	34.043	37.90	37.90	409.53	20.00	89.90	4.00
II INDUSTRIAL ESTATE—								
1.	Establishment of Industrial Estate	4.45	6.60	6.60	24.20	...	7.70	...
	TOTAL—II.	4.45	6.60	6.60	24.20	...	7.70	...
III KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES—								
	TOTAL—III	5.00	6.00	6.00	30.98	...	5.48	..
IV HANDICRAFT—								
1.	Handicrafts Industries	3.95	5.00	5.00	63.00	..	13.00	..
	TOTAL—IV	3.95	5.00	5.00	63.00	..	13.00	..
	GRAND TOTAL	47.443	55.50	55.50	527.71	20.00	116.08	4.00

Village and Small Scale Industries
(excluding Sericulture and Weaving)

TABLE-II

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—Village and Small Industries
(Small Scale Industries).

Item	Unit	Achievement		Physical Targets		
		1979-80	1980-81	1980-85	1981-82	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Industrial Loan	Numbers of loanees	295	300	1545	350	
Training Institute	Trainees	...	10	10	100	10
Tailoring Embroidery Centre.	Trainees	...	..	...	30	...
Grant-in-aid	Beneficiaries	...	781	800	4030	850
Multipurpose Service Work Shop.	No. of Units	...	...	...	4	2
Subsidy for supply of Knitting Machine.	Numbers	...	12	30	150	30

SERICULTURE AND WEAVING

A. SERICULTURE:

(1) Review of programmes 1974-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80

The approved outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) was Rs.35 lakhs for implementation of Eri-Mulberry and Muga including Training programme and staff. The expenditure till 1977-78 was Rs.26.90 lakhs. The year-wise break-up of allocation and expenditure is indicated below.—

Year		Allocation	Expenditure
1974-75	...	7.00	6.08
1975-76	...	7.00	6.42
1976-77	...	7.00	6.74
1977-78	...	7.80	7.66

The highlights of programmes for developement of Sericulture Industry in Maghalaya during 1974-78 were—qualitative improvement of Silkworm Seeds for production of superior strains; expansion of village extension works and training of technical personnel for implementation of the programmes. During the period the existing Sericultural Farms and Eri Seed Grainages were provided with the necessary inputs for qualitative improvement of silkworm seeds. 24 Village Extension Centres with common facilities of land, fencing, seeds and manure for the benefit of village silkworm rearers were started during 1974-78. Under programme for Training of technical personnel, 15 trainees were deputed for the Certificate Course of Sericulture and 6 persons for the Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Sericulture. All the passed out trainees have been absorbed in the Department.

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

(a) Eri Cocoons (in Kg)	...	...	22,000
(b) Mulberry Cocoons (in Kg)	...	...	4,000
(c) Muga and Tasar Cocoons (in Lakh No.)	...	...	6

During 1978-79 the approved outlay was Rs.14.50 lakhs for implementation of the continuing schemes of the Fifth Plan and also for the new schemes, viz., establishment of a few Seed Farms, new Nurseries and Modernisation of Silk Reeling Centres. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 13.66 lakhs. During the year, 6 village extension centres were started in addition to 24 centres started during 1974-78. In order to meet the additional requirement of Silk Worm Seeds, one Mulberry Silk Farm and one Eri Silk Farm were started. Besides, 3 Mulberry nurseries and one Muga nursery were set up with a view to raising the superior varieties of saplings to be supplied free of cost to the individual Silk worm rearers for extension and improvement of their plantations. Under the programme for training of technical personnel, 10 trainees were deputed for the Certificate Course and 2 for the post-Graduate Diploma Course.

During 1979-80 the approved outlay was Rs.15.00 lakhs. Of this, the expenditure was Rs.14.23 lakhs. The programmes taken up during the year were—increase of area under individual plantations of silkworm food-plants; establishment of a few more seed farms besides organisation of the newly established farms and nurseries; introduction of Eri Spinning; Organisation of Sericultural Co-operatives; and Training of more technical personnel. About 60 hectares of Individual Plantations of Eri silkworm food-plants have been covered during the year benefitting around 350 families (rearers). One Eri Silk Farm and one Muga Silk Farm were established. Two Eri Spinning Centres were started with facilities for demonstration in Eri Spinning. Four Silk Cocoon Co-operatives were organised in selected places. In respect of training of technical personnel one trainee was deputed for post-graduate Diploma course and 8 trainees for Certificate course training.

The level of production at the end of 1979-80 was as follows:—

Mulberry

(a) Cocoons	...	...	4,173 Kg
(b) Layings	...	...	2.6 lakh Nos.

Eri

(a) Cocoons	...	...	27,000 Kg.
(b) Layings	...	...	3.0 lakh Nos.
Muga Seed cocoons	...	...	10 lakh Nos.

(2) Objectives approach and strategy

The development strategy in Sericulture Industry is to step up production as well as to generate employment by almost 100 per cent in the rural sector, thus ensuring an annual growth rate of about 20 per cent.

The main development is to increase the area under individual plantations of Silkworm food plants with facilities to be given to the silkworm rearers for successful rearing and harvesting of cocoons, thereby developing the economy of the people in the rural sector mainly the weaker section. The constraints which have so long plagued the development, *i. e.*, (i) non-availability of food plants in adequate quantum and (ii) dearth of rearing accommodation are intended to be done away with. The training of personnel is also proposed to be geared up in order to meet the dearth of trained technical personnel.

(3) Detailed Programmes

The Schemes for development of Sericulture which are accommodated in the Sixth plan 1980-85 involve an estimated outlay of Rs.110 lakhs. The programmes under each Scheme are shown below.—

Scheme for Mulberry Silk Industry—The scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 38 lakhs. The Mulberry acreage is proposed to be increased to around 500 hectares at the end of 1984-85 from the existing level of 120 hectares at the end of 1979-80. The saplings of superior varieties of food-plants raised in the three Mulberry nurseries will be supplied to the silk worm rearers free of cost for extension and improvement of their plantations besides other facilities for plantation and rearing accommodation. The existing Mulberry Nurseries are also proposed to be expanded for the purpose. The Mulberry Silk Farm already established will be intensively organised for seed production. Two Farmers Training-cum-Experimental centres are proposed to be started during the period. Outlay proposed under the Scheme also includes requirement for maintenance and entertainment of staff.

Scheme for Eri Silk Industry—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 33 lakhs. The acreage under Eri food-plants is proposed to be raised to 500 hectares at the end of 1984-85 from the existing level of one hundred hectares at the end of 1979-80. Production of diseases free seeds is going to be ensured through the establishment of 2 new Eri Silk Farms besides organisation of the 2 Farms established during 1979-80. Spinning is proposed to be introduced in selected areas by opening 3 new Spinning centres in addition to 2 already started during 1979-80. The proposed outlay also includes requirement for the district and field staff.

Scheme for Muga Silk Industry—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Muga acreage is proposed to be increased to 500 hectares at the end of 1984-85 from the existing level of 70 hectares at the end of 1979-80. Facilities for manuring, plantations, making of enclosures, etc., will be provided to the individual silkworm rearers. The existing Muga Nursery will also be expanded for the purpose of raising and supply of saplings to the rearers. The outlay proposed under the scheme also includes the requirement of essential district and field staff.

Scheme on Sericulture Training—The scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.2 lakhs. During the period about 2 trainees in post-graduate Diploma Course and 3 in Certificate Course are proposed to be deputed annually. The training will be arranged through reservation of seats at the Central Sericultural Research and training Institute, Mysore for Post Graduate Diploma Course and at the Sericultural Training Institute, Titabar for Certificate Course. In-service training of departmental officers is also proposed under the scheme.

Scheme for Silk Cocoon Co-operatives.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 1 lakh. Assistance by way of working capital and share capital grant including subsidy to managerial staff will be extended to the 4 Silk Cocoon Co-operatives already organised.

Scheme for Silk Reeling.—The Scheme involves a total outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs. During the period improvement of the existing Silk Reeling Centres (4 Nos.) will be taken up for quality production of raw silk.

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

Scheme for Establishment of Sericultural Training Institute.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs. 15 lakhs in order that Sericultural personnel particularly those engaged in farm and field practices are properly trained up in the latest know-how of the sericultural practices along with prospective sericultural farmers, an institute for the Refreshers' Course is proposed to be established in the State during the 6th Plan period.

(4) The proposed target of production is given below :—

	Level of achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-85
Mulberry—		
(a) Layings (in lakh No.) ..	2.6	4.5
(b) Cocoons (in Kg.) ...	4,179	18,000
(c) Raw silk (in Kg.) ...	100	1,200
Eri—		
(a) Layings (in lakh No.) ...	3.0	6.0
(b) Cocoons (in Kg.) ...	27,000	60,000
Muga—		
Seed cocoons (in lakh No.) ...	10	25

(5) **Employment.**—The employment status of Sericulture Industry at the end of 1979-80 is 10,000 persons. The increased production envisaged during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is expected to generate additional employment to about 10,000 persons at the end of the period. Since Sericulture is a labour intensive agro-industry, the implementation of proposed programmes would provide gainful employment particularly in the rural sector.

B. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

(1) **Review of Programmes in 1974-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80**— During the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78), the schemes for development of Handloom Industry were taken up for implementation at a total outlay of Rs.35 lakhs (*i.e.* Rs.25 lakhs for Handloom outside Co-operative and Rs.10 lakhs for Handloom under Co-operative). The total expenditure till 1977-78 was Rs.26.30 lakhs (*i.e.*, including Rs.6.75 lakhs for Handloom Co-operatives). The year-wise break-up of allocation and expenditure is indicated below.—

(Rs. lakhs)

Year				Allocation	Expenditure
1974-75	...	...	...	5.10 (1.50)	4.50 (1.10).
1975-76	...	...	...	6.00 (2.00)	6.00 (1.90).
1976-77	...	...	...	7.00 (2.00)	6.80 (1.85).
1977-78	...	...	..	9.20 (2.10)	9.00 (1.90).

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

The highlights of the programmes for development of Handloom Industry during 1974-78 were—Introduction of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc.; Introduction of Silk-weaving; Supply of necessary inputs such as, looms and yarn to the weavers; and training of technical personnel for implementation of the programmes. Besides, 12 Weaving Demonstration Centres and 7 Weavers' Extension Service Units were started during the period. Training facilities were also provided to the weavers for the use of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc., and also in the art of silk weaving. Under the programme for training of technical personnel, 4 trainees in Diploma Course and 8 trainees in Certificate Course were deputed for training in the Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati. In addition, 3 trainees were deputed for the Diploma Course Training at the All India Institute of Handloom Technology, Varanasi.

During 1978-79 the approved outlay was Rs.20 lakhs for implementation of the continuing schemes of the Fifth Plan and also for the new schemes *viz.*, Organisation of Weaving Demonstration Centres with a view to imparting training to the weavers in the use of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc. Extension of Weaving Training Centres was also taken up. In the Co-operative sector, 30 Handloom Co-operative Societies were re-organised with provisions for necessary assistance in the shape of working capital, share capital grant and managerial subsidy, etc. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.15.63 lakhs. The short-fall in expenditure was mainly due to transfer of the scheme for Intensive Development of Handloom to the Central sector.

During 1979-80, the approved outlay was Rs.15 lakhs. The programmes taken up during the year were—Establishment of 3 Handloom Demonstration-Cum-Production Centres; Establishment of 3 Weaving Training Centres. In Co-operative sector, 4 Handloom Co-operative Societies were re-organised in addition to 30 Societies re-organised in 1978-79. Besides organisation of one new Society was also taken up

Under training programme of technical personnel 3 trainees joined the Certificate Course at Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati during the year. The production of handloom fabrics which constitute mainly the Garo Dakmanda, Khasi Jainsem and various items like bed covers, shawls, bags, etc., comes to around 4.15 lakh sq. meters by the end of 1979-80.

(2) Objectives approach and strategy.—The development strategy of the proposed programmes for Handloom Industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 is to increase production by about 100 per cent at the end of the Plan period with an annual growth rate of 20 per cent.

The proposed programmes are (i) to provide adequate training facilities for weavers in the use of improved methods of weaving, designing, etc. (ii) modernisation of their handlooms including supply of raw materials like yarn, etc. (iii) strengthening of the Department's machinery for smooth and expeditious execution of Schemes, and (iv) training of more technical personnel for implementation of programmes.

(3) Detailed Programmes.—The schemes for development of Handloom Industry which are accommodated in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 involve a total estimated outlay of Rs.110 lakhs. The programmes under each Scheme are shown below:—

Scheme on Production of Handloom Fabrics.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.21 lakhs. 5 Handloom Demonstration-cum-Production Centres are proposed to be started in selected localities in addition to 3 already started during 1979-80 so that the weavers could avail of the facilities for production of good quality fabrics suitable to the demand in the local market and outside. Production centre are also proposed to be opened and attached to each of the existing W.T. Centres. Establishment of one Small Dye House is also proposed to be taken up under the Scheme. Looms and yarn at subsidised cost would also be made available to the weavers.

Scheme on Handloom Training.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.12 lakhs. One new Weaving Training Centre is proposed to be started in addition to the organisation of the 3 Centres already started in 1979-80. The training of technical personnel is also proposed under the scheme. Considering the present back-log it is proposed to train up at least 2 persons every year in Diploma Course of Weaving and 6 persons annually in Certificate Course.

Scheme on Handloom Organisational Staff.—The scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.12.50 lakhs. The technical and supervisory staff of the Department need to be further strengthened in order to ensure smooth and successful implementation of developmental programmes for Handloom Industry. Provisions under the scheme relate to organisation of the district offices in 2 districts of the State including construction of essential buildings etc.

Scheme on Handloom Co-operatives.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.22.50 lakhs. Assistance in the shape of working capital grant, subsidy to managerial staff, etc., is proposed to be made available to the re-organised Societies during the period.

Scheme for Intensive Development of Handlooms—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.27 lakhs. The scheme was originally taken up as a central sector project for modernisation of 2,000 handlooms in concentrated areas of Garo Hills, but it was subsequently transferred to State Plan sector as per decision of N. D. C. Already 600 looms were identified in 1978-79 and 800 in 1979-80. During 1980-81 it is proposed to cover 600 more looms. The provisions under the scheme during 1980-85 are proposed for organisation of the production in the said 2,000 loom including supply of raw material like yarn, dyes and chemicals etc., to the weavers.

Scheme for Establishment of Weaving Training Institute.—The Scheme involves a total estimated outlay of Rs.15 lakhs. In view of the acute dearth of trained personnel in the sector of handloom-weaving and also in the light of various difficulties experienced in the matter of sending our candidates to Assam Textile Institute, Gauhati it is imperative in the interest of the State that an Institute for Handloom Training is immediately set up in the State to meet the increasing need of trained handloom personnel for implementation of the various projects.

Outlays and Targets—The year-wise phasing of outlays during 1980-85 for Handloom Industry is shown below:—

1980-81	Rs.23.80 lakhs
1980-82	Rs.25.00 „
1982-83	Rs.24.00 „
1983-84	Rs.19.00 „
1984-85	Rs.18.20 „

Total—Rs.110 lakhs

The level of production of handloom fabrics is proposed to be raised to 12 lakh sq. meters at the end of 1984-85 from the existing level of 4.15 lakh sq. meters at the end of 1979-80.

5. Employment.—The employment generated under Handloom Industry at the end of 1979-80 is 8,500 persons. The increased production envisaged during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is expected to generate additional employment to about 3,500 persons at the end of the plan period, mainly in the rural sector.

6 Schematic Outlays as well as physical targets for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 are shown in Tables I and II.

TABLE—I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

Schematic outlays and expenditure

Head of Development:—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture and Weaving)

Name of Schemes	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82			
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Capital content		
SERICULTURE—									
1 Scheme for Mulberry Silk Industry	3.44	7.20	7.20	38.00	1.30	7.00	0.50		
2 Scheme for Eri Silk Industry	7.16	5.80	5.80	33.00	7.50	6.40	1.40		
3 Scheme for Muga Silk Industry	1.64	2.50	2.50	15.00	1.30	3.00	0.50		
4 Scheme for Sericulture Training	0.10	0.25	0.25	2.00	...	0.40	..		
5 Scheme for Silk Co-coon Co-operatives	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00	..	0.20	...		
6 Scheme for Silk Reeling	1.18	0.60	0.60	2.00	..	0.30	...		
7 Scheme for strengthening of Headquarter staff	0.21	0.60	0.60	4.00	...	0.70	...		
8 Scheme for Establishment] of [Sericultural Training Institute.	...	..	...	15.00	8.00	5.00	2.50
Total—Sericulture]	14.23	17.20	17.20	110.00	18.10	23.00	4.90		

HANDLOOM—

1	Scheme on Production of Handloom Fabrics	...	3.60	4.00	4.00	21.00	8.70	4.50	1.60
2	Scheme on Handloom Training	... ..	4.37	4.00	4.00	12.00	..	2.00	..
3	Scheme on Handloom Organisational staff	... ..	0.07	2.50	2.50	12.50	2.30	3.00	0.50
4	Scheme for Handloom Co-operatives	.. ...	4.43	4.50	4.50	22.50	..	4.50	...
5	Scheme for Intensive Development of Handloom	... ..	5.52	8.80	8.80	27.00	..	6.00	..
6	Scheme for Establishment of Weaving Training Institute.	15.00	8.00	5.00	2.50

Total —Handloom	..	17.99	23.80	23.80	110.00	19.00	25.00	4.60
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Total—Sericulture and Weaving		32.22	41.00	41.00	220.00	37.10	48.00	9.50
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TABLE II

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85
Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development:—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture and Weaving).

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Handloom Industry—					
1. No. of Handlooms—					
in Co-operative Sector ...	Nos.	1,200	200	800	200
outside Co-operative Sector ...	Nos.	3,300	200	1,000	200
2. Production of Handloom Cloth	Lakh metres	4.15	5.0	12.0	6.0
3. No. of Weavers employed	... Lakhs	0.085	0.09	0.12	0.10
4. Amount of working Capital Loan obtained by the Weavers' Co-operatives under R.B.I. Scheme of Finance.	Rs. lakhs	..	...	...	...
II. Sericulture —					
1. Production—					
Mulberry Cocoons ...	... Kg.	4,173	8,000	18,000	9,900
non-mulberry					
(a) Eri cut Cocoons ...	... Kg.	27,000	30,000	60,000	35,000
2. Additional employment created	No.	10,000	2,500 (addl.)	10,000 (addl.)	2,000 (addl.)

STATEMENT—SERICULTURE—I

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Sericulture—Physical Targets-Summary

Head of Development :—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture).

Item	Unit	1978-79 Actual	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Production of Raw Silk—	Quantity Lakhs Kgs.	0·001	0·001	0·005	0·006	0·007	0·009	0·012
	Value Rs. Crores	0·0025	0·0025	0·0125	0·0150	0·0175	0·0225	0·0300
II. Exports	Quantity Lakh Kgs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Value Rs. Crores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Employment (Cumulative)	Full Time Lakh Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Part Time Lakh Persons	0·08	0·10	0·11	0·13	0·15	0·16	0·030

STATEMENT—SERICULTURE—II

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Sericulture—Physical Targets

Head of Development—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture)

Item	Unit	1978-79 Actual	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—Production of raw silk—								
(i) Mulberry ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	0·001	0·001	0·005	0·006	0·007	0·009	0·012
	Value Rs. Crores.	0·0025	0·0025	0·0125	0·0150	0·0175	0·0225	0·0300
(ii) Tasar ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Eri ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Muga ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—(i),(ii),(iii),&(iv)	Qty. Lakh Kgs.	0·001	0·001	0·005	0·006	0·007	0·009	0·012
	Value Rs. Crores.	0·0025	0·0025	0·0120	0·0150	0·0175	0·0225	0·0300
II—Exports—								
(i) Silk Waste ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Silk Yarn ...	Qty. Lakh Kgs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—(i) & (ii) ...	Value Rs. Crores.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT—SER—III A

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Sericulture—Physical Targets-State-wise Production (Mulberry raw silk) Qty. thousand Kgs. (Value Rs. Lakhs.)

Head of development—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture).

State/Union Territory		1978-79 Actual	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Target
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	Qty.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2
	Value	0.25	0.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	3.00

STATEMENT—SER—IV

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Sericulture—Physical Targets-State-wise Production of Silk Waste (Quantity in thousand Kgs.) (Value in Rs. Lakhs.)
Head of development—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture).

State/Union Territory				1978-79 Actual	1979-80	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Target
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meghalaya	Qty.	...	..	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.30
	Value	...	..	0.01	0.01	0.012	0.015	0.018	0.020	0.030

STATEMENT—SER—V

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

**Sericulture—Cumulative Employment—Statewise (Employment in thousand persons) (F. T.—Full Time)
(P. T.—Part Time)**

Head of development—Village and Small Industries (Sericulture).

States/Union Territory	1978-79 Actual	1979-80	1980-81 Target	1981-82 Target	1982-83 Target	1983-84 Target	1984-85 Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Meghalaya	F. T.	...	...	8	10	11	13	15	16	18
	P. T.	...	...					

MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

I. REVIEW OF PROGRAMMES FOR 1974-78, 1978-79 AND 1979-80

1.1. The approved outlay for the Fifth Plan Period (1974-78) was Rs.73.00 lakhs. The expenditure till 1977-78 was Rs.48.85 lakhs. The physical targets and achievements during the plan period 1974-78 are indicated below:—

Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target 1974-79	1974-78 Achievements
1. Large Scale mapping ...	Sq. Km.	40	71.913
2. Small Scale mapping ...	Sq. Km.	2,250	439.30
3. Drilling	R. Mts.	12,500	5,230.57
4. Pitting and Trenching ...	Cu. Mts.	3,500	3,236.49
5. Sampling (channel) ...	Nos.	3,000	3,007

While the majority of targets were achieved by 1978-79 there was a shortfall, however, in Small scale mapping and drilling. The Fifth Plan target of 2,250 Sq. Kms. in respect of small scale mapping was on the high side but was in fact not required to be achieved as "Sheet-mapping" on small scale is now being done by G. S. I. As regards shortfall in drilling the following reasons may be ascribed—

- (a) inadequate number of drills,
- (b) mechanical breakdowns which took long time to rectify as spare parts have to be brought from outside the State,
- (c) hardrock formations encountered which slow down the rate of drilling (d) waiting on completed boreholes for logging by G. S. I. and (e) dearth of trained technical personnel.

1.2. The approved outlay for 1978-79 was Rs.20.00 lakhs and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.18.97 lakhs. During 1979-80, the approved outlay was Rs.20.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.19.65 lakhs. The shortfall in expenditure in both the years was due to non-availability of building materials for construction of office buildings.

The physical achievements in 1978-79 and 1979-80 are indicated below:—

Item	Unit	Achievement in	
		1978-79	1979-80
1. Large Scale mapping ...	Sq. Km.	12.45	18.11
2. Small Scale mapping ...	Sq. Km.	251.50	78.00
3. Drilling	R. Mts.	1907.80	1725.15
4. Pitting and Trenching ...	Cu. Mts.	857.11	692.57
5. Sampling (Channel) ...	Nos.	749	439
6. Sampling (Bulk) ...	Nos.	...	2

There was, however, some shortfall in physical achievements during 1979-80. This was mainly due to shortage of technical personnel both in geological and drilling wings and also due to mechanical breakdown of a drilling machine under operation in the early part of the year which has now been rectified.

1.3. A number of detailed investigation work has already been completed, the major ones being (i) detailed proving of half of the West Darrangiri coalfields resulting in the preparation of feasibility report for opening a coal mine in this field, (ii) detailed proving of Komorrah limestone deposit which has resulted in the limestone being exported to Bangladesh, (iii) mapping and proving of the Lumshnong limestone deposits for the proposed Jaintia Hills Cement Project and (iv) various other investigations for coal, clay fire-clay, glass, sand, quartz, felspar, gypsum, etc. The detailed proving of limestone at Siju conducted by this Directorate has also been completed.

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

II. OBJECTS, APPROACH AND STRATEGY

2.1. In order to bring any mineral deposit to the exploitation stage, it is necessary to investigate the same in detail to get the full picture as to the quality of the mineral, the mineable reserves, etc. to determine the type of industry it is best suited for. Broadly speaking, these surveys can be classified into three steps (i) preliminary (ii) surface mapping/semi detailed investigation and (iii) detailed investigation. All these steps have to be gone through before an investigation is completed and naturally they take some time.

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

2.3. To achieve quicker results, it is imperative to speed up the pace of exploration requiring increased outlay. As such an amount of Rs.123.00 lakhs has been proposed for 1980-85 Plan period which also include the approved outlay of Rs. 22.00 lakhs for 1980-81

III. DETAILED PROGRAMMES

The existing schemes are proposed to be continued as follows—

3.1. **Direction and Administration.**—As statistical wing is proposed to be created under this scheme in order to cope with the ever increasing work-load in compilation and distribution of statistical information on minerals surveyed in the State. The museum is also to be properly organised after the office building now under construction is completed. Besides one ambassador car is also proposed to be procured to replace the old car which has crossed the limit of 8 years by 1980.

3.2. Survey and Mapping.—Apart from survey of minor minerals, some supervision of the current mining activities in the State is also effected under this scheme. As the mining wing of the Directorate is still weak, it is proposed to create some posts of mining officer, mines surveyors, etc. under this scheme to render services to the un-organised cottage mining operations that are in existence in the State.

3.3. Mineral Exploration.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to set-up a full-fledged Petrology Division and a Photo-Geology Division in order to assist the field officers in correct interpretation of data. It is also proposed to procure a bore-hole geophysical logging unit that is so essential in the correct assessment of the litho-unit inside a borehole. The financial requirement to procure this unit is @ US \$50,000 (or Rs. 4.50 lakhs approx.). Procurement of vehicles to cater to the needs of field staff undertaking mineral investigations in different parts of the State as replacement of the existing old ones is also proposed under this scheme.

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

The programmes of investigations are discussed in the State Geological Programming Board which approves the year to year programmes. The approved programmes for 1980-81 can be seen in Annexure 'A'. Similar programme will be drawn up in subsequent years, keeping in view the need for the mineral-based industries. Emphasis is also given to programmes that can be converted into Small Scale Industries.

3.4. Research.—Under this scheme there is only an Analytical Laboratory under the charge of the Chief Chemist that undertakes routine analysis of mineral samples that are collected by the field officers to assay the quality of the deposits. This is a back-up facility in order to enable the field officers to complete their investigation report.

The present strength of the analytical wing is inadequate to cope with the ever-increasing inflow of field samples. Consequently finalisation of field reports is considerably delayed as analysis reports also have to be incorporated to make the report complete. More technical posts are therefore essentially necessary.

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

A number of other minerals like copper, lead, zinc, etc., have been reported in some places of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Analytical Wing by procurement of an Atomic Absorption Spectro-Photometer for a quick appraisal of any of the samples suspected to contain these minerals. The foreign exchange component in procurement of this instrument is expected to be of the order of Rs.1 50 lakhs.

3.5. Education and Training: It is proposed to widely advertise the avenues of employment under these subjects amongst the students who have just completed Matric/HSLC and P. U. Course and grant suitable stipend to them with a view to channelising their career to these subjects.

3.6. Capital Outlay on office building and residential Quarters.

Government had sanctioned in 1977-78 construction of an office administrative building for the Directorate at Risa Colony, Shillong at an estimated cost of Rs.5.12 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs was approved for the purpose during 1977-78 and 1978-79 but the same could not be fully utilised. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh could be utilised for office building as well as for extension of the existing laboratory building. The slow progress and shortfall in expenditure on these two buildings schemes is due to difficulties in procuring adequate materials for construction. With the increase in the strength of Laboratory personnel, the laboratory building will also have to be extended suitably.

Majority of the officers and staff in this Directorate are field-going who spend most of the period in a year in fields. With a view to solving the acute accommodation problems being faced by the field officers and staff, it is proposed to construct residential quarters at a plot of land near the present office building under construction.

For all the above construction programmes, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed which includes an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs approved for 1980-81.

An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for share capital contribution to the Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., during the Sixth plan period. As per earlier decisions of the State Government, the MIDC Ltd, is presently having a Mineral Development Wing. This wing is operating the Nangwalbibra Colliery to supply coal to the Nangwalbibra—2 × 2.5 MW. T.P.S. of the M.S.E.B. With the increase of the work load of this wing, a separate Mineral Development Corporation will be set up. It is anticipated that this Mineral Development Corporation will be set up during the Sixth plan period in view of the fact that a few coal mines and limestone mines will have to be operated by this Corporation to meet the requirement of raw materials of the existing cement plant at Mawmluh and also of the projected cement/clinker plants one each in Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills respectively.

4. The total outlay proposed for 1980-85 is Rs.123 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 24 lakhs.

5. Schematic outlays as well as physical targets for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 are shown in the Tables I and II.

IV. EMPLOYMENT:

- 4.1. The total direct employment generated till 1979-80 under plan Schemes was 43 persons.
- 4.2. The additional employment likely to be generated during 1980-85 plan period based on the foregoing proposals will be follows:—

	Officers		Staff	
	Tech.	Non-tech.	Tech.	Non-tech.
1. Direction and Administration.	...	1	...	1
2. Survey and mapping	1	...	1	2
3. Mineral Exploration	4	...	6	15
4. Research	1	...	3	3
Total	6	1	10	21

In addition there is also a generation of employment of about 80 persons per month as seasonal workers on contingent basis during the field seasons. This does not take into account the indirect employment to be generated by the proposed construction programmes which will be undertaken by the Public Works Department.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
Schematic Outlays and Expenditures
Head of Development:—Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlays	Anticipa- ted Ex- penditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital content	Proposed Outlay	Capital content
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES:							
1. Direction and Administration—							
(a) Geology and Mining Estt.	1.50	1.76	1.76	13.50		2.75	
2. Survey and Mapping—							
(a) Expenditure for mineral survey and Mapping	1.24	1.71	1.71	12.50		2.60	
3. Mineral Exploration—							
(a) Intensive Mineral Investigation	13.83	12.59	12.59	47.30	20.00	8.70	7.00
(b) Investigation of Mineral Projects and prepa- ration of feasibility reports etc.							
4. Research—							
(a) Laboratory and Analytical Unit	2.08	2.69	2.69	18.20		3.20	
5. Education and Training—							
(a) Promotion of higher studies in mines and minerals.	...	0.25	0.25	1.50		0.25	
TOTAL 'A'	18.65	19.00	19.00	93.00	20.00	17.50	7.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON:								
Office buildings and quarters		1-00	3-00	3-00	20-00	20-00	4-50	4-50
TOTAL 'B'		1-00	3-00	3-00	20-00	20-00	4-50	4-50
C. SHARE CAPITAL TO:								
Mineral Development Corporation					10-00		2-00	
TOTAL 'C'					10-00		2-00	
GRAND TOTAL		19-65	22-00	22-00	123-00	40-00	24-00	11-50

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development: **MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES**

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Large Scale Mapping	Sq. Km,	18·11	20·00	100	20·00
2. Small Scale Mapping	Sq. Km.	78·00	90·00	500·00	100·00
3. Drilling in R. Mts.	R. Mts.	1725·15	1500·00	9000·00	1800·00
4. Pitting and Trenching	Cu. Mts.	692·57	600·00	4000·00	800·00
5. Sampling (Channel)	Nos.	439	830	4000	900
6. Sampling (Bulk) —	Nos.	2	As required	As required	As required.

GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
DIRECTORATE OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Approved Field Programme for 1980-81, Field Season
(October '80 to September '81)

KHASI HILLS

Item No-1 Investigation of coal of Langrin coalfield around Lakma Chera, West of Borsora, West Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No.780/3 and 0/4).

Large Scale Mapping	...	...	3.0 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	...	...	10.0 sq.km.
Sampling	...	..	As required.

Item No.2 Continuation of large scale investigation of coal around Old Mine Block, Borsora, West Khasi Hills by drilling. (Toposheet No.78 0/3 and 0/4).

Large Scale Mapping	...	...	2.0 sq.km.
Drilling	...	...	600 mt.
Sampling	...	...	As required.

Item No.3 Investigation of dolomite deposits in the Mawsmmai area, Cherrapunji, East Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No.78 0/15).

Large Scale Mapping	...	...	1 sq.km.
Sampling	...	...	300 No.

Item No.4 Investigation of Kaolin around Laitlyngkot, East Khasi Hills. (Toposheet No.78 0/15).

Large Scale Mapping	...	...	1.00 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	...	...	100 sq.km.
Pitting and Sampling	...	...	As required.

JAINTIA HILL

Item No.5 Investigation of limestone deposit by drilling at Lumshnong, Jaintia Hills (Toposheet 83 C/SW).

Drilling	...	...	600 mt.
Sampling	...	...	As required.

Item No.6 Investigation of coal by drilling in a mineable block in Bapung coalfield, Jaintia Hills. (Toposheet No.83 G/SW).

Large Scale Mapping	...	2.0 sq.km.
Drilling	... ..	300 mt.
Sampling	.. ...	As required.

Item No.7 Investigation of limestone deposit around Nongtalang and Tarangbiang areas, Jaintia Hills. (Toposheet No.83 C/ W).

Large Scale Mapping	... ..	2.0 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	... ..	10.0 sq.km.
Pitting and Sampling	... ..	As required.

Item No.8 Preliminary investigation for reported coal occurrences in the area east of the Myntdu river and West of Bapung, Jaintia Hills. (Toposheet No.83 C/SW).

Small Scale Mapping	... ..	10 sq.km.
Large Scale Mapping	... ..	2 sq.km.
Sampling	... ..	As required.

GARO HILLS

Item No.9 Investigation of white clay deposit around Rongram and Khara area, West Garo Hills. (Toposheet No.78 K/NW).

Large Scale Mapping	... ..	3.0 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	... ..	20.0 sq.km.
Pitting and Sampling	... ..	As required.

Item No.10 Investigation of coal at Rongrenggiri, East Garo Hills. (Toposheet No.78 K/NW).

Large Scale Mapping	... ..	2.0 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	... ..	10.0 sq.km.
Pitting and Sampling	... ..	As required.

Item No.11 Investigation of coal and limestone around Chokpot area, West Garo Hill. (Toposheet No.78 K/11).

Large Scale Mapping	... ..	2.0 sq.km.
Small Scale Mapping	... ..	20.0 sq.km.
Pitting and Sampling	.. ...	As required.

Proposed Physical Target for 1980-81

Large Scale Mapping in sq.km.	...	...	...	20
Small Scale Mapping in sq.km.	...	...	...	90
Drilling in running mt.	...	...	...	1500
Pitting and Trenching in cu. mt.	...	...	...	600
Sampling (Channel) in nos.	...	...	...	830

ROADS AND BRIDGES

1. Introduction :

1.1 In Meghalaya in absence of railways, waterways, air ways, roads are the only means of communication in the State. It is not possible to develop waterways and railways to a considerable length for a long time to come. But the development of road communication even at present in this State is in a very backward stage, only a road density of 19 K.M./100 Sq. K.M. (31st March 1980) resulting in lack of infrastructure necessary for economic development of the State. With the prospects of availability of enormous power, mineral resources, forest products, other raw materials and substantial idle local labour forces within the State, the scope of increased agricultural products, development of cottage industries, dairy, horticulture etc., are very bright. But the lack of adequate transportation system which hangs primarily on road communication has so long been and is the main deterrent factor in this respect resulting to the economic backwardness of the State.

1.2 When the State came into being i.e., 2nd April, 1970 it inherited a total of 2786.68 K.M. of roads including 174 K.M. of National Highway. Upto the end of IVth Plan the road length increased to 3090 K.M., of which 948 K.M. only was surfaced, achieving a road density of 14.00 K.M./100 Sq. K.M. Subsequently in the Fifth Plan, the State achieved a total road length of 3885 K.M. including 1421 K.M. of surfaced road, thereby achieving a road density of 17.21 K.M./100 Sq. K.M. By the end of 31st March 1980 the State achieved a total length of 4336 K.M. including 1640 K.M. of surfaced road achieving a road density of 19 K.M./100 Sq. K.M. During the Sixth Plan i.e., 1980-85 it is proposed to increase the total road length to 6536 K.M. including 2440 K.M. of surfaced road achieving a road density of 29 K.M./100 Sq. K.M. against a National Road density of 34 K.M.

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

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

1.5 Road construction has been recognised as an important avenue for providing employment to the educated and untrained people as well. By spending a unit investment, one can provide 17 jobs in railways, 19 jobs in large and medium industries and 100 jobs in building a road. If road development programmes are given these consideration, then it will be possible to tackle the unemployment problem in our State/Country to a great extent. The tremendous potentialities of road as employment generator should be recognised.

2. Review of 5th Plan :

2.1 Planning Commission initially had approved an outlay of Rs. 2450 lakhs. In the mid-appraisal this allocation was cut down to Rs. 1910.50 lakhs which included Rs. 200 lakhs for M. N. P.

2.2 Actual achievement during the first four years of the Fifth Plan with an expenditure of Rs. 1387.12 lakhs are as follows:—

(a) Construction of new roads	...	...	500 K.M.
(b) Improvement of Geometrics	...	..	195 ,,
(c) Surfacing	...	...	150 ,,
(d) Construction/Re-Construction of Bridges:—			
(i) Minor	...	...	505 R.M.
(ii) Major	...	..	500 ,,

2.3. The slippage of target in construction of new roads was due to non-availability of scarce materials such as cement and explosives and also due to non-finalisation of Land acquisition.

2.4. During the first four/years of the Fifth plan the following special machineries were procured at a cost of Rs.90 lakhs.

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

3. Salient Feature of the Revised Sixth Plan :

3.1. **Spill over Schemes** —It is necessary to ensure expeditious completion of the counting Schemes from the 5th plan which could not be completed due to various reasons. There are 111 Nos. of Spill-over Schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.1,523.80 lakhs, expenditure upto

31.3.80 being Rs.946.22 lakhs. Balance amount required to complete these Schemes is Rs.577.58 lakhs. It is anticipated to complete eighty per cent of these Schemes by first two years of the sixth plan i. e. by 1982 and the balance by 1983. Full amount is therefore, proposed accordingly.

3.2. On going Schemes.—There are 108 on going schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.1,421.54 lakhs, expenditure upto 31.3.80 being Rs.359.63 lakhs. Balance amount of Rs.1,061.91 lakhs is required to complete these Schemes. It is anticipated that all these on-going Schemes will be completed during the Sixth plan period.

3.3. Summarising 3.1 and 3.2, the State P. W. D. has 219 Nos. of Schemes in hand and an estimated amount of Rs.1,639.49 lakhs is required to complete these Schemes in the Sixth plan period.

3.4. New Schemes:

Priorities has been given to remove deficiencies in the existing system such as (a) Missing Link (b) Missing Bridges (c) Remaining Length of the Spillover Schemes (d) Replacement of Weak and Narrow Bridges (e) Improvement of Low Grade Section, etc., Special attention has been given to surface as much length of road as possible with a view to making a percentage of 47 per cent of total road length as surfaced road. The State P. W. D. proposes to take up 348 new Schemes with an estimated cost of Rs.3,942.10 lakhs.

3.5. In brief, the State P. W. D. propose for the Sixth Plan on Roads and Bridges the following outlay:—

(a) Spill over (111) nos.	...	Rs.577.58 lakhs
(b) On Going 108 nos.	...	Rs.1,961.91 ,,
(c) New Schemes 348 nos.	...	Rs.3,942.10 ,,

TOTAL	567 nos.	...	Rs.5,581.59 lakhs
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3.6. Common Outlay:

A common outlay of Rs.543.00 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan for (a) P. W. D. Machineries (b) P. W. D. Buildings and (c) Road Research Works which is detailed below:—

3.6.1 Machineries:

There is still a shortage of Road making machineries. To facilitate the construction programme 5 per cent of the total outlay for Roads and Bridges amounting to Rs.247.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

3.6.2. Building :

Though P. W. D. has taken massive programme of Road construction in the State, there is acute dearth of accommodation for its office stockyards and residential. For implementing the Plan Scheme it was

necessary to open up new Circles, Divisions and Sub-divisions. At present, there are four Circles, 15 Divisions and 47 Sub-divisions. More than fifty per cent of the offices are in rented houses. For better administrative control, permanent accommodation with the minimum facilities is essential. 5 per cent of the total allocation for Roads and Bridges amounting to Rs 247.00 lakhs has therefore, been proposed for construction of buildings. The physical target aimed at 37,105 Sq. metre plinth area for residential accommodation and 13,343 Sq. metres for office accommodation.

3.6.3. Research Laboratory:

During the fifth plan period a road research laboratory was established. This is not functioning as contemplated due to shortage of required technical staff and low allocation of funds. An amount of Rs.49.00 lakhs has been provided for research and development during the Sixth Plan. Provisions has also been made under Buildings Sub-head for construction of a permanent building. The objective of this scheme is to improve the quality of work and also to have quality control of the works. As the terrain and climatic conditions of the State differs to a great extent from the rest of the country, it is of paramount importance to find out new techniques of construction and set of norms suitable to this State.

3.6.4. Establishment:

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

4. Provision for 7th Plan:

To keep the continuity of the Programme, it is necessary to keep a shelf of sanctioned Schemes for which Rs.650.00 lakhs has been proposed to be spilled over to the Seventh Plan, 1985-90.

4.1. Proposed Physical Targets:

With the proposed outlay of Rs.5474.00 lakhs on Roads and Bridges for 1980-85, the State P. W. D. proposes to achieve the following physical targets:—

(a) New construction	...	...	1468.00	K.M.
(b) Imp/Blacktopping	...	..	918.00	K.M.
(c) Major/Minor Bridges	...	...	3550.00	R.M.

4.2. Minimum need Programme:

Stresses has been given to fulfil the minimum needs by providing all weather road link to the villages with a population of 500 and above and to a cluster of villages with population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500.

It is expected that most of the villages with smaller population and scattered in the interior will shift to the road side in order to avail of the facilities provided by the road communication.

An amount of Rs.915.00 lakhs has been proposed for M.N.P. Schemes within the over-all outlay of Rs.5,474.00 lakhs from Roads and Bridges during the Sixth Plan.

During the Fifth Plan the following targets were achieved. The approved outlay was Rs.150.00 lakh.

New Construction	...	...	83 Kms.
No. of villages connected	...	...	68 Kms.
Construction of Bridges	...	...	153 R.M.

During 1978-79 and 1979-80 the following targets were achieved:—

(1) New Construction	...	...	44 Kms.
(2) Villages connected	...	...	49 Nos.
(3) Bridges	...	...	85 R.M.

In other words, the total achievement upto 31st March 1980 were:—

(1) New Construction	...	...	127 Kms.
(2) Villages connected	...	...	117 Nos.
(3) Bridges	...	...	248 R.M.

During the Sixth Plan the State P.W.D. propose to achieve the the following target:—

(1) New Construction	...	...	400 Kms.
(2) Villages connected	...	...	350 Nos.
(3) Bridges	...	...	600 R.M.

4.3. Employment Potential:—

Most of the Road works, except specialised works of Bridges will be executed through local labours and it is anticipated that substantial employment facilities will be Generated during the Plan period. It is estimated that 16,000 unskilled labours shall be required to implement the Plan daily.

5. Requirement of Scarce Materials:—

1. G. C. I. Sheets	...	...	545 tonnes
2. M. S. Rods	...	...	14,800 "
3. Structural Steel	...	...	6,000 "
4. Cement	...	...	1,46,000 "
5. Bitumen	...	...	8,000 "
6. Special Gelatine	...	...	630 "
7. Detonators	...	...	94,00,000 Nos.
8. Coils	...	...	94,00,000 Nos.

Annual Plan 1981-82 (Proposed)**1. EXPENDITURE AND ACHIEVEMENTS DURING 1979-80,**

During 1979-80 the outlay was fixed as Rs.550.00 lakhs of which Rs.68.00 lakhs was earmarked for Meghalaya NonPlan Schemes. This outlay was fully utilised. The achievements during 1979-80 were as below:

1. New construction	...	...	...	: 160 K. M.
2. Improvement/Blacktopping	...	...	...	: 96 K. M.
3. Major/Minor Bridges	...	...	...	: 340 R. M.

1.2. ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81.

In the current year the outlay has been fixed at Rs.515.00 lakhs of which Rs.75.00 lakhs was earmarked for Meghalaya Non-Plan Schemes. Subsequently after the discussion between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister an additional outlay of Rs.175.00 lakhs was indicated thus bringing the total outlay for the plan to Rs.690.00 lakhs the M. N. P. component is Rs.150.00 lakhs.

(a) **Spill over schemes.**—There are 111 (one hundred and eleven) Nos. of Spill Over Schemes and an amount of Rs.220.58 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980-81. With this outlay it is apprehended that another 38 (thirty eight) Nos. of Spill Over Schemes will be completed during 1980-81.

(b) **On going schemes.**—There are 108 Nos. of on going schemes and an amount of Rs.215.82 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980-81. With this outlay it is expected that another 36 (thirty-six) Nos. of on-going Schemes will be completed during 1980-81.

(c) **New schemes**.—It is proposed to take 80 Nos. of New Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs.972.00 lakhs and an amount of Rs.185.23 lakhs has been proposed during 1980-81.

Summarising (a) (b) and (c) above, the final position stands as shown below:—

Number of schemes	Allocation 1980-11	Schemes to be completed by 1980-81	
(a) Spill over (111) Nos...	Rs.220.58 lakhs	38 Nos.	} Anticipating.
(b) On Going (108) Nos...	Rs.215.82 lakhs	36 Nos.	
(c) New Schemes (80) Nos...	Rs.185.23 lakhs	25 Nos.	

Additional Common Outlay

- (i) Public Works Department Machineries/Buildings/Estt., Road Research, Grants to C. D. Block and District Council.

Total ... Rs.690.00 lakhs.

1.3. With this approved outlay of Rs.690.00 lakhs the following target will be achieved.

(a) New Construction	:	185 K. M.
(b) Improvement/Blacktopping	:	116 K. M.
(c) Major/Minor Bridges	:	450 R. M.

By the end of 1980-81 the State P.W.D. will achieve a Road density of 20.56 Km./100 sq. Km. against All India Road density of 34Km./100 sq. Km.

1. Proposed Plan 1981-82—

For the 1981-82 Plan, an outlay of Rs.828.00 lakhs is proposed of which Rs. 165.00 lakhs is for M. N. P. Schemes. A common Outlay of Rs.82.00 lakhs has been proposed for the following works—

(a) P.W.D. Buildings	Rs. 36.00 lakhs
(b) P.W.D. Machineries... ..	Rs. 35.00 ,,
(c) Esstt. and Research Works	Rs. 4.00 ,,
(d) Grants to C.D. Block	Rs. 5.00 ,,
(e) Grants to District Council	Rs. 2.00 ,,

Total Rs. 82.00 ,,

The balance amount of Rs.746·00 lakhs has been distributed to spill over, On Going and New Schemes for Roads and Bridges as well as M.N.P. Schemes.

(a) **Spillover Schemes** :—During 1981-82. The State P.W.D. is expected to have 73 Spill Over Schemes at hand. To complete these schemes, an amount of Rs.357·00 lakhs is required in the Sixth Plan. Hence, the State P.W.D. propose an amount of Rs.265·80 lakhs during 1981-82. With this proposed outlay, the Department is anticipating to complete another 60 such Spill Over Schemes. The balance 13 schemes are expected to be completed during 1982-83.

(b) **On Going Schemes** :—The State P.W.D. is expected to have 127 On going Schemes. An amount of Rs.309·96 lakhs has been proposed during 1981-82. With this proposed outlay the State P.W.D. is expected to complete 69 On-going Schemes.

(c) **New Schemes** :—The State P.W.D. propose to take up 70 New Schemes and an amount of Rs.170·24 lakhs has been earmarked for these Schemes. The Schemes have been selected on priority basis such as (i) Remaining Length of the Spill Over Schemes (2) Missing Road links (3) Missing Bridges and Culyerts (4) Imp. of Low Grade Section, etc.,

Summarising (a), (b) & (c) the final position is shown below—

Schemes	Nos.	Est. Cost	Proposed	Schemes to be
			1981-82	completed in 1981-82 (anticipating)
		Rs.	Rs.	Nos.
Spill Over	73	357·00	265·80	60
On Going	127	1784·70	309·96	69
New Schemes (proposed)...	70	806·00	170·24	20
Total ... ..	...	...	746·00	
Add Common outlay as stated earlier ...			82·00	
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	...	828·00	

With the above proposed outlay the State P.W.D. will achieve the following target—

(a) New Construction	...	...	...	222.00 Km.
(b) Imp./Black-topping	...	...	...	139.00 Km.
(c) Major/Minor Bridges	...	...	446 00 Rm.	540.00 Rm.

With this proposed outlay the State of Meghalaya will achieve on over all length of 4998 Km. of New Roads including 1895 Km. of surfaced Road thereby achieving a road density of 22.16 Km./100 sq. Km.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

(Proposed Plan for 1981-82)

1.1. Expenditure and Achievement during 1979-80

During 1979-80 Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs.68.00 lakhs for M. N. Programme which was fully utilised and the following were achieved during 1979-80.

(a) Villages connected	20 Nos.
(b) New Construction	28 K. M.

1.2. Annual Plan 1980-81:

During the current year, i.e., 1980-81 Planning Commission has approved an on outlay of Rs.150.00 lakhs for M. N. Programme. There are altogether 11 (eleven) numbers of Spill Over Schemes, and an amount Rs. 28.28 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980-81. With this outlay it is anticipated that all the 11 (eleven) schemes will be completed during 1980-81. There are 12 On-going Schemes and an amount of Rs. 48.50 lakhs has been earmarked during 1980-81. The Department propose to take up 20 New Schemes and an amount of Rs.72.22 lakhs has been earmarked for 1980-81.

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

No. of schemes	Allocations, 1980-81	Scheme to be completed 1980)81	
(a) Spill Over (11) Nos. ...	Rs. 28.28 lakhs ...	11 Nos. }	} anticipating
(b) On Going (12) Nos. ...	Rs. 49.50 lakhs	5 Nos. }	
(c) New (20) ...	Rs. 72.22 lakhs ...	6 Nos. }	
Total ...	Rs. 150.00 lakhs ...	22 Nos.	

With this approved outlay the following target is likely to be achieved:—

(a) New Construction	60 K.M.
(b) Village connected	45 Nos.

1.3. Proposed Plan, 1981-82 :

In 1981-82 Plan the State propose an amount of Rs.165.00 lakhs for M. N. Programme. With this proposed outlay an amount of Rs.124.14 lakhs has been proposed for the On Going Schemes, and an amount of Rs. 40.86 lakhs has been proposed for the New Schemes.

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

No, of Schemes	Proposed allocation, 1981-82	Schemes to be completed by 1981-82	
On Going (21) Nos. ...	Rs. 124.14	... 10 Nos.	}
New (7) ...	... Rs. 40.86	... 3 Nos.	
Total ...	Rs. 165.00	... 13 Nos.	

Anticipating

With the proposed outlay, the following target (anticipated) will be achieved.

New Construction	70 M.K.
Village connected	55 Nos.

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1980-85) REVISED

Roads and Bridges

PLAN AT A GLANCE

	Rs.
1- Proposed outlay ...	54.74.00 lakhs
1.1. Slip Over Schemes (100) Nos. ...	549.50 lakhs
1.2. On Going Schemes (96) Nos. ...	964.19 lakhs
1.3. New Schemes 297 Nos. ...	2503.10 lakh.
Total ..	4,016.59 lakhs
3. Minimum Need Programm	
2.1. Spill Over Schemes (11) Nos ...	28.28 lakhs
2.2. On Going Schemes (12) Nos ...	97.72 lakhs
2.3. New Schemes (51) Nos ..	789.00 lakhs
(B) Total ...	915.00 lakhs
Adding (A) and (B) Total ...	4,931.59 lakhs
2.3.1. Amount required for P.W.D. buildings 5 per cent.	247.00 lakhs
2.3.2. Amount required for P. W. D., Machineries, (5 per cent).	247.00 lakhs
2.3.3 Amount required for Research and Development (1 per cent).	49.00 lakhs
Grand Total (1980-85) ...	5,474.00 lakhs
2. Amount to be spilled to Seventh Plan (1985-90).	650.00 lakhs
Total ...	6,124.00 lakhs

Say Rs.6,130.00 lakhs.

3. Physical Targets :

3.1. Construction of New Roads 1,468 Km.

3.2. Improvement/Widening/Black-
topping 918 R.M.

3.3. Construction/Major/- 3,550 Km.
Minor/Bridges.

3.4. Proposed Road Density 29.81/100 sq. Km.
(upto 31st March 1985).

4. Fifth Plan Details (1974-78) Plus 1978-1980) Rolling Plan:—

4.1. Allocation (1974-80) 24,60.00 lakhs

4.2. Expenditure (1974-80) 2,421.12 lakhs

5. Achievements during (1974-80)

5.1. Construction of New Roads:—802.00 Km.

5.2. Improvement/Widening/Black-:—535.00 Km.
topping

5.3. Construction Major/Minor:—1635.00 Km.
Bridges.

5.4. Road Density achieved:—19.23 Km./100 sq. Km.
(upto 31st March 1980).

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

STATEMENT GN.1

OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. in lakhs.

Head of Development	1979-80 (actual)	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital content of Total Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Capital content of Total outlay
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Roads and Bridges	482.00	540.00	540.00	4,559.00	4,217.00	663.00	613.00
2. M.N.P.	68.00	150.00	150.00	915.00	846.00	165.00	153.00
3. Total	550.00	690.00	690.00	5,474.00	5,063.00	828.00	766.00

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)
MINOR HEADS OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT GN.2
(Rupees in lakhs)

Major Head of Development.	Minor head of Development	No. of Schemes	5th Plan outlay	Expenditure upto 1979-80 (spill over)	Expd. from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1980 (on going)	Proposed outlay 1980-85	Approved outlay for 1980-81	Proposed Outlay				Amount to be spilled over to next plan
								1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. MISSING ROAD LINK												
“537” and “337” (Roads and Bridges)	1. Spill Over Schemes ...	7	168.81	76.84	...	91.97	18.70	20.24	26.50	26.53	...	...
	2. On going Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. New Schemes ...	6	...	...	...	180.00	20.50	25.46	36.90	39.60	57.54	...
B. MISSING MAJOR BRIDGES												
	1. Spill Over Schemes ...	5	69.28	53.48	...	15.80	6.48	9.32	...	...	...	...
	2. On Going Schemes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. New Schemes ...	18	...	...	...	275.00	30.60	36.89	48.30	69.50	89.71	...
C. MISSING MINOR BRIDGES												
	1. Spill Over Schemes ...	13	80.51	64.43	...	16.08	7.90	8.18	...	...	...	...
	2. On Going Schemes ...	10	...	...	4.39	53.36	7.85	10.35	13.85	21.81	...	...
	3. New Schemes ...	14	...	...	...	110.75	15.30	20.80	22.40	24.60	27.65	...
D. IMP. CF. LOW GRADE SECTION												
	1. Spill Over Schemes ...	20	80.93	60.52	...	20.41	9.30	11.11	...	...	...	...
	2. On Going Schemes ...	40	...	...	35.60	64.83	11.13	14.60	18.90	19.60	...	...
	3. New Schemes ...	47	...	...	...	170.10	13.90	18.55	29.80	38.34	69.51	...

E. REPLACEMENT OF WEAK BRIDGES:

1. Spill over Schemes	...	...	7	90.83	59.74	...	31.09	6.50	10.70	13.89	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. New Schemes	...	...	15	...	...	...	80.55	10.75	15.90	24.60	29.30	...	...

F. STRENGTH OF WEAK PAVEMENT:

1. Spill over Schemes	...	...	16	217.41	178.54	...	38.87	7.20	13.80	17.87	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	...	...	20	...	...	18.39	328.81	25.61	33.70	46.15	68.45	154.90	...
3. New Schemes	...	...	50	...	...	...	658.00	69.00	71.50	96.60	103.10	215.48	102.32

G. STRENGTH OF MINOR BRIDGES:

1. Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. New Schemes	...	...	15	...	...	...	100.00	16.38	20.10	29.16	34.36	...	...

H. IMPROVEMENT OF GEOMETRICS:

1. Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. New Schemes	...	...	20	...	...	...	120.00	17.90	20.30	25.80	27.60	28.40	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
I. ROADS IN MINING AREAS :														
1. Spill over Schemes	2	23.00	13.78	...	9.22	9.22	...	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes		
3. New Schemes	6	...	...	...	60.00	8.50	15.60	16.70	19.20	...		
J. ROADS IN BACKWARD AREAS :														
1. Spill over Scheme.	15	370.17	151.22	...	218.95	22.70	29.30	36.50	57.18	73.27	...	
2. On going Schemes	20	...	...	112.84	317.72	28.50	39.10	58.20	89.60	102.32	...	
3. New Schemes	53	...	...	...	825.00	70.10	83.18	95.40	150.10	226.22	200.00	
K. ROADS IN HILI AREAS :														
1. Spill over Schemes	22	395.01	274.77	...	120.24	18.50	26.30	33.10	42.34	...	...
2. On going Schemes	18	..	...	188.41	297.19	40.61	50.20	60.10	71.05	75.23	...	
3. New Schemes	88	...	...	...	1,187.70	95.65	107.22	126.80	169.50	341.35	347.68	
L. ROADS IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS :														
1. Spill over Schemes	2	18.32	9.00	...	9.32	9.32	..	...	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	
3. New Schemes	10	...	...	...	75.00	8.40	15.65	20.01	30.94	...	...
M. ROADS SERVED BY SPECIAL PROJECT :														
1. Spill over Schemes	2	9.53	3.90	...	5.63	5.63	...	...	...	...	...
2. On going Schemes	
3. New Schemes	15	...	...	...	100.00	8.90	17.90	20.10	23.68	29.42	...	
Total	**575	1,523.80	946.22	359.63	5,581.59	621.63	745.95	917.13	1,155.88	1,491.00	650.00

N. ADD., P. W D.. BUILDING, P. W. D. MACHINERIES ESTABLISHMENT, ROAD RESEARCH GRANTS TO C. D, AND D. C.. ETC. 68.37 82.05 100.87 127.12 164.00 ...

GRAND TOTAL 690.00 828.00 1,018.00 1,283.00 1,655.00 650.00

**SPILL OVER	... 111 Nos.	Amount required for Roads and Bridges	... ..	Rs. 4,931.50 lakhs
ON GOING	... 108 ,,	Add. 5% Amount required for P. W. D. Buildings	... ..	Rs. 247.00 ,,
NEW	... 356 ,,	Add. 5% Amount required for P. W. D. Machineries	... ..	Rs. 247.00 ,,
		Add. 1% Amount required for P. W. D. Research Development	.. ..	s. 49.00 ,,
TOTAL	... <u>575</u> ,,	Total	... ..	Rs. <u>5,474.59</u> ,,

(Rupees fifty-four crores seventy-four lakhs)

Say Rs. 5,474.00 lakhs

SELECTED TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	I T E M				Unit	1979-80 achievement	1980-81		1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target	Remarks
							Target	Anticipated			
1	2				3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	New Construction	...	—	...	K. M.	160.00	185.00	185.00	1,468.00	222.00	This includes M. N. P. Schemes.
2.	Improvement/Blacktopping	...	...	...	K. M.	95.00	116.00	116.00	918.00	139.00	
3.	Major/Minor Bridges	...	...	...	R. M.	345.00	450.00	450.00	3,550.00	540.00	

**DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
GENERAL ABSTRACT**

**STATEMENT GN. 4
STATE—MEGHALAYA**

MINIMUM NEED PROGRAMME

Rupees in lakhs

Major Head of Develop- ment	Minor Head of Development	No. of Schemes	Estimated cost	Expendi- ture upto 1979-80	Proposed outlay 1980-85	Approved outlay 1980-81	Proposed outlay 1981-82	Proposed outlay 1982-83	Proposed outlay 1983-84	Proposed outlay 1984-85		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Roads and Bridges	A. ROAD IN BACKWARD AREAS											
	(a) Spillover Schemes	...	11	153.63	125.35	28.28	28.28	...	...	...
	(b) On Going Schemes	...	12	155.40	57.68	97.72	49.50	48.22	...	...
	(c) New Schemes	...	47	759.00	...	759.00	67.22	110.78	165.00	195.00	220.00	
	B. MISSING MINOR BRIDGES											
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) On Going Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) New Schemes	...	3	22.00	...	22.00	5.00	6.00	11.00	...		
	C. MISSING MAJOR BRIDGES											
	(a) Spill over Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) On Going Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(c) New Schemes	...	1	8.00	...	8.00	...	3.00	5.00	...		
	Total	74	1098.00	183.00	915.00	150.00	165.00	180.00	200.00	220.00

**POSITION OF SCHEMES DURING SIXTH PLAN (1980-85)
SPILL OVER SCHEMES**

Rupees in lakhs

Sl. No.	District-wise	Nos. of Schemes	Est. Cost.	Expenditure upto 31.3.80	Balance Req. to complete
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Jaintia Hills	30	350.06	227.87	122.19
2.	Garo Hills	31	581.47	356.14	225.33
3.	Khasi Hills	50	592.27	362.21	230.06
Total		111	1,523.80	946.22	577.58

ON GOING SCHEMES

1.	Jaintia Hills	11	109.88	6.39	103.49
2.	Garo Hills	23	358.31	101.13	257.18
3.	Khasi Hills	74	953.35	252.11	701.24
Total		108	1,421.54	359.63	1,061.91

PROPOSED NEW SCHEMES.

1.	Jaintia Hills	60	976.83	...	976.83
2.	Garo Hills	122	1,288.64	...	1,288.64
3.	Khasi Hills	166	1,681.63	...	1,681.63
Total		348	3,942.10	...	3,942.10
GRAND TOTAL		567	6,887.44	1,805.85	5,581.59

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980—85)
PROPOSED YEAR-WISE ALLOCATION ACHIEVEMENT

PROFORMA I

Year Wise	Proposed Allocation (Rs. In Lakhs)						Physical Achievement			Remarks
							New Const. (K.M.)	Imp./Black- topping (K.M.)	Major/Minor Bridges (R.M.)	
1	2						3	4	5	6
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1980-81	690.00 (Approved)	...	...	...	...	...	185.00	116.00	450.00	} This includes M.N.P. Schemes
1981-82	828.00	...	...	...	...	...	222.00	139.00	540.00	
1982-83	1018.00	...	...	...	...	...	273.00	171.00	660.00	
1983-84	1283.00	...	...	...	...	...	344.00	215.00	830.00	
1984-85	1655.00	...	...	...	...	...	444.00	277.00	1070.00	
TOTAL	5474.00	...	...	...	...	...	1468.00	918.00	3550.00	

** N.B.—Proposed Amount for Machineries and Road Research has not been considered in the District-wise allocation (Rs. 5474—Rs.296.00)=Rs 5178.00 Lakhs.

PROPOSED DISTRICTS WISE ALLOCATION (1980-85)

1 Khasi Hills (East and West)	Rs.**5178.00 × 47.47 per cent =Rs 2458.00
2 Garo Hills (East and West)	Rs.5178.00 × 38.20 per cent =Rs.1978.00
3 Jaintia Hills	Rs.5178.00 × 14.33 per cent =Rs. 742.00
	Total—Rs 5178.00

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

PROFORMA II

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	1978-80 achievement	1980-81 proposed	1980-85 Proposed	1981-82 proposed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	STATE HIGHWAYS						
	(a) Surface	K.M.	NIL	NIL	110	12	
	(b) Unsurface		14	21	125	31	
	(c) TOTAL		14	21	235	44	
2	MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS						
	(a) Surface	K.M.	15	23	240	18	
	(b) Unsurface		39	47	368	36	
	(c) TOTAL		54	70	638	54	
3	OTHER DISTRICT ROADS						
	(a) Surface	K.M.	35	47	150	63	This includes M.N.P.
	(b) Unsurface		82	57	575	82	
	(c) TOTAL		117	104	725	142	
4	VILLAGE ROADS						
	(a) Surface	K.M.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
	(b) Unsurface		25	60	400	73	
	(c) TOTAL		25	60	400	73	
5	TOTAL ROADS						
	(a) Surface	K.M.	50	70	500	90	
	(b) Unsurface		160	185	1468	222	
	(c) TOTAL		210	255	1968	312	

PROFORMA III

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980—85)

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UPTO 1985

Serial No.	Item	As on 31st March, 1980	As on 31st March, 1985	As on 31st March, 1981	As on 31st March, 1982	As on 31st March, 1983	As on 31st March, 1984	As on 31st March, 1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Surface Road (K.M.) ...	1640.00	2558.00	1756.00	1895.00	2066.00	2281.00	2558.00
2	Un-Surface Road (K.M.) ...	2696.00	4164.00	2881.00	3103.00	3376.00	3720.00	4164.00
3	Total (K.M.) ...	4336.00	6722.00	4637.00	4998.00	5442.00	6001.00	6722.00
4	Of which M.N.P. (Un-surface) ...	28.30	400.00	66.00	70.00	84.00	88.00	92.00
5	Other than M.N.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Roads other than Rural Roads (2—4)	2668.00	3764.00	2815.00	3033.00	3292.00	3632.00	4072.00
7	Roads Density Achieved against National Road Density of 34 K.M./100 Sq. K.M.	19.23 K.m. per 100 sq. Km.	29.81 Km. per 100 Sq. Km.	20.56 Km. per 100 Sq. Km.	22.16 Km. per 100 Sq.Km.	24.13 Km. per 100 Sq. Km.	26.61 Km. per 100 Sq. Km.	29.81 Km. per 100 Sq. Km.

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROFORMA IV

Villages connected by roads as on 31st March 1980

Under M.N.P.

Category of population	Total No. of villages	No. of villages connected by all weather roads	No. of villages connected by all fair weather roads	No. of villages still remaining to be connected		Target for 1980-85		Fund required for 1980-85 (in lakhs)	Cost per K. M. (Rs. lakhs)
				All weather roads	Fair weather roads	All weather roads	Fair weather roads		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1500—above	50	4	9	13	24	10	19	} Rs.915*00	} Rs.2.25 lakhs
1000—1500	122	12	26	29	55	25	37		
Below 1000	487	20	46	97	324	46	213		

Outlay approved 1980-81 (in lakhs)	Outlay proposed				Target proposed for 1981-85									
					Target for coverage of village in 1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	All weather roads	Fair weather road	All weather road	Fair weather road	All weather road	Fair weather road	All weather road	Fair weather road	All weather road	Fair weather road
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.150.00	Rs.165.00	Rs.180.00	Rs.200.00	Rs.220.00	10	35	15	40	19	45	22	60	15	89

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF PLAN SCHEMES (1980-85)

PROFORMA VI.

Sl. No.	Item	Outlays and Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)				Total Direct Employment Generation (Nos)							
		1978-79 (Actual)	1979-80 (Actual)	1980-81 (proposed)	1980-85 (proposed)	1978-79 (Actual)		1979-80 (Actual)		1980-81 (prop)	1980-85 (Prop)		
						Const. lakh (person days)	Continuing lakh (person years)	Const. lakh (person days)	Continuing lakh person (days)	Const. lakhs (person years)	Conti. nuing lakhs (person years)	Const. lakhs (person Days)	Conti- nuing lakh (person years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
1	Roads and Bridges ...	451.50	412.00	540.00	4559.00	1.62	0.0061	1.73	0.00641	1.93	0.0079	16.37	0.061
2	M. N P. ... Schemes	32.50	68.00	150.00	915.00	0.12	0.00043	0.25	0.00091	0.54	0.18	3.30	0.013
3	Total ...	484.00	550.00	690.00	5474.00	1.74	0.00644	1.98	0.00732	2.47	0.0097	19.67	0.074

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1980-85
Degree Holders	30 Nos.	39 Nos.	55 Nos.	280 Nos. (Proposed)
Diploma Holder	49 Nos.	70 Nos.	111 Nos.	570 Nos. (Proposed)
Non-Technical	38 Nos.	55 Nos.	78 Nos.	410 Nos. (Proposed)

ROAD TRANSPORT

The objective of the Road Transport sector in the State plan is to create an efficient transport network as part of the infrastructure for economic and industrial development of the State. In Meghalaya, because of the terrain of the land, road transport is the only economic means of transport. In the absence of any other means of mass transport, road transport has also to subserve the economic as well as the social objective in the State. This suggests that the transport need of the State has to be assessed not merely in terms of economic returns alone.

2. The Meghalaya State Transport Undertaking (M. S. T. U.) services commenced in May 1972. Upto the end of the Fourth Plan, the M. S. T. U. operated passenger services on 6 routes covering 718 Kms. Prior to the bifurcation of Joint Assam-Meghalaya State Road Transport Corporation in June 1976, the transport services on National Highways in Meghalaya were a monopoly of the Joint Corporation. Consequent upon the bifurcation of the Joint Corporation, the responsibility of operation of passenger and goods services on these roads the Joint Corporation came over to the M. S. T. U. The MSTU was converted into Meghalaya Transport Corporation in October 1976.

3. The Corporation is now operating on 28 routes covering 2431 Kms in the following districts.

(i) East and West Khasi Hills Districts	...	...	...	14 routes
(ii) Jaintia Hills District	...	...	...	7 routes
(iii) East and West Garo Hills Districts	...	...	...	6 routes
(iv) Shillong-Gauhati Route	...	...	...	1 route.

4. The Fifth Plan outlay for transport sector was Rs. 86 lakhs. The expenditure for the four year period amounted to Rs. 61.72 lakhs of this Rs.54.48 lakhs was spent for acquisition of fleet and the balance Rs. 7.24 lakhs for workshop facilities. During the Fifth Plan 39 buses and 10 trucks were added to the fleet.

Programme for 1980-85

The Meghalaya Transport Corporation has extremely inadequate facilities for operational and maintenance needs of its fleet. At present there is only one small and congested Workshop at Shillong catering to the normal maintenance works only. At other depots there is not even a shed for repair works of the fleet and staff have to work in the open air resulting in low efficiency.

On the operational side, a similar inadequacy exists. All major stations function from cramped, congested and dilapidated buildings inevitably leading to various problems like inefficiency, long queues, lack of passenger amenities, etc., Besides, of the two stations at Shillong, both major in size only one buildings belong to the Corporation. The other station building belonging to the Corporation is at another major station, Jowai. Both these station buildings are in a very dilapidated shape and need reconstruction and enlargement. For the other major stations at Tura, Gauhati and the second station at Shillong as well as at the various sub-stations, there is an extreme urgency for the Corporation to construct buildings of its own.

With a lot of developmental activities already underway and further developmental schemes being planned for the State as whole, development in the various areas of the State are expected to be very much speeded in the next few years. Traffic is expected to expand by 20 per cent per annum between 1980-81 to 1984-85. At present there are many areas of the State which have not been connected by road links and no regular transport services have been provided, due to the shortage of fleet. Even on the existing routes, transport services are very inadequate. It is therefore proposed to take up 24 new routes with a total road length of 3128 KM during the Five-Year period as indicated in Annexure—I, besides intensification and strengthening of the existing services. From a total fleet strength of 86 buses and 30 trucks as on 30th June 1980, it is planned to have 190 buses and 85 trucks by end of 1984-85. Total bus kilometre per day is expected to be increased from 8250 KM in 1979-80 to 26,600 KM by 1984-85.

To support, this projected expansion, apart from improving existing conditions, the immediate need of a Central Workshop, Regional Maintenance Workshop/Centres at important stations and adequate station premises is self evident. Hence the proposed schemes, further details of which are given below:—

I. WORKSHOP INCLUDING WORKS BUILDING (Works to be completed by 1984-85)

(a) Central Workshop, Shillong :

Provision	1980-85	(in lakhs of Rupees) 1980-81
1. Land acquisition and land development.	13.50	13.50
2. Building including staff quarters.	49.47	—
3. Machineries	15.50	8.00
	<u>78.47</u>	<u>21.50</u>

Of the provision of Rs. 49.47 lakhs for building and staff quarters, Rs. 28.58 lakhs will be for the Workshop building proper and Rs. 20.89 lakhs for essential staff quarters. These quarters are necessary from security point of view for guarding the machineries and stores and also for the proper functioning of the workshop, Quarters for 3 Foremen, one Store-in-charge, 8 Mechanics and 10 Chowkidars and other 4th Grade staff, have to be provided with accommodation at the Central Workshop premises.

Machineries at an estimated cost of about Rs. 8 lakhs will be purchased during the current year and installed in the existing workshop due to urgent need and will be subsequently transferred to the Central Workshop.

(b) Machineries for proposed Maintenance Workshops/Centres

Provision	1980-85 Rs. lakhs
1. Shillong, existing Workshop	1.60
2. Shillong, SJK Station	1.00
3. Jowai	1.00
4. Tura	1.00
5. Gauhati	1.00
6. Williamnagar	0.50
7. Nongstoin	0.50
8. Nongpoh	0.50
	7.10

II. LAND AND BUILDINGS

Station Buildings (depots and Passenger amenities, including buildings for maintenance sheds.

(Works to be completed within 1984-85)

Provision	1980-85		1980-81	
	Land	Building	Land	Building
	(Rs. lakhs)			
1. SJK-SDT station, Shillong.	2.10	30.28	...	4.17 (*)
2. Tura	1.29	30.84	...	1.50 (*)
3. Jowai ... ..	...	30.54	...	0.50
4. Gauhati (including a Go-down).	6.00	25.00	...	...
5. Shillong Police Bazar (re-construction).	...	29.20	...	..
6. Williamnagar ... ..	..	12.77	...	0.05
7. Nongstoin	1.75	10.17	...	...
8. Nongpoh (reconstruction) ..	1.00	2.54	...	...
9. Station buildings at 25 sub-stations (**)	7.50	40.26	...	..
10. Staff Quarters at 25 sub-stations (**)	44.13	...	...	...
11. Staff Quarters at Major Stations.	2.88	46.46	..	..
	22.52	302.19	..	6.22

(*) Due to urgent necessity, part construction will start during 1980-81 on the available land. Expansion will be taken up when more land is acquired during the Plan period.

(**) For effective operation of the services on all the routes, it is essential that sub-stations with attached Maintenance Centres are established. It is therefore proposed to construct buildings and Maintenance Centres at different parts as detailed in Annexure—II. It is also necessary to provide quarters for one in-charge, one mechanic and one Chowkidar at these sub-stations. But for the present, quarters for Mechanics are provided only at 12 Sub-Station.

III. TYRE RETREADING PLANT

Performance of the tyres retreaded by Private Firms at Shillong has not been found to be satisfactory. With the planned expansion of fleet, the consumption of tyres will correspondingly increase. With tyre prices going up frequently, the need to have the maximum numbers of tyres retreaded for maximum performance will be necessary. It is therefore essentially necessary to have a tyre retreading plant for the Corporation. A provision of Rs.2.60 lakhs has been made, Rs.0.60 lakhs to be spent during 1981-82 and balance during 1982-83.

IV. CONSUMER PUMP

With the planned expansion in fleet strength, consumption of Diesel oil will correspondingly go up. It will be necessary for the Corporation to have a Consumer Pump of its own to cut down waiting time at the pumps, prevent incidence of leakages and to meet temporary rises in Diesel oil shortage in the town. A provision of Rs.1.90 lakhs has been made to be fully spent during 1982-83.

V. ACQUISITION OF FLEET

(a) Buses

Provision	1980-85		1981-82	
	Nos.	Cost	Nos.	Cost
(i) Existing Routes ...	58	139.20	..	...
(ii) New Routes (*) ...	46	110.40	...	...
(iii) Replacement ...	51	122.40	16	38.40
	155	372.00	16	38.40

(*) The list of the new routes with requirement of buses for each route is given in Annexure—I.

(b) Trucks

(i) Addition	55	} 156.00	3	} 32.03
(ii) Replacement	23		13	

(c) Bdy construction on chassis purchased in 1978-79 and 1979-80

Provision	1980-81
Buses	6.17
Trucks	1.05
	<hr/> 7.22

ANNEXURE I
PROPOSED NEW ROUTES

Year		K.M.	No. of buses required
1981-82	1. Shillong to Mawthawpdah ...	90	2 No.
	2. Shillong to Nowgong ...	190	1 No.
	3. Tura to Mahendraganj ...	81	2 Nos.
	4. Jowai to Khanduli ...	70	2 Nos.
	5. Jowai to Umkiang ...	195	2 Nos.
1982-83	1. Shillong to Muktapur via Dawki ...	105	2 Nos.
	2. Tura to Goalpara ...	162	2 Nos.
	3. Jowai to Baroto via Mynso ...	70	2 Nos.
1983-84	1. Shillong to Mawhati ...	70	2 Nos.
	2. Bagmara to Dudhnai ...	125	2 Nos.
	3. Jowai to Sahnsiang via Raliang ...	75	2 Nos.
1984-85	1. Shillong to Tura via Nongstoin. ...	315	2 Nos.
	2. Shillong to Ranikor ...	127	1 No.
	3. Shillong to Haflong ...	240	2 Nos.
	4. Shillong to Burnihat ...	76	2 Nos.
	5. Nongstoin to Rongjeng ...	110	2 Nos.
	6. Nongstion to Weiloï via Nongshillong. ...	85	2 Nos.
	7. Nongstoin to Gauhati via Hahim. ...	175	2 Nos.
	8. Shillong to Ajara via Mairang and Ranikudam. ...	150	2 Nos.
	9. Tura to Maheskhola via Bagmara. ...	206	2 Nos.
	10. Widimnagar to Songsak- Resukulpara-Mendipathar- Damra-Dudhnai-Shillong. ...	208	2 Nos.
	11. Tura to Barengapara ...	50	2 Nos.
	12. Williamnagar-Bagmara via Nongstoin. ...	78	2 Nos.
	13. Jowai to Borkhat ...	75	2 Nos.
		3128	46. Nos

ANNEXURE II

PROPOSED SUB-STATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Land required :—		5000 Sq. ft.	approx.
Station Building :—		600 Sq. ft.	approx.
Name of Place	District	Year	Cost of construction
1. Shella	... East Khasi Hills	1932-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
2. Balat	... West Khasi Hills	1982-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
3. Mawkyrwat	.. West Khasi Hills	1982-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
4. Baghmara	... West Garo Hills	1982-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
5. Rongjeng	... East Garo Hills	1982-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
6. Dawki	... Jaintia Hills	1982-83	Rs.79,100+Rs.42,200·00
7. Cherra	.. East Khasi Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 +Rs.52,800·00
8. Mairang	... West Khasi Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 +Rs.52,800·00
9. Siju ...	.. East Garo Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 +Rs.52,800·00
10. Khlichriat	... Jaintia Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 + Rs.52,800·00
11. Garampani	... Jaintia Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 +Rs.52,800·00
12. Weiloi	... West Khasi Hills	1983-84	Rs.98,900 +Rs.52,800·00
13. Soiapchar	... West Khasi Hills	1933-34	Rs.93,900 +Rs.52,800·00
14. Lawbah	... West Khasi Hills	1933-34	Rs.93,900 +Rs.52,800·00
15. Mheeraganj	... West Garo Hills	1984-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
16. Sutnga	... Jaintia Hills	1984-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
17. Umkiang	.. Jaintia Hills	1984-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
18. Muktapur	... Jaintia Hills	1984-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
19. Khanduli	... Jaintia Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
20. Borata	.. Jaintia Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
21. Sohniang	.. Jaintia Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
22. Borkhat	.. Jaintia Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
23. Mawthawpdah	... East Khasi Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
24. Mawhati	.. East Khasi Hills	1934-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
25. Maheshkola	... West Khasi Hills	1984-85	Rs.1,23,600 +Rs.65,900·00
			Rs.26,25,400 +Rs.14,60,500
			<u>Rs.40,25,900·00</u>

Total Land required :— $25 \times 5,000 = 1,25,000$ Sq. ft-

Cost of Land —Rs. 6.00 Sq. ft.

Total cost of land —Rs.7,50,000·00

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1980-85
Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT :—Road Transport

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actual	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1. Workshop including works building (including land for Central Workshop).			21.50	85.57	85.57	16.93	16.93
LAND BUILDING							
2. Station buildings and Passenger amenities			6.22	231.24	231.24	107.13	107.13
2. A. Land and Building Staff Quarters at Major Stations and Sub-Stations.			...	93.47	93.47	19.35	19.35
3. Tyre Retreading Plants	67.00	90.00	...	2.60	2.60	0.60	0.60
4. Consumer Pump Installation ... ..			...	1.90	1.90	..	-
5. ACQUISITION OF FLEET							
(i) Bus (Chassis)			38.40	372.00	372.00	120.00	120.00
(ii) Truck (Chassis) Body Construction			32.00	156.00	156.00	36.00	36.00
(iii) Body Construction on Chassis purchase in previous years :—							
(a) Bus Body			6.17	6.17	6.17	..	..
(b) Truck Body			1.05	1.05	1.05	..	..
6. Engines ... ..			...	...	...	...	...
	67.00	90.00	105.34	950.00	950.00	309.00	300.00

TABLE II
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN
PHYSICAL TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENTS
HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT:—Road Transport.

Items	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Target		
			* 1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1. Workshop including works Building.		Machineries/like electric Welding machine, Bench grinder etc. worth Rs.56,000 were purchased per workshop at Shillong.	Acquisition of land and some portion of land development plus purchase of some portion of the required machineries.	100%	18%
2. LAND AND BUILDING :					
(i) SJK-SDT Routes, Station, Shillong		Nil	14%	100%	86%
(ii) Tura.		Nil	5%	100%	13%
(iii) Williamnagar		Nil	04%	100%	—
(iv) Jowai		Nil	2%	100%	98%
(v) Gauhati		Nil	Nil	100%	100%
(vi) Shillong Police Bazar, S-G-route Station.		Nil	8%	100%	41%
(vii) Nongstoin		Nil	...	100%	...
(viii) Nongpoh		Nil	...	100%	...
(ix) Station Building at 25 sub-station		Nil	...	100%	...
2. A. LAND AND BUILDING :					
(i) At major Station		Nil	Nil	100%	34%
(ii) At Sub-Station		Nil	Nil	100%	...
3. Tyre Retreading Plant		Nil	Nil	100%	23%
4. Consumer Pump Installation		Nil	Nil	100%	...
5. ACQUISITION OF FLEET :					
(i) Busses		17 Nos.	16 Nos.	155 Nos.	50 Nos.
(ii) Trucks		Nil	16 Nos.	78 Nos.	18 Nos.
(ii) Body Construction		16 Nos.	..	...	...
(iv) Engines		4 Nos.	..	...	..

TOURISM

Meghalaya has a vast tourist potential and several tourist spots are famous. The captivating land scapes, the salubrious climate, the hospitable people and other attractive features make Meghalaya a great source of attraction and delight for both domestic and foreign tourists and visitors. Shillong, the beautiful capital of the State and Cherrapunjee the wettest place on earth have attracted a great number of tourists and visitors from different parts for generations. Meghalaya has therefore, immense potential for development of tourism.

The Tourism Department has identified a number of tourist spots in Meghalaya. Among them, many are scenic spots with facilities for trekking and sight-seeing which are visited by tourists in large numbers. Development of tourist facilities in the State has not, however, been very satisfactory. One of the handicaps in this regard is the lack of adequate accommodation facilities for different classes of tourists. During the previous plans, development of a few places of tourist interests and construction of Tourist Bungalows were taken up but much still remains to be done for development of tourism in the State.

During the previous plan periods, a few schemes for providing accommodation facilities were completed these are—(1) Tourist Bungalow at Tura Peak (2) The summer shed at Mawsmat falls. The Tourism Department have also taken over the annex of Raj Bhavan at Shillong Peak for running it as a Hotel and one of the buildings of the Meghalaya State Electricity Board at Barapani was converted into a tourist motel. Besides these schemes, the Department have also completed certain schemes for development of tourist spots and places of interests, viz., (i) development of Syndai caves (ii) Improvement of approach road to Mawsynram caves (iii) improvement and beautification of Thadlaskein and (iv) the lake house at Thadlaskein.

The flow of both domestic and foreign tourists in Meghalaya has increased considerably and the tourists festivals organised by the Tourism Department from time to time proved very successful. Printing of attractive publicity materials, arrangement of conducted tour service and tourists festivals will continue to be important programmes during the next plan period. In regard to development of tourist spots in the State, some continuing schemes will be completed such as—(1) Construction of an approach road to Mawsmat Caves and Mawsmat Falls (ii) Development of an area around the monoliths at Nartiang Village into a Rock Garden (iii) Improvement of the Boat House at Ward's Lake Shillong. (iv) Improvement of Swimming Pool and buildings at Crinoline Falls, Shillong.

PROGRAMME FOR 1980-85

Objective and Strategy

During the sixth plan, the objective is to consolidate the gains already achieved through vigorous promotion of Meghalaya's tourist potential and to further develop tourist facilities. The Plan aims at (a) providing adequate publicity for the State's attractions, (b) building of an infrastructure which would be the base for future development and (c) maintenance and construction of tourist lodges for the provision of amenities to tourists

In the past, the State Government was unable to undertake activities on the scale that the potential of the State deserved. This was mainly due to lack of adequate funds. The Sixth Plan for tourism envisages an ambitious programme involving an outlay of Rs.1230 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.43 lakhs.

Tourism requires large investments in order to obtain favourable results. It is expected that the Central Government would come forward to assist the State Government to invest larger amount for development of tourism in the State.

The schematic details are briefly described below:

1. Development of Barapani Lake area into a Tourist Complex :

Barapani lake area Shillong offers immense scope for development as a tourist spot. The basic infrastructure necessary for the purpose is already in existence. It is proposed to develop this area into a tourist complex with recreational facilities like water sports, trekking, etc as also provision of holiday homes. A detailed project report on this complex is being prepared through the aegis of the ITDC. A tentative provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme for the sixth plan period.

2. Conducted Tours

The Tourism Department at present operates six luxury coaches (minibuses) on its conducted tours. The number of coaches are not sufficient to meet the demand of tourists and visitors especially during the peak season. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs is proposed for purchase of some more mini-buses during the plan period.

3. Publicity/Tourist festivals/information centres :

The State suffers from lack of proper publicity from the tourism point of view and the tourist spots are not known outside the State. It is proposed to launch an intensive publicity campaign and produce attractive brochures, folders, maps, posters and picture post-cards as also organise tourist festivals.

An amount of Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the sixth plan period.

As part of the publicity programme, it is also proposed to strengthen the existing tourist information centres outside the State and also to open new centres in other places on a priority basis. An amount of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 period for this purpose.

4. Construction of Tourist Motels at Jorabat and Nongpoh:

An amount of Rs. 6 lakhs is earmarked for construction of a motel at Jorabat, the gate way to Meghalaya. A further outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed for a motel at Nongpoh on way to Shillong.

5. Tourist Bungalow at Thadlaskein :

An amount of Rs- 3 lakhs is proposed for further development of Thadlaskein Tourist Bungalow, an attractive spot for the tourists. Another amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is proposed for miscellaneous development works around the lake area.

6. Tourist Bungalow at Jowai:

Jowai, the headquarters of Jaintia Hills District is a growing town with a number of tourist spots all around. A tourist bungalow is proposed to be constructed there during the Sixth plan period. An outlay of Rs. 8 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

7. Tourist Bungalow at Shillong:

The tourist Bungalow in Shillong was taken over by the State Government from the Government of Assam, in 1973. The first basement and the ground floor of this building is yet to be completed. With a view to easing the accommodation problem of tourists visiting Shillong, it is proposed to complete the building during the current plan period. An outlay of Rs.15 lakhs is, therefore, proposed.

8. Improvement of Tourists Spots:

Improvement works of tourist spots at Mawsmai caves in Cherrapunjee and Sydai cave, around monoliths at Nartiang, Siju caves in Garo Hills were taken up in the earlier years. It is proposed to further improve and develop these areas by providing necessary amenities for tourist. Along with these spots, new spots like Kyllang rock areas in Khasi Hills etc., will also be developed. A total provision of Rs.15 lakhs is proposed for these schemes.

9. Beautification Schemes:

A total outlay of Rs.60 lakhs is proposed for beautification Schemes of towns with a view to making them attractive to tourists and visitors. These schemes are continuing from earlier years and further development is necessary. These schemes are—

1. Beautification of	(1) Shillong	...	...	Rs.25 lakhs
	(2) Jowai	...	...	Rs.15 "
	(3) Tura	...	...	Rs.15 "
	(4) Cherrapunjee	...	...	Rs. 5 "

10. Other Schemes:

A small rest house at Dawki, gateway to Meghalaya from Bangladesh is proposed to be constructed to provide facilities to foreign tourists coming through Bangladesh. An amount of Rs 5 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. Another sum of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for improvement of the Crinoline falls swimming pool alongwith construction of a new building there in place of the existing dilapidated one.

11. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for strengthening of the headquarters organisation of the Tourism Department. The proposed outlay also includes provision for training, scholarships for hotel management etc.

12. Development of Tourists facilities in wild life areas:

The State is rich in wild life and there is good scope for promoting "wild life tourism". With a view to attracting tourists in the areas where wild life is abundant, it is proposed to provide facilities and basic amenities for comfortable stay and recreation of the visitors. A total outlay of Rs. 600 lakhs is proposed for construction of rest houses, approach roads, recreational facilities and for other developmental purpose at Nongkhylllem, Narpuh, Tura Peak, Balpakram, Saipung, Baghmara, Rongrengiri, Dangsari, Rajasimla and Chinabangsi Reserve Forests Areas. In addition, it is also proposed to develop the existing fishing spots to attract those tourists and visitors who are interested in fishing in hill streams.

13. Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC).

The need for investment in the MTDC is obvious and needs no elaboration. An outlay of Rs. 326 lakhs is proposed for contribution to the Share capital of the MTDC during the Sixth Plan period. The Corporation will be entrusted with the following works initially.—

- (1) Improvement of Pinewood Hotel, Shillong—Rs. 50 lakhs.
- (2) Development of Golf Course, Shillong—Rs. 25 lakhs.
- (3) Strengthening of the Corporation—Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (4) Acquisition of land and the Crowborough Building in Shillong for creation of a Tourist Complex—Rs. 20 lakhs.
- (5) Loan to private parties to Start Hotels and Motels on soft terms—Rs. 206 lakhs.
- (6) Other schemes—Rs. 20 lakhs.

14. The schematic details are given in the annexed statement.

Schematic outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development:— 'TOURISM'

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actual	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Tourism/Training facilities for staff/scholarships on hotel management etc.	...	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	0.50	...
2. Publicity/Tourist festivals/other tourist information centres	2.00	2.50	2.50	30.00	...	2.00	...
3. Conducted Tours	1.50	2.00	2.00	15.00	...	2.00	...
4. Construction/completion of Tourist Bungalows/Rest Houses/Hotels/Motels:—							
(i) Thadlaskein	1.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
(ii) Shillong	0.87	2.00	2.00	15.00	15.00	2.00	2.00
(iii) Jowai... ..	...	...	...	8.00	8.00	1.00	1.00
(iv) Tura	2.38	1.50	1.50	8.00	8.00	1.50	1.50

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(v) Nongpoh	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
(vi) Jorabat	6.00	6.00	0.50	0.50
(vii) Dawki	...	0.50	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
6. Improvement schemes:—								
(i) Barapani area	..	0.93	2.00	2.00	100.00	100.00	3.00	3.00
(ii) Crinolin Swimming Pool and attached building	10.00	10.00	...	...
(iii) Thadlaskein Lake area	3.00	3.00	...	...
(iv) Syndai Cave and Nartiang's Monolith	...	0.50	1.00	1.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	1.00
(v) Siju Gave area	5.00	5.00	...	...
7. Beautification schemes:—								
(i) Shillong	0.50	0.50	25.00	25.00	0.50	...
(ii) Jowai	15.00	15.00	...	...
(iii) Tura	0.50	0.50	15.00	15.00	..	...
(iv) Kyllang rock area	3.00	3.00	...	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(V) Cherrapunjee	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	...	...
8. Construction of an approach road to Mawmai cave.	4.00	4.00	0.50	0.50	
9. Strengthening of 4 (four) Offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Tura and Gauhati.	8.00	8.00	0.50	0.50	
10. Different development works like construction of approach roads, provision of tourist facilities, Rest Houses, etc, at	
(i) Nongkhylllem (ii) Narpuh	}						
(iii) Tura peak (iv) Balpakram							
(v) Saipung Reserve Forest							
(vi) Baghmara Reserve Forest							
(vii) Dhima Reserve Forest							
(viii) Darugiri Reserve Forest				600.00	600.00	5.00	5.00
(ix) Rongrenggiri Reserve Forest							
(x) Dangsari Reserve Forest							
(xi) Rajasimla Reserve Forest							
(xiii) Chinabangsi Reserve Forest and also (xiii) For the development of fishing spots in Meghalaya.									

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Capital contribution to the Meghalaya Tourism Development Corporation: —								
(a) Improvement of pinewood Hotel	50.00	50.00		
(b) Development of Shillong Golf Course	25.00	25.00		
(c) Strengthening of the Corporation in Manpower through training facilities.	5.00	...		
(d) Acquisition of land and the Crowborough building at Police Bazar for the purpose of Tourist Complex.	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.50
(e) Loan to private parties to start hostels and motels on soft terms.	206.00	206.00		
(f) Other Schemes	20.00	20.00		
Total	...	9.68	17.00	17.00	1,230.00	1,175.00	43.00	37.50

GENERAL EDUCATION

1.1. Since the inception of the State, the main thrust has been on extension of educational benefits to backward rural areas as well as qualitative improvement in selective spheres. The educational development in earlier period was uneven, as it was concentrated mostly in urban areas. Though there has been significant increase in the number of institutions and enrolment, yet the imbalances have not been removed as yet. The educational facilities have not yet penetrated. The many backward areas of the State and the enrolment has been upset by a high rate of dropouts mainly due to socio-economic condition of the tribal people, who constitute the bulk of the population.

1.2. The literacy in the State according to 1971 Census was 29.45 per cent which compares favourably with all India average of 23.35 per cent. But the percentage of literacy do not reveal the actual picture as the growth was uneven. It was confined mainly to urban areas and few developed rural areas whereas vast rural areas remained deprived of educational facilities. The 4th Educational Survey (1979) reveals that 40.5 per cent of the total rural habitations (5712) do not have even Primary Schools within the habitations.

1.3. The Geographical climate and socio-economic conditions of the tribal population (80 per cent of the total population) play a great role in the educational development and expansion. About 85 per cent of the population are rural and live in scattered and small habitations. Amongst the habitations, 93.7 per cent are with population below 500 which also account for 76.1 per cent of the total rural population. The number and location of small population habitation is a great deterrent for expansion of educational programmes. The terrain heavy rain and thinly populated habitations has made it difficult to follow all India yard stick prescribed for location teacher-pupil ratio, etc.

1.4. The State is still following the educational structure and content prevalent earlier. The implementation of the recommendations of the State Education Commission is being done in stages by the Government. As per recommendation of the Commission, a comprehensive School education Bill, has been introduced recently in the Legislative Assembly for proper regulation and control of the School Education in the State.

1.5. Once the Bill is passed into an Act and become Law it would be possible to follow a uniform policy and ensure proper implementation of Schemes and control the mushroom growth of Schools. The management of Primary Schools of the State except Shillong Municipal areas, vest with 3 District Councils under provision of the 6th Schedule of the Constitution. However, State Governments has taken over management of Primary Schools from Garo Hills District Councils for a period of 6 months by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly recently.

1.6. The proposed outlay for the current plan (1980-85) is Rs.12,78 lakhs including Rs 179.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81. This includes Rs. 7,12.00 lakhs under M. N. P. (Elementary and Adult Education). The allocation tentatively approved for 5th Plan period (1974-79) and Mid-Term Plan (1978-83) had been Rs. 458 lakhs and Rs. 693 lakhs respectively including Art and Culture and Technical Education.

2. REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME DURING FIFTH AND ROLLING PLAN PERIOD

2.1. The tentative, outlay for the fifth Plan Period 1974-79 was of Rs.458 lakhs including. Technical Education and Art, and culture out of which Rs.152 lakhs was for (Elementary Education) Minimum Needs programme.

2.2. In the sphere of Elementary Education the number of Primary Schools (A—II) increased by 17.44 per cent (3044 to 3575 between 3rd and 4th Educational Survey) and the enrolment increased from 1.61 lakhs (including 1.95 lakhs in class A). Leaving aside the enrolment of Class A (below 6 years), reveals an enrolment of 1.02 lakhs as against projected child population of 1.58 lakhs, this shows a coverage of 62.5 per cent of 6-10 age group. The number of Middle Schools has increased by 18.35 per cent (i.e. from 316 to 374) and the enrolment increased from 0.26 Rs.1.95 lakhs to 0.36 lakhs. The present enrolment of 0.36 lakhs as against projected child population of 0.87 lakhs indicate coverage of 42 per cent in the age group 11-14. During the period, an additional 2,033 teachers for Primary Schools and 617 teachers for Middle Schools were entertained. To provide qualitative improved facilities, 5 Middle Schools were brought under Government management (Provincialised) and 16 Schools were extended the benefit of grant under deficit Scheme (Salary deficit).

2.3. The number of High Schools increased from 119 to 163 and the enrolment from 0.17 to 0.25 lakhs and additional 834 teachers were entertained. The present enrolment indicate coverage of 28.5 per cent children in the age-group 14—17 in High Schools (0.25 lakhs as against projected child population of 0.84 lakhs). During the period 5 Government High Schools were set up and 17 Schools were brought under deficit System of Government. A State Board of School Education had been established with Headquarter at Tura (Garo Hills).

2.4. In the sphere of Higher Education, no new Colleges was set up for general education rather one colleges was closed down due to refusal of affiliation by the newly established University (North Eastern Hill University). The facilities for Science Education and Honours Studies in Arts provided in Government Colleges and some Aided Colleges. The benefit of deficit grant was extended to one college and Science Sections in 2 colleges. The benefit of improved pay-scale as recommended by the U.G.C. has been extended to the teachers in Government and deficit Aided College, which constituted about 90 per cent of the total teachers in colleges. In case of College receiving grant under *Adhoc*, the assistance upto 75 per cent of the salary under State scale has been extended with contribution of the balance by the management. About 50 posts of lecturers have been sanctioned both for Government and Aided Colleges.

2.5. In case of Primary Schools (both under District Councils State Government as well as to teachers in deficit Aided Middle and High Schools, the benefit of revised pay-scale with revised Government rate of Dearness Allowance had been extended.

2.6 The endeavour was made to clear the backlog of untrained teachers and about 2000 teachers have been imparted short-term in-service training in various subjects.

A Government Teachers' Training Institute has set up and instructional building provided for one Government Normal School. The emphasis has been laid for improvement of Science Education with UNICEF/NCERT assistance and 16 text-books and teachers' Guide were translated in local Khasi and Garo tribal languages.

2.7 The Games and Sports activities have been made under broad-based by enrolment of rural youth through Rural Sports organised at different places. Besides, assistance were given for improvement of playground Coaching facilities and participation in All-India Competitions.

2.8 The Adult Education Programme had been organised on a priority basis under National Adult Education Programme and so far 665 centres central and state have been opened enrolling 14265 adult population. Besides, 3 primer in local tribal languages have been published for use by learners and Instructors. A unit for Adult Education has been set up at the Directorate and 3 district units to cover all the 5 districts.

2.9 The Administrative machinery had been strengthened by sanctioning 3 Deputy Inspector Offices and raising another to the level of Inspectorate. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) has been set up to act as academic wing to the Department and has undertaken several improvement programmes particularly in the field of Teacher Education. The nucleus of Planning and Statistical Unit has been set up at the Directorate and District levels.

2.10 The achievements at different spheres have laid down the infrastructure and an awareness for future development which will go a long way for future expansion and removing regional imbalances.

3. OBJECTIVE, APPROACH AND STRATEGY FOR SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85)

3.1. To provide more emphasis on the programme of Universalisation of Elementary Education to fulfil the Constitution obligation of providing to all children up to 14 years. To achieve this obligation by phases our endeavour would be to raise the percentage coverage from 62.5 per cent to 80 per cent. In case of Middle School Stage, the target would be to raise the coverage of age group 10--14 from 42 per cent to 70 per cent.

3.2. The present policy of extension of schooling facilities particularly in the rural and backward areas will be continued and further intensified, to provide Schooling facilities within walking distance in navel places for this purpose, steps will be taken for school mapping particularly blockwise to discourage mushroom growth of Schools.

3.3. The qualitative improvement measures will be undertaken to control the high rate of dropout particularly in rural areas along with expansion programme.

3.4 To improve the physical facilities in the Schools by way of providing simple and durable school buildings and for healthy academic pursuits and hostel facilities.

3.5. In the sphere of high Schools the endeavour would be towards consolidation of existing facilities rather than opening new schools.

3.6 To give special emphasis on the programme of expansion of science education and Mathematics teaching among the tribal Students.

3.7. To develop part-time or nonformal education at all stages of school education to cover those children who cannot be covered under the present formal schooling system particularly in rural areas.

3.8. The programme of adult Education under National Adult Education Programme will be given highest priority to cover atleast 80 percent of the illiterate persons

3.9. In case of Collegiate education the endeavour would be for consolidation of the existing institutions and expansion of facilities in science education, commerce education and tribal languages.

PROGRAMME AND SCHEMES FOR THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN(1980-85)

4. Elementary Education

4.1. **Pre-Primary Education.**—Pre-Primary or Nursery Classes are generally attached to Primary Classes. In some areas, there are separate Nursery Schools which receive grant from the State Government and not from District Councils.

Financial assistance (lumpsum grant) will be given to 450 existing Nursery Schools for maintenance cost of teaching staff.

4.2. Elementary Education

The Elementary Education in the State comprises Primary Schools of 5 years' duration (Classes A—III) and Middle Schools of 3 years' course (Classes IV—VI). There are separate Middle Schools mainly in rural Areas or Middle Schools classes attached with the High Schools. The age group in Primary and Middle Schools do not correspond exactly but roughly with age-group 6-10 and 11-14 respectively.

4.3. I Primary Schools.

(I) Full Time Schools.

(a). The effective present enrolment is 62.57 per cent of in the age group 6-10. The target is to cover 80 per cent in the said age group. This will mean additional enrolment of 65,000 children, through full-time school (45000) and 20,000 parttime non-formal educational programme.

(b) New Primary Schools.

As identified in Fourth Educational Survey (1979) to open 141 Primary Schools in villages having population over 200 lacking schooling facilities within 2 km. Besides, 30 new Primary Schools are necessary for Urban Areas catering to the need of growing population and linguistic minorities. It is also proposed to provide Primary Schools to 50 new habitation in re-grouped villages under Soil Conservation Scheme to control shifting cultivation.

(c) provision in the Existing Schools

It is proposed to open 100 additional section in bigger villages and Urban areas to tackle increased enrolment. As per 4th Educational Survey, there are 2,283 single teachers school (about 64 per cent of total Primary Schools) and to provide improved facilities a second teacher is proposed in 400 single-school. Besides, additional teachers (3rd or 4th teachers) is proposed in 100 bigger schools having enrolment over 100/150 and above.

(d) The total number of additional teachers required for Primary schools is 721, viz. for opening new Primary Schools 221 and existing schools is 500. The entertainment of additional teachers and provision of improved facilities will enable additional enrolment of 45,000 children.

4.4. Non-Formal (Part Time) Education.

To enrol the drop-out children (8-11 age-groups). Non-formal classes of two years' duration will be arranged in 800 centres to enrol about 20,000 children. The instructor will be engaged on honorarium of Rs. 100 per month and the students will be prepared for the L. P. Examination. Till preparation of reading materials, the existing books will be used with modifications. The cost for opening part-time non-formal centres (900), for the Instructors honorarium, reading materials contingencies, etc. would be 47.50 lakhs.

II. Middle Schools (Age-Group 11—13)

4.5. (a) There are 374 Middle Schools with an enrolment of 0.36 lakhs, as against child population of 0.87 lakhs shows a coverage of 42 per cent of the age group 11—14 thereby leaving an uncovered balance of 0.51 lakh. The estimated child population in 1985 being 1.01 lakhs the total uncovered children will rise to 0.65 (0.51+14) lakhs. It is proposed to cover 70 per cent of uncovered children (i.e. 0.42 lakh) both by formal education (0.27 lakhs) and non-formal (0.15 lakhs) education during the plan period.

(b) Full time Middle Schools

The Fourth Educational Survey (1979) has revealed that there are 137 habitations about 500 population without Middle School facilities within walking distance of 2/3 kms. It is proposed to set up 112 Middle Schools to cover most of these villages. It is proposed to upgrade 60 Primary Schools to the Middle Schools stage both at Urban and Rural Areas including linguistic minorities based on 4th Educational Survey. In Urban Areas, there is demand for more section to tackle the increased enrolment. The setting up of 172 new Middle schools require entertainment of additional 450 teachers with an estimated cost of Rs.45.00 lakhs.

(c) Maintenance Grant to Aided Middle Schools at Enhanced Rate.

The qualitative improvement at the Middle School Stage is not possible without entertaining qualified teachers. Out of 318 schools 256 schools are receiving adhoc grants (between Rupees five hundred to one thousand permonth), and as such unable to entertain qualified teachers. This has resulted in high rate of dropout. It is necessary to bring 30 more schools under deficit system of grant (i.e. salary deficit) as only 32 schools are receiving grant under deficit system at a cost of 30.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to increase the quantum of adhoc grant to the Schools at least to 120 schools (i.e. 5 in each of 24 blocks) at a cost of Rs.16.00 lakhs to give effect to new pay-scale. This will enable the schools to entertain additional teachers for increased enrolment.

(d) Provincialisation of Middle Schools

To act as model institutions in rural areas and provide improved facilities with hostel accommodation, it is proposed to provincialise 25 more schools particularly in Block Headquarters and administrative units, to provide at least one or two model schools in each block. At present there are 45 Government Middle Schools (including 12 Senior Basic Schools) mostly located in rural areas. A sum of Rs.21.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

4.6 Parttime Non-Formal Middle School Education

The part-time education programme of two years' duration will be arranged in 500 centres, either at the Primary or Middle Schools, where there is a considerable schools child population and in most backward areas. The students will be prepared primarily to sit for Middle School Examinations at the end of the course. The successful students can join the formal system of schooling, if they wish to do so after completion of the course. The teachers who teach in the formal schools will be engaged in these centres and intensive short duration, orientation courses will be conducted by SCERT, for the instructors who will be paid honorarium of Rs. 100 per month. The students will be supplied free text-books and classes will be conducted according to local conditions. It is expected to cover about 15000 children under the scheme. The cost for operating the scheme including reading material etc. will be Rs. 46.50 lakhs.

4.7. Incentive and others—

The rate of drop-out amongst the tribal students is very high which can be attributed to the socio-economic conditions of the people. The parents cannot retain the children for a longer period in School and remove them to supplement the income of the family. Moreover, being first generation learners, the parents do not realise the value of schooling. It is imperative that we organise incentive Scheme, to attract and assist the students in pursuing studies. As such, it is proposed to organise mid-day meal programme to cover at least 80,000 of the schools enrolment at Rs.60 annually particularly in backward rural areas. Assistance for Text Books and Stationeries will be provided to 50,000 children in Primary (at Rs 10 each) and to 10,000 children (at Rs 20 each) under Middle Schools. School Uniform will be provided to about 15000 children at the Middle School stage and Primary stage (at Rs 60 per student and Rs.30 for Primary Hostel subsidy (at Rs.50 per month will be provided to 2,500 boarders at the Middle School stage (cost of Rs. 12.50 lakhs). Besides, incentive awards for best attendance at Rs.50 per student will be awarded to 4,000 children annually and 1,500 Merit Scholarship (at Rs.100 annually).

4.8 School Buildings (Primary and Middle)—

School buildings play an important role in our State, which falls in one of the highest rainfall areas in the world, where rain continues for about 7 months in a year. The conditions of most of the School buildings is unhygienic and unhealthy for proper pursuit of studies. As the contribution from the public is negligible due to poverty of the people, a substantial assistance is necessary for providing improved building facilities, though endeavour would be made for 25 per cent of contribution from the public/private contributions. According to 4th Educational Survey, out of 3,575 Primary Schools, 1,613 Schools are thatched hut buildings and 1,174 in semi-thatched buildings and only 285 buildings are pucca and 503 semi-pucca buildings. This gives a dismal picture. The endeavour is to provide semi-permanent buildings with C-I. Sheet roofing to about 500 School buildings (at Rs.10,000 each) at a cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. This will touch a fringe of the problem. In fact a separate Building Development Programme is necessary to clear the huge backlog.

According to 4th Educational Survey out of the total 374 Middle Schools 51 are housed in thatched hut buildings, 100 in Semi-Thatched buildings, and 110 partly pucca building. During the plan period, it proposed to provide at least 200 Middle Schools with Semi-Permanent Building with C-1. Sheet roofing at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs (20,000 each).

It is also necessary to re-construct or extend the existing the new Government Middle School buildings as most of them are in dilapidated conditions. There is need to provide administrative buildings at the District and Sub-Divisional and block-headquarters as most of the offices are located in rented buildings. The assistance for staff quarters and hostels in rural areas will be continued.

4.9. Strengthening of Science Education

Due to lack of proper facilities and foundation in the education of science and mathematics particularly in rural schools, the tribal students are unable to pursue science education at collegiate stage. This has led the serious dearth of technical personnel which is greatly hampering the development activities. The difficulty for science education is the dearth of trained teachers, text-books and physical facilities. It is necessary to remove these difficulties and thus to develop a consensus amongst the tribal children. As such, it is proposed to supply science kits to 2000 Primary Schools (at Rs.400 each) at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. At the Middle School stage, it is proposed to provide science room and kits to 140 schools at a cost of Rs. 14.00 lakhs (Rs.10.00 each an average). The teachers in these and other schools numbering about 4500 will be given short term in-service training in science education and a sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs proposed for the purpose (average Rs.400 each).

To get qualified and suitable science teachers in primary and Middle Schools particularly in rural areas, it is necessary to give special incentive. It is proposed to give special incentive of Rs.50 per month to Primary School teachers possessing special training in science (Matriculate)/P. U. Science passed and Rs.75 per month to Middle School teachers possessing B. Sc. Degree/P. U. Science with Special training in Science. It is intended to give assistance to 500 Primary and 200 Middle Schools and a sum of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

4.10 The State Government constituted a Commission to make an in-depth study of the working and problems of the Primary Education managed by the Garo Hills District Council. The Commission has made several recommendations for improvement and management of the Primary Education in the State. The detailed recommendations are still under consideration of the Government. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, the State Government has taken over management of Primary Schools from Garo Hills District Council for a period of six months period under provision of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

5.1 According to 4th Educational Survey, there are 163 high School in the State (105 in rural and 58 in urban areas) with an enrolment of about 0.24 lakh, (0.10 lakh girls) as against estimated child population of 0.84 lakh, shows a coverage of about 28 per cent of the age group (14-17). The low coverage is due to various reasons including lack of facilities.

5.2 The 4th Educational Survey, also reveals that 3,128 habitation with a population of 564196 (48.3 per cent of the total population do not have High School facilities within a radius of 8 km. As of the habitation are small and scattered, the general policy would be not to encourages setting up of new independent high school but to upgrade Middle Schools in bigger villages to high schools Besides, endeavour would be to provide one or two model High Schools in each of the 24 blocks with hostel facilities and provide better schools in newly set up administrative units

and subdivisional headquarters (14 Nos). As such, it is proposed to upgrade 20 middle schools to high schools, bring 35 more schools under deficit grant (Salary deficit) particularly in rural areas and to provincialise 10 schools. To improve the quality of education in the high schools, it is necessary to give substantial assistance for entertainment of qualified teachers, as 122 out of 152 aided schools are receiving adhoc grants at varying rates which is too inadequate. It is proposed to raise the quantum of adhoc maintenance grant to enable the Schools to entertain teachers particularly Science teachers under revised pay-scale. Most of the schools in urban areas are congested and there is demand for admission of more children.

5.3 It is proposed to give assistance for entertainment of 400 additional teachers in the existing schools and for opening 200 sections to tackle increased enrolment as well as to venture schools, and linguistic minority schools. It is proposed to enrol additional 0.10 lakh students by providing improved facilities and additional teachers.

5.4 The drop-out amongst the tribal students are very high particularly in rural areas due to various socio-economic reasons. It is necessary to provide incentive and assistance to the tribal students by way of Special and Merit Scholarships as well as hostel subsidy, and provide free education to all students belonging to Scheduled tribe Caste.

5.5 It is proposed to start 150 part-time education centres of 3 years' duration in selected places to provide facilities to the drop-outs and areas lacking high school facilities through the SCERT. The existing syllabi and curriculum will be followed till formulation of new syllabi. The students will be given coaching for appearing in the H. S. L. C. Examination. This will enable enrolment of 0.05 lakh students. The teachers in the Middle High School will be engaged as Instructor on honorarium of Rs.150 per month and the annual grant for each centre would be Rs. 3,000 annually (both Recurring and Non-recurring).

5.6 The enrolment of additional 0.15 lakhs (0.10 formal+0.05 part-time) will raise the enrolment to 0.40 lakhs by 1985, which will mean the coverage of 40 per cent of the age group (0.71 estimated child population in 1985).

5.7 As the new educational pattern is yet to be implemented, a token provision has been made for the higher secondary and vocational causes.

5.8 The building of most of the Schools are in dilapidated condition and space inadequate. There is no provision for Science room, Library in most of Schools. It is thus necessary to give assistance for improvements and extension of the school buildings. The teaching of Science and Mathematics will have to be improved in the Schools by providing qualified Science teachers and equipments and thus to remove the backwardness of tribal students in Science and Mathematics.

5.9. It is necessary to improve Science education and provide better institutions for tribal students for qualitative improvement. As such it is proposed to set up one special school on the pattern of Residential Secondary Schools in Garo Hills, to provide improved facilities to tribal students hailing from rural areas. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed to start the project. There is serious dearth of Science Teachers particularly in rural areas, and qualified personnel are not available to serve in rural areas. To meet the shortage, it is proposed to give special incentive to teachers with special training in Science (or science graduate) A sum of Rs. 15.00 laks has been proposed for the purpose.

6. TEACHER EDUCATION

(A) (Elementary Stage (Primary Middle))

6.1. The greatest impedement for expansion as well as qualitative education in the State of all level is the dearth of qualified teachers. The earlier studies as well as recently concluded 4th Educational Survey (1979) reveal dismal picture. In case of Primary Schools, only 38.56 per cent of the total teachers are trained (*i.e* 3770 untrained out of 6136). In the sphere of Middle School, percentage of untrained teachers is as high as 81 percent (*i.e* 1591 out of 1945). Besides there are large number of underq-qualified and untrained teachers (non-matric) at Primary and Middle School Stages constituting about 50 per cent of Primary School (3052 out of 6196, and about 10 per cent at Middle School Stage (282 out of 1945). Beside being untrained. Most of these teachers are under-qualified as they lack minimum academic qualifications for the post particularly in rural areas. As such, a massive programme is necessary to give training both on content and methology of teaching. The SCERT will provide training to under-qualified teachers by conducting certificate courses and Teachers' Training Institute will impart training to qualified teachers.

6.2. At present there are 8 Teachers' Training Institutes (Known as B.T.C.G.T.C of one year's duration for training of teachers of Primary Schools with an intake capacity of about 300 and 2 Government Normal Schools of 2 year's duration for Middle School teachers with an intake capacity of about 100 annually. This is inadequate keeping in view the magnitude of the present and future needs. As such it is proposed to set up 2 Primary Teacher's Training Centres with an intake capacity of 60 each and expand the existing institutions by providing additional 200 seats. In case of Normal School the capacity of the existing Normal Schools will be expanded by providing additional 60 seats. These will require expansion of instructional building and hostel accomodation as the training Institutes are all residential. It is proposed to re-organise and revise the syllabi and method of instruction in Teachers' Training Institutions.

6.3. Besides, short term Inservice Training programme will be organised through the State Council of Education Research and Training (SCERT) to both untrained as well as trained teachers in modern methology to give training to about 3000 teachers in various subjects. For proper development of the teachers' education programme in the State it is necessary to set up a unit in SCERT to organise teaching programme both full time and part-time.

(B). Secondary Stage

6.4. According to 4th Educational Survey, out of 1,275 teachers about 74 per cent are graduate, of which 30 per cent are trained and remaining 70 per cent are untrained. Among the remaining teachers, 6 per cent are post-graduates and the rest under-graduates. About 50 per cent of the teachers (about 650) in High School Stages are untrained. There are 2 non-Government teachers training college (one for girls) with an intake capacity of about 200 preparing students for B.Ed. degree of N.E.H.U. It is proposed to expand and improve the facilities in these institutions particularly for science laboratory, teaching aids, library, etc. and to provide hostel facilities for the deputed teachers. It is proposed to depute 60 untrained teachers annually. Besides, correspondence-cum-contact courses of 18 month duration through SCERT will be organised for certain graduate teachers. The special training programme for Mathematics and Sciences will be organised through the SCERT and teachers deputed outside for training in science education/B.Ed (Science)

(c) STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SCERT)

6.5. The State Council of Educational Research and Training was set up to give academic support to the Department in the sphere of School Education. The Council has been entrusted with the Teacher Education as about 80 per cent of the teachers are untrained or under-qualified. The qualitative improvements including upgrading of curricular content is not possible without increasing the competence of teachers. The production of revised text-books in local languages will be done through the SCERT. The Council will undertake Survey and Study on various problems relating to curricular, wastage and Stagnation, Science education amongst tribal student and other related academic and administrative problems. Besides the Council has been identified as Resource Centre for adult education.

The Council need land and building for undertaking various activities including quest House Teachers Lodge for organising training programme throughout the year. The existing Staff is inadequate to shoulder the responsibility. It is necessary to entertain more academic and administrative Staff.

7. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

7.1. There are 12 colleges (for general Education) in the State, out of which 2 are Government and remaining 10 non-government Colleges. All these Colleges were set up before the creation of the State. The majority of the Colleges (8 out of 12) are situated in Shillong town and about 80 per cent of total enrolment (0.12 lakhs) in these Colleges. A large number of students from all over the north eastern region seek admission in Colleges in Shillong due to various academic reasons. A large number of students particularly from rural areas are unable to get admission due to heavy rush particularly at the Pre-University Science course. It is proposed to set up at least one College up to Pre-University standard in backward area to contain the of rush Students.

7.2 The two Government Colleges in district headquarters, need more accommodation and hostel facilities and completion of the building under construction. Besides, there is need to open more Science subjects both at Pre-University and B. Sc. Course Stage and facilities for Commerce and tribal languages. The aided Colleges too need assistance for providing physical facilities like instructional and laboratory accommodation, Library etc. as well as additional teaching staff for science subjects and languages. It is proposed to entertain 50 additional teachers for various Science Subjects, Honours Courses and language subjects. The entire financial Liability under U. G. C. recommended pay-scale will devolve on the State Government from the current year on expiry of 5 years central assistance.

7.3. As the management and control over the Colleges vest directly with the Directorate, it is necessary to set up an administrative unit or Cell in the Directorate with one Assistant Director and other supporting staff.

ADULT EDUCATION

8.1. For all, practical purpose, Adult Education Scheme has been launched in the State on a systematic manner, with the adoption of National Adult Education programme (NEAP) in 1979. With the number of illiterate adults (15-35) age-group estimated to be Rs 2.25 lakhs by 1984-85, it shall have to go a long way to cover this population. During the 6th Plan period is propose to cover 1.50 lakhs adult illiterate persons. This will mean coverage of 1.80 lakhs (including 0.30 lakhs present coverage) by the end of the Plan period i.e. 80 percent of the adult population.

8.2. The Scheme will be implemented through a series of projects (Rural Functional Literacy Project) consisting of 100 to 500 centres to be implemented in compact contiguous areas. During the plan period 2500 Centres will be open in all five districts. Besides, 500 centres will be opened in Urban areas. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) will be developed to serve as a State Resource Centres for Adult Education in matters relating to development of reading learning materials in local languages for the adults and training of field level functionaries. It is necessary to have a unit in SCERT and to entertain necessary staff for the purpose.

8.3. As the majority illiterate persons (e.g., 1.37 lakhs out of existing 1.79 lakhs) are living in the scattered and thin populated habitations in rural areas, the assistance of voluntary agencies and persons of various functionaries will be sought to act as Instructor. However, the main instructional agencies available in the villages would be School Teachers. The Instructors would be paid honorarium of Rs. 50 per months for 10 months and contingent grant of Rs. 3000 per centre. To sustain and reinforce the literacy of the neo literate persons, it is proposed to set up 6000 continuation Education Centres to act as post-literacy Centre. The cost for each centre would be about Rs. 250 annually.

8.4. For proper implementation at the field level, it is prosed to entertain 2 additional Social Education Organiser in each of 24 development blocks and 12 for the Urban areas (48+12=60).

PHYSICAL EDUCATION GAMES AND SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

9.1. Sports and physical education is an indispensable and a most welcome component for the balanced growth of students and youth ensuring complete personality development. As such it is necessary to make effort for mass involvement and to locate talents among boys and girls. The local games and Sports need encouragement to serve them from extinction.

9.2. The State Sports Council, along with its functionaries at the district level are at present engaged in development and promotion of games and sports. It is proposed to set up 3 districts units to cover all the 5 districts and set up rural sports centre in each of 24 blocks. The assistance will be given to these functionaries for development of games and sports at all levels. It is intended to organise short term coaching (about 4 to 6 weeks) for local talents in various games to develop their capacities and to attain national Standard. The indigenous games like Archery, etc. will be encouraged for involvement of more youths. For promotion of physical Education in the Schools, training will be imparted to 400 School teachers. Sports Scholarship will be awarded to 60 children (10-14 age groups) of 2 years, duration to spot the talented youth. Besides, Stipends will be given for pursuing Studies in Sports Schools.

9.3. The main handicap for organising Sports and games is the dearth of play grounds for outdoor games and absence of facilities for indoor games. Due to climatic conditions, facilities for indoor games are necessary to be developed at various centres. It is intended to give assistance to Sports Council for development of net work of play grounds and facilities for indoor games at various level.

9.4. It is intended to start National volunteer schemes with 240 educated unemployed youth in all blocks (about 10 in each block) for specific programme of local importance through the Nehru Yavak Kendra. Block Youth centres will be opened in each block headquarters and youth club in selected villages (200 Nos.). The N. S. S. activities in the colleges will be expanded by enlisting 1000 additional students. For proper development of N. C. C. activities in the State it is necessary to set up more N. C. C. Units and a group Headquarter since the present head quarter located about 500 Km. in Assam cannot supervise the works effectively. It is also necessary to develop a camping site within the State for organising Annual Camps properly of the State Units. It is intended to organise youth Festival for promotion of fellow feeling and better understanding.

10. Direction, Administration Supervision

10.1. The Planning cell set up in the Directorate with 3 Staff only is quite inadequate to cope with the increased volume of work which has increased manifold during the years. The Statistical cell with 3 technical staff also need expansion. It is necessary to have a monitoring unit in the Directorate and Strengthen data collection and information activities

As such it is proposed to set up a full-fledged branch in the Directorate. There is need for setting up of an Engineering cell in the Directorate, to organise the educational building programmes of both Government and non-Government educational institutions properly ensuring cheap durable and functional education buildings. It is also proposed to set up a separate cell for Elementary and Secondary Education for proper supervision and control each with one Assistant Director and other administrative staff.

10.2. For effective Supervision and inspection, it is proposed to have 3 Inspector of Schools to cover 5 districts and set up two Offices of Deputy Inspector of Schools for newly created Subdivision (Mairang and Nongpoh) and one Additional Deputy Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspector of Schools for Shillong Municipal area, along with other supposing staff. Fourth Educational Survey has revealed the ratio of one Deputy Inspector to 62 Middle Schools, which should be reduced keeping in view the Topography and communication of the State. Besides, the programme of non-formal Education both for Primary and Middle Schools level will be entrusted to one Deputy Inspector.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES

1. Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Cast/Scheduled Tribe Students.

A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for award of scholarship to about 6000 additional students for post-Matric studies. The committed State share is Rs. 24.26 lakhs at 1978-79 level of expenditure.

2. National Scholarship.

An allocation of Rs.3.00 lakhs is required for award of fresh scholarship various levels to about 300 additional students in addition to State's committed share of Rs. 0.50 lakh.

3. National Scholarship for Children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers.

An allocation of Rs.0.10 lakh is proposed for additional scholarship to eligible students over the committed level of Rs. 0.01 lakh.

4. National Loan Scholarship.

An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed for fresh and scholarships allotted to the State.

5. National Scholarships at Secondary Stage for Talented children from rural areas.

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed for Scholarship to students. All the 24 blocks being tribal blocks a higher allocation is necessary.

6. Pre-Matric Scholarship for those engaged in unclean occupation.

An amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for award of scholarship (fresh and renewal) to eligible students.

7. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in non-speaking States.

A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for appointment of 100 Hindi Teachers for promotion of Hindi education amongst the tribal students.

8. Girls Hostel for Scheduled Caste/Tribe Students.

The demand for hostel accommodation of girls' schools is quite considerable as secondary school facilities are not available in various parts of the State. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for giving assistance for construction of 10 hostels particularly in rural areas for accommodation of about 250 boarders.

9. Research and Training.

The Tribal Research Institute at Shillong and its 2 district units set up about 2 decades back need expansion and improvement. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for the development purpose.

10. Educational Technology Cell.

Educational technology cell established in S. C. E. R. T. needs expansion for improving the quality of education and development of multi-media programme for non-formal education etc., setting up of 3 regional centres etc., for major linguistic groups etc.,. A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for maintenance cost of the staff, implementation and evaluation of the programmes training etc.

11. UNICEF Assisted Project (SCERT)

The State Government has accepted three projects for implementation viz. Project 2 (PECR-Primary Education curricular Renewal) project 3 (DACEP-Developmental Activity in Communal Education and Participation) and Project 5 (CAPE a Project to reach disadvantage out of School of learness of age-group 9.14 through TTI's) A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been projected for these projects in the development professional staff, development of learning materials and contingencies etc.

12. Scholarships to Students from non-Hindi Speaking States.

A sum of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose for award 2 fresh and renewal Scholarship.

13. Development of Sanskrit Education.

A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for giving financial assistance to tols and organisations for promotion and development of sanskrit education.

(8). **Games and Sports and development of play Ground.**—To supply Sports materials to 120 Primary, 40 Middle Schools and for improvement of playground of 15 middle schools. A sum of Rs.1.30 lakhs is proposed for the Schemes.

(9). **Text Book Libraries in Middle Schools.**—To give assistance to 30 Government and 100 aided Middle Schools for strengthening/setting up of Text-Book libraries for the benefit of poor and Tribal Students.

(10). **Excursion and Extra-Curricular Activities.**—To give assistance to 50 middle schools for organising educational excursion outside the State and to 60 middle schools co-curricular activities. A sum of Rs.0.80 lakh is proposed.

(11). **Provision of Furniture and Equipments.**—To provide necessary facilities like benches, desks blackboards, etc. to 200 Primary and 60 Middle Schools, a sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs has been proposed.

(12). **Teacher Education (Training Programme).**—To give stipend to 200 Nursery/Primary School Teachers a sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs has been proposed and for correspondence course for under-qualified teacher (non-matric being organised by the SCERT, a sum of Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed. For improvement of Science and Mathematics teaching in the Schools it is proposed to organise training for 500 primary School Teachers (Rs.2.00 lakhs) and 300 Middle School Teachers (Rs.1.50 lakhs). There is no provision for teachers' training through languages like Assamese, Bengali, Hindi etc., are medium of instruction in minority schools. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for training of minority school teachers

(13). **Improvement of Training Institutions.**—For effective teachers' training programme the improvement and expansion of teachers' training Institutions deserves highest priority. The teachers training institutions (B.T.C. and Normal) are residential and to increase the intake capacity hostels need expansion. The hostels for B. T. C. and Normal School will be expanded to provide additional accommodation for about 40 trainees in B. T. C (Primary School) and 30 at Middle School stage. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakh has been proposed for the purpose. Besides, additional staff and particularly science equipments and library facilities for which Rs.1.80 lakhs has been proposed.

Annual Plan For 1981-82

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(1) **Pre-Primary Education.**—Assistance to 450 nos. of existing Nursery Schools will be continued as assistance towards maintenance cost of the staff.

(2) **Primary.**—It is proposed to enrol 0·07 lakhs additional children in formal schools and 0·03 lakhs in part-time (non-formal) system. During the year, 30 Primary Schools will be opened in villages having population over 200 without schooling facilities as identified in 4th Education Survey 5 new schools in Shillong area To tackle demand for enrolment and dropout 20 additional sections in existing schools opened and 75 second teacher provided in Single-Teacher Schools. This will require additional 140 teachers and 170 part-time education centres will be opened. The expenditure involved is Rs.15·00 lakhs for formal schools (existing and additional teachers).

(3) **Middle Schools.**—It is proposed to enrol additional 0·05 lakh children under formal and 0·03 lakh children under Non-Formal system. There will be 20 new middle schools in rural areas to be located in villages above 500 population without middle school facilities as identified in 4th Educational Survey and 3 in Urban areas and upgrade 10 schools to middle schools stage having enrolment above 160 (4th Education survey). Besides, additional sections in 5 bigger schools in Urban areas will be opened. This will involve entertainment of 80 additional teachers. Besides, 100 centres for non formal system will be opened. For qualitative improvement 5 schools will be provincialised and 15 schools will be brought under deficit grant system.

(4) **Incentive Schemes.**—The existing incentive schemes will continue to operate to have wider coverage for checking dropouts and stagnations and improvements in quality. The expenditure involved is Rs 3·20 lakhs. Besides, hostel subsidy to tribal students and Merit scholarship and fee compensation schemes will be continued at a cost of Rs.6·30 lakhs.

(5) **School Hostel Buildings and Administrative Buildings, etc.**—The Fourth Educational Survey has revealed an unsatisfactory condition of the school buildings. It is proposed to improve the building condition by phases. It is proposed to extend financial assistance to about 60 Primary and 30 Middle Schools, 4 hostel buildings and construction of 4 Government Middle Schools and administrative Offices. For Non-Government Schools a sum of Rs.12·00 lakhs and Government institutions and offices Rs.6·40 lakhs is proposed.

(6) **Improvement of Science Education.**—It is proposed to cover 500 Primary and 150 Middle Schools for supply of Science Kits and equipments.

(7) **Audio-Visual and Teaching Aids.**—To encourage modern and effective methods of teaching, it is proposed to provide assistance to 30 middle schools involving Rs.0·30 lakhs.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

In the sphere of High School education the main emphasis would be towards consolidation and improvement of existing high Schools and to contain dropouts particularly amongst tribal students. The endeavour would be for enrolment/retention of 3000 children by providing various improved facilities. The assistance will be given for sanction/entertainment of additional 70 posts of teachers in Government and non-government institutions.

(A) Government High School:—

1. Maintenance cost of the teaching staff. There are 11 Government Boys'/Girls' High Schools in the State which are mostly ill-staffed particularly in Science subjects. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the existing and additional teaching staff.

2. Provincialisation of High School.

In order to bring about a qualitative change and provide better facilities. It is proposed for setting up of 2 High Schools at the new sub-divisional and administrative headquarters and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is indicated.

(B) Non-Government High Schools

3. Assistance to Non-Government Schools. About 75 per cent of the aided High Schools (120 Nos.) in receipt of adhoc maintenance grant are unable to entertain additional teachers to tackle additional enrolment and opening of new sections. It is also proposed to raise the quantum of grants to assist the management for entertainment of qualified teachers particularly in Science Subjects, at par with the revised pay-scale for entertainment of 30 additional teachers. Similarly, assistance will be given to deficit Schools for entertainment of 20 additional teachers particularly in Science Subjects and English.

4. Bringing Adhoc Schools under deficit system of grants:

The deficit aided Schools are included under salary deficit Scheme with State scale of pay like their counter parts in Government Schools and enjoys the benefit of dearness allowance as well as contributory provident fund. As such, such category of School provide education by entertaining qualified teachers. At present out of 150 aided Schools only 44 schools are under deficit system. It is proposed to bring 6 more Schools under deficit system and to entertain 20 additional teachers, to ensure qualitative improvement.

5. Implementation of 10 + 2 pattern and vocationalisation.

The Education Commission has made broad recommendations, which is under consideration of the Government. A token provision has been earmarked for preliminary steps.

6. Incentives/Amenities.

To encourage the talented children of the weaker sections, and to contain the drop-out amongst the tribal students, the existing schemes will be continued. Hostel subsidy will be extended to 300 tribal students. The benefit of free education upto High School Stage will be extended to 3000 Students belonging to Scheduled Tribe/Caste.

7. Buildings (Extension of Class rooms)

The fourth Educational Survey has revealed that most of the High Schools lack accommodation to provide minimum floor space to the existing and additional Students. It is proposed to provide additional class rooms both in Government and non-Government Schools. A sum of Rs. 8 00 lakhs has been proposed for 8 Government and 30 aided Schools.

8. Laboratories for Science Education.

It is necessary to provide facilities for laboratory rooms as most of the High Schools do not have facilities for a laboratory or even Science room. And for improvement of Science Education particularly amongst tribals, it is necessary to provide such facilities in all schools by phases. A sum of Rs. 1.20 has been proposed for government and non-government Schools for this purpose.

9. Extension/Improvement of existing School buildings.

The School building need expansion improvement to provide for minimum basic amenities like library, common room, sanitation etc. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

10. Teacher Quarters.

There is need for providing residential accommodation particularly in rural areas to entertain qualified teachers. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been proposed to provide for about 8 residential quarters.

11. Construction of Inspectorate buildings.

To provide Office accommodation to the existing Inspectorate housed in rented building and to new Inspectorate, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been proposed.

12. Hostel facilities.

The fourth educational survey has revealed that a large number of children lack high School facilities. It is not possible to open new Schools, as the population criteria do not justify such schools. It is necessary to provide hostel facilities in selected places so that the students of backward areas may pursue their studies. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for this purpose.

13. Girls' hostels under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

To contribute 50 per cent of the matching share under C. S. S. for girls' hostels to encourage girls' education particularly in rural areas.

14. Improvement of Science Education.

For improvement of Science education particularly amongst the tribal students, it is necessary to provide Science equipments to the Schools. This will help in arousing awareness and attract the tribal Students towards science education. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided for assistance to about 20 high schools for purchase of science equipments and furniture.

15. Furniture and Equipments.

To give assistance to non-government institutions to provide Class room furniture and equipments like bench, desks, blackboards etc., a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed to benefit 25 high schools

16. Assistance to Meghalaya Board of School Education.

To assist the Board in completion of the building project at Tura, Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

17. Assistance to Sanskrit Tols/Madrassa.

Rs. 0.20 lakhs is proposed assistance towards maintenance cost of teachers and sanskrit Tols and Madrassa.

Teacher Education

(A) Primary and Middle School Stage (Shown under Elementary Education).

B. Secondary Stage:

1. Improvement of Teachers' Training Colleges

To give assistance to Training Colleges for entertainment of teachers particularly in science subjects and laboratory facilities, a sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed.

2. Deputation and Stipend of teachers

To depute teachers for BED training a sum of Rs.1.00 has been proposed.

(C) Scert:

3. Academic/Administrative staff and Equipments etc.

To strengthen the academic staff for organising teachers' training and other programmes effectively, it is necessary to entertain professional and technical Staff as well as administrative staff; the Council also needs books, journals etc., for the library and to publish its materials for the benefit of teachers. A sum of Rs.1.80 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

4. Construction of Institutional Building.

SCERT has no building of its own and to organise its activities properly it should have its own building and guest house facilities for the trainees. A sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the building and Science laboratory.

5. State Resource Centre:

The State Resource Centre for Adult Education is proposed to be located at the S.C.E.R.T. for development of reading/learning materials and training of Instructors etc. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is earmarked for the propose.

6. Teachers Training Programme:

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is earmarked for in-service Training of School teachers in various subjects.

7. Special coaching class for under-qualified teachers:

There is large number of under qualified Non-Matric teachers in Primary Schools. Special coaching class will be organised to enable them to appear in H.S.L.C. examination as private candidates. A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

8. Part time coaching class for private tribal H.S.L.C. candidates.

Coaching classes for drop-out tribal candidates will be continued to enable them to appear in H.S.L.C. examination. A sum of Rs.0.60 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

9. Coaching class for tribal students in Science and Mathematics.

The tribal students are generally weak in Science and Mathematics and need special guidance. As such, special coaching classes will be organised to give coaching in Science and Mathematics by trained teachers in selected centres for appearing in High School Leaving Certificate examination. A sum of Rs.0.80 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

10. Seminar conference etc.

To organise seminar/conference etc. on various educational topics, a sum of Rs.0.40 lakh has been proposed.

11. Audio-usual Aids :

To strengthen audio-usual aids in rural schools for improvement of education and training programme a sum of Rs.0.40 lakh has been earmarked.

12s Research Study/Survey, Evolution etc.

For studies and surveys on various educational problems of the state, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed.

ADULT EDUCATION

The Programme is for opening 1,300 rural and 100 urban Centres with a view to enrol 0.39 lakhs Adult population. The administrative Staff and monitoring staff entertained for Adult Education need to be further strengthened. A sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been propose for the purpose.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(1). Direction and Administration

Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the maintenance cost for Staff of the College Cell of under the Directorate.

(2). Government College**(a). Construction of College Hostel buildings (Staff quarters).**

A sum of Rs 7.00 lakhs has been earmarked for completion of the building project of the Jowai Government College (Jaintia Hills District) first phase) and construction of instructional building and girls' hostel of Tura Government College (Garo Hills District).

(b). Teaching of Science and other subjects.

It is proposed to consolidate and expand the Pre-University Science course by providing additional elective subjects (like Geography, Geology Home Science etc.) to provide wider choice and increase the intake capacity in both Government Colleges. It is also necessary to open Honours course in more subjects particularly Khasi Tribal Languages. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

(c). Improvement of Library and Laboratories.

A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakh is required for improvement of library facilities and equipments for laboratory for the existing subjects and for opening new subjects.

(d). Games Sports, Excursion etc.

A sum of Rs. 0.40 lakh is required for the purpose of education excursion and promotion of games and sports etc. in Government Colleges.

(3). Assistance to Non-Government Colleges.**(a). Maintenance grant to aided Colleges.**

The majority of the Colleges (10 out of 12) providing general education are under private management and receiving maintenance grant from the Government. The aided Colleges are in need for additional teaching staff particularly for Science subjects and language subjects including tribal languages. It is proposed to give assistance for 15 posts of Lecturers. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the existing and additional teachers.

(b) Improvement of Instructional (Hostel Building/Laboratory Staff Quarters, etc.—

It is proposed to give assistance to the aided Colleges to avail of U. G. C. assistance to contribute 25 per cent share of the project, since the Colleges are unable to provide matching share out of their resource. Besides, the Colleges need assistance for which they do not get grant from U.G.C or are not eligible for grant. A sum of Rs.3.00 (2.00+1.50) is proposed for the purpose.

(c) Improvement of Library, Laboratory, Play Ground, etc.—

It is proposed to give assistance to the aided Colleges for improvement of these facilities. A sum of Rs.1.20 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

(d) Setting up of New College—

It is proposed to give assistance for setting up of a College upto Pre-University standard particularly in backward areas to provide facilities to the children of those areas to prosecute higher studies and discourage migration to Urban areas. A sum of Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

4. Scholarships Book Grant to Tribal Students, etc.

It is proposed to continue the existing schemes of Post-Matric Scholarships awarded to Meritorious tribal students and students belonging to Lower Income Group. A sum of Rs.1.60 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS, ETC.

1. Direction and Administration.

It is proposed to entertain more technical staff like coaches, Physical Instructors etc. for organising Physical education and sports in the State.

2. State Sports Council

A sum of Rs.0.80 lakh is earmarked for the financial assistance to State-Sports Council for promotion of games and sports.

3. Sports Talent Search Scholarships.

A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed for award of stipend Scholarship to talented children as an incentive.

4. Rural Sports.

To enable participation and tap the talents amongst the rural people, the Sports meets are organised in different places in the State. A sum of Rs.50 lakh is needed for the purpose.

5. Special Sports School.

To depute the talented youth to Sports school for undergoing training in various games, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed

6. Training College of Physical Education.

To organise a short-term camps for training of instructors in sports and Physical Education for giving instruction to the children, a sum of Rs.0.20 lakh has been proposed.

7. Construction of Play Grouad, etc.

It is necessary to have facilities for play-ground in various parts of the State for mass participation. It is proposed to have sports complex at least one in each district. A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

8. Training of Coaches/Stipend.

It is proposed to depute talented sportsmen with stipend for undergoing training as Coaches/Physical Education in recognised training institutes, since there is dearth of coaches in the State for proper coaching in games and Sports. A sum of Rs.0.30 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

9. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations .

The organisations engaged in promotion of games and sports are handicapped due to paucity of funds, as the contribution from the public and business houses are negligible. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

B. Physical Education :**10. Physical Education Centre :**

A sum of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been proposed for imparting short-time training in Physical Education to School teachers, for training the School Children on their return.

C. Youth Services :**11. National Service Scheme (N. S. S.) :**

To enrol additional 300 volunteers in the colleges and meet the expenditure of the existing N. S. S. Units, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked.

12. National Service Volunteer Scheme :

To organise the Scheme in the block areas to engage the local educated Youth in development activities a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed.

13. Youth Festival/Youth Leader Training :

To organise Youth Festival for promotion of good-will and for Leadership Training to Youth, a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed.

14. Planning Forums :

To give assistance to the Planning Forums in the Colleges, a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed.

15. Youth Club, Scouting and Guiding and Adventure Activities :

To organise the Youth Clubs in the Rural Areas and for organising Scouting and Guiding in the schools, a sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for giving assistance to organisation of Youth for adventure activities.

16. Assistance to voluntary organisations :

A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been proposed for the purpose.

D. Other Programmes :**17. NCC/Junior Red Cross, etc :**

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is needed for training of N. C. C. cadets of both Junior and Senior Division as well as setting up of Group Headquarters in the State and to develop a permanent Annual Training Camp site within the State to ensure better training facilities.

DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION

(1) Directorate

(i) Strengthening of Planning and Statistical Cell and setting up of monitoring unit.

To strengthen the Planning and Statistical Cell by appointment of technical staff and to setting up of a monitoring cell a sum of Rs.30 lakhs is proposed for the existing and new staff.

(ii) Setting up of an Engineering Cell.

It is necessary to set up Engineering cell in the Directorate to undertake all activities relating to Educational building for both Government and non-Government instructions. A sum of Rs.0.30 lakh is proposed for the purpose.

(2) Inspectorate

(2) Appointment of Additional Staff

A sum of Rs.1.80 lakhs has been proposed for the existing staff and new inspecting staff to ensure proper supervision over the Schools.

(ii) Strengthening of Statistical Unit.

It is necessary to strengthen the statistical and data collection system in the field offices. A sum of Rs.1.60 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose.

Other Programme.

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed as State share towards the Tribal Research Institute at present under the management of the Education Department. The vocational Guidance, Book Promotion, activities etc, will be organised through the S. C. E. R. T. and Text-Book-Library located. at Central library will be strengthened.

TABLE I
Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

(Rs. lakh)

Name of the Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital Content	Proposed outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Elementary Education (Primary and Middle)							
1. Pre-Primary Education -							
(a) Assistance to non-Government Institutions ..	3.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	..	2.00	..
Primary Education—							
2. Expansion facilities (Salaries and Non-Teacher costs)							
A. Full time.							
I. Classes I-V (Primary A to II)—							
(a) Opening of new Schools/Section etc. (Entertainment of additional teacher).	3.85	10.60	10.60	95.00	..	15.00	..
II. Classes VI-VIII (Middle School IV-VI)—							
(a) Opening of new Schools/Section. (Additional Teacher).	4.62	7.40	7.40	45.00	..	8.00	..
(b) Upgradation of Primary Schools to M.E. Schools	..	0.20	0.20	10.00	..	1.00	..

(c) Maintenance grant to aided School at enhanced rate.	..	...	..	16.00	...	4.00	..			
(d) Provincialisation of Schools	...	..	...	0.50	2.40	2.40	21.50	...	4.30	..
(e) Taking over of <i>add-hoc</i> School under deficit	...	0.50	6.00	6.00	30.00	..	8.00	...				
Non-formal education (Part time)—												
(i) Classes I-V (Primary Schools Stage)	..	...	..	7.00	5.00	5.00	45.00	..	7.00	...
(ii) Classes IV-VIII (Middle School Stage)	...	...	6.00	5.00	5.00	44.00	..	7.00	...	
(iii) Preparation of learning materials, etc., for non-formal education, supply of books, stationery etc.—												
(a) Primary	0.50	0.50	2.50	..	0.50	...
(b) Middle	0.50	0.50	2.50	...	0.60	...
3. Incentives—												
(i) Free text books/stationery/book bank—												
(a) Primary	1.00	1.70	1.70	10.00	...	2.00	...
(b) Middle	2.00	..	0.30	...
(iii) Uniforms—												
(a) Primary	0.40	0.45	0.45	3.00	...	0.60	..
(b) Middle	0.50	0.20	0.20	3.00	...	0.30	...
(iv) Attendance Scholarships (Primary and Middle)	...	0.30	0.40	0.40	2.00	...	0.40	..				
(v) Others—												
(a) Subsidy to Tribal Student residing in Middle School hostel.	0.50	1.00	1.00	12.00	..	4.00	...					
(b) Merit Scholarship	0.60	0.50	0.50	4.50	..	0.50	...	
(c) Merit Scholarship to non-tribal students	...	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.00	..	0.40	..				
4. For Compensation	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Construction of newly opened Primary Schools...		2.20	2.95	2.95	50.00	..	5.00	...
(b) Construction of newly opened Middle Schools ...		5.96	4.00	4.00	40.00	..	5.00	..
(c) Construction of Government Middle Schools ..		3.60	7.00	7.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00
(d) Construction of administrative building, etc. ...		0.50	3.50	3.50	6.00	6.00	1.00	1.00
(ii) Hotel building for M. E. School		0.50	0.50	0.50	10.00	2.00	2.00	0.40
(iii) Teacher quarter		0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	..	1.00	...
5. Ashram School	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	0.50	...
6. Qualitative Improvement
(i) Social useful productive/work experience	0.20	0.20	1.50	...	0.30	..
(ii) Implementation of Recommendation of Primary Education Commission (Token provision)		5.00	..	0.50	...
(iii) Preparation/production of text book for formal Schools. Primary/Middle.		0.50	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	0.50	..
(iv) Strengthening of science education—								
(a) Primary		1.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	...	2.50	...
(b) Middle		1.00	1.50	1.50	14.00	..	2.50	..
(c) Incentive scheme to science teachers	17.00	...	3.00	...

7. Other programme (including administration and supervision—

(i) Audio Visual aids and Teaching aid	0.20	0.30	0.30	1.50	...	0.30	...
(ii) Promotion of game and sports—							
(a) Primary	0.40	0.50	0.50	3.00	..	0.60	...
(b) Middle	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	..	0.40	...
(iii) Development of playgrounds—							
(a) Primary .. .. .	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
(b) Middle	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.00	...	0.30	...
(iv) Text book library (Middle)—							
(a) Government Schools	0.30	0.40	0.40	3.00	...	0.40	...
(b) Non-Government Schools	0.80	0.80	0.80	5.00	...	0.80	...
(v) Excursion and Bharat Darshan	0.20	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.50	...
(vi) Co-curricular activities	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.00	...	0.30	..
(vii) Provision of furnitures and equipments—							
(a) Primary Schools	0.50	0.60	0.60	5.00	...	1.00	...
(b) Middle Schools	0.50	0.20	0.20	4.00	...	0.60	..
(viii) District Education Officer and Staff (shown under District Administration),	0.80

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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TEACHER EDUCATION—

(i) Pre-Service institutional Training	0.50	2.00	2.00	6.00	..	1.00	...	
(ii) Correspondence Course ... ..	...	0.50	0.10	1.50	...	0.30	...
(iii) Award of stipend to trainees (Nursery/Primary)...	...	0.20	0.20	3.00	..	0.60	...	
(iv) In Service Training—								
(a) Primary School Teachers	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	..	2.00	...	
(b) Middle School Teachers ... ..	...	1.00	1.00	8.00	...	1.50	...
(c) Deputation of minority teachers	0.08	0.50	0.50	5.00	...	1.00	...	
(d) Seminar workshop, etc., Middle School teacher.	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.50	..	0.30	...	

IMPROVEMENT OF TRAINING INSTITUTION—

(a) Primary Stage (Existing and non-B.T.C.)—

(i) Teaching staff	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·50	2·00	...	0·30	...
(ii) Improvement facilities in B. T. C.	...	..			0·24	0·50	0·50	4·00	...	0·60	...
(iii) Improvement/expansion of Institutional buildings.					1·20	4·00	4·00	9·50	9·50	2·00	2·00

(b) Middle Stage (Normal)—

(i) Teaching staff	...	..	...	...	0·10	0·30	0·30	2·00	...	0·30	...
(ii) Improvement facilities in normal training	...				0·30	0·50	0·50	3·00	...	0·60	..
(iii) Improvement/Expansion of Institutional buildings/Hostel of Government Normal training Schools.					1·27	1·00	1·00	6·00	6·00	1·50	1·50

(iv) NON-FORMAL EDUCATION—

Training of Instructors/teachers Primary/Middle	0·50	0·50	2·00	...	0·60	...
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TOTAL—Elementary	...				55·02	85·00	85·00	652·00	50·50	113·50	9·90
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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SECONDARY EDUCATION

1. Expansion of facilities—

(i) Institution—

(a) Maintenance cost of additional teaching staff	...	0.80	0.80	8.00	...	1.00	...
(b) Provincialisation of High School	0.50	3.00	3.00	22.00	...	5.00	...
(c) Setting up of Special Schools for Tribal Students.	...	...	...	10.00	...	2.00	...

NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

2. Assistance to Non-Government School--

(a) Maintenance cost to Non-Government Schools	2.00	3.00	3.00	25.00	...	5.00	...
(b) Bringing Non-Government High School under deficit system of maintenance grant,	2.39	5.60	5.60	30.00	...	6.50	...
(c) Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking states.	...	0.30	0.30	3.00	..	0.50	...
3. Implementation of 10+2 pattern/Education Commissions recommendations (token provision made).	...	0.40	0.40	5.00	...	0.50	...
4. Vocationalisation of the +2 (token provision made).	...	0.40	0.40	5.00	...	0.50	..

5. Incentive—

(i) Books and stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) (a)—Book Banks	}	...	...	1.20	0.41	0.41	3.00	..	0.50	...
(b)—Text books libraries										
(iv) Uniforms	...	...	...	0.20	0.40	0.45	2.00	...	0.50	...
(v) Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in unclean occupation.				..	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	0.10	...
(vi) Merit Scholarship S/T to Tribal/Scheduled caste S/T students.				0.50	0.60	0.60	3.00	...	0.60	...
(vii) Merit Scholarship to Non-Tribal students				0.10	0.20	0.20	1.50	...	0.20	...
(viii) Special Scholarship $\frac{S/T}{S/C}$	...	...	...	0.50	0.60	0.60	3.00	...	0.60	...
(ix) Hostel subsidy to $\frac{S/T}{S/C}$ Tribal students	...			1.00	1.00	1.00	8.00	...	1.50	...
(x) Other—										
(a) Free education $\frac{S/T}{S/C}$	...	...	...	0.50	1.00	1.00	10.00	...	2.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6. Construction of buildings—								
(i) (a)—Class room (Government)		3.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00
(b)—Class room (Non-Government)		4.80	3.00	3.00	15.00	..	4.00	—
(ii) Laboratories—								
(a) Government Schools		0.50	0.50	0.50	3.00	3.00	0.60	0.60
(b) Non-Government Schools		0.40	...	...	3.00	...	0.60	...
(iii) Extention of existing building—								
(a) Government Schools		0.50	1.50	1.50	5.00	5.00	0.70	0.70
(b) Non-Government Schools		1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	0.80	...
(iv) Teachers' quarters—								
(a) Government Schools		0.50	1.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	0.80	0.80
(b) Non-Government Schools		0.50	0.85	0.85	4.00	...	0.80	...
(v) Maintenance of existing buildings		0.50	0.60	0.60	3.00	...	0.60	...
(vi) Construction of Inspectorate buildings		0.26	2.00	2.00	8.00	8.00	1.50	1.50
(vii) Hostel-Government		0.50	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.50
(viii) Hostel-Non-Government		0.50	...	...	4.00	...	0.50	...
(ix) Girls students Hostel (50%)		1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	0.50	...

7. Improvement Programmes—

(i) (a) Strengthening of Science teaching	...	1.50	2.00	2.00	14.00	...	2.00	...	
(b) Incentive to Science teachers	...	...	...	...	15.00	...	3.00	...
(ii) Work experience (socially useful work)	...	...	0.40	0.40	3.00	...	0.50	..
(iii) Furniture and Equipment	...	...	0.34	0.34	2.00	...	0.50	..
(iv) Other Programme (including administration and Supervision)—									
(a)* Inspection and Supervision (Shown under Direction)	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Improvement of Play ground	...	0.20	...	...	3.00	...	0.20	...
(c) Co-curricular activities	...	0.20	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	...
(d) Girls* Common Room	...	0.30	...	...	2.00	...	0.30	..
(e) Assistance to Meghalaya Board of School Education.	...	4.00	2.00	2.00	12.00	...	2.00	...	
(f)*Coaching Class for tribal students (Science, Mathematics and English) (Shown under Teacher education)	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...
(g) Assistance to Sanskrit/Madrassa	...	0.10	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.20	...	
(h) Audio Visual Aids	...	0.20	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	...
TOTAL		...	30.05	40.20	40.20	275.00	43.00	52.00	8.10

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEACHERS EDUCATION—								
1. SECONDARY STAGE—								
Expansion facilities								
(a) Full time								
(i) Improvement of training colleges (B.T. & B.Ed.)	0·50	0·50	0·50	4·50	...	0·60	...	
(ii) Deputation and stipend of teachers (Science B.Ed. etc.)	1·00	1·00	1·00	5·00	...	1·90	...	
3. OTHER PROGRAMMES--								
1. Award of teachers ... ,	0·80	0·10	0·10	0·50	...	0·10	...	
2. Contribution for teachers welfare fund ..	0·10	0·20	0·20	0·50	...	0·10	...	
3.								
4. S. C. E. R. T.								
1. Academic/Administrative staff furniture equipment, Library books, journal and publication etc.	0·90	1·40	1·40	8·00	...	1·80	...	

2.	Construction of Institutional buildings, science Laboratory.	...	1*00	1*00	15*00	15*00	3*00	3*00
3.	Equipment for Science Laboratory/Teaching aids, etc.	0*50	0*50	0*50	2*50	...	0*60	...
4.	Setting up of a State Resource Centre for Adult Education.	...	0*70	0*70	5*00	...	1*00	...
5.	Teachers' Training (Elementary/Secondary)	...	2*00	2*00	10*00	...	2*00	...
6.	Special coaching class for under qualified Teachers'.	...	0*50	0*50	2*50	...	0*50	...
7.	Part-time coaching class for H. S. L. C. private tribal candidates.	...	0*60	0*60	3*00	...	0*60	...
8.	Coaching class for tribal students in Science and Mathematics.	...	0*80	0*80	4*50	...	0*80	...
9.	Seminar, Conference, etc.	...	0*40	0*40	2*00	...	0*40	...
10.	Audio-Visual aids	...	0*40	0*40	2*00	...	0*40	...
11.	Research/Study/Survey.	...	0*30	0*30	3*00	...	0*50	...
12.	Evaluation Unit	...	0*30	0*30	2*00	...	0*40	...

3*08

10*70

10*70

70*00

15*00

14*00

3*00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADULT EDUCATION—								
1. Direction and Administration		0.45	0.60	0.50	3.00	...	0.50	...
2. Functional literacy and general literacy	6.50	6.50	35.00	...	7.00	...
3. Production of Literatures		0.30	0.20	0.20	3.50	—	0.50	...
4. Audio-Visual Aids		0.65	0.20	0.20	6.60	...	0.50	..
5. Incentives and awards		0.10	0.10	0.10	1.40	...	0.20	...
6. Neo-Literate Centres		0.30	0.50	0.50	4.00	..	0.70	...
7. Survey Monitoring and evaluation		0.15	...	..	2.30	...	0.25	...
8. Miscellaneous (Vehicle, etc.)		0.85	...	...	1.50	...	0.10	...
9. Research and Innovation	1.40	...	0.15	...
10. Publicity and Environment building	1.30	...	0.10	...
TOTAL (ADULT)		3.00	8.00	8.00	60.00	...	10.00	...

i. University Education.—

1. Direction and Administration	0.15	0.15	1.00	...	0.20	...
2. Assistance to University for non-Technical Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Acquisition of land for University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

A. Government Colleges.—

(i) Construction of College/Hostel buildings ..	9.75	10.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	7.00	7.00
(ii) Teaching staff in Science and other subject ...	0.38	0.50	0.50	6.00	...	1.00	...
(iii) Improvement of Libraries, Laboratories, etc. ...	0.62	1.50	1.50	6.00	...	1.50	...
(iv) Games, Sports, Co-curricular activities ...	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.20	...
(v) Excursion	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	...

B. Assistance to non-Government College.—

(i) Maintenance grants to aided College] (Teaching Staff for Science and other Subjects).	0.75	1.00	1.00	14.00	...	4.00	...
(ii) Improvement of Instructional Hostel building Science Laboratory, Building.	0.83	1.50	1.50	16.00	...	2.00	...
(iii) Improvement of Play ground	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.20	...
(iv) Sports and other co-curricular activities ...	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.00	...	0.30	...
(v) Improvement of Libraries/Laboratories ...	1.50	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(vi) Excursion, Bharat Darshan	0.20	0.30	0.30	1.50	...	0.30	...
(vii) Setting up of a new College ... ..	...	...	...	5.00	...	0.30	...
Faculty Development Programme.—							
(i) Training programme, refresher course, etc., for college teachers.	...	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	...
Non-Formal Education Students Welfare.—							
(i) Non-residential students Centre, etc. (buildings furniture at Shillong).	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.50	...
Scholarship.—							
(i) Post matric Scholarships to meritorious S/T, tribal students.	0.30	0.40	0.40	3.00	...	0.60	...
(ii) Scholarships to students belonging to lower income group.	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50	...	0.30	...
(iii) Other post-graduate Scholarships	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.50	...	0.10	...
Other Programme.—							
(i) <i>Ex-gratia</i> grants/Book grant to tribal	0.01	0.25	0.25	1.50	...	0.30	...
(ii) Book Banks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Matching share of U. G. C. grants	1.67	1.00	1.00	6.00	...	1.50	...
(vi) Special Scholarship for Tribal students for Science Education.	...	0.25	0.25	1.50	...	0.30	...
(vii) Students Welfare Programme ... ..	...	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	...
TOTAL	17.06	19.00	19.00	101.00	30.00	22.20	7.00

PHYSICAL EDUCATION GAMES, SPORTS
& YOUTH WELFARE—

1. Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	...	0.10	...	
A.—SPORTS—											
(i) National Sports Federation/State Sports Council	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.60	0.60	7.00	...	0.80	...
(ii) Sports talent search Scholarships...	...	...	...	...	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.20	...
(iii) Rural Sports	...	...	...	...	0.40	0.45	0.45	2.50	...	0.50	...
(iv) Special Sports Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.50	2.50	...	0.50	...
(v) Training Colleges of Physical Education	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.20	...
(vi) Construction of play ground stadium,] swimming pool etc.	...	...	...	...	6.20	4.00	4.00	27.00	...	5.00	...
(vii) Training of coaches/stipend	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.00	...	0.30	...
(viii) Assistant to voluntary organisation engaged in promotion of physical Education, Games and Sports.	...	...	...	...	1.00	0.50	0.50	3.50	...	0.50	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION—								
Physical Education Centre (Training of teachers)		0.30	0.30	0.30	2.00	...	0.30	...
C.—YOUTH SERVICES—								
(i) National Service Scheme		1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	...
(ii) National Service Voluntary Scheme		0.18	0.20	0.20	1.00	...	0.20	...
(iii) National Integration Programme/Youth Festival/Youth Leader Training.		...	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.10	...
(iv) Planning Forums	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.20	...
(v) Nehru Yovak Kendra/Youth Club		0.10	0.10	0.10	2.00	...	0.20	...
(vi) Scouting and Guiding		0.50	0.60	0.60	3.00	...	0.60	...
(vii) Assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in Youth Welfare activities.		...	0.05	0.05	1.50	...	0.10	...
(viii) Mountaineering Adventure activities	1.00	...	0.10	...

D.—OTHER PROGRAMMES—

(a) N. C. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1.10	1.00	1.00	12.00	...	2.00	...
(b) Junior Red Cross	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	1.00	...	0.10	...
TOTAL						11.68	10.00	10.00	80.00	...	13.00	...

DIRECTION, ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION—

(i) Strengthening of Planning/Statistic, Monitoring Cell etc., in the Directorate.	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	1.00	1.00	8.00	...	1.30	...
(ii) Setting up of Engineering Cell in the Directorate School/Cell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	0.30	...
(iii) Appointment of Addl. Inspecting staff	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	1.60	1.60	9.30	...	1.80	...
(iv) Strengthening of Survey Statistics and Monitoring Cell in the Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	0.57	1.50	1.50	8.00	...	1.60	...
Total						1.57	4.10	4.10	28.00	...	5.00	...

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OTHER PROGRAMMES—								
(i) Scholarships
(ii) Text-Books		0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	..	0.30	..
(iii) Development of Languages		0.40	0.30	0.30	2.00	..	0.30	..
(iv) Books promotion	0.30	0.30	1.50	..	0.30	..
(v) Tribal Research Institute		1.57	..	..	2.00	..	0.50	..
(vi) Vocational Guidance Bureau		0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50	..	0.30	..
(vii) Career Coaching class for Tribal Students		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	..	0.20	..
(viii) Text-Book cum-reference books section... ..		3.00	0.50	0.50	2.50	..	0.70	..
Total		5.87	2.00	2.00	12.00	..	3.00	..
GRAND TOTAL...		127.33	179.00	179.00	1278.00	..	232.70	..

TABLE II

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan

Physical Targets and achievements

	1	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Target		
				1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
		2	3	4	5	6
A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION—						
1. Classes I—V (A—III) Age group 6—10		000	...	...	..	...
(i) Enrolment	99	104	132	114
(a) Boys	96	101	128	109
(b) Girls	145	205	260	223
(c) Total*	*102	*109	*167	*116
(ii) Per centage to Age group	...	X	X62.57%	X45%	X85%	X68%
(a) Boys
(b) Girls
(c) Total
2. Classes VI—VIII (IV—VI) Age group 11—14.						
Enrolment						
(a) Boys	000	19	23	41
(b) Girls	17	21	87
(c) Total	36	44	78
(ii) Per centage to age group%	42%	48%	70%	55
(a) Boys
(b) Girls
(c) Total
B. SECONDARY EDUCATION—						

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 per centage of Coverage at *by excluding Class A enrolment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Class IX-X (III-X)						
(i) Enrolment						
(a) Boys	000	14	15 22 17
(b) Girls	11	12 18 13
(c) Total	25	27 40 30
C. Enrolment in non-formal (Part time/ continuation) classes.						
(i) Age group 6-10						
(a) Total	6,785	3,800 20,000 3,800
(b) Girls	3,946	1,300 10,000 1,800
(ii) Age group 11-13						
(a) Total	3,420	2,500 15,000 2,500
(b) Girls	1,215	1,000 7,000 1,000
D. ADULT EDUCATION—						
(a) Number of participants (Age group 15-35)						
(b) Number of centres opened under—				Nos	14,265	36,000 1,50,000 39,000
(i) Central programme	Nos	495	900 7,500 1,000
(ii) State programme	Nos	20	400
(iii) Voluntary Agencies	Nos	...	... ..
(i) Continuing Education centre	Nos	150	400 6,000 800
E. TEACHERS—						
(i) Primary I-V (A-III)						
(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII (IV-VI)	Nos	6,235	6,314 6,956 6,454
(iii) Secondary Class IX-X (VII-X)	Nos	2,011	2,143 3,461 2,223
(iv) Higher Secondary XI-XII	Nos	1,309	1,407 1,709 1,487
F. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—						
(Excluding Correspondence Course).						
(a) ENROLMENT—						
(i) Pre Degree level	Nos	7,743	8,593 18,512 9,512
(ii) First Degree level	Nos	4,250	5,102 12,014 6,014
(iii) Post Graduate level	Nos	568	670 1,158 81

ARTS AND CULTURE

1. During the Fifth Plan period, (1974-79), the base for promotion of cultural activities in the State had been laid by way of establishment of the State Institute of Arts and Culture, State Museum, and a unit of Historical and Antiquarian Studies etc. In the field of Library organisation, the State Central Library has been replenished by acquiring more books and setting up childrens' section and a mobile unit. The first phase of District Library building at Tura (Garo Hills) had been constructed and assistance rendered to organise block and village libraries. The Fifth Plan allocation was Rs. 19.00 Lakhs.

2. The scheme during the 6th Plan period envisages preservation and development of cultural heritage of the tribal people. The expansion and consolidation of the different units for cultural pursuits is proposed to be strengthened in such a way as to build up an awareness of the cultural value and its preservation. To organise these activities properly, a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been proposed.

3. The State Institute of Arts and Culture needs further expansion to act as the nucleus for promotion and conservation of music, dance, folk-song, musical instrument, etc, of different tribes inhabiting the State. The State Museum at present located in State Library need its own building and accommodation and strengthening. The wings of the Museum at district level is necessary to act as cultural centres for augmenting local materials of various regions, and for this purpose the post of Assistant Curator and other staff is proposed.

The Archeology unit is required to be strengthened with trained Staff for identification, preservation and conservation of ancient monuments. The Archival wing attached to the Directorate also need strengthening for acquisition and preservation of records and manuscripts. For proper compilation and editing the post of Assistant Editor and other staff are necessary.

4. The State Central Library need expansion for more accommodation and books to cater to various categories of readers both students and general readers, and also to act as an apex body, It is proposed to construct more District Library buildings to act as nucleus for promotion of library services in the district. It is also proposed to provide library facilities at the rural areas by developing and promoting libraries at the block administrative headquarters and village level. The Mobile Library is proposed for district to cover backward areas

The cultural activities are organised through various limits such as State Institute of Art and Culture, Museum and other activities like Archives, Archeology, Historical and Antiquarian Studies, etc., and function under the Directorate of Public Instruction,

ARTS AND CULTURE

Archeology

A sum of Rs.0.50 lakh has been proposed for protection and preservation of about 12 sites already identified which need to be protected. This amount includes the Registration of Antiquities and Art Treasures.

Museum

It is proposed to entertain technical staff and expansion of building, galleries of the State Museum at Shillong and setting up of a unit at the district level. A sum of Rs.2.20 lakhs has been proposed for the purpose-

Archives

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for preservation and collection of materials for the Archives provision of building, maintenance of staff and thus to provide a centre for academic research activities.

Gazetteer

A sum of Rs.0.60 lakh has been proposed for the maintenance of staff, field-work and computation of the work of three District gazetteers.

Improvement of Libraries

- (a) **State Central Library.**—A sum of Rs.2.25 lakhs has been proposed for maintenance of staff, books and extension of library building, mobile library, etc.
- (b) **District Libraries.**—Block Village Libraries etc; A sum of Rs.3.90 lakhs is required for improvement and expansion of District Libraries, Block/Village Library/Libraries and mobile libraries to serve the rural areas of the State.

State Institute of Arts and Culture

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for promotion of art, music, painting, craft, etc., and for entertainment of technical staff for these activities.

TABLE—I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81

Name of scheme (1)	1979-80 Actuals (2)	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82		
		Outlay (3)	Anticipated expenditure (4)	Proposed outlay (5)	Capital content (6)	Proposed outlay (7)	Capital content (8)	
ART AND CULTURE								
1. ARCHEOLOGY—								
(a) Preservation of ancient monuments and Cultural heritage.	--	0.15	0.15	1.50	...	0.20	..	
(b) Registration of Antiquities and Art Treasure	0.26	0.30	0.30	1.50	..	0.30	...	
2. Museum	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.50	1.00	2.20	0.50	
3. Archives	0.27	0.40	0.40	5.00	...	1.00	..	
4. Gazetters	0.40	0.40	0.40	3.00	...	0.60	...	
5. LIBRARIES :								
(a) State Central Library—								
(i) Staff	0.10	0.20	0.20	1.50	...	0.25	...	
(ii) Books, furniture etc. ..	1.19	1.30	1.30	4.00	...	1.00	..	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(iii) Expansion of building	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.50
(iv) Mobile Library	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	...	0.50	..
(b) District Libraries—								
(i) Staff	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.20
(ii) Books furniture etc.	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	..	1.00	..
(iii) Construction of buildings	0.40	2.00	2.00	6.00	6.00	1.00	1.00
(c) Block Libraries	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.50	...	0.50	...
(d) Village Libraries	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.50	...	0.40	...
(e) District Mobile Libraries	2.70	...	0.80	...
6. Promotion of Arts and Culture								
(a) State Institute of Arts and Culture	0.66	0.80	0.80	5.00	..	1.00	..
(b) Pension in Arts and Culture	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.30	...	0.05	...
7. Incorporation of Arts and Culture in the Formal School System.								
	0.50	0.50	2.50	...	0.50	..
Total	6.06	9.00	9.00	55.00	10.00	12.00	2.00

TABLE II

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan**Physical Targets Achievements**

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	PHYSICAL TARGET		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6

Libraries :

1. District	Nos.	3	3 (existing)	5	1
2. Block	,,	20	20	24	20
3. Village	,,	86	100	500	115
4. Mobile	,,		1 (existing)	2	1

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

1. In the field of Technical Education, there is only one Polytechnic in the entire State viz., Government Polytechnic at Shillong providing instruction only in Civil Engineering with intake capacity of 60. The hostel building has been completed and the instructional-administrative building (estimated cost Rs.32.00 lakhs) is under construction by Public Works Department.

2. During the the period, it is proposed to start Electrical and Mechanical Engineering courses with intake capacity, of 20 in each subject. The new courses can be accommodated in the building under construction and existing space to be vacated by Civil Engineering. The workshop building will be constructed for which sufficient land is available.

3. Due to the prevailing condition in North East India the students from this State pursuing studies in Engineering courses in Assam and Tripura had to give up studies and more students are unable to proceed for further studies. There is imperative need for opening Engineering Degree College in the State. As a step forwards the same end, condensed part-time courses for diploma holders in Civil Engineering will be opened for the present. The endeavour would be made to get the services of part-time teachers to start the classes, as whole-time teachers may not be available.

4. It is proposed to expand the Scholarship Scheme to depute more students outside the State and also assist those persuing studies inside the State to meet the shortage of teachers and technical personnel.

(1) Direction and Administration :

A sum of Rs.0.20 lakh is proposed for the maintenance cost of the administrative staff required for Technical education cell in the Directorate.

(2) Government Polytechnic (Shillong) :

(a) Teaching Staff—

A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been proposed for the maintenance cost of the teaching staff.

(b) Construction of the Instructional building—

A sum of Rs.6.00 lakhs is required for the completion of the instructional building under construction.

(c) Improvement of Library Laboratories.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for improvements and expansion of library and laboratory.

(d) Staff quarters—

Rs. 1.00 lakh is required for staff quarters under construction.

(c) Games and Sports, Book Banks, etc—

A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed, for the purpose.

(f) Production centre, etc—

A sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs has been proposed for organising these activities.

(3) Opening of new courses:

A token provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for taking preliminary steps for opening new courses of studies like Electrical and Mechanical diploma courses and also condensed Degree course in Civil Engineering at Shillong Polytechnic.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Name of scheme (1)	1979-80 Actuals (2)	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay (3)	Anticipated expenditure (4)	Proposed outlay (5)	Capital content (6)	Proposed outlay (7)	Capital content (8)
C. TECHNICAL EDUCATION :							
1. Direction and Administration ... ..	...	0.15	0.15	1.50	...	0.20	...
2. Polytechnic—							
(a) Government Polytechnic ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Teaching staff ... ..	..	9.10	0.10	3.00	..	0.20	..
(ii) Construction of Institutional building	8.32	7.50	7.50	28.00	28.00	6.00	6.00
3. Scholarship/Stipend ... ..	..	0.20	0.20	8.00	..	2.00	..
4. Faculty Development							
(i) Improvement of Laboratories workshop equipment/ furniture, etc.	0.29	2.35	2.35	8.00	..	2.00	..
(ii) Deputation of Teachers for further training ... ..	..	..	..	2.00	..	0.50	..
(a) Students amenities ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Games and Sports	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.50	..	0.70	..
(ii) Text Book Libraries, Book Bank, etc.	0.10	0.10	0.10	3.00	..	0.30	..
(b) Staff quarters	0.15	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
(c) Provision of new Course of Electrical and Mechanical	..	..	..	12.00	..	1.00	..
(i) Condensed Degree Course in Civil Engineering/upgrada- tion to degree College ... ..	..	..	..	15.00	..	1.00	..
(ii) Laboratory and Equipments Training-cum-production centre. .. ..	..	..	..	5.00	..	1.00	..
(a) Short term practical training .. ..	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.20	..
Total	8.96	11.00	11.00	92.00	33.00	15.50	7.00

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets and Achievements

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Achievement 1979-80 (3)	Physical Targets		
			1980-81 (4)	1980-85 (5)	1981-82 (6)
Politechnic (Annual intake)—					
Diploma Course	Nos.	60	60	300	60
Degree Course	"	"	"	40	15

HEALTH

Review of Programme 1974-79 :

The outlay for Health Sector for the Fifth Five Year Plan was Rs.233.00 lakhs. Against this an amount of Rs.307.51 lakhs was spent upto the end of 1978-79.

Compared to the needs for providing the basic Health facilities in this backward State, the Fifth Five Year Plan outlay was found to be totally inadequate and consequently implementation of schemes have had to be slowed down due to lack of fund.

The progress in the implementation of the various programme during the Fifth Plan period is briefly described below:—

I. Minimum Needs Programme: Out of the 10 PHCs programmed for construction during the Fifth Plan period 7 PHCs have been completed. The remaining 3 PHCs have been taken up and the works in these PHCs are in progress. With regard to the establishment of sub-centres programmed during the period under report, only 4 sub-centres could be taken up. 2 existing PHCs have been upgraded to 30 bedded hospitals and construction of the hospitals building are in progress. Side by side same existing PHCs and sub-centres have been improved and additional staff sanctioned for some units are maintained.

II. Control of communicable Diseases: The V. D. T. B. and B. C. G. programmes already sanctioned maintained. Due to inadequacy of fund, all construction works including the T. B. clinics had to be slowed down. The Trachema Control Programme is also functioning in the State in all the 24 blocks. Provision for additional Isolation beds proposed to be attached to the District Hospitals and existing T. B. clinics could not make any headway for want of resources.

III. Hospitals and Dispensaries.—The paediatric block attached to Jowai Civil Hospital has already been commissioned. Additional beds in Shillong Civil Hospital and Ganesh Das Hospital with necessary staff are being maintained. The construction works for the expansion of Tura Civil Hospital complex had to be slowed down for want of resources. Construction works in 2 new dispensaries are in progress. Some of the dispensaries with provision of bed strength are being maintained and equipped with instrument and appliances and medicine stocked. Side by side some of the dispensaries have been improved but most of the existing dispensaries which needs improvement could not be taken up for want of funds.

IV. Medical Education and Research.—27 candidates were awarded stipends under Plan. Contribution towards the Regional Medical College, Imphal and Assam Medical Colleges for students of Meghalaya studying in these colleges have been paid from Plan resources and small amount for non-plan budget.

V. Training Programmes.—2 Training Institutions for training in general nursing attached to Shillong Civil Hospital and Ganesh Das Hospital are being maintained under Plan. Besides this, students are also deputed for training in Pharmacology and Public Health Course outside the State.

VI I. S. M. and Homeopathy.—One Homeopathy Dispensary established under the schemes is being maintained.

VII, Other Programmes.—

Grant-in-aids to non-Government hospitals and dispensaries, patients suffering from T. B., cancer and other fell diseases, etc. and to non-Government organisations for doing anti-leprosy work are continued. Other programmes like Health Education, School Health Drug Control, Control of Food Adulteration and pilot project for Mental Health are also being maintained.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.—

In this sector the programmes relates to control of communicable disease such as N. M. E. P., N. S. E. P. and N. L. C. P, and combined food. These are executed by the State Government with cent per cent Central assistance. The progress and achievements are summarised below:—

1. National Malaria Eradication Programme—Staff sanctioned and in position are being maintained.
2. National Smallpox Eradication Programme—Staff sanctioned and in position are maintained.
3. National Leprosy Control Programme—Under this programme, the following activities sanctioned by Government are maintained with staff attached thereto.—
 - (i) Ten Survey Education and Training Centres.
 - (ii) Establishment of temporary hospitalisation ward.
 - (iii) Establishment of Urban Leprosy Control Unit.
 - (iv) Establishment of State Leprosy Officer in the Directorate.
 - (v) Appointment of non-Medical supervisory staff for S.E.T. centres.

4. Combine food.—

Achievement under this scheme for the last two years is in the shape of purchase of equipments only.

Objectives for 1980-85 Plan

The objectives of the Sixth Plan period is to bring the health services right up to the doorstep of the rural people who constitute 80 percent of the population of the State.

In spite of the endeavour to improve the rural health services in the fifth Five Year Plan, the real impact on the rural people so far is much below the desired expectation due mainly to less allocation of funds under this sector. Therefore, under the Sixth Plan, stress will be more on the preventive and promotive aspects of the health services rather than the curative aspects. Hence the participation of the community in their own health-care is important and this can be achieved through health education.

An amount of Rs. 1557.45 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 703.90 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme is proposed for 1980-85.

The villages in the State of Meghalaya are small in respect of the density of population and are scattered all around with poor communication, and because of the topography, the norms for establishment of primary Health Centres, Subsidiary Health Centres and sub-centres fixed by the Government of India for the tribal areas is different from that of the other areas. The 3rd Joint Meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare held on 15th April 1976 at New Delhi recommended that one Primary Health Centre would be established for a population not exceeding 20,000 and a sub-centre not exceeding 5,000 in the tribal areas. In these areas it is not practicable to take into account only the population to be served but the areas to be covered, the density of population and difficulty in transport and communication have to be taken into account. With these norms Meghalaya will require another 17 new PHCs and 68 new sub-centres based on the number of population in Block areaswise having more the 20,000 in case of PHCs and 5,000 in case of sub-centre. So far only 21 PHCs and 49 Sub-centres have been established and there are lots or backlog to be covered up.

At present there are 58 dispensaries, but the 4th Central Council of Health and Family Welfare had suggested that since these dispensaries deal only with curative services they should be converted to Subsidiary Health Centres with provision of a doctor so that these centres can provide preventive, curative and promotive services and thus they can be made an integrated PHC, Subsidiary Health Centre and Sub-centre complex.

Apart from converting these existing dispensaries into the Subsidiary Health Centres, it is proposed to establish 13 more Subsidiary Health Centres.

The norms for construction of the PHC, Subsidiary Health Centres and Sub-centres prescribed by the Government of India cannot be applied in the hill areas because of the difficulty in transportation of

building materials and the high cost involved and as such we have requested the Government that for tribal areas the norms for construction of one PHC. is fixed at Rs. 3.5 lakhs, for the Subsidiary Health Centre Rs. 3 lakhs and for the sub-centre Rs. 50,000.

At the same time, urban hospitals have not been neglected because these hospitals also serve the rural areas as referral hospitals. It has been found that 50 per cent of the patients admitted to the urban hospitals are referred from rural areas and as such steps have been taken not only to increase the bedstrength of the urban hospitals but also to improve the services of these hospitals by appointing specialists and by providing intensive care unit, a cancer Therapy and high class laboratory services.

The important diseases prevalent in the State are Malaria, Leprosy, Tuberculosis and water-borne diseases. The Health Department in with the co-operation of the Public Health Engineering Department is trying its best to provide adequate and safe water supply to all the villages of the State and also improve the environmental sanitation and thus it is expected that sooner or later the incidence of the water-borne diseases will be low.

On the basis of the Epidemiological study of the cases of Gastro-enteritis occurring in rural areas of the State it has been found that the main etiology about these cases are due to unwholesome drinking water. There are pockets of villages in the State in which this disease keeps on occurring every year with season variation and a tendency to develop into epidemic form. The Health Department, in order to combat this disease through curative services, have partly implemented the scheme on experimental basis and propose to take up pilot study for disinfection of water by means of "Double Pot Method" as recommended by the Institute of National Environmental Engineering Research Nagpur.

As far as Malaria is concerned the Modified Plan of Operation for its eradication has been taken up with full enthusiasm and vigour.

For Tuberculosis, more T. B. Clinics are being opened in all the districts and additional isolation beds are being proposed to be attached to the existing T. B. clinics. It has also been proposed to expand the Reid Provincial Chest Hospital at Shillong. The survey, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of these diseases are stressed.

So far as Leprosy is concerned, a Zonal Leprosy Officer has been appointed and established 15 S. E. T. centres and 2 Urban Leprosy Control Units. It has been proposed to build 2 temporary hospitalization wards one in Khasi Hills district and one in Garo Hills district. We also intend to open more urban Leprosy Control Unit and create posts of non-medical supervisor for these new 5 S. E. T. centres. Rehabilitation and reconstructive surgery for burnt out cases are taken into consideration.

As regards the development of man-power, we are sending our students to study in various Medical Colleges outside the State for whom the State has to pay nearly Rs.1 lakh per student per course (in Assam and Manipur) thus the Health Budget has to spend nearly Rs.14 lakhs every year for

these courses. As the number of seats allotted to Meghalaya is limited it has been proposed to establish a National Institute of Medical Science of our own to narrow down the gap of man-power requirement.

At present, there is no Pharmacists School in the State. About 10 students are being deputed every year for study in Diploma in pharmacy to the Assam Medical Collage, Dibrugarh on token payment of Rs.5,000 per course. There are many posts of Pharmacists lying vacant and therefore, the State proposed to open one Pharmacist School during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The training of nurses, Community Health Workers, Multipurpose workers and Basic Health Workers (male and female) is being carried on side by side.

In order to augment the preventive service, the Pasteur Institute, Shillong, is drawing up a Scheme of production of vaccines like D. P. T and Rabbies under the North Eastern Council.

The food and combined laboratory is also being established in the State to prevent adulteration of food and drugs.

It is also proposed to upgrade the service of M. C. H., School Health, Health Education, expanded programme of Immunization and Rehabilitation to cover the five levels of prevention of diseases.

As far as the indigenous system of medicine is concerned in the State, much headway could not be made during the last Five Year Plan, and as such it is proposed to open more Homoeopathic Dispensaries.

The important constraint in the implementation of the health services in Meghalaya, especially in the rural areas, is in regard to construction of hospital, P. H. C., sub-centre buildings for which the Health Department has to depend on the other Department. The Engineering Wing has been opened in 1979-80 under the Health Department to undertake all construction work in rural areas so that implementation of Health Schemes can be rationalised and expedited.

With a view to implementing the schemes mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, an outlay of Rs. 1,557.45 lakhs is proposed for the five year period of 1980-85. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 232.20 lakhs.

The schematic details are indicated in Table I (Financial details) and Table II (Physical aspects) at the end of this chapter.

TABLE—I

Schematic Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development :—Health.

Name of Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Propose outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. Rural Health Programme—							
1. Establishment of new P.H.C's and appointment of additional staff.	30.57	16.00	16.00	190.70	65.50	27.90	12.50
2. Establishment of new Sub-Centres and maintenance of existing ones.	1.11	18.28	18.28	87.24	38.40	22.27	17.00
5. Upgradation of P.H.C.	9.79	10.00	10.00	147.00	90.00	14.00	8.00
4. Establishment of subsidiary Health Centre ..	13.21	6.50	6.50	116.00	39.00	11.20	7.00
5. Provision of P.H. Nurses supervisors in District ..	..	9.50	9.50	2.55	..	0.50	..
6. Provision of Mobile Health Services in the District ..	..	6.60	6.60	16.60	..	2.50	..
7. Improvement of existing P.H.C's .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Disinfection of Water Supply Pilot Study ..	..	..	..	143.11	..	12.00	..
Total—I	54.68	57.88	57.88	703.90	232.90	90.37	44.50

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
II. Control of Communicable Diseases (50 per cent State Share) only—										
9. Malaria Eradication Programme	21.32	21.32	125.00	...	23.32	...	
10. Leprosy Control Programme	1.00	1.00	11.19	7.19	3.80	3.00	
11. Prevention of Blindness	1.52	1.52	7.50	...	1.50	...	
12. Tuberculosis	1.01	4.25	4.75	27.50	7.50	2.75	2.00
13. Establishment of S. T. D. Clinic	0.06	0.50	0.50	3.75	..	0.75	...
14. Setting up of Early Cancer Detection Centre	3.75	...	0.75	...	
Total—II	1.07	28.59	28.59	178.69	14.69	32.87	5.00
III. District and Subdivisional Hospitals—										
15. Improvement of District Hospital	24.32	42.55	42.55	354.17	165.42	57.25	26.00
16. Establishment of new Subdivisional Hospitals	4.00	4.00	142.00	100.00	10.00	10.00
Total—III	24.32	46.55	46.55	466.17	265.42	67.25	36.00
IV. Medical and Research—										
17. Scholarship for undergraduates	0.15	0.50	0.50	3.75	..	0.75	...
18. Contribution towards Medical Colleges	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00	...	7.00	...
19. Post Graduate Training
20. Stipend for Housemanship to MBBS students	0.50	0.50	0.83	...	0.15	...
Total—IV	7.15	8.00	8.00	39.58	...	7.90	...

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
V. Training Programme—								
21. Establishment of a Pharmacist School	1.00	1.00	5.00	..	1.00	..
22. Training of Nurses and other Para-Medical Personnel.
23. Strengthening of Nursing Services
24. Improvement of Nursing School	1.50	1.50	12.50	10.00	2.50	2.00
25. Community Health Volunteer Scheme	12.39	12.39	49.62	—	9.93	..
26. Multipurpose Workers Schemes	1.33	1.33	12.99	..	2.58	...
Total—V	16.22	16.22	80.11	10.00	16.01	2.00
VI. I.S.M. and Homeopathy—								
27. Establishment of Homeopathy Dispensaries	0.60	0.60	6.00	..	1.20	...
28. Grant-in-aid to Ayurvedic Practitioner	0.40	0.40	0.25	...	0.05	...
29. Establishment of Survey Medical Plant	—	..	4.00	...	1.00	..
Total—VI	1.00	1.00	10.25	...	2.25	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VII. Other Programme—								
30. Additional Staff for Headquarters	...	0.29	0.75	0.75	3.75	...	0.75	..
31. Health Education	2.00	2.00	21.00	...	3.00	...
32. Combined Food and Drugs Laboratories	2.00	2.00	10.00	...	2.00	..
33. National School Health Programme	0.10	0.10	0.50	...	0.10	..
34. Pasteur Institute	..	2.00	3.00	3.00	16.00	...	4.00	..
35. Grants to non-Government Hospitals and Dispensaries	1.00	1.00	5.00	...	1.00	...
36. Grants to patients suffering from T. B. and other felt Diseases.	0.50	0.50	2.50	...	0.50	...
37. Grants to non-Government Organisation for Anti-Leprosy Works.	0.18	0.18	1.00	...	0.20	...
38. Establishment of an Engineering Wing	..	0.49	3.00	3.00	20.00	..	4.00	...
Total—VII		2.78	12.53	12.53	78.75	..	15.55	..
Grand Total Health		90.00	170.77	170.77	1557.45	523.01	232.20	37.50

TABLE II
Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development :—HEALTH

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		1981-82	
			1980-81	1980-85		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
HEALTH						
1. HOSPITALS	No.	UPGRADATION		I. SUBDIVISIONAL HEADQUARTER HOSPITAL	I. (a) Establishment of 4 Nos. a 50 bedded subdivisional headquarter hospital and construction thereof.	I. (a) Construction work in 4 subdivisional headquarter hospital.
		(a) Construction works in 2 upgradation continued.	(a) Construction of a 50 bedded subdivisional headquarter hospitals —4 Nos.	II. UPGRADATION	II. (a) 3 new upgradation.	II. (a) Continuance of construction work in 2 upgradation.
Urban		(b) Staff sanctioned maintained.	(a) Continuance of construction work in 2 upgradation.	(b) Completion of incomplete works in 2 upgradation.	(b) Staff to maintain.	
			(b) Staff sanctioned in 2 upgradation to maintain.	(c) Maintenance of staff already sanctioned in 2 upgradation-		
DISPENSARIES						
		SUBSIDIARY HEALTH CENTRE				
Rural	No.	(a) Construction works in 2 Subsidiary Health Centres completed/opened.	(a) Opening/Maintenance of 2 Subsidiary Health Centres.	(a) Maintenance of 2 Subsidiary Health Centre.	(a) Maintenance of Subsidiary Health Centres.	
		(b) 4 new Subsidiary Health Centres are in process of construction.	(b) Works in 4 subsidiary Health Centers.	(b) Works in 4 Subsidiary Health Centre and opening thereof.	(b) Continuance of construction works in 4 subsidiary Health Centres.	
				(c) Establishment of 9 more new Subsidiary Health Centres.	(c) 3 new subsidiary Health Centres.	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. BEDS—						
(a) Urban Hospitals	No.		170	344	823	308
(b) Rural Dispensaries	No.		16	96	316	46
(c) Bed population Ratio.	Nos. (per 1000)	1: 72,000 in respect of P.H.C's and 1: (1300) in Hospitals.				

3. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE—

Main Centre	No.	(a) Work in 3 P.H.C. are in progress/nearing completion-	(a) Continuance of construction work in 4 P.H.C's.	(a) Continuance of construction work in 4 P.H.C's.	(a) Continuance of construction work in 4 P.H.C's.
		(b) Under process of construction in one place.	(b) 3 new P.H.C's.	(b) 16 new	(b) 5 new P.H.C's.
Sub-Centre	No.	(a) 4 new Sub-Centre	(a) 4 Sub-Centre to continue.	(a) 4 Sub-Centres to maintain.	(a) 48 Sub-Centre to maintain.
		(b) 10 new Sub-Centre under process of construction.	(b) Construction of 30 Sub-Centre i. e. 10+20.	(b) Works in 30 Sub-Centres.	(b) Works in 30 Sub-Centres.
		(c) 44 Sub-Centres taken over from C. D. Department.	(c) Maintenance of 44 Sub-Centre.	(c) 44 Sub-Centres to maintain.	
				(d) 33 new Sub-Centres.	

4. Nurses—Doctor ratio No. (per 3 doctors). 1:2

5. CONTROL OF DISEASES,

(a) T. B. Clinic	No.	1 (under construction)	2	3	2
(b) Leprosy Control Units.	No.	1 (under construction ..	2	2	2
(c) S. T. D. Clinics	No.	.. ..	2	3	2
(d) Filaria Unit	No.	.....	...	...	...
(e) S. E. T. Centres	No.	5	5 (c)	5 (e)	5 (c)
(f) District T. B.	No.	..	..	..	...

(g) NATIONAL SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS---

(i) Mobile Units set up. No.

(ii) P. H. C's assisted No.

(iii) Ophthalmic Department Assisted. No.

6. Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

7. Doctor population ratio Per 1000 population. 1:6512

FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME

Family Welfare Programme in Meghalaya is being implemented for improving health of mothers and children and to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality. The programme is 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored. There is one State Family Welfare Bureau, two District Family Welfare Bureaux, one Regional Health and Family Welfare Training Centre, two Post Partum Centres, 14 Rural Family Welfare Centres and 20 Sub-centres. Since at present there are five Administrative Districts, it is proposed to have three additional District Family Welfare Bureau during the 6th plan period. also it is proposed to have one Rural Family Welfare Centre in each Primary Health Centre.

Under Family Welfare Scheme immunisation of children against Diphtheria, Pertussis, tetanus by DT/DPT and mothers against tetanus by T.T. are given. The children are also given Vitamin 'A' solution for prevention of Blindness. Iron and Folic Acid tablets are given to mother, and children as prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia. Medical Officers from Primary Health Centres are trained for giving better Maternal/Child Health Service. Further traditional Birth Attendants are also trained for conducting safe and hygienic delivery.

Health component of Integrated Child Development services scheme of Social Welfare Department is under Health and Family Welfare Department. At present there are three Integrated Child Development Services Centres and one more such centre is likely to be opened during 1980-81.

Community Health Volunteer and Multipurpose Worker Schemes which are at present being implemented on 50:50 basis are under care of Family Welfare side. Community Health Volunteer Schemes have been implemented in 8 Primary Health Centres and it is proposed to extend the scheme to 6 more Primary Health Centres subject to Government of India's approval.

Under Multipurpose Worker Scheme, all Unipurpose Workers are being trained as Multipurposed Workers and the training is likely to be completed by 1981-82.

TABLE—I
Schematic Outlays and Expenditure
Head of Development—Family Welfare

Rs. (lakh)

Name of the Scheme (1)	1979-80 Actuals (2)	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay (3)	Anticipated Expenditure (4)	Proposed Outlay (5)	Capital Outlay (6)	Proposed Outlay (7)	Capital Content (8)
te Family Welfare Bureau	0.38	0.50	0.50	2.25	0.75	0.07	0.25
2 District Family Welfare Bureau	1.49	2.20	2.20	14.00	1.00	2.75	0.25
3 Rural Family Welfare Centre and Sub-Centre (Includ- in establishment of Additional F. W. and Sub- Centre and vehicles for P. H. C. S.	3.88	5.00	5.00	20.00	5.50	5.50	0.50
4 Urban Family Welfare Centre including cost supply made in kind.	0.49	0.60	0.60	2.75	0.75	0.75	0.10
Immunisation of infants and pre-school age children } 6 Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia among mother and children. }	0.50	1.50	1.00	5.00	..	1.25	..
7 Nutritional Programme for control of blindness among children due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	1.02	0.95	1.00	6.00	..	1.25	..
8 Expanded Immunisation Programme	0.15	0.10	0.20	1.50	..	0.25	..
9 Compensation .. ...	..	0.06	0.06	0.30	..	0.06	..
10 Conventional Contraceptive	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.35	..	0.06	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
11 Transport (including cost of supply)		0.80	3.09	3.00	10.00	...	3.00	...
12 Mass Education and Orientation Camps		0.31	1.25	1.25	6.00	2.00	1.75	0.50
13 Post Partum Programme		1.82	3.22	3.22	16.50	1.50	3.75	0.75
14 Award for best performance in MCH Programme	0.05	0.05	0.05	...	0.05	...
5 I. C. D. S.		1.02	2.85	2.85	13.00	2.00	3.00	0.50
16 Training, Research and Statistics.								
(a) Reg. Health and Family Welfare Training Centre		1.67	2.34	2.34	9.00	3.00	2.50	0.75
(b) Training Scheme for Dhais (including cost of supply made in kind)		0.26	0.45	0.45	3.00	..	0.50	..
(c) Multipurpose Worker Schemes (including Training and employment of Personnel under Multipurpose workers scheme).		1.39	2.66	2.66	13.50	1.50	3.00	0.50
(f) Scheme for basic training Programme (male and Female).		0.18	1.50	1.50	8.00	..	1.75	..
(f) Community Health Volunteer Schemes ...		7.91	23.65	23.65	110.00	10.00	24.00	1.50
(g) Inservice training in MCH for Medical Officer of P. H. C. and other institutions.		..	0.20	0.20	1.75	...	0.25	...
Construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential buildings.		..	17.50	17.50	...	80.00	18.00	18.00
Total		23.01	69.63	79.28	351.15	108.00	74.07	23.60

TABLE—II

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENTS FAMILY WELFARE

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	PHYSICAL TARGETS		
			1980-81	1980-82	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Vol. Sterilisation	...	179	..	...	..
(b) I. U. D.	...	239	...	...	...
(c) C. C. Users and Oral Pills.	...	1807	...	...	...
(d) Immunisation—					
(i) Mothers	1st dose	5423	...	...	..
	2nd dose	3379	...	...	..
	3rd dose	2294	14000	70000	14000
(ii) Children Primary	1st dose	10889	..	..	...
	2nd dose	7085	10000	50000	10000
	3rd dose	5152	...	..	...
Booster	..	719	1000	5000	1000
(iii) Children (3-6 Yr).	1st dose	11870	..	...	...
	2nd dose	9141	...	...	..
	3rd dose	1014	20000	100000	20000
(e) Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anemia.					
(i) No. of mothers	...	54339	50000	250000	50000
(ii) No. of Children	...	71783	50000	250000	50000
(f) No. of Children given Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency.	1st dose	35550	...	..	..
	2nd dose	10691	100000	500000	100000

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Meghalaya has a population of 10,11,699 as per the 1971 census. The State consists of five districts. The terrain is mostly hilly and undulating. Most of the villages are situated at the top of the hills and the sources like streams and rivers flow at the bottom of the hills. In some places, springs at a higher altitude are available but due to the vagaries of rain fall and deforestation in the catchment area, as also jhum cultivation, the yield of the springs are decreasing gradually. Ring wells or shallow wells are not successful in hilly areas. A few deep tube wells, ring wells and hand tube wells sunk along the plain areas adjoining Assam and Bangladesh border were found successful. The sources of atleast 75 per cent of the villages included in the VIth Plan period are from springs, streams and rivers situated at a lower level than the villages. These sources require pumping and treatment of water and then storage and distribution through street taps.

Maintenance :

Every village has a village Council or village Committee. The Meghalaya Government has taken a decision that every rural water supply scheme will be maintained for a period of the first five years from the State Plan funds and thereafter will be handed over to the local bodies. The State Government have also framed rules for collection of taxes from the beneficiaries in rural areas for street taps as well as house connections.

International Decade: (1881-1990)

We are entering a very important period *viz.* the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade beginning from 1st April 1881 ending on 31st March 1991. During the decade, it is expected that all the Urban and Rural population of the country including Meghalaya will be fully covered with water supply schemes, all Class I cities with Sewage disposal schemes by under ground sewers, and the rest with household septic tanks or bucket or pit latines. The decade plan 1981-1990 is under preparation assisted by W. H. O. and Government of India.

A. Rural Water Supply:

Meghalaya has 4,583 villages in the State having a population of 8,64,529 out of which there are 3,306 problem villages having a population of 7,68,460 and 1277 non-problem villages with a population of 1,06,669.

From the inception of Meghalaya (1970-80) 311 villages have been provided with water supply benefitting a population of 2.90 lakhs under the R. M. N. P. and Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Water Supply Scheme.

The expenditure during the 5th Plan and upto the year 1979-80 for the rural water supply scheme is as follows:—

R. M. N. P.

(1) Expenditure 5th Plan (1974-78)	Rs. 399.27 lakhs.
(2) Expenditure 5th Plan (1978-79)	Rs. 60.66 lakhs.
(3) Expenditure 5th Plan (1979-80)	Rs. 285.93 lakhs.
	Rs. 745.86 lakhs.

Accelerated Water Supply

(1) Expenditure 5th Plan (1974-78)	Rs. 19.63 lakhs.
(2) Expenditure 5th Plan (1978-79)	Rs. 104.33 lakhs.
(3) Expenditure 5th Plan (1979-80)	Rs. 117.56 lakhs.
	Rs. 241.52 lakhs.

Considering the importance of drinking water facilities, the Government of India has fixed the targets to cover all the remaining villages (Problem and Non problem) within the 6th Plan period (1980-85). The objective of the Plan is to cover all the villages in the State but due to the difficulties faced by the State such as shortage of technical staff, materials, transportation etc the objectives may not be achieved. However it is proposed to cover 100 per cent of the problem villages, and 25 per cent of the Non-problem villages during the Plan period and accordingly the plan proposals have been drawn up with the following provisions for 1980-85.

(1) R. M. N. P	Rs. 3735.29 lakhs
(2) Accelerated W/S	Rs. 511.64 lakhs
(3) Other Rural W/S	Rs. 425.00 lakhs
(4) Rural Sanitation	Rs. 25.00 lakhs
	Rs. 4,696.93

The allocation for the year 1980-81 is Rs.275.00 lakhs and coverage anticipated under MNP will be about 199 villages benefitting a population 0.38 lakhs. The amount proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.567.24 lakhs and coverage is anticipated for 220 nos. of villages benefitting a population of 0.46 lakhs.

ACCELERATED WATER SUPPLY

The allocation for the year 1980-81 is expected to be Rs.100.00 lakhs and coverage is likely to be 56 villages benefitting a population of 0.12 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.110.25 and the coverage is anticipated for 40 nos. of villages, benefitting a population 0.09 lakhs.

The coverage anticipated for both RMNP and Accelerated Water Supply during 1981-82 is 260 villages benefitting a population of 55,000.

The coverage anticipated for RMNP, other water supply scheme/ Centrally Sponsored scheme and Border area Water Supply Scheme is 3315 nos. of villages benefitting a population of 4.65 lakhs during the Plan period of 1980-85.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

The objective of the Plan is to cover all the towns in the state by the end of 1985.

In the earlier plan period, few augmentation schemes like Umkhen Phase I & II and water supply schemes like Tura Phase I etc. had been completed and the New Jowai, Greater Shillong and Tura Phase II etc. taken up.

The expenditure during the 5th Plan, and upto 1979-80 for the Urban water supply scheme is as follows :

(1) Expenditure 5th Plan	...	...	...	Rs. 138.88 lakhs
(2) Expenditure 1978-79	...	...	...	Rs. 99.25 lakhs
(3) Expenditure 1979-80	...	..	...	Rs. 223.31 lakhs
				Rs. 461.44 lakhs

The New Jowai Phase I has been completed during the current year. The Tura Phase II and the Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme and Jowai Phase II are proposed to be completed during the Plan period 1980-85.

The outlay proposed for the year 1980-85 is Rs.2420.14 lakhs. The allocation for the year 1980-81 is Rs.502.00 lakhs and the outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 443.50 lakhs.

URBAN SEWERAGE

The objective of the Plan is to complete the Shillong Sewerage Scheme. The expenditure upto March 1980 was Rs.3.56 lakhs. The amount proposed for the VIth Plan is Rs.450.44 lakhs. The approved outlay for the year 1980-81 is Rs.10.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.20.00 lakhs.

RURAL SANITATION

The objective of the 6th Plan is to cover 25 per cent of the Rural population in the State. So far, no such schemes could be taken up due to shortage of fund. The amount proposed for the plan period is Rs. 25.00 lakhs and the amount for 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

TOOLS AND PLANTS

The progress of development is very much hampered due to lack of Tools and Plants like drilling Rigs suitable for hard rock areas, Air compressors welding sets, water carriers, Geophysical instruments like resistivity meters, Magnetometers and logging equipment for ground water exploration, a Central workshop with fully

equipped machinery, a State P.H. Laboratory with equipments for analysis of water and Sewage along with branch laboratories for physical and bacteriological analysis at the four district H.Q.s. The amount proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.30.00 lakhs and the 1981-82 is Rs.7.00 lakhs.

BUILDING

Construction of Administrative Complex, staff quarters Central Stores, Laboratory building etc. have also been provided in the Sixth Plan with an amount of Rs.62.00 lakhs and the amount provided for the year 1981-82 is Rs.13.50 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

Centrally sponsored Scheme :

1) Investigation Unit:

The Government of India sanctioned an Investigation Unit to investigate the problem villages in Meghalaya. The expenditure for the year 1979-80 was Rs. 2.11 lakhs. The amount proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.20.00 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The amount proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs 4.00 lakhs.

2) Monitoring Cell:

The Government of India sanctioned a Monitoring Cell to monitor the activities of the Rural Water Supply Scheme. The amount earmarked for the year 1979-80 was Rs.0.57 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure for the year 1980-81 is Rs.2.00 lakhs. The amount provided for the plan period 1980-85 is Rs.10.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.2.00 lakhs.

I.C. LOAN FOR GREATER SHILLONG WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

The matter relating to the availability of L.I.C. loan for implementation of Greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme is under process by the Municipal Administration Department. An amount of Rs.225 lakhs is proposed to be availed for the year 1980-81 and an amount of Rs.100 lakhs is proposed for the year 1981-82. It is proposed to avail Rs.5.00 crores for the period 1980-85 as L.I.C. Loan for water supply Scheme provided balance Rs. 17 crores required for completion of greater Shillong Water Supply Scheme is provided under plan money.

Research Development & Training :

An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the plan period 1980-85 and 1981-82 respectively under the following schemes:—

- (a) Training Class for Mohurirs and Subordinate Engineers.
- (b) Equipment.
- (c) Appointment of lecturers and Demonstrators for training class for Training into special problems encountered in hilly areas and high rainfall areas, research into low cost methods.

Direction & Administration :

Establishment charges for the newly created circles/divisions/sub-divisions etc. have also been included in the draft sixth five year plan with a proposal of Rs. 95.00 lakhs and the amount proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 14.00 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure for the year 1980-81 is Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

TABLE—I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAY, 1980-85
Schematic outlays and expenditure

Head of Department:—

Name of the scheme	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SEWERAGE W/S—							
(1) Urban W/S	223.31	502.00	502.00	2,420.14	25.00	443.50	5.00
(2) Urban Sewerage	0.04	10.00	10.00	450.44	..	20.00	..
(3) Rural W/S	285.93	275.00	275.00	3,735.29	37.00	477.24	8.50
(4) Other Rural W/S .. ..	..	..	..	425.00	..	90.00	..
(5) Rural Sanitation ... ..	..	..	..	25.00	5.00	5.00	..
Total	509.28	787.00	787.00	7,055.87	62.00	1,035.74	13.50
(6) Accelerated W/S	117.56	106.00	106.00	511.64	..	116.25	..

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical targets and Achievements

Head of Development:—Sewerage and Water Supply.

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
(A) URBAN WATER SUPPLY—					
Other Towns—					
(a) Original scheme—					
(i) Towns covered ...	Nos.	1	..	1	..
(ii) Population covered ...	lakhs	0.09	..	0.87	..
(b) Augmentation schemes—					
(i) Town covered ...	Nos.	..	..	1	..
(ii) Population covered ...	lakhs	..	..	0.13	..
(B) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE—					
(a) Original schemes—					
(i) Town covered ..	Nos.	..	..	1	..
(ii) Population covered ..	lakhs	..	..	0.87	..
(b) Augmentation schemes—					
(ii) Town covered ..	Nos.	..	..	..	..
(i) Population covered ..	lakhs	..	..	..	..
(C) RURAL WATER SUPPLY—					
1st priority problem villages—					
(1) Village covered ...	Nos.	104	255	3,315	260
(2) Population covered ...	lakhs	0.22	0.50	4.65	0.55
(D) RURAL SANITATION—					
(i) Village covered ...	Nos.	..	..	150	30
(ii) Population covered ...	lakhs	..	..	0.45	00.9

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes—Outlays and Expenditure

Statement: W.S. I

Programme: — 1. Urban W. S. 2. Urban Sewerage/Drainage 3. Conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines 4. Solid waste disposal 5. Others. (Attached a separate sheet for each programme).

Note:—A project should be considered to include all component works and an individual component should not be treated as a project.

Name of the individual project	Location and brief objection and scope of the project and the year in which project was started	Estimated cost	Likely expenditure upto 1980-81				Requirement of funds 1980-85		Requirement of fund 1981-82			L.I.C. Loan		
			Actual expenditure upto 31-3-1980	State plan resources	Other resources Specify	Total	State plan resources	Other resources Specify	Total	State resources	Other resources Specify	Total	Availed during 1980-81	Requirement during 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban Water Supply—														
(1) Direction and Admn.		50.00	1.08	5.00	...	5.00	50.00	...	50.00	5.00	...	5.00	...	...
(2) Building etc.		25.00	8.98	3.50	...	3.50	25.00	...	25.00	5.00	...	5.00	...	...

(3) Survey and Inv. ...	2.50	0.50	0.50	...	0.50	2.50	...	2.50	0.50	...	0.50	...	...
(4) Machinery and equipment.	10.00	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	10.00	2.00	...	2.00	...	...
(5) Training and Seminar	5.00	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	5.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...
(6) Research and Development.	20.00	...	...	...	...	20.00	...	20.00	5.00	...	5.00	...	...

Water Supply Scheme—

(1) Greater Shillong W/S	2390.00	305.33	237.00	225.00	462.00	1584.67	500.00	2084.67	250.00	100.00	350.00	225.00	100.00
(2) New Jowai Phase I ...	95.00	97.93	1.00	...	1.00	1.00	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Tura Phase II ...	228.00	31.03	20.00	...	20.00	196.97	...	196.97	50.00	...	50.00	...	...
(4) Umkhen Phase II ...	15.61	11.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5) Jowai Phase II ...	25.00	...	...	...	...	25.00	...	25.00	25.00	...	25.00	...	...
(6) Shillong Sewerage ...	454.00	3.56	10.00	...	10.00	450.44	...	450.44	20.00	...	20.00	...	...
Total ...	3320.11	459.84	277.00	225.00	502.00	2370.58	500.00	2870.58	363.50	100.00	463.50	225.00	100.00

DRAFT SIXTH PLAN 1980-85

State—Meghalaya

Rural Water Supply Scheme—Outlay and Expenditure

Statement—W. S. II

Note.—1. A project should be considered to include all component works and an individual component should not be treated as a project.

2. The projects under R. M. N. P. and other than R. M. N. P. should be listed separately.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Individual project	Mode of water supply	Location and brief objectives and scope of the project and year in which project was started	Estimated cost	Actual expenditure upto 31st March 1980	Likely expenditure during 1980-81		Requirement of funds during 1980-85		L. I. C. loan	
					State plan resources	Other resources (specify)	State plan resources	Other resources (specify)	Availed during 1979-80	Requirement during 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
EAST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT—										
1	Direction and Administration ...	... To provide drinking water supply to the people.	15.00	2.00	1.00	...	15.00	...	...	3.00
2	Building including land ...	...	10.00	1.67	1.00	...	10.00	...	...	3.00

3	Survey and Investigation ...	...	...	...	5.00	1.60	0.60	...	5.00	...	...	1.00
4	Machinery and Equipment	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	1.00
5	Training and Seminar	...	...	...	1.00	0.27	...	...	1.00	...	...	0.20
6	Expendr. on completed water supply schemes	...	...	...	25.00	12.57	2.00	...	25.00	...	...	5.00

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES—

1	Pohkseh ...	...	...	...	1.77	1.52	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
2	Lower Cherra	...	...	...	1.16	0.91	0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...
3	Shella ...	...	...	...	1.48	1.18	0.30	...	0.30	...	...	...
4	Mawbri ..	...	...	...	1.39	1.19	0.20	...	0.20	...	...	...
5	Demthring River side	...	...	...	1.15	0.73	0.42	...	0.42	...	...	...
6	Lumsophoh Lumpyngad	...	...	...	2.25	1.15	1.09	...	1.09	...	...	...
7	Nongpoh	...	...	...	58.76	37.63	21.00	...	35.00	...	...	13.00
8	Ground water Shillong	..	...	...	5.32	0.32	0.50	...	5.00	...	...	2.00
9	Umket ...	...	...	...	3.39	2.97	0.43	...	0.43	...	...	...
10	Laiphewdiang	...	...	...	1.77	1.17	0.60	...	0.60	...	...	...
11	Nongwai ...	...	...	...	7.14	2.89	2.13	...	4.27	...	...	2.14
12	Lyngkyrdem	...	...	...	11.25	8.11	1.12	...	3.01	...	...	2.01
13	Wahlang	...	...	...	3.47	1.63	1.84	...	1.84	...	...	...
14	Nongmadan Smith	...	..	...	7.96	5.11	2.86	...	2.86	...	...	...
15	Sanidan ...	...	..	...	3.72	2.75	0.97	...	0.97	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
16	Khapmaw	...	...	...	...	4.18	0.42	2.13	...	3.77	...	...	1.64
17	Umsing	...	...	...	...	9.55	8.40	1.15	...	1.15	...	...	...
18	Syadhew Syadirit	...	...	...	...	8.56	5.17	2.08	...	3.39	...	...	1.31
19	Umhiaw	...	...	...	...	2.03	0.34	1.69	...	1.69	...	...	...
20	Laityra, Ladsobar	...	...	...	...	3.23	0.83	1.23	...	2.40	...	...	1.17
21	Nonglait	...	...	...	...	1.33	0.97	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	...
22	Thangbanai	...	...	...	...	1.81	...	1.81	...	1.81	...	...	...
23	Nongtraï	...	...	...	...	2.07	0.83	1.24	...	1.24	...	...	...
24	Umlynka	...	...	...	...	3.99	0.35	2.00	...	3.64	...	...	1.64
25	Umsarang	...	...	...	...	1.25	0.84	0.41	...	0.41	...	...	...
26	Mawpbu	...	...	...	...	3.71	0.19	2.00	...	3.52	...	...	1.52
27	Phlangwanbroi	...	...	...	...	4.98	0.03	2.00	...	4.98	...	...	2.98
28	Sarin Nongheubah	...	...	...	...	5.36	0.02	3.00	...	5.36	...	...	2.36
29	Extension of Mawlai	...	...	...	...	1.24	...	1.24	...	1.24	...	...	...
30	Thad Rogiaw Liarshluid	...	...	...	...	2.47	0.77	1.70	...	1.70	...	...	...
31	Nongtvngur Rinassar	...	...	...	...	4.16	1.64	2.52	...	2.52	...	...	...
32	Wahkhen	...	...	...	...	5.90	0.48	2.00	...	5.42	...	...	3.42
33	Malein Mawkhaw	...	...	...	...	8.27	0.44	1.47	...	7.82	...	...	6.35
34	Trong Plang	...	...	...	...	3.77	0.63	2.00	...	3.15	...	...	1.15
N: W SCHEMES													
35	Mawsadang	...	...	...	...	3.59	...	...	...	3.59	...	...	2.00
36	Nongumlong	...	...	...	...	6.44	...	...	...	6.44	...	...	2.50
37	Tynriang	2.34	2.34	1.00
38	Domskén	3.02	3.02	1.00
39	Lynshing	4.04	4.04	2.00
40	Umlaiting	3.48	3.48	1.00

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41	Mawpran	8.52	8.92	3.00
42	Nongmadan Urksew etc.	9.35	9.35	4.00
43	Lapa'ang Nongthimaj, etc.	21.19	21.00	7.00
44	Laituduh	...	...	...	...	3.72	...	...	...	3.72	...	...	1.00
45	Rcibah	...	...	...	...	2.64	...	...	...	2.64	...	...	1.00
46	Mawpnin imkyrisa	...	...	...	...	5.71	...	...	...	5.71	...	...	2.00
47	Pawlang	...	...	...	...	4.16	...	...	...	4.16	...	...	2.60
48	Nongthynkur	...	...	...	...	1.43	...	...	...	1.43	...	...	0.50
49	Sey Nongroh	...	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	...	1.95	...	...	1.00
50	Laithy Nsiew	...	...	...	...	4.16	...	...	...	4.16	...	..	1.00
51	Sohmyngom Neng	...	...	...	...	12.72	...	...	...	12.72	...	...	3.00
52	Sohmyngom Rim	...	...	...	...	12.72	...	...	...	12.72	...	...	3.00
53	Basang Mawpynieng	...	...	...	...	3.59	...	...	...	3.59	...	...	1.00
54	Burnihat	...	...	...	...	29.12	...	...	...	29.12	...	...	5.00
55	Killing	...	...	...	...	9.24	...	...	...	9.24	...	...	2.00
56	Madanriting	...	...	...	...	10.12	...	...	...	10.12	...	...	2.00
57	Tamalkuchi	...	...	...	...	9.98	...	...	...	9.98	...	...	2.00
58	New Schemes 682 Problem villages	...	...	...	...	700.00	...	...	...	700.00	...	...	..
59	83 Non problem villages	...	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	100.00	...	...	20.00

1,224.47 109.66 70.59 ... 1,149.69 ... 125.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11
WEST KHASI HILLS—										
1. Direction and Administration	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	1.00
2. Building	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	1.00
3. Survey and Investigation	5.00	0.60	0.30	5.00	...	...	1.00
4. Machinery and Equipment	5.00	...	...	5.00	...	...	1.00
5. Training Seminar	1.00	...	...	1.00	...	...	0.20
6. Expenditure completed scheme	10.00	3.41	1.00	10.00	...	..	2.00
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—										
1. Rongsapara	3.27	3.16	0.11	0.11	..	..	..
2. Mawnai	7.98	4.44	3.54	3.54	..	..	..
3. Pa herkamah	9.84	7.39	2.45	2.45	..	..	..
4. Pyndengrei	5.94	5.52	0.41	0.41	..	..	..
5. Lejadubi	5.00	5.06	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
6. Umrit	4.21	2.34	1.87	1.87	..	..	..
7. Kamriauchi	6.46	3.25	1.00	3.21	..	..	2.21
8. Nongmasai	5.99	1.62	2.00	4.36	..	:	2.36
9. Mairang	38.15	1.00	20.00	37.16	..	..	15.00
10. Nongmashyllam Nongjri	8.06	1.58	3.00	6.48	..	..	3.48
11. Lewmaroid	9.82	3.93	3.00	5.89	..	..	2.89
12. Umsohpiang	9.72	4.85	2.00	4.86	..	..	2.86
13. Nongpendeng Mnwklliang	9.54	2.65	3.00	6.89	..	..	3.89
14. Nongkhlaw	9.39	..	..	9.39	—	..	4.00
15. Mawlyntiang	6.92	..	..	6.92	.	..	3.00
16. Rambroi	9.98	..	..	9.98	..	..	5.58

17	Balapara	...	...	...	...	...	3.39	...	...	...	3.39	...	...	2.00
18	Golagora	...	...	...	...	...	6.05	...	...	...	6.05	...	...	2.50
19	Unsohphira	...	...	...	...	...	6.30	...	...	...	6.30	...	...	2.00
20	Mewit	...	...	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	3.00
21	Nongmawjiet	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	...	...	...	3.00	...	...	1.00
22	Nongnduh	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	3.00
23	Nongkyndengwatre	...	...	...	...	...	8.00	...	...	...	8.00	...	...	2.50
24	Upper Rangsa Magadep	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	3.00
25	Nongrinju	...	...	...	...	...	5.54	...	...	...	5.54	...	...	1.50
26	Umsohbar	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	1.50
27	Borohra	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	2.00
28	Ragh	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	2.00
29	Mawleh	...	...	...	...	...	8.50	...	...	...	8.50	...	...	2.50
30	New Schemes 244 problem villages	...	...	...	...	...	250.00	...	...	...	250.00	...	...	...
31	New Schemes 51 Nos. Non-problems villages	60.00	60.00	15.00
							579.05	50.80	43.78	...	532.40	94.97

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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JAINTIA HILLS

1 Director and Administration	5.00
2 Building	5.00	2.00	0.50
3 Survey and Investigation	5.00	0.57	0.30	...	5.00	1.00
4 Machinery and equipment	...	..	...	...	5.00	...	..	...	5.00	1.00
5 Training and Seminar	...	..	...	...	1.00	...	...	..	1.00	0.20
6 Expenditure on completed scheme	...	...	...	...	10.00	1.67	1.00	...	15.00	3.00

RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

1 Sonapur	..	..	...	..	2.57	1.87	0.70	...	0.70	..
2 Unamulong	...	...	..	...	3.34	2.27	1.06	...	1.06	...

3. Lumshong	...	...	...	...	...	41·07	3·38	0·69	...	0·69	...	...	...
4. Kwater	...	...	...	...	...	4·04	2·61	1·42	...	1·42	...	...	...
5. Lama	...	...	...	...	...	5·18	3·34	1·84	...	1·84	...	...	...
6. Saipung	...	...	...	...	...	8·10	4·09	4·01	...	4·01	...	...	...
7. Jongushan	...	...	...	...	...	4·94	3·16	1·78	...	1·78	...	...	...
8. Mawlsei	...	...	...	...	...	6·71	3·44	2·00	...	3·27	..	...	1·27

NEW—

9. Amlaram	...	...	...	...	...	9·80	...	5·00	...	9·80	...	...	3·00
10. Jalapot	...	...	...	...	...	9·50	...	5·00	...	9·50	...	...	3·00
11. Mawngap	...	...	...	...	...	3·81	...	...	...	3·81	...	...	1·00
12. Shangpung	...	...	...	...	...	9·99	...	...	...	9·99	...	...	3·00
13. Ralliang	...	...	...	...	...	300·00	...	...	...	300·00	...	...	10·00
14. Laitrki	...	...	...	...	...	10·00	...	...	...	10·00	...	...	3·00
15. Jalapet II	...	...	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	2·50
16. Possaduar	...	...	...	...	...	8·00	...	...	...	8·00	...	...	2·00
17. Kharkhana, Lumpyngad	...	...	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	3·00
18. Sohmynthing	...	...	...	...	...	5·00	...	...	...	5·00	...	...	1·00
19. Mynso	...	...	...	...	...	9·90	...	...	...	9·90	...	...	2·50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
20. Khanduli	6*00	...	...	...	6*00	...	...	1*00
21. Looksi	8*00	...	...	...	8*00	...	...	2*00
22. Jalieh	8*00	...	...	...	8*00	...	...	2*00
23. Dkbia	5*00	...	...	...	5*00	...	...	2*00
24. Musnjang	9*50	...	...	...	9*50	...	...	2*00
25. Bataw	7*50	...	...	...	7*50	...	...	2*50
26. Bapung	8*00	...	...	...	8*00	...	...	2*00
27. Mooliam	5*00	...	...	...	5*00	...	...	1*50
28. Huroi	9*59	...	...	...	9*50	...	...	2*00
29. Lynkri	4*00	...	...	...	4*00	...	...	1*50
30. Dona	3*00	...	...	...	3*00	...	...	1*00
31. Cherrupes	5*00	...	...	...	5*00	...	...	1*50
32. Amlyng Piang	2*00	...	...	...	2*00	...	...	1*00
33. New scheme 161 problem villages	160*00	...	...	...	160*00	...	...	...
34. New scheme 20 non-problem villages	25*00	...	...	...	25*00	...	...	10*00
...	720*45	26*40	24*80	...	693*27	...	...	72*97

WEST GARO HILLS DISTRICT

1. Direction and Administration	...	...	...	...	20-00	0-94	1-00	...	20-00	...	...	4-00
2. Building	...	...	...	...	15-00	1-40	1-00	...	15-00	...	...	3-00
3. Survey and Investigation	...	...	...	...	5-00	1-61	0-60	...	5-00	...	...	1-00
4. Machinery and Equipment	...	...	...	...	5-00	...	...	...	5-00	...	...	1-00
5. Training and Seminar	...	...	...	...	1-00	...	...	...	1-00	...	...	0-20
6. Expenditure on completed schemes	...	...	...	...	20-00	3-61	4-00	...	20-00	...	...	4-00
Rural Water Supply—												
1. Barengapara	...	...	...	...	15-96	11-17	2-00	...	4-00	...	...	2-00
2. Dalangiri	...	...	...	...	1-09	0-76	0-33	...	0-33	...	...	...
3. Rongru Asshim	...	...	...	...	9-06	5-28	1-27	...	3-78	...	...	2-51
4. Paham Pathorkala	...	...	...	...	10-42	8-42	2-00	...	2-00	...	...	...
5. New Sibhari	...	...	...	...	9-63	8-70	0-93	...	0-93	...	...	...
6. Nekikhona	...	...	...	...	0-08	...	0-08	...	0-08	...	...	...
7. Gulpani	...	...	...	...	5-30	3-15	2-15	...	2-15	...	...	...
8. Ashimgiri	...	...	...	...	2-96	1-51	1-45	...	1-45	...	...	...
9. Dobagiri	...	...	...	...	7-51	3-97	3-54	...	3-54	...	...	...
10. Chokpot	...	...	...	...	8-29	3-73	1-37	...	4-56	...	...	3-19

	1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11 Danriguri	7.26	3.68	1.26	...	3.58	...	...	2.32
12 Tarapara	6.01	2.24	2.00	...	3.78	...	...	1.78
13 Jenggrara	5.34	2.28	3.06	...	3.06	...	...	...
14 Sinalguri	7.64	4.11	3.53	...	3.53	...	...	...
15 Jatrakona	0.19	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
16 Nalohalti	0.19	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
17 Nongohi	0.19	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
18 Baburamvilla	0.19	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
19 Kondak	0.19	0.13	0.06	...	0.06	...	...	...
20 Batabari	—	0.13	...	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...
21 dagiri	0.13	...	0.13	...	0.13	...	...	...

22	Dcfi Japara	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...
23	Chatohatgir	...	...	...	...	3.82	2.15	1.68	...	1.68	...	...	...
24	R/W. Phulbari Constituency	...	...	...	...	0.82	0.03	0.79	...	0.79	...	...	...
25	Watrigiri	...	...	...	...	5.37	2.29	3.08	...	3.08	...	...	...
26	Emergency water (drought period)	...	...	...	...	2.98	0.05	2.32	...	2.32	...	...	...
27	Millium	...	...	...	...	9.24	2.37	1.00	...	6.87	...	..	5.87
28	38 Nos. of R/Ws.	...	..	..	...	2.32	1.71	0.61	...	0.61	...	...	...
29	R/W at Chandubi	..	...	..	...	0.80	0.58	0.22	...	0.22	...	...	...
30	Selsell	...	..	...	...	23.63	21.61	2.02	...	2.02	...	..	...
31	Rajabala Balachanda	...	...	...	...	27.06	18.07	2.98	...	8.98	..	...	6.00
32	Apalgiri	..	...	...	..	2.60	0.40	2.19	...	2.19	...	...	..
33	Pedaldoba	...	...	...	..	9.97	2.90	4.00	...	7.07	...	..	3.07
34	Mangalgiri	...	..	..	..	2.34	0.51	1.83	...	1.83	..	...	...
35	R/Ws. at Mahendraganj Const.	..	...	...	...	6.42	4.89	1.53	...	1.53	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
35	Chekwatgiri	...	...	...	8.92	0.34	2.00	...	8.59	...	...	6.59
36	Okhapara Sanjigittam	...	...	...	2.34	0.21	2.13	...	2.13	...	...	...
37	Amindagiri	...	...	...	2.26	0.20	2.05	...	2.05	...	...	...
38	Sampalgiri	...	...	...	0.51	...	0.51	...	0.51	...	...	...
39	Bolohagiri	...	...	...	2.37	0.20	2.17	...	2.17	...	...	...
40	Doldengiri	...	...	...	3.10	0.22	2.87	...	2.87	...	...	...
41	Malchapara	...	...	...	3.42	0.21	3.21	...	3.21	...	...	...
42	Pipulbari	...	...	...	3.69	0.43	3.26	...	3.26	...	...	...
43	Watregiri	...	...	...	3.21	...	3.21	...	3.21	...	...	...
44	Raksangtri (A)	...	...	...	7.43	...	1.00	...	7.43	...	...	6.43
45	Raksangiri (B)	...	...	...	6.85	...	1.00	...	6.85	...	...	5.85

46	Assanangiri	..	...	..	...	...	5.86	...	1.00	...	5.86	...	..	4.86
47	Dbebronggiri	..	...	...	...	...	2.66	0.03	2.63	...	2.63	...	...	...
48	Shyam Nager	..	...	..	..	...	9.41	...	4.00	...	9.41	...	...	3.00
49	Boldomgir	..	..	..	...	...	12.75	...	3.00	...	12.75	...	...	4.00
50	Zikzak ...	...	..	...	...	...	15.54	...	...	...	15.54	...	...	5.00
51	Peasing ...	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	3.00
52	Kalaj Para	...	...	...	...	...	19.92	...	...	...	19.92	...	...	6.00
53	R/W at Sibbari	...	..	..	...	...	4.07	...	...	...	4.07	...	...	2.00
54	Tikkiri Killa	...	..	..	...	...	9.91	...	...	...	9.71	...	...	4.50
55	Cibriang	...	...	..	..	...	16.84	...	...	...	16.84	...	...	10.00
56	Marok Marengapara I	...	...	...	..	...	10.68	...	...	...	10.68	...	...	5.00
57	Marok Marengapara II	...	...	...	..	...	9.80	...	...	...	9.80	...	...	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
58	Songmong Ruga ...	...	...	...	9.67	...	...	...	9.67	...	4.50
59	Doldoma Ruga ...	...	...	...	8.51	...	...	...	8.51	...	4.50
60	Mandangiri ...	...	...	...	3.35	..	...	..	3.35	...	1.00
61	Muttapgiri ...	...	...	...	9.86	...	...	...	9.86	...	5.00
62	Eringgiri ...	...	...	...	9.50	..	...	...	9.50	...	5.00
63	Gonlonggiri ...	...	...	...	5.60	..	...	...	5.60	...	2.00
64	Bena Baza ...	...	...	...	9.00	..	...	..	9.00	..	3.00
65	Amphanggiri ...	...	...	...	6.00	..	...	...	6.00	..	2.00
66	Shadolpara ...	...	...	...	7.00	...	...	...	7.00	...	2.00
67	Thekragiri ...	...	...	...	6.00	...	...	...	6.00	...	2.00
68	Machang pani ...	...	...	...	6.00	..	...	...	6.00	...	2.00
69	Josi para ...	...	...	...	9.90	...	..	..	9.90	..	3.00
70	Mendikgiri ...	...	..	..	9.00	.	..	..	9.00	..	3.00
71	Desigiri ...	...	..	...	6.00	..	...	..	6.00	...	2.00
72	Aegiri ..	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	...	6.00	..	2.00
73	Dapgiri ...	..	..	..	5.00	...	...	..	5.00	..	1.50
74	Rone Ashim ..	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	2.00
75	Bandanduba ..	..	...	...	19.00	..	..	...	19.00	...	5.00
76	Wakantagiri ..	..	..	..	6.00	..	...	...	6.00	..	2.00
77	New Schemes 702 Nos Problem villages ...	...	...	...	700.00	...	...	..	700.00	...	..
78	New Schemes 132 Non problem villages ...	...	...	...	140.00	...	..	..	140.00	..	25.00
				1,447.75	126.10	91.13	...	1,327.61	..	..	188.67

EAST GARO HILLS—

1. Direction and Administration	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00
2. Building	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00
3. Survey and Investigation	...	...	...	5.00	82	0.30	...	5.00	...	1.00
4. Machinery and Equipment	...	...	...	5.00	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00
5. Training and Seminar	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	1.00	...	0.20
6. Expenditure on completed scheme	...	...	...	20.00	8.03	3.00	...	20.00	...	5.00

RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME—

1. Mendipathar	...	...	...	...	11.35	10.96	0.39	...	0.39	...	...
2. Kharkhutta	...	...	...	...	7.68	7.28	0.40	...	0.40	...	...
3. Baksalpara	...	...	...	...	8.36	4.18	3.00	...	4.18	...	1.18
4. Chibonga	...	...	...	...	8.64	5.01	3.56	...	3.56	...	...
5. Wagcsi	...	...	...	...	9.25	4.35	4.90	...	4.90	...	...
6. Bishanpar	...	...	...	...	6.68	2.54	1.68	...	4.13	...	2.45
7. Ammangi	...	...	...	...	5.20	1.05	2.20	...	4.15	...	1.95
8. Chittukoma	...	...	...	...	8.97	3.84	2.97	...	5.13	...	2.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
9. Damas	8.75	3.25	2.75	...	5.49	...	2.74	
16. Chimatsa Babupara	6.00	2.12	3.88	...	3.88	...	...
11. Thapa Dajonggiri	9.29	1.19	4.30	..	8.10	...	3.80	
12. Kantholgiri	8.96	0.84	3.37	...	8.13	...	4.76	
NEW											
13. Mansang	9.80	...	4.00	...	9.80	...	5.09	
14. Simhim Athanmbo	8.05	..	4.00	...	8.05	...	4.00	
15. Dambo	8.54	...	...	...	8.54	..	4.50	
16. Rongsakgiri	6.02	..	...	...	6.02	...	3.00	
17. Manikganj	9.78	...	..	..	9.78	...	5.00	
18. Nalbari	9.99	..	...	...	9.99	...	6.00	
19. Harinkatta	9.07	..	..	...	9.07	...	6.00	
20. Waksonengsa	5.70	...	..	..	5.70	..	3.10	
21. New Schemes	187 problem villages	...	...	200.00	...	...	...	200.00	...	...
22. New Schemes	101 Non-problem villages	...	...	100.00	...	...	...	100.00	..	20.00
				..	507.08	55.46	44.70	..	460.32	..	84.74

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1980-81

State :

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Expenditure Target and Achievement

Statement W. S. III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Mode of water supply	No. of projects	Estimated cost	Total anticipated expenditure upto March 1980	1980-81		1981-82		Requirement of Fund
					A. R. Fund received	P. re-lised (anticipated)	A. R. Fund utilised	P. (anticipated)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		

EAST KKASI HILLS

1	Phud Jwad Manad	...	...	...	...	1	9.23	8.23	0.50	0.50	...
2	Demtynrong and Phomgkynski	...	...	...	...	1	2.40	2.40	0.45	0.45	...

1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Phlangdion	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·716	2·716	1·00	1·00	...
4	Kynshluit	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·264	2·259	0·56	0·56	...
5	Mawsahew-Wahkliar	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·636	5·636	2·93	2·93	...
6	Lyndum and Phlangtynger	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·265	3·265	1·34	1·34	...
7	Bholaganj	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·346	5·349	0·77	0·77	...
8	Umwai Maulong	...	...	...	...	...	1	8·573	8·57	0·21	0·21	...
9	Tyrna	...	...	...	...	...	1	4·073	4·53	1·62	1·62	...
10	Myllat, Tynkai and Nongkhlieng	...	..	...	..	...	1	5·935	5·937	1·46	1·46	...
11	Mawlyndep	...	...	...	...	...	1	6·99	6·99	1·10	1·10	...
12	Expenditure on completed scheme	...	...	...	...	...	1	15·00	4·15	2·00	2·00	2·00
13	Nongunlong	..	...	...	...	...	1	4·999	2·99	2·99	2·99	2·00
14	Rajsawsyper	...	...	...	...	...	1	36·56	..	...	...	15·00
								111·987	63·022	16·93	16·93	19·00

West Khasi Hills—

1	New Jirang	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.70	7.70	0.50	0.50	...
2	Mawkawah-Nongstain	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.40	9.40	2.98	2.98	...
3	Warmasaw	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.76	5.76	1.93	1.93	...
4	Nongshillong and Umkrem	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.61	6.94	2.60	2.00	2.66
5	Senduli	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.74	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
6	Expenditure completed scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.00	5.82	2.00	2.00	2.00
								5.21	37.62	11.41	11.41	8.66

Jaintia Hills—

1	Borato	...	...	...	...	...	1	11.04	11.04	0.50	0.50	...
2	Nongtalang	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.56	10.56	0.50	0.50	...
3	Amtapoh	...	...	...	...	...	1	10.25	10.25	3.44	3.44	...
4	Khilchriat	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.26	9.25	3.07	3.07	...

1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Ratacherra	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.15	5.15	0.21	0.21	...
6	Expenditure on completed scheme						...	15.00	10.27	2.00	2.00	2.00
7	Thangshai	...	...	...	...	...	1	3.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.94
								65.20	57.52	10.72	10.72	4.94

East Garo Hills—

1	Gajingpara	...	...	...	...	...	1	8.048	8.04	2.29	2.29	...
2	Dainadubi	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.343	9.34	0.43	0.43	...
3	Rari	...	...	...	...	...	1	8.445	6.13	4.00	4.00	2.31
4	Rombhugiri	...	...	...	...	...	1	6.933	5.41	2.00	2.00	1.52
5	Bolsong	...	...	...	...	...	1	6.80	6.80	0.83	0.83	...
6	Bongmil	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.22	4.80	3.00	3.00	2.42
7	Gabil and Darengkha	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.51	4.51	2.63	2.63	...
8	Nongkhra	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.48	5.40	3.00	3.00	2.06
9	Simsaugiri	...	...	...	...	...	1	53.50	33.87	20.00	20.00	...
10	Expenditure on completed schemes						...	15.00	5.85	2.00	2.00	2.00
11	Khaldang	...	...	...	...	...	1	6.44	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.44

12	Tlarikona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6.19	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.19
13	Babukona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.47	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.47
14	Bongsi Apal ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9.46	...	...	...	5.00
15	Pangsudam...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.03	...	...	...	4.00
WEST GARO HILLS—								160.869	97.69	46.18	46.18	48.04
1	Andharkhona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.859	7.85	0.35	0.35	...
2	Ampati ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11.45	11.45	0.50	0.50	...
3	Rongsakhona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12.419	12.42	1.37	1.37	...
4	Dalu ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8.35	8.35	0.22	0.22	...
5	Silkigiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.13	7.13	0.50	0.50	...
6	Boldorenggiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2.75	2.75	0.46	0.46	...
7	Expenditure on completed schemes ..	..	..	..	..	..	...	15.00	5.48	2.00	2.00	2.00
8	Rimranpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.935	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.94
9	Dambuk Apal ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	4.38	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.38
10	Ranchanga ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	11.04	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.04
11	Debajani ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5.61	1.00	1.36	1.36	4.25
12	Rongbrakgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4.80	...	..	..	3.00
13	Olukdongra ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	14.10	...	..	..	7.00
Total								112.823	64.43	14.76	14.76	29.61
200 nos. schemes 40 nos. each district								20.00	..	4.00	4.00	4.00
Investigation Unit Monitoring Cell								10.00	...	2.00	2.00	2.00
Grand total...								536.089	320.283	106.00	106.00	111.625

HOUSING

I General Housing Schemes

With the growth of population in the recent years, the Housing shortage in the State of Meghalaya has also increased both in the towns and rural areas. In the urban areas, the shortage is more acute due to migration of the people from rural areas in search of employment. Various programmes under different Housing Schemes have been introduced since the Fourth Plan period to provide housing accommodation to different sections of the population. These schemes are still continuing and some schemes which could not be implemented so far are proposed to be implemented during the current plan period.

(1) Review of Programmes taken up during 1974-78

The approved outlay for 1974-78 for Housing sector was Rs.54.34 lakhs and the expenditure incurred amount to Rs.43.81 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs was granted as loans and Rs.0.70 lakh as subsidies under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to the Meghalaya Plywoods Ltd., for the construction of 50 tenements for the Industrial workers. In order to afford housing facilities to persons in the low income group an amount of Rs.16.00 lakhs was granted as loans to the persons whose income do not exceed Rs.7200 per annum. Under this programme, 165 tenements were constructed. Under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, an amount of Rs.21.33 lakhs was granted as loans to the individuals whose total annual income are between Rs.7,200 and Rs.15,000. Seventy-nine houses were constructed under this scheme. Under the land acquisition and Development Scheme, an amount of Rs.3.07 lakhs was spent to acquire 17.36 acres of land at Lalchandbasti near Shillong for allotting plots of land to the economically weaker section of the population. An amount of Rs.1.86 lakhs was spent under the Rental Housing Scheme for sanctioning loan to the Garo Hills District Council for construction of 16 houses for renting out to officers of the State Government at a reasonable rent.

(2) Objectives Strategy and Approach—

Under the programme, facilities under different Housing Schemes are proposed to be provided in various forms for construction of houses for the benefit of the individuals, and Industrial workers. The schemes are intended primarily for the benefit of the poor section of the population with a view to tiding over the housing shortage in the State.

Loans are granted to the individuals of the different income groups under the low income and middle income group Housing Schemes. Loans and subsidies are also granted to the registered Companies for construction of residential houses for their employees. Under the rental Housing Scheme, loans are sanctioned to the District Councils for the construction of houses for renting out only to officials of the Government of Meghalaya at a reasonable rate. The plots of land under Land Acquisition Development Scheme are allotted to the economically weaker section of the population on easy terms of payment and these plots are further developed for the benefit of that section of population. Village Housing project scheme and Rural Housing Scheme have not been so far finalised but these schemes are intended for the benefit of the people in the rural areas.

The achievements of the programme for 1979-80 and the proposal for 1980-85 are briefly described below:—

1. **Village Housing Project Scheme:** This Scheme could not be implemented so far due to peculiar land tenure system prevailing in the villages of Meghalaya. It is proposed to introduce this scheme during the Current Year. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.0.60 lakhs and will be spent for construction of 12 houses. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 for the construction of 160 houses.
2. **Rural Housing Scheme:** The Scheme has not so far been implemented as the rules for implementation of the scheme have received Government approval only recently. The rules are being printed and the Scheme will be implemented during the Current Financial Year. An amount of Rs.0.60 lakhs is provided to be spent during 1980-81 for the benefit of 24 families. For 1980-85 an amount of Rs.1000 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 333 families.
3. **Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:** An amount of Rs.1.40 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan for the construction of 50 tenements for the Industrial Workers of Meghalaya Plywood Ltd. at Burnihat. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 for the construction of 240 tenements.
4. **Low Income Group Housing Scheme:** An amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 for the construction of 64 tenements. During 1980-81 an amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided and will be utilised for construction of 60 houses. An amount of Rs.61.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 for construction of 450 tenements.
5. **Middle Income Group Housing Scheme:** An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 for the construction of 30 houses. During the current financial year a provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be utilised for the construction of 32 houses. For 1980-85 an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of 287 houses.
6. **Land Acquisition & Development Scheme:** During 1979-80 an amount of Rs.72,291/- was spent for final payment of 14 acres of land acquired at Lalchand Basti near Shillong for allotting plots of land to the Economically Weaker Section of the population on easy terms of payment. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for further development of the plots already acquired. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 to acquire and develop 10 acres of land.
7. **Rental Housing Scheme:** An amount of Rs.1.86 lakhs was spent during Fifth Five Year Plan for the benefit of 16 families. During 1980-81 no provision has been made. For the Sixth Year Plan period an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the benefit of 50 families.
8. **Direction and Administration:** A sum of Rs.47,479/- was spent during 1979-80 in the State head-quarter and District Offices. An amount of Rs.0.80 lakhs is provided during the current financial year. A total amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85.

9. **Construction of Houses for the Weaker Section of Community:** The rules for the Implementation of the Scheme have just been finalised and an amount of Rs.1.20 lakhs is provided during the Current Financial year for the construction of 16 houses. For the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of 139 tenements.

The total proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs.35.00 lakhs. The Schematic details are indicated in the annexed Table I and II.

TABLE—I

DRAIT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Schematic outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development—**HOUSING**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	1979-80 Actual	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		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
1. Direction and Administration	47.479	0.80	0.80	0.00	...	1.00	...
2. Recovery of Housing Loans. Refund of excess payment thereof.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
3. Rural Housing Scheme .. ..	..	0.60	0.60	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
4. L. J. G. H.	9,00,000	8.00	8.00	61.00	61.00	12.00	12.00
5. M. I. G. H.	10,00,000	7.00	7.00	40.00	40.00	8.00	8.00
6. Village housing project scheme ... ..	..	0.60	0.60	8.00	8.00	1.50	1.50
7. Rental Housing Scheme .. ..	..	...	..	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
8. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ... ..	...	0.30	0.30	20.00	20.00	3.70	3.70
9. Construction of Houses for economically weaker section.	..	1.20	1.20	16.00	16.00	1.80	1.80
10. Land-acquisition and Development	72,291	2.00	2.00	20.00	20.00	4.60	4.00
TOTAL	20,19,770	20.50	20.50	180.00	174.00	35.00	34.00

TABLE II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Physical targets and Achievements

Head of Development:—Housing.

Item	Unit	1979-80 achievement	Physical Target		1981-82
			1980-81	1980-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6
HOUSING :—					
1. Construction of Houses for Economically weaker Section ...	No. of Houses	...	16	139	25
2. L. IG. H.	Do	64	60	450	90
3. M. I. G. H.	Do	30	32	287	60
4. Rental Housing Schemes	Do	...	...	50	19
5. Land acquisition and Development	Area of Land	...	Develop 14 acres	10 acres	2 acres
6. Village Housing Project Scheme	No. of Houses	...	12	160	28
7. Rural Housing Scheme	Do	...	24	333	72
8. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	No. of tenements	...	...	240	40

ANNEXURE—I

ANNEXURE

**Employment Content of
Outlay and expenditure and Targets and Achievements Implementing
Head of Development—HOUSING**

Name of Scheme	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Exp.	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Direction and Administration	15,826	5	26,666	9	33,333	
2. Recovery of Housing Loans refund of excess payment thereof.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3. Rural Housing Scheme	Nil	Nil	20,000	7	66,667	
4. L.I.C.H.	3,00,000	100	2,66,666	89	4,00,000	
5. M.I.G.H.	3,33,333	111	2,33,333	78	2,66,666	
6. Village Housing Scheme . .	Nil	Nil	20,000	7	46,666	
7. Rental Housing Scheme ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	33,333	
8. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.	Nil	Nil	10,000	3	1,23,333	
9. Construction of Houses for E.W.S.C.	Nil	Nil	40,000	13	60,000	
10. Land acquisition and Develop- ment.	24,097	8	66,667	22	1,33,333	

I

Plan Schemes 1980-81Department Office of the Town Planner *cum* Director of Housing

1. Amount in Rs. in lakh.
2. Employment figure in Number (days)

1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1980-85		
Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons
7	1	9	10	18	12	13	14	15
11	40,000	13	46,666	15	53,333	18	1,99,998	67
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	66,667	22	80,000	27	1,00,000	33	3,33,334	111
133	6,00,000	433	4,66,666	156	5,00,000	167	20,33,332	678
89	2,66,666	89	2,66,666	89	3,00,000	100	13,33,331	445
16	66,667	22	66,627	22	66,667	22	2,66,667	89
11	33,333	11	50,000	17	50,000	17	1,66,666	56
41	1,66,666	56	1,66,666	56	2,00,000	67	6,66,665	223
20	66,667	22	66,667	22	1,00,000	33	3,33,334	110
44	1,33,333	44	1,66,666	67	1,66,666	67	6,66,665	224

II—POLICE HOUSING

There were no provisions in the State Plan for 1974-75 and 1975-76 for Police Housing Schemes. Requirement of fund for Police Housing in these years were met from the central Scheme on assistance to Police Housing. During 1976-77 to 1979-80 the total amount of Rs. 33 lakhs was provided under the State Plan Sector which was spent in full. Current year's (1980-81) provision in the State Plan for this purpose is Rs. 25 lakhs.

The expenditure for the first four years of the fifth plan for Police Housing was Rs.44.56 lakhs of which Rs. 13.40 lakhs was under the State Plan Sector and the balance Rs.31.16 lakhs was met from the Central Sector.

The backlog in the matter of providing accommodation to the Police personnel in the State has been highlighted by the State Government on different occasions. The Central team which visited the State in June 1976 to discuss the Scheme for modernising of Police Force recommended in regard to Police Housing as below:—

“The position about allotment of residential accommodation to non-gazetted police personnel in the State is quite poor. So far, about 21 per cent of the officer subordinate and 24 per cent of the lower subordinate have been provided with accommodation. It is necessary that the State Government should provide more fund in their State Plan”.

With the creation of 2 more districts, 6 Subdivisions and Administrative Units, the need for increased outlay in the State Plan has become necessary. The State Government has already drawn up plans and Estimates for construction of houses for Police Personnel in a phased manner and a number of such schemes have already been approved.

The Estimated requirement of funds for clearing the backlog in the matter of providing the housing facilities for police Personnel is Rs. 3.99 crores (*vide* Annexure I.)

The total proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 93.50 lakhs. The Schematic details are indicated in Annexure I.

POLICE HOUSING

Statement showing the requirement of quarters and expenditure for the Five Year Plan (1980-85)

(APPENDIX I)

Rs. in lakhs

Sl. No.	Police Personnel Categories wise	Sanctioned strength	No. of person- nel required to be housed as an 31. 3. 80	No. of person- nel required to be housed	Yearwise requirement of building					Yearwise outlay and expenditure requirement					
					1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1980-81	1981-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Inspector	...	69	16	53	...	13	13	13	14	...	8.45	8.87	9.31	10.45
2.	Sub-Inspector	..	286	65	221	10	40	50	61	60	5.30	22.11	27.63	83-11	33.11
3.	A. S. I.	...	315	62	258	13	60	60	60	60	5.45	27.13	27.27	27.41	28.42
4.	Hav/HC/LFM	...	341	32	16	...	5	5	3	3	...	2.10	2.20	1.29	1.31
5.	Married const.	}	3528	308	185	36	40	40	40	30	14.25	16.80	17.64	18.00	13.67
6.	Bachelor const.			1417	1910	...	578	478	427	427	...	16.91	9.89	4.38	5.72
Total		...	4579	1900	2639	59	736	646	604	594	25.00	93.50	93.50	93.50	93.50

III. House Building Advance to Government Employees

The scheme for House Building Advances to Government Employees was first included under plan during 1975-76. The total outlay approved for the year 1975-76 to 1979-80 was Rs.84 lakhs which was utilised in full. The approved outlay for 1979-80 is only Rs.20 lakhs against the requirement of Rs.33 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the last five years were 563. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.20 lakhs. This amount is however quite insufficient considering the number of pending applications from the employees. It has been estimated that at least an amount of Rs.58 lakhs would be required to meet the demand for house building advances during the current year alone.

In view of the acute accommodation problem in Shillong the demand for House Building Advance from State Government employees is very large. With the creation of new districts and sub-divisions and administrative units the demand is increasing further. The provision in plan for this purpose is meagre compared to the demand. The funds necessary to consider the pending applications with the State Government is at present amount to more than Rs.1.83 crore.

In view of the position an amount of Rs.2 crores is proposed for the Five year plan period from 1980-81. The number of beneficiaries will be about 800. The phasing of expenditure for the five year period is as below:—

	Rs. in lakhs			
1980—81	20
1981—82	50
1982—83	50
1983—84	40
1984—85	40
				Rs.2.00 crores

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The provision in the Fifth Plan for Urban Development sector was Rs.41·00 lakhs which included 12 lakhs for environmental improvement of slum areas under Minimum Needs Programme. The total expenditure during the period 1974-78 was Rs. 38·08 lakhs.

The provision during 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 10·00 lakhs and Rs. 14·00 lakhs respectively against which the expenditure for the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 8·25 lakhs and Rs. 10·97 lakhs respectively.

The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 12·25 lakhs. The entire amount is expected to be spent during the year.

Objectives, strategy and approach

With a view to creating healthy environment for the people, it is essential that the development of Urban areas should be carefully planned and guided. Various improvement works in the towns in Meghalaya have been taken up for implementation. These developmental works relate to improvement of street lighting, parks, playground, open spaces, etc. for public recreation, improvement of roads, road junctions, footpaths, drains, commercial centres, etc., beautification and provision of public conveniences like public urinals, latrines and providing shelters in bus-stop, parking places, etc. which are required to keep the urban centres in good physical shape and to provide such amenities to the public which are not otherwise provided.

Minimum Needs Programmes

Environmental improvement of slum areas were taken up under the Minimum Needs Programme. A provision of Rs. 12·00 lakhs was made for the Fifth Plan and it was envisaged to cover a population of about 30,000 in slums in Shillong town. During 1974-80 an amount of Rs. 13·66 lakhs was spent under the programme covering a population of 22,332. Works were taken up at Naspatyghari, Qualapaty and parts of Polo Bazar, Malki and Lumparing. The Scheme will be continued during the next four years.

An amount of Rs. 141·00 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 83·00 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme is proposed for 1980-85. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 20 lakhs.

The details of the schemes are briefly described below—

1. Slum Improvement/clearance in congested Town Areas

An amount of Rs. 13·66 lakhs was spent during 1974-80 for the schemes at Qualapaty, Naspatyghari and parts of the slums at Polo Bazar, Malki and Lumparing covering a population of 22,332. During 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 83·00 lakhs is proposed for taking up of 4 schemes viz two continuing schemes and two new schemes. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 4·00 lakhs. This amount will cover a population of 2,666 (approx)

2. Departmental works under Urban Development Schemes

Fund provided under this head is utilised to implement, through various Government and Semi-Government agencies, schemes for the improvement of Urban environment particularly, in those aspect which are not taken up by other agencies. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is Rs. 10.20 lakhs for implementation of 14 schemes.

3. Loans and Grants to Local Bodies for Urban Development

An amount of Rs. 93,689 was spent during 1979-80 for sanctioning grant-in-aid to local bodies for the implementation of 4 schemes. The provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh during 1980-81 will be spent in full for 4 schemes. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 for continuing of these schemes and implementing 39 new schemes

4. Research and Development—Training and Research.

An amount of Rs. 7,812 was spent during 1979-80 for training the officer of the State Headquarters and Subordinate Officers. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85.

5. Preparation of Master Plan:—The works on preparation of Master Plan of Nongpoh and Tura extended township has been completed. Draft Master Plan of Shillong and Williamnagar have been completed. A sum of Rs. 5 000 was spent during 1979-80. The current year's provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh will be spent in full. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 to complete the Master Plan for Shillong Williamnagar, Jowai, Burnihat and Nongstoin.

6. Preparation of Base Map:—Works on preparation of base maps for Burnihat, Nongstoin and Jowai are in progress. An amount of Rs. 39,700 was spent during 1979-80. The works on Tura will be taken up towards the end of the 6th Plan. The sum of Rs. 0.15 lakh provided for the current year will be spent in full. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is Rs. 2.30 lakhs for the schemes.

7. Direction and Administration:—A sum of Rs. 0.39 lakh was spent during 1979-80 for strengthening of the State Head Quarters and the three District Towns Planning Offices. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is Rs. 10.00 lakh, which is proposed for expansion of the towns Planning Branch of the Department. An amount of Rs. 0.85 lakh will be spent in full during the current financial year.

8. Construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential Buildings:—A sum of Rs. 2.49 lakhs was spent during 1979-80 for construction and maintenance of Departmental non-residential buildings. A sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs provided for 1978-79 is expected to be spent in full. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is 18.00 lakhs.

9. Integrated Urban Development:—Under the State plan, no provision was made for this scheme during the Fifth Plan period. The approved outlay for 1980-81 for this scheme is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is Rs. 9.50 lakhs, for implementation of schemes for construction of footpaths, improving local markets, construction of public urinals, construction of children parks, and improving play fields, etc.

The total proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The schematic details are indicated in Table I (financial details) and Table II (physical aspects) at the end of the chapter.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
Schematic Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development :—(URBAN DEVELOPMENT).

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of schemes (1)	1979-80 Actuals (2)	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approved Outlay (3)	Anticipated expenditure (4)	Proposed Outlay (5)	Capital con- tent of total outlay (6)	Proposed Outlay (7)	Capital con- tent of total outlay (8)
1. Direction and Administration	38,587	0.85	0.85	10.00	...	2.00	...
2. Assistance to Municipality, District Council etc.— For non-remunerative scheme	93,689	0.40	0.40	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
3. Town and Regional Planning— (a) Preparation of Base maps	39,700	0.15	0.15	2.30	...	0.30	...
(b) Preparation of Master Plan	5,000	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.20	...
(c) Departmental works	1,86,730	0.75	0.75	10.20	10.20	2.00	2.00
4. Training and Research	7,842	0.10	0.10	1.50	...	0.25	...
5. Other Expenditure— (a) Construction and maintenance of works ...	2,49,070	1.90	1.90	18.00	18.00	4.25	4.25
(b) Slum Improvement	4,76,021	4.00	4.00	83.00	83.00	8.00	8.00
(c) Integrated Urban Development Programme	...	4.00	4.00	9.50	9.50	2.00	2.00
Total	10,96,639	12.25	12.25	141.00	125.70	20.00	17.25

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Head of Development—URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Item	Unit	1979-80 Achievement	Physical Target		1981-82
			1980-81	1980-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6

URBAN DEVELOPMENT—

1. Loans and grants to local bodies.	No. of schemes	4	4	39	8
2. TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING—					
(a) Preparation of Base Maps.	No. of Towns	...	3	3c	3e
(b) Preparation of Master Plan.	No. of Towns	...	4	5	4c/I new
(c) Departmental works	No. of schemes.	15	14	14c	14c
3. Training and Research	No. of Trainees.	5	3c/4 new	7	7c

ANNEXURE I

EMPLOYMENT CONTENT OF PLAN SCHEMES 1980-85

Outlay and expenditure and Targets and Achievement

Implementing Department, Office of the Town Planner Cum Director of Housing.

1. Amount in Rs. in lakhs

2. Employment figures in numbers.

Head of Development—Urban Development.

(days)

Name of Scheme	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		Total 1980-85	
	Exp	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons	Outlay	Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Direction and Administration ...	12,862	4	28,333	9	66,667	22	71,667	25	80,060	26	86,667	29	3,53,334	111
2. Assistance to Municipalities District Council etc.—														
(i) For remunerative scheme.														
(ii) For non-remunerative Scheme	31,230	10	13,333	4	33,333	11	33,333	11	40,000	13	46,666	15	1,66,665	55
3. Town and Regional Planning—														
(a) Preparation of base map ...	13,233	4	5,000	2	10,000	3	16,666	6	21,666	7	23,333	8	76,665	26
(b) Preparation of Master Plan ...	1,666	1	3,333	1	6,666	2	10,000	3	13,333	4	16,666	6	49,998	16
(c) Departmental works ...	62,243	20	25,000	8	66,667	22	66,667	22	83,333	28	98,333	33	3,40,000	113
4. Training and Research ..	2,614	1	3,333	1	8,333	3	10,000	3	13,333	4	15,000	5	49,999	16
5. Other expenditure —														
(a) Construction and maintenance etc.	83,023	28	63,333	21	1,36,666	45	1,33,333	44	1,33,333	44	1,33,333	44	5,99,998	198
(b) Slum Improvement ...	1,58,673	53	1,33,333	44	2,66,666	89	6,66,666	222	8,33,333	278	8,66,666	289	27,66,664	922
(c) Integrated Urban Development Programme.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	66,667	22	66,667	22	83,333	28	1,00,000	33	3,16,667	105

INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

The Information and Public Relations Department, Meghalaya plays a very vital role in the nation-building activities of the State Government and it is a link between the Government and the people. It is through the various media of this Department that adequate publicity to developmental activities of the Government are made known to the people of the State.

In order to enable this Department to gear up its publicity activities more effectively, it is proposed to organise and strengthen the existing machineries and to establish 2 (two) more Subdivisional Information publicity Office at Mairang in West Khasi Hills District and at Amlarem in Jaintia Hills District during the Sixth Plan period from 1980-85.

An amount of Rs.127.00 lakhs is proposed for implementation and intensification of its plan scheme during the sixth plan period. An amount of Rs.64.30 lakhs has been proposed for 1981-85.

The schemes proposed to be undertaken by the Department during the period are—

1. Direction and Administration.—Under this scheme an amount of Rs.72.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishing Subdivisional Information Offices at Mairang in West Khasi Hills District and at Amlarem in Jaintia Hills District. Establishment of these offices will involve the creation of one post each of Information Officer (Jr.), Upper Division Assistant, Lower Division Assistant-cum-Typist, Driver, Handyman, Peon-cum-Chowkidar besides purchase of Jeeps with trailers, Type-writing machines, Office furniture, etc.

It is also proposed to replace 6(six) vehicles of the Department with new ones in order that the field works of the Department are not hampered. These vehicles have been in use for more than 7 years now.

Further as the activities of the Department are being expanded, it is felt essential that the Directorate should be strengthened both in men and materials to cope with the increasing volumes of works. It is therefore proposed to create one post of Deputy Director (Planning), three posts of Upper Division Assistant, five posts of Lower Division Assistant, two posts of Typist, two posts of Duftry, five posts of Peon and two posts of Driver. In addition to these, it is also proposed to purchase two more vehicles. It is also proposed to construct office buildings and staff-quarters for the District Offices of Department which have all along been accommodated in rented buildings. It is felt, this would greatly help the Department, specially in the District level to function more smoothly and effectively.

The provision is also made for maintenance of the existing posts under the Directorate.

2. Advertising and Visual Publicity: This is one of the major schemes of the Department which consist of visual and audio-visual publicity, erection of hoardings, film shows, holding of exhibition both inside and outside the State, public address coverage of Minister's tours and Government functions. These activities are proposed to be further intensified during the sixth plan period. It is also proposed to purchase Projectors, Generating Sets, Public Address Equipments for the proposed offices at Mairang and Amlarem.

Further, due to constant use, some of the Projectors, Generating Sets and Public Address Equipments of the Department purchased about seven years ago are not giving satisfactory services now. It is therefore felt desirable to replace these during the Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to purchase seven new Projectors, ten new Generators and thirty Amplifiers, etc.

It is also proposed to strengthen the Directorate by creation of one post each of Exhibition Officer (Jr.) and necessary supporting staff.

The provision made also includes maintenance of the existing posts under the Directorate.

The provision proposed under this scheme is Rs. 13.50 lakhs.

3. Press Information Services : Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period for subscription to New Services, journals, etc. and for Press Conducted Tours.

4. Field Publicity : An amount of Rs. 10.50 lakhs has been proposed under this scheme for installation and extension of Fixed Loudspeaker System and for the maintenance of the Information Centre under this Department.

During the period it is proposed to install new Fixed Loudspeaker System at Nongstoin in West Khasi Hills District and at Williamnagar in East Garo Hills District and also for extension of the existing lines so that effective publicity on the important event, etc., could be carried out. This will involve purchase of Rack Amplifier, P. V. C. Wires Horns, etc.

As the Information Centre is also one of the important sections of the Department for propagating useful and instructive information to the public and for providing facilities to different organisations and individuals interested to know the schemes and activities of the development Department of the Union and State Governments, it is felt desirable that the Centre should be fully equipped both in men and materials. It is, therefore, proposed to create one post of Information Officer (Sr.) and other supporting staff.

5. Films : Under this scheme, an amount, of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for purchase of Long/Short feature, documentary informative and educative films for screening through the field publicity units of the Department.

6. Photo Services: An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for maintenance and intensification of this scheme.

During the period it is proposed to replace some of the photographic equipments which have been in use for the last seven years and also for the purchase of photographic papers, etc.

7. Publications : Through this scheme, all written publicity activities of the Department on the developmental works of the Government are carried out.

It is felt necessary that this scheme should further be intensified and it is proposed to create one post each of Press Research Assistant, Upper Division Assistant, Lower Division Assistant, Clipper for the Directorate and also one post each of Journalist for the Offices of the Information Officer (Sr.) at Nongstoin and Williamnagar.

Further, the outlay proposed also includes provisions for bringing out posters, booklets, leaflets and other publicity materials on the developmental activities of the Government.

An amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs has been provided under this scheme.

The schematic outlays and physical targets are indicated in the table I and II.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85
Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development: "INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY"

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Direction and Administration ...	1.35	2.11	2.11	72.00	36.00	44.50	9.00
2. Advertising and Visual Publicity ...	0.64	0.74	0.74	13.50	...	7.00	...
3. Press Information Services ...	0.03	...	...	2.00	...	6.50	...
4. Field Publicity ...	0.05	0.10	0.10	10.50	...	6.70	...
5. Films ...	0.20	0.05	0.05	6.00	...	1.50	...
6. Photo Services ...	...	...	...	2.00	...	10.10	...
7. Publications ...	...	...	...	11.00	...	2.70	...
Total ...	2.27	3.00	3.00	127.00	36.00	64.30	9.00

TABLE II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980—1985
Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development: "INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY"

I T E M	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical		Targets
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Setting up of Subdivisional Information and Public Relations Offices. ...	Nos.	1 No.	1 No.	4 Nos.	2 Nos.
2. Upgradation of Subdivisional Information and Public Relations Offices into District Office. ...	Nos.	...	...	...	...
3. No. of Subdivisions/Taluks covered by Field Publicity Unit. ...	Nos.	1 No.	1 No.	4 Nos.	2 Nos.
4. Construction of Office Buildings and staff quarters ...	Nos.	...	...	8 Nos.	2 Nos.
5. Installation of Fixed Loud speaker System. ...	Nos.	...	...	2 Nos.	2 Nos.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

I Craftsmen Training and Employment

The Fifth Plan outlay for Employment and Craftsmen Training was Rs. 16 lakhs. The expenditure for the period 1974-78 amounted to Rs. 8.37 lakhs. The outlay for 1979-80 was Rs. 10.00 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 9.25 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 8.80 lakhs. A review of the scheme implemented during the Fifth Plan period is given below—:

Craftsmen Training :—There are two Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in the State. The I.T.I., Tura is located at Garo Hills and has a capacity of 130 seats in trades for blacksmithy, carpentry, welding, fitting and stenography. A new trade in Mechanics (Motor Vehicles) was introduced at this I.T.I. with a capacity for 16 students in the year 1975-76. This trade has proved to be quite popular.

The Industrial Training Institute, Shillong was functioning as a guest institute outside the State at Gauhati till February, 1975 in which year it was shifted to Shillong and temporarily housed at the Meter factory. This I.T.I. has a capacity of 280 seats in 10 trades. Construction of buildings of this Institute has been started in 1977-78. The estimated cost for this scheme is Rs. 21.58 lakhs. The expenditure during last year was Rs. 5.00 lakhs. The overall supervision of the technical and administrative matters of ITIs and implementation of the Apprenticeship Training Programme and other selected matter is done through the Training-wing of this Directorate of Craftsmen Training and Employment. The Directorate has at present only a skeleton staff and needs strengthening for effective supervision and execution of various schemes.

Employment :—The schemes implemented during the Fifth Plan period were (1) State Employment Market Information Unit, (2) State Vocational Guidance Unit. Under the former scheme, employment information is collected from the establishments in public and private sectors for study and dissemination. 569 establishments were covered during the period under review. Under the latter scheme, effective guidance is provided to unemployed persons through various media. There are in all seven Employment Exchanges in the State now in which two are located in semi-urban and rural areas.

During the year 1979-80 the following schemes at the State and District level were implemented :—

State Training Wing : The State Training Wing of the Directorate supervises and control the implementation of Craftsmen and Training programmes in the Industrial Training Institute and also that of the Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961. An amount of Rs. 2.40 lakhs was provided during the year and the expenditure was Rs. 1.65 lakhs. The All India Trade Test for craftsmen was conducted in July 1979 and the All India Trade Test for apprentices was also conducted in April 1979 and October 1979.

New Trades : The New Trade for draughtsman (civil) was introduced in the Industrial Training Institute, Shillong with the intake capacity of 16 (sixteen) seats. The trade was running smoothly. Another new trade for training Electrician will be introduced in the I.T.I., Tura, with the view of meeting the requirement of skilled manpower in the State. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 1.60 lakhs and the whole amount was spent for purchasing tools and equipments and payment of stipend and salaries.

Construction of Industrial Training Institute, Shillong at Umpling : Construction of the I.T.I. is in progress. The approved outlay for this scheme is Rs. 5.00 lakhs and the whole amount was spent during the year.

Programme for 1980-85 :

The objectives of the programme for craftsmen Training and Employment during the plan period of 1980-85 are :—

- (a) To re-orient the courses which are being imposed in the I.T.I. so as to make them attractive and suitable for getting immediate employment.
- (b) To start different short term courses and impart apprenticeship training so as to make persons suitable for self employment scheme.
- (c) To cover a wider areas for providing more information and render necessary assistance in employment registration and improvement of employment opportunities.

The scheme-wise details are described below :—

CRAFTSMEN TRAINING

The following schemes will be continued during the Five-Year Plan for which 56.50 lakhs has been proposed including Rs.8.80 lakhs provided in 1980-81.

1. Strengthening of the Directorate : An amount of Rs.12.44 lakhs has been proposed for strengthening of the Training Wing for the effective supervision and for purchase of Training materials etc., for the I. T. Is and for apprenticeship training.

2. Industrial Training Institutes at Shillong and Tura : The new trade for Mechanic (Motor vehicles) introduced in I.T.I, Tura in 1976-77 and the new trade of draughtsman (civil) introduced in I. T. I. Shillong in 1979-80 has proved popular and will be continued. An amount of Rs. 11.20 is proposed for 1980-85.

3. Construction of I.T.I. Shillong Buildings :

The construction of buildings for this Institute has already been taken up and is expected to be completed in 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 12.60 lakhs is proposed for the work including Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the current year.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. **Strengthening of the enforcement machinery for enforcement of the Employment Act, 1959:**—It is proposed to strengthen the existing exchanges and new exchanges to be set up with the minimum staff required to cope with the increased work under Market Information Surveys. An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs is proposed under this scheme.

2. **Setting up of employment Information and Assistance Bureaux:**—The need for setting up of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in the important trade centres and growth points have been recognised but nothing could be done so long, due to paucity of funds. It is now proposed to set up such centres at Nongpoh and Mairang. This Scheme will provide information about job opportunity and training facilities in the State and outside as well as for helping registration of the local unemployment persons, and also to collect Employment Information in the Subdivisions. An amount of Rs. 1.04 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85.

3. Construction of Buildings for the Directorate and the Exchanges:—

The exchanges at Shillong, Tura Nongstoin and Williamnagar do not have their own accommodation and are located in rented building. In the interior areas of the State, non-availability of accommodation for staff is a serious problem and acts as a disincentive to the staff posted there.

With a view to providing the minimum accommodation for the office and staff, it is proposed to construct office building for the Directorate and Exchange buildings at the above locations and staff quarters at Tura, Nongstoin and Williamnagar. A total amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose which includes costs for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

The proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs. 12.25 lakhs.

The financial details are shown in Table I and physical aspects in Table II at the end of the Chapter.

TABLE—I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development: Labour and Labour Welfare

Name of Schem	1879-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
	Actual	Outlay	Anticipated	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
				(Rs. in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. State Training Wing and Apprenticeship Training (continuing Scheme)	1.65	2.44	2.44	12.44	...	2.10	...
2. Introduction of new Trade, Shillong I. T. I. (continuing Scheme)	0.80	0.70	0.70	5.80	...	0.40	...
3. Introduction of new Trade I. T. I., Tura (continuing Scheme)	0.80	0.60	0.60	5.40	...	0.75	...
4. Water Supply	...	0.50	0.50	0.50	...	...	...
5. Construction of I. T. I. Shillong Building at Umpling	5.00	4.00	4.00	12.60	12.60	4.00	4.00
6. Setting up of enforcement machinery under E.E.A. (C. N. V.) Act 1959 (New scheme)	...	0.20	0.20	1.70	...	0.35	...
7. E. I. and A.B. (a) Nongpoh	...	0.18	0.18	1.04	...	0.20	...
(b) Mairang	...	0.18	0.18	1.02	...	0.20	...
8. Construction of Building of Employment Exchange	...	...	...	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00
9. Expansion of I.T.I.	...	...	...	6.00	6.00	1.25	1.25
10. Assistance to Private Institutions imparting training in vocational trades	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
TOTAL	8.25	8.80	8.80	56.50	23.60	12.25	7.25

TABLE—II
DRAFT SIXTH YEAR PLAN
PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT

Head of Development:—Labour and Labour Welfare

ITEM	Unit	Achievement: 1979-80	Physical Targets		1981-82
			1980-81	1980-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. State Training Wing ...	1 (one)	...	To introduce two new trades of Draughtsmen (civil) and Electrician.		
2. Introduction of New Trade of I. T. I., Shillong. ...	1 (one)	The trade of Draughtsmen (civil) introduced and 16 trainees admitted	Continuing	Continuing	Continuing
3. Introduction of new trade at I. T. I., Tura	1 (one)	...	To admit Trainees with the capacity of 16 seats		—do—
4. Construction of Shillong I. T. I. Building at Umpling	1 (one)	Continuing scheme	The work entrusted to Public Works Department		
5. Water supply at I., T. I. Tura	1 (one)	...	...	To complete the work	—do—
6. Setting up of enforcement under EI (C. N. V.) Act 1959.	1 (one)	...	...	...	...
7. Setting up of E. I. and A. B. (a) Mairang	1 (one)	...	To open the Bureau at the place		Continuing
(b) Nongpoh	1 (one)	...	—do—	—do—	—do—
8. Construction of Building of Employment Exchanges	...	...	...	...	...

II. LABOUR WELFARE

The Labour Welfare Programmes aim at improving the living and working condition of labourers through the enforcement of various Labour Legislations and the implementation of various Labour Welfare Schemes,

Labour Administration in the State of Meghalaya, is of every recent origin and no provision in the State's Fifth Plan on Labour Welfare was made.

The Labour Administration in the State of Meghalaya consists at the field level a nucleus organisation of the Labour Commissioner who is assisted by Labour Inspectors posted at District Headquarters. The Labour Commissioner and his subordinates are responsible for the enforcement of labour laws which have been enacted for the benefit of the workers. They also look after the welfare activities organised for workers and their family members.

The main programmes that may be taken up during the five years (1980 to 1985) will be strengthening of the administrative machinery at all levels including provision of staff quarters for the Field Officers and providing minimum amenities for the workers and their family members in some selected areas where the concentration of workers is heavy.

The Office of the Labour Commissioner and his subordinates have been recently organised. These offices need strengthening. The administrative machinery which is mainly responsible for enforcement of all labour laws in the State will have to be strengthened so that it may function smoothly and effectively. With this aim in view, new offices of Labour Inspector have been set up in all District headquarters. Labour Inspectors have been posted for these District headquarters and in addition necessary supporting staff also have to be posted. It is proposed that the expenditure on account of two newly opened District Offices viz., Nongstoin and Williamnagar should be met out of the plan provision. In addition, new posts at the State Headquarters will have to be created to enable the Labour Commissioner to cope with the increasing work-load arising out of additional duties that may have to be taken up during the plan period.

District Labour Officers are now accommodated in rented houses. No staff quarter have been constructed. It is felt that the District Offices at Tura, Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Jowai should have their own office buildings. In Tura, land is available for the office building and staff quarters. It is expected that land may also be available at Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Jowai in the near future. It is therefore proposed to construct office building for all these District Offices and Staff quarters also for the officers and staff of these offices. The total requirement of funds for this purpose is estimated at Rs.16 lakhs.

There are two centres in the State of Meghalaya, where the concentration of industrial Workers is heavy. These centres are Cherrapunjee and Burnihat. It is proposed to set up a Welfare centre in each of these two places. The Welfare Centre will organise Welfare activities for the workers and their family members, Welfare activities will include sports and games for the industrial workers and their family members.

Some facilities for elementary training in tailoring, embroidery, knitting and Library facilities particularly for their female members of the Industrial workers will also be provided. The proposed outlay for 1980-85 is Rs.0.50 lakhs.

The total expenditure involved under the above schemes for the period from 1980-85 is estimated at Rs.17.00 lakhs. The schematic details are given below:—

1. Strengthening of administration	Rs.16.00 lakhs
including construction of building.	
2. Labour Welfare Schemes	Rs.0.50 ,,
3. Research and Statistics	Rs.0.50 ,,
	Total Rs. 17.00 lakhs

The proposed outlay for 1981-82 in Rs.4.40 lakhs. The schematic details are indicated in Table I (Financial details) and Table II (Physical aspects) at the end of this Chapter.

TABLE—I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Schematic Outlays and Expenditures:

Head of Development: Labour Welfare. (Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82		
		Outlay	Anticipa- ted expendi- diture	Proposed outlay	Capita/ content	Proposed outlay	Capital content	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Labour Welfare Centre at Burnihat and Cherra, punjee.	0.50	...	0.20	...	
2. Construction of District Offices.	...	1.00	1.00	16.00	16.00	4.00	4.00	
4. Research and Statistics,	0.50	...	0.20	...	
Total	1.00	1.00	17.00	16.00	4.40	4.00

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets and Achievements.

Head of Development: LABOUR WELFARE.

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of Building for District Labour Offices.	No	...	1	26	8
2. Number of Labour Welfare Centres.	No	...	...	2	1
3. Staff	Person	...	4	9	5

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES COACHING AND ALLIED SCHEMES

All India Services Pre-Examination Training Centre for imparting coaching to prospective Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes candidates who intend to appear at the Civil Services Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. every year, is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme from Fifth Five Year Plan but in respect of which financing will be on a sharing basis between the centre and the State. This scheme is being run under the auspices of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong with an intake capacity of 50 trainees drawing from the States and Union Territories of the North Eastern Region and including the State of Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Sikkim. The Centre aims at helping the candidates coming from the above mentioned States/Union Territories who are eligible to appear at the Civil Services Examinations to prepare themselves for the said competitive examinations.

FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL TARGETS ACHIEVED DURING THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974-79 AND THE ANNUAL PLAN 1979-80:

During the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79, a sum of Rs.8.26 lakhs was actually expended out of the approved outlay of Rs.8.65 lakhs made available to this Centre by the Government of India. Altogether 113 candidates were trained by the Centre, of which, the Centre sent up 87 official candidates for appearing at the I.A.S. etc Examinations held in the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Out of those 87 candidates sponsored by this Centre, 7 candidates have been recommended by the U. P. S. C. for appointment to the I.A.S./I.F.S. and 12 for I.P.S./Allied Services. Since inception, the performance of the candidates sponsored by this Centre is progressively good every year. The percentage of success by the candidates of this Centre during the Fifth Plan period works out to 22 per cent approximately.

During the financial year 1979-80, a sum of Rs.1.775 lakhs is actually expended as against the approved outlay of Rs. 2.30 lakhs. In the Preliminary (Qualifying) Examination, 1979 conducted by the U. P. S. C. in June, 1979 for the Civil Services, this Centre up 20 trainees. Of these, 16 trainees were declared qualified to sit for the Civil Services Main (Written) Examination, 1979. This Centre imparted coaching to 29 trainees who had appeared at the last Civil Services Main (Written) Examination, 1979 held in November/December, 1979. Of these 29 trainees, 14 trainees, have qualified for an interview or Personality Test before the Union Public Service Commission for appointment to the IAS/IFS/IPS and other Allied Services. The percentages of success in the Main (Written) Examination, 1979 works out to 48% approximately. The final results is yet to be announced by the Union Public Service Commission.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Shillong is a Zonal institution open to candidates from the North Eastern Region including six other States enumerated above. The Pre-Examination Training Centre is an employment generation scheme, which the Government of India is giving priority for implementation. Directly, the Scheme is giving employment to 16 persons in the Office/Hostel of the Centre. Indirectly, the scheme has succeeded in creating much potentialities for giving employment to trainees not only for the Civil Services of the Government of India but also for the States Services and Bank Services etc. Many trainees of this Centres could secure employment in the States and Bank Services out of the benefits they derived during the training period.

As against actual expenditure of 8.26 lakhs incurred during the Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79, a sum of Rs.14.40 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Since the All India Services Pre-Examination Training Centre, Shillong is a continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, no new scheme is proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan.

As against the total outlay of Rs.14.40 lakhs proposed for the Sixth Plan, the State share of Rs. 7.20 lakhs has been proposed under the State Plan.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82:

As against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.2.60 lakhs for the current financial year 1980-81, a sum of Rs.2.68 lakhs is proposed for the next financial year 1981-82. The proposal for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is based on the existing intake capacity of 50 trainees per session both for the Preliminary (Qualifying) and the Main (Written) Examination, 1981 with the facility to impart teaching in Arts subjects only.

Out of an amount of Rs.2.68 lakhs proposed for Annual Plan 1981-82, the State share of Rs 1.34 lakhs has been proposed under the State Plan-

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of Schemes	Outlay 1980-85	Actual Expenditure 1979-80	1980-81		Proposed Outlay for 1981-82		Remarks
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Total	Capital con- tent of the total outlay	
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8
1. Honorarium to Academic Staff	2.75	0.343	0.398	0.398	0.42	...	
2. Salary of Non-Teaching Staff	4.25	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.93	...	
3. Honorarium to Guest Lecturers	0.08	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	...	
4. Office Expenses	0.57	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.125	...	
5. Travelling Expenses	0.15	...	0.03	0.03	0.035	...	
5. Library	1.15	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.18	...	
7. Rent, Electricity etc. of Hostel buildings	1.97	0.191	0.35	0.35	0.36	...	
8. Messing allowance of Students	3.10	0.21	0.53	0.53	0.54	...	
9. Furnitures	0.21	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	...	
10. Miscellaneous	0.17	0.031	0.032	0.032	0.04	...	
TOTAL	14.40	1.775	2.60	2.60	2.68	...	
Less Centres Share	(—)7.20	...	...	...	1.34	...	
	7.20	1.775	2.60	2.60	1.34	...	

SOCIAL WELFARE

A plan outlay of Rs. 109.00 lakhs is proposed for the current Five Year Plan Period for the purpose of continuation and expansion of the existing social welfare schemes and for implementation of new ones.

The Year 1981 has been declared by the U. N. O. as the Year for the Disabled persons. It is therefore proposed to introduce new schemes for the physically Handicapped Persons from the Year 1981-82.

The Schemes/Programmes proposed are as follows :

1. Direction and Administration :

(i) Joint Director of Social Welfare	...	...	1 no.
(ii) Assistant Director of Social Welfare	...	...	1 no.
(iii) Planning Officer	...	...	1 no.
(iv) U. D. A.	...	...	4 nos.
(v) Statistical Assistant	...	...	1 no.
(vi) Research Assistant	...	...	1 no.
(vii) L. D. A.	...	...	8 nos.

The Central Government have sanctioned one Integrated Child Development Services Cell for the State Directorate of Social Welfare. The salaries of the staff will be met from the Central Grant while the expenditure on contingencies will have to be met from the fund of the State Government. Necessary outlays for the purpose have been proposed for the current Five Year Plan period.

An outlay of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 for the purpose of construction of buildings for the district offices, Tura, Jowai, Nongstoin and Williamnagar. Two jeeps only were purchased during 1979-80 for the district officers of Shillong and Tura. For proper supervision of the Social Welfare Schemes and programmes in the other three districts of Jaintia Hills West Khasi Hills and East Garo Hills of the State by the District Officers, it is proposed to purchase 3 more jeeps during 1981-82.

Scholarships to 6 candidates deputed during 1979-80 and 1980-81 for the 2 years post-graduate studies in Social Work at the Tata Institute of Social Science, Bombay and the Delhi School of Social Work will be continued during 1981-82 and 1982-83. About 5 more candidates may be deputed by the Department for the same course of studies during the 6th Plan as more trained Officers are still in need by the Department in implementing existing and new Schemes.

An outlay of Rs 1.00 lakh is also proposed for the purpose of organising short course training programmes for voluntary Social Welfare Workers during 1980-81, 1982-83 and 1984-85.

The general Grant-In-Aid scheme to voluntary social welfare organisations is also proposed to be continued during the Five Year Plan period as almost all voluntary organisations are still very weak financially. Rupees 1.80 lakh is proposed for the 6th Plan and Rs. 0.25 lakh for 1981-82.

2. Education and Welfare of Handicapped: For observation of the Year 1981 as the Year for the Disabled, the existing schemes like Scholarships and Prosthetic aids (grants) to the Physically Handicapped Persons are proposed to be continued and expanded. During 1980-81 a Census of the Physically Handicapped persons will be conducted by the Department.

New Scheme like (a) Assistance to Physically Handicapped Persons for rehabilitation (b) Organisation of Sports and Games for Disabled Persons during 1981-82 and 1983-84 (c) Establishment of a Workshop for the Disabled Persons and (d) Deputation of Officers in Physio Therapy and Occupational Therapy (3 years Diploma Courses) are proposed to be introduced.

3. Family and Child Welfare: Rupees 9.20 lakhs is proposed for the Five Year Plan for meeting the 50 per cent State shares of the grants sanctioned by the Government of India under the Government of India scheme of Services for Children in need of Care and protection for the purpose of maintenance of Distitute Children. At present there are 13 voluntary organisations who are in receipt of grants under the Scheme. The numbers of Children entertained by each of the above organisations under the Scheme are 25. The Scheme is expanding every year in the State.

4. Welfare of Poor and Destitutes: Rupees 19.25 lakhs is proposed for the Five Year Plan for the purpose of maintenance and expansion of the State Homes for Destitute women and Training-cum-Production Centres at Shillong, Tura and Jowai. The numbers of seats in the State Homes at Shillong and Tura are proposed to be increased from 25 to 40 from 1980-81. The Scheme of giving Grants-in-aid in kinds to passed out trainees of the State Homes is also proposed to be continued during the period.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the budget for 1980-81 for the purpose of completion of the building for the State Home at Tura, and an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is also proposed for 1981-84 for construction of 2 more buildings for the State Homes at Shillong and Jowai.

5 Child Welfare: Grants for maintenance of the Bal Bhavan and Remand Home are proposed to be continued during the 6th Plan. Other existing Child welfare schemes proposed to be continued and expanded are for giving grants to voluntary organisations for running day Care Centres/ Creches, Children's Homes or orphanages and for distribution of teaching aids in kinds to Pre-primary Schools run by voluntary organisations. The Schemes for establishment of a permanent holiday home camp, children's museum-cum-Library and for giving grants to voluntary organisations for running Balwadis/Children's parks-cum-Recreational centres are under consideration and outlays for their continuation during 1981-85 are proposed in the 6th plan.

Conducted tour programmes for Children to towns and cities outside the State are proposed to be organised during 1980-81 and 1984-85. A scheme for giving one (1) State Award of Rs.10,000/- and two (2) District Awards of Rs.5,000/- each to Voluntary Organisations Individuals working for Children is proposed to be implemented from 1981-82 as none of our Voluntary organisations can compete with the Voluntary Organisations of other state for the National Awards offered by the Government of India as almost all of them are yet to achieve State and District Status in their work.

A Plant provision of Rs.200 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1980-81 for construction of a building for accomodation of the Holiday Home Camp. A plan outlay of Rs.100 lakh is also proposed for 1981-82 for the purpose of completion of the building.

6. Women Welfare: An outlay of Rs.680 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the schemes for giving grants to Voluntary Organisations for the Care of Destitute Aged Women and for meeting their shares for construction of buildings for working Women's Hostels undertaken under the Government of India scheme of assistance to Vol. Organisations for construction/expansion of Hostel buildings for working women.

Besides, it is also proposed to organise conducted tour programmes during 1980-81, 1982-83 and 1984-85 for the staff of the Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations for visiting Social Welfare Organisations and institutions of more advanced States.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES, 1980-85.

Plan outlays for continuation and expansion of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Services for Children in Need of Care and Protection" and the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme are proposed for the Five Years Plan period of 1980-85.

As mentioned under the State Plan Schemes, 13 Voluntary Organisations each entertaining 25 destitute Children are in receipt of grants under the Government of India Scheme of Services for Children in need of Care and Protection. The outlay of Rs 1000 lakhs proposed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is meant for releasing the 50 percent Central shares under the Scheme.

The outlay of Rs.6000 lakhs for the 6th Plan against the I.C.D.S. Scheme is meant for maintenance of the 4 Integrated Child Development Services Projects of Songsak, Myllem, Thadlaskein and Nongstoin—Sonapahar Blocks.

In addition to the above schemes, outlays for implementation of other Schemes like (a) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for setting up training Centres for women and care of their Children (b) Foster Care Services for Destitute Children (c) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Creches for working Women's Children (d) Short Stay Home Scheme (e) Scholarships to Physically Handicapped, etc. are also proposed for the Current Five Years Plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME

One Central Sector Scheme only is implemented in the State, i.e. "Functional Literacy for Adult Women". A plan outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the 6th plan period. As is usual, the Scheme is proposed to be implemented in the I.C.D.S. Project areas of Songsak and Mylljem Blocks. The Scheme is likely to be extended to the I.C.D.S. Project areas of Thadla-kein and Nongstoin-Sonapahar Blocks also during the Current Five Years Plan of 1980-85.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Schematic Outlays and Expenditure

Head of Development: Social Welfare

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—							
(a) Headquarters and Organisation	0.28	0.60	1.00	10.00	...	2.10	...
(b) District Social Welfare Officer	1.52	3.24	3.24	15.60	6.50	4.50	1.50
(c) Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works.	0.10	0.15	0.15	00.75	...	0.15	...
(d) Training Research/Seminars and purchase of equipments.	...	0.30	0.30	1.00	...	...	...
(e) Government contribution to M.S.S.W.A.B. ...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
(f) Grant to non-Official Organisations and Voluntary Social Welfare Associations.	1.52	...	...	1.80	...	0.25	...

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDI-CAPPED—								
(a) Scholarships for Physically Handicapped ...		0·09	0·10	0·10	0·75	...	0·15	...
(b) Prosthetic aids to handicapped		0·14	0·16	0·16	1·41	...	8·30	...
(c) Grant to Voluntary Organisation
(d) Blind School
(e) Survey of the Physically Handicapped	1·00	1·00	1·10	...	0·10	...
(f) Assistance to physically handicapped persons for rehabilitation		5 00	...	0·60	...
(g) Organisation of Sports and Games for the disabled persons.		1·04	...	0·50	...
(h) Training of Officers in Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy (Diploma courses).		0·27	...	0·07	...
(i) Rehabilitation and workshop for the disabled	3·50	...	0·80	...

3. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE—

(a) Services for children in need of care and protection.	0.66	1.80	1.80	9.20	...	1.80	...
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4. WELFARE OF POOR AND DESTITUTES—

(a) Maintenance of Home for destitute Women and helpless Widows.	3.69	4.80	4.80	23.25	4.00	4.80	1.00
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5. CHILD WELFARE—

(a) Celebration of International Year of the Child --1979--Establishment of Bal Bhavan at Shillong.	0.37	0.35	0.35	2.10	..	0.40	...
(b) Grants to Voluntary Organisation for running day-care Centres/Creches.	0.15	0.60	0.60	3.09	..	0.60	...
(c) Grants to Children's Homes	0.20	0.30	0.30	3.30	..	0.60	...
(d) Implementation of Children Act--Establishment/Maintenance of a Remand Home at Shillong.	0.20	1.00	0.60	1.60	...	0.20	...
(e) Distribution of Teaching aids to Pre-Primary Schools run by Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.75	...	0.15	...
(f) Permanent Holiday Home Camp--Establishment, Maintenance of .	...	2.70	2.70	7.70	3.00	1.60	1.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
(g) Children's Museum-Cum-Library—Establishment/Maintenance of .	...	1.00	1.00	2.18	...	0.23	...
(h) Conducted Tour Programme for Children to outside State.	...	0.75	0.75	1.50	...	...	...
(i) Balwadis/Children's Parks-Cum-Recreational Centres.	...	0.80	0.80	4.00	...	0.80	...	
(j) State and District Award for Organisations/Individuals Working for Children,	...	..	...	0.80	...	0.20	...
6. WOMEN WELFARE—								
(a) National Plan of Action for women—grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for care of Destitute Widows, aged and infirm Women.	0.49	0.40	0.40	1.85	...	0.25	...	
(b) Celebration of Women's Decade 1976-85—Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for Construction of Working Women's Hostels.	0.50	0.60	0.60	4.95	...	0.85	...	
7. OTHER SCHEMES—								
(a) Organisation of a conducted Tour Programme for Voluntary Social Welfare Workers.	...	0.20	0.20	0.60	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	10.11	21.00	21.00	109.00	13.50	22.00	3.50

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT SOCIAL WELFARE :

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION—					
(a) Training of Personnel in Social Welfare Works	Nos. of candidates deputed for Post-Graduate Training in Social Welfare Works.	3	3	2	3
(b) Grants to non-Official Organisation and Vol-Social Welfare Association.	Nos. of Voluntary Organisations receiving grants.	85	...	252	35
2. EDUCATION AND WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED—					
(a) Scholarships for Physically handicapped	... Nos. of Scholarships ...	27	27	187	37
(b) Prosthetic aids	... Nos. of grants ...	...	26	235	50
(a) Assistance to Physically handicapped persons for rehabilitation.	Nos. of physically handicapped persons benefited.	...	...	1000	200

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(d) Training of Officers in Physio therapy and occupational therapy (three years courses).		Nos. of candidates deputed for training.	...	...	2	2
(e) Sports and Games for the Physically handicapped		Nos. of participants	...	...	1000	500
(f) Rehabilitation and Workshops for the disabled ...		Nos. of persons benefited ...	...	...	100	25
3. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE—						
(a) Services for Children in need of care and protection.		Nos. of destitute children benefited ...	325	350	1950	375
4. CHILD WELFARE—						
(a) Permanent Holiday Home Camp		Nos. of Children benefited	...	...	350	50
(b) Conducted Tour programme for children to outside State.		Nos. of participants	...	50	100	...
(c) State and District awards for Organisations/* Working for Children,		(i) Nos. of State awards ...	...	...	4	1
		(ii) Nos. of District awards ...	...	...	8	2
5. WOMEN WELFARE—						
(a) Grants-in-aid to Vol. Organisations for care of Destitute Widows aged and infirm Women,		Nos. of organisations receiving grants	1	1	5	1
(b) Grants to Vol. Organisations for Construction of Working Women's Hostels,		Nos. of organisations receiving grants	1	1	5	1

*Individuals

NUTRITION

1. The Fifth Plan outlay for Nutrition was Rs. 65 lakhs. The expenditure for the five year period 1974-79 amounted to Rs.63.34 lakhs. The expenditure for 1979-80 was Rs.28 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1980-81 for Nutrition programmes is Rs.21.84 lakhs.

2. The Nutrition programme implemented in the State includes pre-school feeding and feeding of nursing and lactating mothers under Special Nutrition Programme (SNP). The SNP is implemented in the rural areas through the Community Development Block agency by the organised Mahila Mandals in all the 24 Blocks in the State. In the urban areas and in I. C. D. S. Blocks, the programme is implemented by the Social Welfare Department. The Mid-day meal programme in schools is organised by the Education Department.

3. SNP in Rural Areas

The outlay for 1980-81 for SNP in rural areas is Rs.8 lakhs which will be spent in full. An amount of Rs.45 lakhs is proposed for the sixth plan period of 1980-85. For 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.8.50 lakhs is proposed. The targets envisaged are—

Year	No. of centres	No. of Children	Beneficiaries Nursing mothers
1979-80	120	10,800	1,200
1980-81 (anticipated)	120	10,800	1,200
1980-85 (Proposed)	850	76,500	8,500
1981-82 (,,)	144	12,960	1,440

SNP in Urban Areas

The expenditure on SNP in Urban areas during 1979-80 was Rs.5.59 lakhs. The approved outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.6 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the sixth plan (1980-85) is Rs.42 lakhs and Rs.8 lakhs for 1981-82 for continuation and expansion of the Special Nutrition Programme in the urban areas of Shillong, Tura, Jowai, Nongstoin and Willjamnagar. The number of beneficiaries covered during 1979-80 and to be covered during 1980-85 are as below—

Year	Number of beneficiaries			
1979-80 (achievement)	12,600
1980-81 (Anticipated)	12,600
1980-85 (Proposed)	84,400
1981-82 (—do—)	15,600

The beneficiaries are children in the age-group 0-6 years and the expectant and nursing mothers. The proposed outlay is for purchase of foodstuffs and for meeting the expenditure on honorarium to organisers and helpers etc.

SNP in ICDS Project Areas

An amount of Rs.133 lakhs is proposed for the Nutrition programme in the ICDS project area for the purpose of purchase of foodstuff and for meeting the expenditure on transportation charges and contingencies. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.28.30 lakhs. The expenditure for 1979-80 was Rs.12.39 lakhs and the outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.5.84 lakhs. The number beneficiaries under the programme is as below.

No. of beneficiaries	
1979-80	16,055
1980-81	21,936 (anticipated)
1980-85	1,67,320 (Proposed)
1981-82	32,350 (,)

Mid-day Meal Programme

An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for the sixth plan period for Mid-day Meal Programme implemented by the Education Department. The coverage of students envisaged is 40,000 in rural areas.

The total requirement of funds for the Nutrition programme for the sixth plan period (1980-85) is as under.

	1980-85	1981-82
	(Rs.lakhs)	(Rs.lakhs)
(1) SNP in Urban areas	42.00	8.00
(2) SNP in Rural areas	45.00	8.50
(3) SNP in ICDS Programme areas	133.00	28.30
(4) Mid-day Meal Programme	20.00	4.00
Total	240.00	48.80

The details are shown in the annexed statement.

ANNEXURE I

NUTRITION

Outlays and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81 Outlay	1980-85 Pro- posed outlay	1981-82 (Proposed) outlay
1	2	3	4	5
I. S.N.P. in Rural Areas in all the C.D. Blocks.	8.00	8.00	45.00	8.50
II. S.N.P. in Urban Areas				
(1) Shillong ...	2.48	2.80	16.45	3.20
(2) Tura ...	1.47	1.55	9.40	1.85
(3) Jowai ...	0.71	0.75	6.75	1.25
(4) Nongstoin ...	0.46	0.45	4.70	0.85
(5) Williamnagar	0.47	0.45	4.70	0.85
Total	5.59	6.00	42.00	8.00
III. S.N.P. in ICDS Areas				
(1) Songsak ...	5.55	2.75	30.15	6.36
(2) Myllem ...	5.48	1.75	43.50	10.06
(3) Thadlaskein ...	1.36	1.34	26.79	6.20
(4) Nongstoin Sonapahar ...	...	...	32.56	5.66
Total	12.39	5.84	133.00	28.30
IV. Mid-day Meal Programme	2.00	2.00	20.00	4.00
Grand Total:	27.98	21.84	240.00	48.80

NUTRITION

Physical Achievements and Targets

Programme	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Target 1980-81	Target 1980-85	Target 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. S.N.P. in Rural Areas					
1. No of beneficiaries					
(1) Children	000 Nos	10.8	10.8	76.5	13.0
(ii) Mothers	000 Nos	1.2	1.2	8.5	1.4
(iii) Centres	Nos	120	120	850	144
II. S.N.P. in Urban Areas					
1. No of beneficiaries					
(i) Shillong	000 Nos	5.8	5.8	33.2	6.4
(ii) Tura	,,	3.2	3.2	18.8	3.6
(iii) Jowai	,,	1.6	1.6	13.6	2.4
(iv) Nongstoin	,,	1.0	1.0	9.4	1.6
(v) Williamnagar	,,	1.0	1.0	9.4	1.6
Total		12.6	12.6	84.4	15.6
III. S.N.P. in ICDS Areas					
1. No. of beneficiaries					
(i) Songsak Block	000 Nos	6.8	6.9	38.2	7.3
(ii) Myllem Block	,,	5.8	10.0	57.8	11.5
(iii) Thadlaskien Block	,,	3.4	5.0	34.1	7.1
(iv) Nongstoin Sonapahar Block	,,	...	...	37.2	6.5
Total		16.0	21.9	167.3	32.4
IV Mid-day Meal Programme					
No. of beneficiaries	000 Nos	3	6	40	10

PLANNING ORGANISATION

The outlay in the Fifth Plan for Planning Organisation was Rs. 3 lakhs only. The expenditure for the four year period amounted to Rs. 1 lakh only. The shortfall in expenditure was due to the fact that most of the expenditure for Planning Organisation was met for the non-Plan budget.

During the Fifth Plan period, the planning machinery in the State was reorganised and strengthened. The State Planning Board, which is the Apex Planning Body in the State was set up during the Fourth Plan period. This Board has since been reconstituted by taking in it Economists and other Experts and representatives of the people. Out of the five districts in the State, District Planning Boards for three districts have been set up during the Fourth Plan period. These are also being reconstituted. A functionally oriented Planning machinery at State level was set up during the Fifth Plan period at the suggestion of the Planning Commission. The Planning Department at the State headquarters at present have the following functioning units:

- (i) Plan Co-ordination and implementation unit,
- (ii) Monitoring and progress reports units,
- (iii) Man-power unit, (iv) Evaluation Unit. The existing staffing pattern of these units is indicated in the statement appended.

Programme for Plan period.— An allocation of Rs. 20 lakhs has been proposed for the 1980-85 Plan period for taking up schemes to strengthen the Planning machinery in the State in keeping with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. The strengthening of the Planning machinery has been necessitated because of the need to—

- (a) bring about more scientific planning at the State level in view of the complex and growing Governmental role in the process of economic development ;
- (b) evolve appropriate strategies for various areas based on their resources and their specific problem ;
- (c) build up an adequate machinery for monitoring plan progress ;
- (d) formulate projects and schemes more scientifically not only to overcome existing deficiencies in the present process of project formulation but also to enable more rational priorities and choices based on comparative cost benefit analysis ;
- (e) ensure continuous project evaluation and reorganisation of the project and plan priorities from time to time ; and lastly,
- (f) to bring about a realistic approach to planning from below by strengthening regional and district planning through an appropriate machinery set up for the purpose.

The strengthening of planning machinery would be for preparation of long term perspective plans, project formulation, project evaluation, manpower estimation, employment estimation, monitoring of progress and for preparation of Regional, Districts, Subdivisional and Block level planning. The specific proposals are indicated below—

Evaluation Unit.

The Evaluation Unit was set up in 1971. For some years, this unit functioned only as a skeleton organisation under the Planning Department. Over the past 4 years, some staff have been recruited and given training. Some evaluation studies such as utilisation of tractors and power tillers, Jhum Control Programme, the study of poultry farm, the working of Meghalaya Co-operative Bank and Societies and Water Supply Scheme could be undertaken. Currently, a survey of utilisation of Industrial loans was also in progress. As a result of these studies, the staff has gathered some experience. The State Evaluation Committee has been constituted and has met a few times. The Committee has made wide-ranging recommendations in order that evaluation becomes more purposeful and that the unit becomes more effective. At present the unit is staffed only with 3 Research Officers and some subordinate staff and therefore, needs considerable strengthening.

For strengthening the Evaluation Unit, an outlay of Rs.8 lakhs is required for the next five years including Rs.0.00 lakh during the current year. The names and number of additional posts proposed are indicated in the annexed statement.

Regional and District Planning :

In accordance with the objective of decentralisation of the planning process and associating the participation of the people in successful implementation of the plan, District Planning Boards and Deputy Commissioners have been entrusted with the task of drawing up of district plans.

At present District Planning Organisations are functioning in (all the Districts of the State). The Planning Unit in each district is under the overall charge of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and consists of a Planning Officer and a Research Assistant. The District Planning Officer is usually a Revenue Official of the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

During the current plan period, it is proposed to strengthen the District Planning Units. For this appropriate expertise will be built up. Each Unit will have Research Officer, Research Assistants and Statistical Assistant with qualification in relevant disciplines to help in the formulation of district and other area plans. There will also be the necessary supporting staff for these units. Each District Planning Unit will have a cell for Planning at the Block level and another cell for progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed for reorganisation of the District Planning Units in the five Districts of the State.

Planning Machinery at the State level:

At the State level the Planning Organisation would have to be considerably strengthened to discharge the functions mentioned earlier. The proposals for strengthening of existing units and setting up of new units are described briefly below.

Progress Reporting and Monitoring Unit:

In the Planning Department there is already a progress reporting system by which information on the progress of various schemes, programmes and projects included in the plan is reviewed periodically and on the basis of this information quarterly reviews of performance are conducted. This unit is also in charge of monitoring implementation of plan projects. However much remains to be done in regard to monitoring and only initial work have been started. Monitoring-cum-Evaluation cells have also been set up in the following seven important development departments. These are—(1) Agriculture, (2) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, (3) Soil Conservation, (4) Health, (5) Public Health Engineering, (6) Public Works Department and (7) Community Development.

In the reorganised set up, the progress reporting and monitoring cell will carry out quantitative and qualitative assessment of various programmes and projects in order to assess the financial and physical objective. The unit will consist of officers having skills in economics statistics, system analysis, etc. Since this unit will be incharge of the monitoring of the development programmes in the entire economy of the State, adequate arrangements will be made for processing and storage of data through the use of modern techniques and equipments. The proposed staffing pattern has been indicated in the annexure.

District and Regional Planning Unit .

The reorganised planning set up will have a regional and district planning unit. This unit will provide technical guidance to District Planning Cells in different districts of the State. This will be a new unit in the Planning Department at the State headquarters.

Manpower Unit :

The existing Manpower Unit in the Planning Organisation at headquarters will have to be strengthened suitably to ensure identification of existing gaps in the information system and also for devising suitable procedure of improvement of the information system.

State Planning Board :

The Planning Department also provide secretariat assistance to the State Planning Board. This unit is now functioning with only a skeleton staff. The State Planning Board will have a number of working Groups which will have a very significant role in drawing up the development programmes in the State. Consequently, the staff for the Board will have to be augmented to provide the necessary assistance to the Board.

Plan formulation and Co-ordination Unit :

This unit is at present engaged in formulation of the State Plan and co-ordinates the activities relating to development programmes in the State. Besides, the State Plan schemes, this unit is also co-ordinating all activities under the regional schemes of North Eastern Council implement in the State. It is proposed to strengthen the unit further to cope with the increased volume of works.

Perspective Planning Unit :

It is also proposed to set up a new unit for preparation of a long-term perspective Plan for the State which will be based on continuous economic analysis and detailed studies involving use of econometric methods and statistical techniques.

Resource Unit :

It is proposed to set up a unit for preparing a resource inventory of the State and Districts.

The existing staff and the new staff proposed for the strengthening of existing units as well as for new units have been indicated in appendices. The total estimated cost of the scheme for reorganising the State planning machinery comes to about Rs. 20 lakhs including Rs. 8 lakhs for the Evaluation Units.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SANCTIONED POST IN DIFFERENT UNITS OF PLANNING DEPARTMENT/STATE PLANNING BOARD/DISTRICT PLANNING ORGANISATION.

Unit	Category of Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ Created (existing)	Remarks
1 Headquarters Organisation :			
(a) Plan Formulation and Co-ordination Unit	(1) Officer-on-Special Duty	... 1	
	(2) Senior Research Officer	... 1	
	(3) Research Officer	... 3	
	(4) Assistant Research Officer	4	
	(5) Research Assistant	... 4	
	(6) Duftry ... ..	... 1	
	(7) Driver ... ..	... 1	
(a) Monitoring Unit	(1) Officer-on-Special Duty	... 1	
	(2) Research Officer	.. 1	
	(3) Research Assistant	... 2	
	(4) U. D. Assistant ...	... 1	
	(5) L. D. Assistant ...	... 1	
	(6) Typist ... ..	... 1	
	(7) Grade IV ... ..	... 1	
(c) Man-power Unit	(1) Director of Manpower-cum Employment Officer.	1	
	(2) Research Officer	... 2	
	(3) Stenographer Grade II	... 1	
	(4) Typist ... ..	.. 1	
	(5) Grade IV ... ..	... 2	

Unit	Category of Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ created (existing)	Remarks
(d) Resource Unit	(1) Driver	1	
(e) Evaluation Unit	(1) Research Officer	3	
	(2) Research Assistant	3	
	(3) U. D. Assistant	1	
	(4) Typist	2	
	(5) Grade IV	2	

II. State Planning Board

(1) Research Officer	1
(2) Stenographer Grade I	1
(3) Accountant	1
(4) U. D. Assistant	1
(5) Typist	1
(6) Grade IV	1
(7) Driver	1

III. District Organisations

(a) D. P. O. East Khasi Hills District, Shillong —	(1) District Planning Officer	1
	(2) Assistant Research Officer ..	1
	(3) Research Assistant	1
	(4) U. D. Assistant ..	1
	(5) L. D. Assistant cum-Typist	1
	(6) L. D. Assistant	1
	(7) Grade IV	2
	(8) Driver	1

Unit	Category of Post	No. of Post sanctioned/ created (existing)	Remarks
(b) D.P.O. Jaintia Hills District, Jowai.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
	(3) U. D. Assistant	... 1	
	(4) L. D. Assistant-cum-Typist	... 1	
	(5) Grade IV	... 2	
	(6) Driver	... 1	
(c) D. P. O. West Garo Hills District, Tura.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
	(3) U. D. Assistant	... 1	
	(4) L. D. Assistant-cum-Typist	... 1	
	(5) Grade IV	... 2	
	(6) Driver	... 1	
(d) D. P. O. West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	
(e) D. P. O. East Garo Hills District, Williamnagar.	(1) District Planning Officer	... 1	
	(2) Research Assistant	... 1	

PLANNING MACHINERY

STATEMENT SHOWING ADDITIONAL POSTS PROPOSED TO BE CREATED DURING THE CURRENT PLAN PERIOD (1980-85)

Unit	Category of Posts	No. of post proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. HEADQUARTERS ORGANISATION—		
1. Plan formulation and Coordination Unit	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officers ...	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	2
2. Monitoring and Progress Reporting Unit	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officer ...	1
	(c) Statistical Assistants ...	2
3. Man-power Unit	(a) Research Assistant ...	2
	(b) Statistical Assistants ...	2
4. Resource Unit (New Unit)	(a) Research Officer ...	1
	(b) Research Assistants ...	2
5. Perspective Planning Unit (New Unit)	(a) Planning Officer ...	1
	(b) Research Officers ...	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	3
	(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
6. District and Regional Planning Unit (New Unit).	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
	(b) Research Officers ...	2
	(c) Research Assistants ...	3
	(d) Statistical Officer ...	1
	(e) Statistical Assistants ...	2

Unit				Category of Posts	No. of post proposed
(1)				(2)	(3)
7. Evaluation Unit	...	...	...	(a) Joint Director ...	1
				(b) Deputy Director ...	2
				(c) Research Officer ...	1
				(d) Research Assistants ...	2
				(e) Computers ...	4
B. STATE PLANNING BOARD	...	...	...	(a) Senior Research Officer	1
				(b) Research Officers ...	2
				(c) Research Assistants ...	2
				(d) Librarian ...	1
C. DISTRICT PLANNING ORGANISATIONS—					
1. East Khasi Hills District	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Research Assistant ...	1
				(c) Statistical Assistants ...	2
2. Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(a) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
3. West Garo Hills	...	...	..	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
4. West Khasi Hills	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer ..	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ..	2
				(e) Office Staff ...	6
5. East Garo Hills	...	...	...	(a) Research Officer ...	1
				(b) Assistant Research Officer	1
				(c) Research Assistant ...	1
				(d) Statistical Assistants ...	2
				(e) Office Staff ...	6

BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[Integrated Schemes for Rehabilitation of the Economy of the Border Areas]

1. Introduction :

The Border Areas have been broadly defined as territory to the depth of 10 kilometres inside the State from the International Border with Bangladesh, comprising the southern slopes and the adjoining strips of the State and laterally running about 496 kilometres from Dona-Malidhar area in the Jaintia Hills to Mahendraganj in the West Garo Hills and northwards for some distance to Mankachar. The Border Areas of the State of Meghalaya cover a land surface of about 4,960 square kilometres with a population of about 2·30 lakhs, which is about 22 per cent of the total area and 23 per cent of the State's total rural population. About 1,538 villages out of the State's 4,583 villages fall within the areas demarcated as Border Areas.

The Border Areas traditionally grow such products as oranges, pineapples, pan leaves, sohkwit known as 'Satkara' or *citrus macroptera* and other fruits, arecanuts, tezpatta, etc., and the forest produce like bamboo, timber, etc., from the border areas used to be sold out to the adjoining districts of East Bengal during the days of pre-partition of the Country. It was estimated that the value of goods exported from the border areas of Khasi and Jaintia Hills alone was around Rs.2·5 crores annually and in return, the border areas people depended on the adjoining districts of East Bengal, now known as Bangladesh, for the supply of essential commodities like foodgrains, salt, edible oils, kerosene oil and fish. In view of their location with another Foreign Country, Border Areas of the State are also of utmost strategic importance and over and above socio-economic considerations, these areas need urgent all round development from the point of view of over-all National Integration as well.

2. Condition After Partition:

After the partition of the Country in 1947, border trade was restricted in such a way that the economy of the people living in the Border Areas was practically ruined and usual trade relations with the adjoining Country in all the border markets was as well abruptly disrupted. As a result, the border areas people were economically hard hit.

Notwithstanding the resumption of trade for a while after the emergence of the Republic of Bangladesh, it is still not possible to carry on the trade because of various international obligations. Arbitrary controls on trade and its eventual stoppage have in fact caused an immense harm for the Border Areas, where cropping pattern based on perishable agricultural produce in the border markets adjoining Bangladesh was prevalent.

3. Reports of the various committees, etc.:

The economic problems of the Border Areas consequent upon partition of the Country in 1947 were examined by the Iengar Committee and the Lall Singh Committee appointed by Government of India in 1952 and 1954 respectively and also by the three Committees consisting of Officials and Non-Officials appointed by Government of Assam in 1959. The development programmes undertaken on the suggestions and recommendations of these Committees were however inadequate to tackle these problems due to inadequacy of financial allocation and absence of continuity in their implementation.

4. Necessity of Development of Border Areas:

The factors stated in the preceding paras indicate the urgent need of development of alternative markets for disposal of border produce and supply of essential commodities to these areas. Moreover, development of border areas is also of utmost importance from the strategic point of view because the stabilisation of the economic condition of the border areas people is equally necessary for security reasons. Besides, economic development of these regions will impart them a sense of full participation in the economic life of the Country.

5. Programme drawn up so far for Development of Border Areas :

During the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan Periods, development programme for the Border Areas featured as a separate programme and this was included as a distinct item in those State Fifth Five Year Plan Periods. Schemes under the Border Areas Programme were in addition to the normal sectoral programmes implemented by different Development Departments. A sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs against

the plan outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was spent during the Fourth Plan. The various scheme under the Border Areas taken up in the Fifth Plan related to development of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Public Works Department, Industries Sericulture and Weaving, Rural Water Supply, Fisheries, Supply (Transport Subsidy Scheme) and Border Areas Marketing Scheme.

It is felt that the development programme for the Border Areas has to be taken up on (a) Short-term and (b) Long-term basis. The schemes under the Border Areas Programme will be executed in such a manner as to serve the present needs of the situation prevailing in the border areas for the next five years it would also be dovetailed into the long-term programme for the economic development of the area. The main strategy in regard to development of border areas may be summarised as follows:

(a) The development of road communications in the border will be given utmost priority and the road system will be designed with the object of improving the communications within the border areas as well as connecting these areas with the rest of the State in order to achieve the object of diversification of channels of trade for the border produce.

(b) Due emphasis will be laid on the improvement of the existing horticultural crops of the Border Areas. The border areas people are used to cultivating the horticultural crops and have acquired considerable experience. With proper guidance and supply of inputs and extension of the results of modern technological and research development, the Border Areas could be turned into useful sources of supply of horticultural produce.

(c) Over and above the development of the traditional horticultural crops in these areas, it is quite necessary to introduce new cash crops and subsidiary food crops with a view to making the Border Areas self-sufficient in food-grains and other food crops.

(d) The development of horticultural crops and other food crops would demand the development of Irrigation facilities and supply of necessary inputs and machineries for land development.

(e) Apart from extension of irrigation facilities, new areas could be brought under cultivation by reclamation and terracing of the slopes in the Border Areas.

(f) The Animal Husbandry Schemes, which would yield quick returns, will continue in order to diversify the economy of the people living in the Border Areas. There is also adequate scope for developing Sericulture and Small Cottage Industries in the Border Areas for providing subsidiary income to the border areas people.

(g) The Border Areas suffer from acute shortage of food stuff and the measures proposed to be taken up for production of food crops will improve the situation. Consequently, supply of food stuff and other essential consumer articles for the border areas people will have to be continued on a subsidised basis at least for another five years.

6. Brief review of the past programme:

A sum of Rs. 13.10 crores was suggested for implementation of various schemes under the Border Areas Programme in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan and as against this proposal the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 378.00 lakhs (Rs. 3.78 crores) only, which was considered inadequate and the matter was again taken up with the Planning Commission for increased allocation.

In the earlier Draft Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) the State Government pleaded for an outlay of Rs. 1,495.37 lakhs and as against this outlay the Planning Commission approved an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs only for the entire Five Year Plan Period 1978-79 to 1982-83.

The year-wise plan outlays and expenditure during the first six years are as follows:—

Year	Outlay: (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure: (Rs. in lakhs)
1974-75	50.00	40.72
1975-76	65.00	54.68
1976-77	70.00	69.87
1977-78	90.00	81.80
1978-79	135.00	134.19
1979-80	144.18 (Revised)	142.24
TOTAL	554.18	523.50

The slight shortfall in expenditure was due to less expenditure in the Transport Subsidy Scheme on account of good harvest and also less expenditure in the Road Sector due to non-settlement of land, dearth of construction materials, that is, explosives, etc. Further, the Annual Plan allocation for the first four years was also not proportionate to the approved Fifth Plan Outlay. The total outlay for four years (1974-78) of the Fifth Plan and two years (1978-80) of the earlier Sixth Plan was Rs.554.18 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs.523.50 lakhs could be utilised.

The Fifth Plan Outlay and also the Annual Plan Outlay (1974-78 and 1978-80) of the earlier Sixth Plan were utilised for disposal of border produce; for introducing cash crops and subsidiary crops with a view to making the Border Areas self-sufficient in food grains and food crops; for arranging supply of essential commodities for distribution to the border areas people on a subsidised basis; for taking up a programme for development of arterial, feeder and link roads in the Border Areas for building up an adequate network of communications in these areas; and for providing free transport facilities for transporting the local border produce by the growers from the border areas for boosting up their economy.

7. Proposal for the Sixth Plan (Revised) 1980-85 and the Annual Plan 1981-82:

In order to achieve the National Plan's objective, that is, reducing poverty, removal of unemployment and continued progress towards self-reliance, due emphasis will be given on the importance of communication, small scale industries and agriculture. As indicated earlier, development on agriculture especially, horticulture in the form of increased inputs and extension services, supply of machineries, etc., is highly called for. Development of roads and communications will be given utmost importance. In order to improve the existing communications in the border areas and also to connect these areas with the rest of the State and the country, construction of feeder, arterial and link roads are proposed for attaining the objective of diversifying channels of trade and commerce in the border areas of the State. Due emphasis on Industries (Small scale and Cottage) will also be introduced in the Border Areas, where there is good prospect of un-employment. Scheme on Grant-in-aid to artisans, entrepreneurs and organisations in the

border areas, and Margin Money for entrepreneurs in these areas are proposed to be taken up during the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85 under this sector.

For the Annual Plan 1979-80 the revised outlay for the Border Areas Programme was Rs.144.18 lakhs against the original approved outlay of Rs.140.00 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs.142.24 lakhs could be utilised for implementation of various schemes under this programme. A sum of Rs.336.65 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 to continue and intensify the various schemes under the Border Areas Development Programme to be taken up by the different Development Departments.

8. Sectoral programmes proposed during the Revised Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85

(i) AGRICULTURE:

Schemes implemented by the Agriculture Department under the Border Areas Development Programme may be summarised as follows :

During 1979-80 a sum of Rs.3.34 lakhs was spent against the approved outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for taking up the schemes, namely, (a) Purchase of power Tillers scheme, (b) Horticulture Development and (c) Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme. The total area covered by power tiller scheme up to the time of handing over to MECOFED was 105.10 hectares. Two horticultural nurseries one in Jaintia Hills and another in Garo Hills were started in 1979-80 and works in the two nurseries in Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills, that is, fencing and construction of building in these two places could be also started. Four tractors with trailers and accessories were also purchased by the border areas cultivators under the Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme for purchase of Tractors/Power Tillers implemented by the Agriculture Department.

During the Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 it is proposed to continue and intensify the two existing schemes, that is (a) Development of Horticulture and (b) Loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of Tractors, Power Tillers, Pumpssets and improved agricultural implements.

Horticulture Development Scheme: This is a continuing scheme and during the Sixth Plan three more Horticultural Nurseries will be started. The agreed outlay for the current year 1980-81 is Rs.4.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay

for 1981-82 for this scheme is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and Rs.40.00 lakhs for the entire Sixth Plan 1980-85.

Loan-Cum-Subsidy Scheme: During the past, subsidy under this scheme was made available for purchase of Tractors and Power Tillers only. From the current financial year 1980-81 onwards it is proposed to include Pumpsets and improved Agricultural Implements in the list of subsidy articles. The agreed outlay for the current year is Rs.8.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82 and Rs.40.00 lakhs for the revised Sixth Plan Period 1980-85.

(ii) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY:

The Piggery Development schemes were taken up in the Border Areas during the Fifth Plan Period to help the farmers in the border areas in pig rearing thereby supplementing their economy. The Schemes aimed at giving 75 per cent subsidy to the border areas farmers in pig rearing to improve their economic condition.

A sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Plan (1974-78) to distribute 1300 Pig Trios to the farmers in the Border Areas at the rate of 75 per cent subsidy and to establish one Pig Farm at Pynursla to cater the requirement of breeding stock in these areas. In 1979-80 a sum of Rs.2.66 lakhs against the approved outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was utilised for taking up the schemes on (a) Pig Breeding Unit/Piggery Farming Co-operative Societies in the border areas and (b) Piggery Farm at Pynursla. The agreed outlay for the current year 1980-81 is Rs. 5.50 lakhs and for the Annual Plan 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 8.16 is proposed.

For the sixth Plan period 1980-85, an outlay of Rs. 40.03 lakhs is proposed for the schemes on (a) Pig Farm at Dalu, (b) Pig Breeding Units/Piggery Farming Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas, (c) Pig Farm at Pynursla, (d) Distribution of Cockerels Grants-in-Aid/Contribution/Subsidies and (e) Distribution of Cows Grants-in-Aid/Contribution/Subsidies. The main objective of the scheme on Piggery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas is to supply 50 cows, 5 boars including feeding utensils to each Co-operative Society free of cost and 50 farmers will be organised under each such Society. 1300 farmers in the border Areas were already benefited by the Programme. Two Assistant Manager, two Veterinary Field Assistants and Four Pig Attendants will be appointed for the two Piggery Farms at Pynursla and Dalu and

besides, 1200 farmers in the Border Areas will be benefitted under 24 Piggery Co-operative Societies during the sixth Plan period (detailed schemes enclosed in the Statements).

Education

The schemes implemented by the Education Department under the Border Areas Development Programme are (a) Scholarships/Stipends to Students from the Border Areas and (b) Assistance to Non-Government schools located in the Border areas for Buildings and Hostels. The scheme of subsidy to Border Areas students was an old scheme and was continued during the fifth Plan Period. The rules were modified in 1979-80 and subsidy at a higher rate was introduced to encourage meritorious students from the Border Areas, giving a new dimension to the scheme. It is hoped that this scheme will enable the poor and meritorious students from the border areas to pursue their studies even without substantial parental support. The schemes for giving building grants was taken up from the Annual Plan 1976-77 onwards to help the Aided Institutions located in the Border Areas for improvement and expansion of School buildings and hostel buildings.

During the years 1974-75 to 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 29.43 lakhs was spent for giving financial assistance to 0.42 lakh border areas students (both fresh and Renewal) under the scheme for studies at pre-matric and Post-Matric Courses and a sum of Rs. 41.12 lakhs was sanctioned for building grants to 28 Primary Schools, 193 Middle Schools and 88 High Schools in the Border Areas for construction/extension/improvement of School buildings/hostels/ staff quarters, etc.

For the current year 1980-81 the agreed outlay is Rs. 16.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1981-82 and for the Sixth Plan Period are Rs. 31.80 lakhs and Rs. 138.00 lakhs respectively. During the Sixth Plan a sum of Rs. 67.00 lakhs is proposed for giving scholarships/stipends to 40,650 students from the Border Areas and Rs. 71.00 lakhs for building grants to 100 Middle schools, 30 High Schools and 150 Primary schools located in the Border Areas.

(4) **Co-operation.**— Co-operative movement is an effective tool to boost up the economic condition of the border areas people. Formation of co-operative Societies, that is, Service Co-operatives and Marketing Co-operatives, will be of immense help to the people living in these areas.

Under this Sector an amount of Rs.55.50 lakhs was spent during the period 1974-80 for the implementation of (a) Assistance to the Co-operative Societies, (b) Assistance to MECOFED and (c) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED.

An amount of Rs.31.00 lakhs is expected to be spent out of the agreed outlay of Rs.24.00 lakhs during the current year 1980-81 for taking up the schemes under this sector.

A sum of Rs.64.42 lakhs is proposed for this sector for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for (a) Direction and Administration, (b) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED, (c) Assistance to MECOFED for establishment of Agro-Custom Hiring Centres in the Border Areas and (d) Price Stabilisation Fund and support price, (e) assistance to Co-operative Societies for taking up pig rearing scheme, (f) assistance to other types of co-operative societies, and (g) establishment of shops/markets.

An amount of Rs.243.70 lakhs is proposed for this sector for the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85 for taking up the following schemes ; (a) Direction and Administration, (b) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED (c) Assistance to MECOFED for establishment of Agro-Custom Hiring Centres in the Border Areas, (d) Price Stabilisation Fund, (e) Assistance to co-operative societies for taking up Pig Rearing Scheme (f) Assistance to other types co-operatives societies, (g) establishment of shop/markets.

Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED.—MECOFED has been assigned the responsibilities of procurement of prices of border produces and also of distribution of consumers' articles and agricultural inputs. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the purpose.

Establishment of Agro-Custom Hiring Centres by MECOFED.—A sum of Rs.127.70 lakhs is proposed for setting up 3 (three) additional Agro-Custom Services and repairing centres in the Border Areas in addition to eleven Centres already established during the period 1978-80.

Piggery Co-operatives.—An amount of Rs.20·00 lakhs is proposed for organising 24 Piggery Co-operative Societies in the Border Areas. Each society will have a minimum of fifty members. Fifty Piggery Units consisting of one Boar and two Sows of the value of Rs.500 per unit will be provided to the society and each society will also be given share capital contribution at Rs.15,000 to enable the society to maintain full time Secretary, Managerial Assistant at Rs.5,000 per year per society will be contributed. The Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department will provide the stockade.

Price Stabilisation Fund.—An amount of Rs.5·00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan, 1980-85 to enable the MECOFED to build up a reserve fund to off-set likely losses in the matter of transactions. The Stabilisation Fund could be created only through the assistance to be provided by the Government.

Assistance to other types Co-operative Societies.—An outlay of Rs.20·00 lakhs is proposed for the current Five Year Plan to re-organise and re-vitalise other type co-operative societies namely, Marketing Co-operatives, Industrial Co-operatives, Weaving Co-operatives, Fisheries Co-operatives, etc., located in the areas adjoining the Indo-Bangladesh Border.

Establishment of shops/markets.—A sum of Rs.50·00 lakhs is proposed for the current plan 1980-85.

(5) **Supply (Transport subsidy) scheme.**—The Transport Subsidy Scheme was included under the Border Areas Programme from the Annual Plan 1975-76 onwards. Prior to this period the scheme was implemented by the Supply Department under the Normal Budget provision out of the grant given by the Government of India at the average transport cost of Rs.8·00 lakhs per quintal.

Under this sector an expenditure of Rs.25·16 lakhs was incurred for the period 1974-80 for supply of 1·78 lakhs quintals of rice, 0·15 lakh quintals of atta and 0·01 lakh quintals of salt to the people in the border areas of the State. The figures for the physical achievement for 1979-80 are not readily available at the moment.

The agreed outlay for this sector for the current year 1980-81 is Rs.8·00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.10·00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 to continue the existing scheme.

A total outlay of Rs.48.00 lakhs is proposed for the entire current Five Year Plan for supply of essential commodities like rice, atta, dal, mustard oil and salt to the border areas and the physical target of achievements for the revised Sixth Plan is proposed to be Rs.5.00 lakhs quintals of essential commodities. The main objective of this scheme is to supply essential commodities like rice, atta, dal, mustard oil, salt and kerosene oil to the border areas people, who were hard hit by the closure of border hat/bazaars due to partition of the country, to enable them to get the supply of these essential commodities at prices prevailing at the District Headquarters.

(6) **Soil Conservation.**—Under this sector a total expenditure of Rs.4.22 lakhs was incurred for the period 1974-80 for (a) subsidies Maintenance Charge of Black-pepper, (b) Grants-in-aid, and (c) Supply of materials and purchase of polythene bags. Under this sector the agreed outlay for the current year 1980-81 is Rs.0.50 lakh and an amount of Rs.1.13 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82.

For the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85 under this sector an outlay of Rs. 4.69 is proposed. The scheme proposed to be taken up are shown in the Table—I and II appended.

7. Road Scheme (Public Works Department):

In the past the road construction programme was given a high priority in the development of the Border Areas of the State. Transport bottleneck is one of the factors that retards economic growth in the Border areas and, as such, development of roads and communication in these areas is highly called for in order to accelerate an all round development of these regions.

Under this sector a total expenditure of Rs. 165.68 lakhs was incurred for the period 1974-80 for construction and improvement of roads and communication in the Border Areas. The agreed outlay for this sector for the current year 1980-81 is Rs. 46.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 115.26 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for construction of arterial feeder roads in the Border Areas.

Under the revised Sixth Plan period 1980-85, the road scheme covering a total length of about 193.70 kilometres, 45 bridges and 132 culverts with an estimated cost of Rs. 553.41 lakhs are proposed for the Border Areas programme under this sector. The total number of road schemes, the total length of roads number of bridges and culverts proposed to be taken up are summarised in the TABLE—I and II annexed.

8. Water Supply:

Water Supply scheme under the Border Areas Programme implemented and executed by the Public Health Engineering Department primarily aim at providing good drinking water to the people living in the Border Areas, as many villages in these areas suffer from acute scarcity of good drinking water. Under this sector a total expenditure of Rs.64.13 lakhs was incurred for the period 1974—80 for execution of ten numbers of water supply schemes out of which five numbers of schemes were completed, covering ten villages with a total population of about 0.11 lakhs souls.

For the current year 1980-81 an approved outlay under this sector is Rs. 16.00 lakhs and two numbers of water Supply Schemes covering two villages with a population of about 0.02 lakhs are expected to be completed by the end of this year. An amount of Rs.24.88 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for execution of 13 water Supply Schemes in the Border Areas.

Under the revised Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 169.76 lakhs is proposed for taking up 22 numbers of Water supply Schemes to cover 42 villages with a population of around 0.17 lakhs.

(9) Industries (Small Scale):

The Department of Industries took up a scheme for giving grants-in-aid to Institutions for vocational trades only from the Annual Plan 1977-78 of the Fifth Plan. The total expenditure under this sector for the period 1977-80 amounted to Rs. 7.59 lakhs, which was utilised for (a) Development of Industries-Assistance to individuals/societies in the Border Areas, (b) grants-in-aid to artisans, entrepreneurs and organisations in the border Areas and (c) Purchase of Border Areas Products.

The approved outlay under this sector for the current year 1980-81 is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for implementation of schemes, namely, (i) Grants-in-aid to artisans, entrepreneurs and organisations in the Border Areas and (ii) Margin Money for entrepreneurs in Border Areas.

Under the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed. The schemes proposed for this sector are as follows:—

- (a) grants-in-aid to artisans, entrepreneurs and organisations in the Border Areas;
- (b) purchase of Border Areas Products ; and
- (c) margin money for entrepreneurs in the Border Areas.

(10) Sericulture And Weaving:—

The climatic condition of the Border Areas is conducive for the development of various types of Sericulture that is, Eri, Muga, Mulberry and Tasar and also for the growth of various plants like Mulberry, Castor, payam, Kesseru, Tapioca and other host plants for silkworm rearing. Development of Sericulture and Handloom Industry in the Border Areas is another viable sector whose potentiality is high. The schemes for this sector were included under the Border Areas Programme during the Annual Plan 1977-78. A total expenditure of Rs. 10.77 lakhs was incurred for the period 1977-80 for taking up the schemes on (a) Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Production Centres at Katuligaon (West Garo Hills), Langkyrdem (East Khasi Hills) and Lamin (Jaintia Hills); (b) Establishment of Common Facilities at Purakhasia/ Muktapur and Lawbah (Sericulture); and (c) Establishment of Handloom-cum-Production Centres at Kalaipara and Lawbah (Weaving).

The agreed outlay for the current year 1980-81 is Rs.5.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs.5.40 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for the execution of the existing schemes under this sector.

Under the revised Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 an outlay of Rs.20.50 lakhs is proposed. The year-wise break-up of the proposed outlay is as follows:

Year :			Sericulture : (Rs. in lakhs)	Weaving : (Rs.in lakhs)	Total : (Rs.in lakhs)
1980-81 (approved outlay)	...	...	0.90	4.10	5.00
1981-82 (proposed outlay)	...	...	0.50	4.90	5.40
1982-83 (estimated outlay)	...	...	0.60	4.80	5.40
1983-84 (estimated outlay)	...	...	...	2.70	2.70
1984-85 (estimated outlay)	...	...	...	2.00	2.00
	Total	...	2.00	18.50	20.50

The schemes proposed for this sector may be stated briefly as follows:—

(a) Schemes for Common Facilities Centres for Sericulture:

The activities of the two Common Facilities Centres for Sericulture are proposed to be further intensified to cover about 65 families (Silkworm rearers) around each centre with facilities to supply seeds for successful rearing and harvesting of cocoons. The scheme is expected to be completed by 1982-83.

(b) Scheme for Handloom Demonstration-Cum-Production Centres :

This schemes envisages the following:—

- (i) Establishment of 3 new Centres in phases in 3 years during the revised Sixth Plan; (ii) Expansion and improvement of 6 existing Centres; (iii) Incentives to weavers by way of supplying looms and accessories and yarn at subsidised cost. Silk weaving is also proposed to be introduced during the current Plan.

(11) **Fisheries:** During the period 1974-80 a total expenditure of Rs.7.88 lakhs was incurred for implementation of schemes on (e) Wild Culture (b) Assistance to Fishery Co-operative Societies in the border areas and (c) Fish Seed Farm.

An amount of Rs.24.60 lakhs is proposed for the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85. The schemes proposed for this sector are (i) Establishment of Fish Seed Farms in the border areas, (ii) Assistance to Fisheries Co-operative Societies located in the border areas and (iii) Wild Culture Project.

The approved outlay for this sector for the current year 1980-81 is Rs 2.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.2.60 lakhs is proposed for the annual plan, 1981-82 to intensify the fisheries programme in the border areas.

(12) **BORDER AREAS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT:**

(1) **Administration.**—Keeping in view the importance of the development of the Border Areas of the State, a separate Department was created in 1973 on the pattern of the State Planning Department to exclusively deal with and process the various schemes under the Border Areas Programme implemented by different Development Departments and also to effectively coordinate and supervise the execution and implementation of various schemes taken up under this programme. The Directorate of Border Areas Development set up in 1975 at present consists of one Director, who is also the Special Secretary, one Officer-on-Special Duty, five assistants and other complementary staff. In the District level, we have fourteen Border Areas Development Officers with necessary staff. The administrative machinery will be further strengthened to meet the demand of increasing volume of works under the Border Areas Programme.

An amount of Rs.10.93 lakhs was spent during the period 1974-80 for the purpose. The current outlay is Rs.6.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1981-82. For the revised Sixth Plan, 1980-85, an amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed to further gear up the administrative machinery.

(ii) **Border Areas Marketing Scheme.**—Marketing and transportation of border produce is also a very important task for the development of the border areas, where the cultivators always find great difficulties in marketing of their

agricultural produces elsewhere consequent upon dislocation of trade with erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). With this end in view, the Department purchased ten trucks in 1973-74, six trucks in 1975-76, four trucks in 1978-79 and another Four Trucks in 1979-80. A total expenditure of Rs.56.15 lakhs was incurred for the period 1974-80 for providing free transport facilities to the border areas growers. A total quantity of border produce transported during 1979-80 was 26,500 tonnes. The approved outlay for the current year 1980-81 is Rs. 16.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 20.00 is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1981-82.

Under the revised Sixth Plan, 1980-85 an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for continuation of the scheme with more concerted effort in order that the border areas farmers may derive maximum benefit from it. It is proposed to transport 3.04 lakhs tonnes of border produce during the revised Sixth Plan 1980-85.

(III) Improvement of cultural and sports activities in the border areas.—A new scheme for giving grants in-aid to the cultural and sports organisations in the Border Areas is proposed to be taken up during the revised Sixth Plan, 1980-85. with a view to promoting and improving cultural and sports activities in the Border Areas of the State. No provision is given during the current year 1980-81. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1981-82.

Under the revised Sixth Plan, 1980-85, a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for this item to give financial assistance to 60 Cultural and Sports Organisations in the Border Areas.

9. FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

The schemes under the Border Areas Development Programme have been included in the States' Revised Sixth Plan with proposed outlay of Rs. 1582.69 lakhs. The approved outlay for the current financial year 1980-81 is Rs. 160.00 lakhs which forms a part of the current Five Year Plan.

The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1981-82 for various sectors under the Border Areas Programme is Rs.336.65 lakhs.

The proposed outlay, schemes, selected targets and achievements are summarised in the Tables I and II below. Annexure I shows the general abstract of the financial outlays.

ANNEXURE I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

GENERAL ABSTRACTS

Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development:—Border Areas Programme

Head of Development	Actua's 1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approved Outlay	Anticipated	Approved Outlay	Capital content of the total Outlay	Proposed Outlay	Capital content of the total outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture	3.34	12.00	12.00	80.00	15.00	20.00	5.00
2. Animal Husbandry	2.66	5.50	6.72	40.03	4.30	8.16	0.00
3. Education	22.49	16.00	16.00	138.00	...	31.80	...
4. Co-operation	23.37	24.00	31.00	243.70	117.75	64.42	37.70

5. Supply (T.S&S.)	..	...	...	...	6.35	8.00	8.00	48.00	...	10.00	...
6. Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	0.31	0.50	0.50	4.69	...	1.13	...
7. Roads (I.WD.)	...	...	...	...	38.25	46.00	46.00	553.41	507.17	115.26	104.72
8. C. D. Department	...	...	..	...	2.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sericulture and Weaving	...	...	..	...	4.36	5.00	5.00	20.50	4.20	5.40	1.20
10. Water Supp'y (P.H.E.)	...	...	...	...	18.83	16.00	16.00	169.76	...	24.88	...
11. Industries	...	...	...	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	60.00	...	15.00	...
12. Fisheries	...	...	...	...	1.99	2.00	2.00	24.60	...	2.60	...
13. Border Areas Development Department—											
(a) Strengthening of Administrative machinery	...				0.37	6.00	6.00	60.00	...	8.00	...
(b) Border Areas Marketing Scheme	..	...			14.88	16.00	16.00	100.00	...	20.00	...
(c) Improvement of cultural and sports activities in the Border Areas.					...	...	...	40.00	...	10.00	...
TOTAL					142.24	160.00	168.22	1,582.69	649.02	336.65	149.22

TABLE I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development—Border Areas Development Programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of Schemes	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture.—								
	1. Purchase of Power Tillers	1.02	BEING IMPLEMENTED BY—MECOFED					
	2. Horticulture Development Scheme	1.11	4.00	4.00	40.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
	3. Loan-Cum-subsidy scheme for purchase of Tractors, Power Tillers, Purn Sets and improved agricultural implements.	1.21	8.00	8.00	40.00	...	10.00	...
	Total—(Agriculture)	3.34	12.00	12.00	80.00	15.00	20.00	5.00

2. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.—

1. Pig Breeding units/Piggery Farming Co-operative Societies.	0.75	1.25	1.25	6.75	...	1.40	..
2. Piggery Farm at Pynursla	1.91	1.25	1.25	7.50	1.40	1.50	0.30
3. Pig Farm at Dalu ... ..	...	3.00	3.00	8.50	3.50	1.25	0.30
4. Distribution of Cockerels—Grant-in-aid/Contribution/Subsidies.	...	...	0.50	5.70	..	1.30	...
5. Distribution of Cows—Grant-in-aid/Contribution/Subsidies.	...	..	0.72	11.58	...	2.71	...
Total—(A. H. and Veterinary) ...	2.66	5.50	6.72	40.03	4.90	8.16	0.60

3. Education.—

1. Subsidy to Border Students Scholarships/Stipends	6.05	8.00	8.00	67.00	...	10.00	...
2. Assistance to Non-Government Schools for Building Projects.	16.44	8.00	8.00	71.60	..	21.80	..
Total—(Education)	22.49	16.00	16.00	138.00	..	31.80	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
4. Co-operation.—											
1. Direction and Administration—											
	(i) Headquarters Organisation	..	...	..	0.20	0.20	1.00	..	0.22	...
2. Marketing—											
	(i) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED			1.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	5.00	5.00	
	(ii) Assistance to MECOFED for Establishment of Ag.o-Custom-Hiring Centres.			22.37	6.50	13.50	127.70	47.75	38.20	22.70	
	(iii) Price Stabilisation Fund	..	...	...	2.30	2.30	5.00	..	1.00	..
3. Other Types—											
	(i) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for taking up Pig rearing Schemes.			..	5.00	5.00	20.00	...	5.00	...	
	(ii) Assistance to other types Co-operative Societies.			..	5.00	5.00	20.00	...	5.00	..	
	(iii) Establishment of Shops/Markets	...		...	..	..	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00
	Total—(Co-operation)	..	..	23.37	24.00	31.00	243.70	117.75	64.42	37.70
5. Supply (T. S. S.)—											
	Transport Subsidy Schemes	6.35	8.00	8.00	48.00	..	10.00	...
	Total—(Supply)	6.35	8.00	8.00	48.00	..	10.00	..

6. Soil Conservation :

(a) Creation:

i. Creation of 720 units during 1981-82 @ Rs.100 per unit.	...	...	...	2.52	...	0.72	...
ii. Creation of 600 units during 1982-83 @ Rs.100 per unit.
iii. Creation of 600 units during 1983-84 @ Rs.100 per unit.

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(b) Maintenance :

i. 443 units created during 1977-78 @ Rs.20 per unit.	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	..	0.20	..
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ii. 1021 units created during 1978-79 @ Rs.20 per unit.		0.22	0.20	0.20	0.40	..	0.20	..
iii. 720 units created during 1981-82 @ Rs.22 per unit (2nd year) Rs.20 per unit (3rd year).		0.46	..	..	..
iv. 600 units created during 1982-83 @ Rs.22 per unit (2nd year) @ Rs.20 per unit (3rd year).		0.25	..	..	..
v. 600 units created during 1983-84 @ Rs.22 per unit (2nd year) @ Rs.20 per unit (3rd year).		0.13	..	..	..
vi. 600 units created during 1984-85 @ Rs.22 per unit (2nd year) @ Rs.20 per unit (3rd year).	
(c) Nursery for rearing seedling in Polythene bags @ Rs.60 each.		..	0.21	0.21	0.84	..	0.21	..
TOTAL (Soil Conservation)		0.31	0.50	0.50	4.69	..	1.13	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7. Roads (P.W.D.):								
1	Construction of Betasing Ishakuri Road (0—9 Km.)	3.03	2.00	2.00	3.88	3.59	1.88	1.74
2	Construction of Metapgiri-via-Rengrithingiri Road Sec.I, 6 Kms.	1.74	0.50	0.50	16.50	15.26	4.00	3.70
3	Construction of a road from Kherapara to Joshipara via Mibonpara Sec. III (11 to 17.60 Kms.).	1.08	6.50	6.50	11.92	11.03	5.42	5.02
4	Construction of a road from Chandobhoi P. W. D. to Chandobhoi B. S. F.	1.28	0.50	0.50	2.31	2.14	1.81	1.38
5	Construction of a road from Jarengkora P. W. D. Road to Purakhasia Old Bazar and thence to B. S. F., B. O. P. (2—10 Kms. (approx.).	1.13	1.00	1.00	3.18	2.08	2.18	2.02
6	Improvement of a link road from Rongra (36 Kms. of Baghmara—Mahadeo Road to B. S. F. Camp).	1.18	0.50	0.50	1.12	0.08	0.62	0.58

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7	Construction of Border Road from Pand Maheshkhola.	..	4*00	4*00	20*00	18*50	5*00	4*63
8	Construction of a road from Duninikura to Metapgiiri (16 Kms. approx.).	..	..	..	20*18	18*50	4*30	3*70
9	Construction of a road from Tarapara P. W. D. Road near Mohendraganj to Barmanpara via Silhaguri (5 Kms. approx.).	..	2*00	2*00	9*44	8*74	3*00	2*78
10	Suspension bridge over the Dare river in between the villages Sulguri and Lalgiri.	..	..	..	4*00	3*70	0*50	0*49
11	Construction of a suspension bridge over Chenga-Banga in between Gandipara and Puthimari.	..	..	..	4*00	0*70	0*50	0*46
12	Construction of a road from Sulguri to Betasing via Kumbigoan.	...	..	..	12*00	11*10	1*00	0*93
13	Construction of Saitbakon-Mawpran-Pynter Road, portion from Mawrran to Pynthher.	..	0*81	0*81	5*34	4*94	3*00	2*78
14	Widening of Pengtung-Lyngkhat Road in places from 0 to 19 Kms.	0*03	5*00	5*00	8*00	7*40	3*00	2*78

15	Metalling and black topping of Pynusla-Nongjri Road, portion from 15 to 23 Kms. upto Nongshken.	6.04	3.50	3.50	16.00	14.80	4.00	3.70
16	Improvement of approach road to Tyllab Bazar	0.05	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	..	—
17	Construction of Ishamati Kalatek Road Via alibari Section II.	0.18	2.00	2.00	4.90	4.53	2.90	2.78
18	Improvement of footpath from Bairong to Bhalaganj	...	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.23	...	...
19	Blacktopping of Laitkynsew-Mawshamok-Nongwar Road (5 to 34 Kms.).	...	0.50	0.50	13.55	12.54	2.00	1.75
20	Blacktopping of Pongtung-Lyngkhat Road (0—19 Kms.).	...	0.50	0.50	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
21	Construction of bridges and culverts on the Balat-Ryngku Road (0—12 Kms.).	2.04	2.00	2.00	7.43	6.88	3.00	2.71
22	Widening of Mawsynram-Ryngku Road	...	0.50	0.50	20.00	18.50	4.00	3.70
23	Construction of Nongkulong-Maweit Road connecting Umthli-Maweit (12 Kms. approx.).	...	...	...	20.00	18.50	4.00	3.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24	Construction of Wahkarat suspension bridge over Wah Rew at village Mawohmad point.	...	...	...	4.00	3.70	2.00	1.75
25	Construction of suspension bridge over Kynrang river at Mawlatang point.	...	...	...	4.00	3.70	0.50	0.46
26	Construction of a suspension bridge over River Priah Swiar at Sohkynduh point.	..	...	...	4.00	3.70	0.50	0.46
27	Approach road from 8 Kms. of Phlangtynger Nongjri road to Nongla-Mawciangsi-Suktia villages.	..	..	..	15.00	13.75	3.00	2.78
28	Construction of suspension bridge over Shillai river connecting Mawdon, Mawkhon, Umniang and Hat Mawdon and to Ryngku.	..	..	..	5.00	4.63	1.00	0.93
29	Construction of suspension bridge over Khasimara river connecting Rongku, Pathakol and Hat Mawdon to Beldara, Soritola Naokhali.	...	...	...	5.00	4.63	1.00	0.93
30	Construction of suspension bridge over Bhowal river connecting Balat to Khad-or-bri etc.	...	...	...	5.00	4.63	1.00	0.93
31	Construction of suspension bridge over Dholai river connecting Seritola, Bordup, Telsora, etc. to Balat.	...	..	...	5.00	4.63	1.00	0.93
32	Construction of Rongku-Mawdon road (approach road connecting Umniang village including Mawdon and Mawkhon).	...	...	...	12.00	11.10	2.00	1.75
33	Construction of Wahsherkmut to Umniuh Tmar road Section II 10 Kms.	...	..	..	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
34	Construction of Mawsahew Tynriang road, 10 Km.	...	..	...	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
35	Construction of Khliehsai to Sohkhmie and Suktia road.	..	...	...	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
36	Construction of Mawdok-Khadarshnong road Section III.	...	...	...	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75

37	Construction of Ladsohbar-Pynursla-Nongjri road	...	...	...	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
38	Construction of road from Phlangdiloin to Nolikota, portion from Ranikor to Gomaghat (approx. 2 Km.)	...	...	...	7.36	1.86	2.00	1.75
39	Construction of bridge on Koragorean approach road.	...	...	..	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.46
40	Construction of bridge on Bagli approach road	...	...	...	1.50	0.37	0.50	0.46
41	Construction of a road from Munai to Nalikara 10 Kms.	...	...	...	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
42	Construction of approach road to Danger and Lalpani from Balat.	...	...	..	5.00	4.63	2.00	1.75
43	Approach road to Golagora from Balat Bagli road	...	...	...	8.00	7.40	2.00	1.75
44	Construction of a road from Umpung to Gomaghat via Mailam Rajapara Gorahgorah.	...	..	..	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
45	Construction of a footbridge at 31/3F of Shillong-Tamabil Road (NH 40).	..	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.36	...	..
46	Construction of suspension bridge over Mynksar river from Kudemrim to Kudemthymmai (52 R.M.)	...	0.50	0.50	1.80	0.42	1.30	1.20
47	Construction of minor bridge over Umkiang stream connecting the eastern portion of Umkiang village with main road on west.	0.26	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.82	...	...
48	Construction of a road from Amlarem to Nongtalang via Pdengkarong road—Sec. I (0 to 7.50 Kms)	6.75	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	...	...
49	Metalling and black topping of Sohkhla Lamin Road	...	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.10	...	...
50	Survey for construction of a road from Khlawsahep on the Jowai-Jarain-Muktapur road to Lakroh via Amlanai.	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
51	Blowing huge rocks on the Umngot river on the way from Dactrang to Dawki.	...	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.05
52	Metalling and blacktopping of the approach road to Nongtalang.	...	1.68	1.68	5.00	4.63	3.00	1.75
53	Construction of a road from Khlawsahep on Jowai-Jarain-Muktapur road to Lakroh via Amlanai.	..	...	...	20.00	18.50	4.00	3.70
54	Construction of Pdengshakhap-Borghat Road Section II.	...	..	..	20.00	18.50	4.00	3.70
55	Construction of Syndai-Amjalong-Jong-U Shen-Twah-U-Sdiah Rongkhum road, Section III.	...	..	..	20.00	18.50	2.00	1.75
56	Construction of suspension footbridge over Lynniang from Suchen to Bataw.	...	..	...	1.50	0.37	0.50	0.46
57	Construction of suspension bridge over Umking connecting Umkiang with Lumsokkha village.	..	...	...	1.20	1.11	0.50	0.46
58	Construction of minor bridge over Umkrem connecting Asurmetong at Mawlong village.	..	..	..	0.80	0.79	0.50	0.46
59	Construction of suspension bridge over river Umngot at Jarain.	..	..	..	3.00	2.78	0.50	0.46
60	Improvement of approach road from Sokkha to Kudemthymmai.	..	...	..	5.00	4.63	..	..

CONTINUING SCHEMES

1	Improvement of an approach road from 105 Km. of B. S. D. Road to Siju Cave.	0.99	0.10	0.10	1.00	0.83	0.90	0.84
2	Construction of Balat-Ryngku-Shella Rd. 0-12 Kms	1.22	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.75	..	...
3	Construction of Ishamati-Kalatek road via Kalibari 3-75 Kms. Pt. I.	0.26	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.73	..	...
4	Construction of Wahsherkhmut Umniuh Tmar Road 4 Kms.	1.34	0.50	0.50	0.94	0.87	0.44	0.41
5	Construction of Syndai-Amjalong-Jong-U Shen Road, Sec. I (0-6 Kms.)	0.14	1.00	1.00	5.00	4.63	2.00	1.75
6	Do—Sec. II (7-13 Kms.) ... ..	..	4.00	4.00	11.00	2.50	4.00	3.70
7	Construction of a road from Pdengshakhap towards Jong-U-Shen-Twah-U-Sdiah Sec. I (0 to 5.50 Kms.)	0.19	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	..	...
8	Construction of a major/minor bridge over Myntdu river on Muktapur-Borghat road.	...	0.05	0.05	0.46	0.40	0.10	0.10
9	Construction of Pdengshakhap Borghat road in Tarangblang (0-9.60 Kms)	0.77	0.50	0.50	1.70	1.61	1.20	1.11
10	Construction of minor bridge on Sokkha Lamin road	0.88	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	...
11	Improvement of Sokkha Lamin road from junction of 18th Km. Amlarem Dawki road upto Lamin village (0 to 1.535 Km.)	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.88	0.82	0.38	0.35
12	Construction of Daku Bazar area near Chockpot Dimapara road.	7.82	...	...	...	...	..	Work completed.
13	Construction of bridges and culverts on Jakrem Ranikor road from Rangthong to Keniong SEC V Mile 14 and 15 Part I.	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	—do—
TOTAL		38.25	46.00	46.00	553.41	507.17	115.26	104.72

TABLE I—*contd.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Sericulture and Weaving :								
1	Scheme for Common facilities Centres (Sericulture) ...	0.48	0.90	0.90	2.00	0.40	0.50	..
2	Scheme for Handloom Demonstration-Cum-Production Centres for Weaving.	3.88	4.10	4.10	18.50	3.80	4.90	1.20
Total—(Sericulture and Weaving). ..		4.36	5.00	5.00	20.50	4.20	5.40	1.20
9. Water Supply (P. H. E.):								
(a) Schemes—								
1	Nohwet	0.49	0.71	0.71	1.38	...	0.67	...
2	Bigonga .. ...	..	..	..	3.00	...	2.66	..
3	Lalpani ... ..	..	..	..	9.00	..	3.00	...
4	Mawpen ... ..	..	..	..	7.00	...	2.00	..
5	Mawpran ... ..	..	..	..	8.92	...	...	...
6	Ramdiat ... ..	..	..	..	7.50	...	...	...
7	Balat .. ..	..	..	..	8.00	..	...	...
8	Sohbarpunjee ... ..	..	..	..	9.00	...	...	..
9	Lower Nongbhar ... ..	..	..	..	7.00	...	1.34	..
10	Polksora ... ..	..	..	..	2.34	...	1.50	...

TABLE I—concl'd.

(Rupees in lakhs)

11	Tynriang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.05	...	...	...
12	Gilagcra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sobkha Model	...	...	...	...	1.55	1.48	1.48	1.43	...	...	...
14	Kudengthymnai	...	...	...	...	1.10	0.84	0.84	1.24	...	0.40	...
15	Borghat	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	0.97	5.48	...	2.00	...
16	Pasaduar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	1.33	...
17	Kharkhama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.50	...	...	...
18	Gasuapara	...	...	...	...	1.50	0.68	0.68	1.09	...	0.67	...
19	Babulapara	...	...	...	...	3.72	5.00	5.00	5.00	...	...	...
20	Purakhasia	...	...	...	...	3.93	4.00	4.00	5.31	...	0.31	...
21	Nogarpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.00	...	2.50	...
22	Barengpara (Ring Well)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.06	...	1.00	...
23	Boldangiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.34	...	2.00	...
	(b) Expenditure on completed Schemes	...	...	...	...	9.54	2.32	2.32	10.62	...	1.60	...
	(c) Machinery and Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	...	1.00	...
	Total—(Water Supply)	...	...	...	...	18.83	16.00	16.00	169.76	...	24.88	...

TABLE I

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Industries:								
1	Grant-in-aid to artisans, Entrepreneurs, organisations in Border Areas.	2·00	2·00	2·00	30·00	...	7·00	...
2	Purchase of Border Areas Product	1·00	1·00	1·00	...	..	1·00	...
3	Margin money for Entrepreneurs in Border Areas.	...	..	...	29·00	...	8·00	...
TOTAL (Industries):		3·00	3·00	3·00	60·00	...	15·00	...
11 Fisheries:								
	Development Programme under Fisheries, etc., ...	1·99	2·00	2·00	24·60	...	2·60	...
TOTAL (Fisheries):		1·99	2·00	2·00	24·60	...	2·60	...
12 Border Areas Development:								
(a)	Strengthening of Administrative Machinery for Border Areas Development Works, etc., (Organisational Set-up)	0·37	6·00	6·00	60·00	...	8·00	—
(b)	Border Areas Marketing Schemes.	14·88	16·00	16·00	100·00	...	20·00	...
(c)	Improvement of Cultural and sports activities in the Border Areas.	...	...	...	40·00	...	10·00	...
TOTAL (Border Areas Development):		15·25	22·00	22·00	200·00	..	38·00	...
GRAND TOTAL (1—12)—		142·24	160·00	168·22	1582·69	649·02	336·65	149·22

TABLE II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR 1980-85

Physical Target and Achievement

Head of Development—Border Areas Development Programme

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical		Target
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. AGRICULTURE—					
(1) Power Tillers purchased	Nos.	20	...	...	...
(2) Area covered ...	Hect.	105.01	...	...	...
(3) Nurseries established ...	Nos.	2	3	6	4
(4) Seedling plants produced for distribution.	Nos.	...	...	1,50,000	...
(5) Area of Nurseries ...	Hect.	11	91	170	130
(6) Area covered ...	Hect.	...	...	750	...
(7) Tractors purchased under Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme.	Nos.	...	20	60	30
(8) Power Tillers purchased under Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme.	Nos.	...	20	100	40
(9) Pumpsets purchased under Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme.	Nos.	...	20	150	60
(10) Improved Agricultural Implements purchased.	No.	...	20	150	60
2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY—					
(1) Pig Breeding Units/Piggery Farming Co-operative societies.	Nos.	6	14	45	23
(2) Pig Farms ...	Nos.	1	2	2	2
(3) Distribution of Cockerels Grants-in-aid/Contribution/Subsidies.	Unit	...	1,666	19,000	5,999

	1	2	3	4	5	6
(4) Distribution of Cows Grants-in-Aid/Contribution/Subsidies.		Unit.	...	12	193	57
3. EDUCATION—						
(1) Number of beneficiaries ...		Nos.	6,180	7,000	40,650	10,000
(2) Building Grants to Non-Government Institutions in the Border Areas.		Nos.	67	70	280	75
4 Co-operation—						
(1) Direction and administration.		Nos.	...	3	3	...
(2) Share Capital Contribution to MECOFED.		Nos.	1	1	1	...
(3) Assistance to Co-operative Societies.		Nos.	..	10	50	10
(4) Establishment of Agro-Custom Hiring Centres.		Nos.	5	...	14	3
(5) Assistance to Co-operative Societies for taking up Pig rearing scheme.		Nos.	..	6	10	3
5. SUPPLY (T. S. S.)						
Rice Qus (in lakhs) Being collected.	1.00	5.00	1.00
6. SOIL CONSERVATION:						
CASH CROP DEVELOPMENT WORKS.						
(a) Creation of Black Pepper:						
(i) Creation of 720 units during 1981-82 @ Rs. 100 per unit.		Unit	...	...	2520	720
(ii) Creation of 600 units during 1982-83 @ Rs. 100 per unit.						
(iii) Creation of 600 units during 1983-84 @ Rs. 100 per unit.						
(iv) Creation of 600 units during 1984-85 @ Rs. 100 per unit.						

1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) Maintenance :					
(i) 443 units created during 1977-78 @ Rs. 20 per unit.	Unit	443	443	443	...
(ii) 1021 units created during 1978-79 @ Rs. 20 per unit.	Unit	1,021	1,021	1,021	1,021
(iii) 720 units created during 1981-82 @ Rs. 22 per unit. (2nd year) @ Rs. 20 per unit (3rd year)	Unit	..	..	720	..
(iv) 600 units created during 1982-83 @ per unit (2nd year.)	Unit	..	...	600	..
(v) 600 units created during 1983-84 @ Rs. 22 per unit (2nd year) @ Rs. 20 per unit (3rd year).	Unit	..	...	600	...
(vi) 600 units created during 1984-85 @ Rs. 22 per unit (2nd year) @ Rs. 20 per unit (3rd year)	Unit	...	...	...	600
C. Nurseries for raising Seedlings in Polythine bags at Rs.60 each.	Nos. Bags	...	...	1,56,000	30,000
7. SERICULTURE AND WEAVING :—					
1. Number of rearers (families)	Nos.	50	40	80	30
2. Number of weavers engaged ...	Nos.	36	80	570	100
8. WATER SUPPLY (P. H. E.) :—					
1. Village covered	Nos.	10	2	42	6
2. Population covered	Million 000	0.11	0.02	0.17	0.04
9. INDUSTRIES :—					
1. Grant-in-aid (Number of Grantees)	Nos.	60	60	100	10
10. ROADS (P. W. D.)—					
i. Roads	Km.	43.77	23.72	193.70	36.00
ii. Bridges	Nos.	8	6½	45	16
iii. Culverts	Nos.	25	33½	132	41

	1	2	3	4	5	6
iv. Survey	Km.	10	5	10	5
v. Improvement of hand craft ... (metalling and black topping etc).	...	Km.	..	6.00	30.00	5.00
vi. Geometrics in widening etc.	Km.	1.00	10.00	38.00	12.00
11. FISHERIES:—						
i. Wild	Hect.	...	...	800	...
ii. Assistance to Co-operative ... Societies	...	Ncs.	12	12	50	12
iii. Fish seed farms	Nos.	...	...	3	..
12. BORDER AREAS DEVELOP- MENT:—						
i. Quantity of Border products .. transported by the Border Trucks.	..	Tonnes	26,500	33,400	3,03,830	42,800

STATISTICS

The outlay allocated earlier for Statistics for the mid term plan of 1978-83 was Rs 35 lakhs. The outlays now proposed for the five years of the Sixth Plan amount to Rs.38.50 lakhs.

The draft proposals as now modified take into account the need of the schemes spilled over from the preceding years and for strengthening of the schemes initiated earlier as well as for the new schemes recommended by the Conferences of Central and State Statistical Organisations.

The spilled-over schemes included the establishing of two District Statistical Offices in each of the new districts. As a matter of fact, these new District Statistical Offices have started functioning with a skeleton staff since September, 1978. During the proceeding year, only one more staff each could be provided at the intermediate level to these offices. In the years ahead, it is proposed to provide more staff at the primary levels in order to enable them to come to a level comparable to that of District Statistical Offices in the older districts and also with calculating machines and field equipments and adequate office furniture. In the recent meeting of the Directors of State Statistical Bureaus, it has been revealed that the State Directorate is one of the weakest among the State Statistical Bureaus and in need of all-round strengthening to attain the competence of the State Statistical Bureaus. In other sister states. In this direction, almost all its technical divisions will have to be suitably strengthened. In this respect, the National Sample Survey division of the Directorate at present does not have even a single gazetted post for all the stages of work of the surveys. It is, therefore, proposed to provide the required staff at the professional levels so that full-time attention and guidance could be given to both field and tabulation work. A nominal increase in the field staff is also proposed to enable a balanced strength among the field units. Similarly, it is also proposed to strengthen the Agricultural Statistics Division both at the professional and field levels and the Price Statistics Division at the professional and intermediate levels. In Statistics of Labour and Industry the work was carried on by the available staff in addition to other works. In this area also a few posts are proposed to be created so that adequate attention becomes possible. So also there was the need in almost all the technical divisions. The details in this regard will be possible when working out the requirements of the successive annual plans. The implementation of new schemes on the recommendation of the Third and Fourth Conferences would depend on how quickly the S. S. B. could consolidate its strength in the next one or two years. At this stage, therefore, only a lumpsum provision is proposed.

The proposal for buildings has been made in the face of acute shortage of office accommodation for the S. S. B. and for the D. S. Os. The S. S. B. at present has been accommodated partly in Government building and partly in a rented building at a distance from the main office. In the districts, all the District Statistical Offices have been accommodated in rented buildings. Some of them periodically had received eviction notices and had to shift more than once. In the two new districts, the available space has been utilized as office and staff quarter as it was impossible to get any other accommodation in the virtually new settlements.

TABLE I
DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85
Schematic outlays and Expenditure
Head of Development: "Economics Advice and Statistics"

Name of Scheme	(Rs. lakhs)						
	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. SPILL OVER SCHEME—							
1. Establishment of District Statistical Offices in the new Districts.	1.01	0.92	0.92	2.00	..	1.00	..
II. STRENGTHENING, EXPANSION, ADDITION SCHEMES—							
2. Training Division	0.01	0.25	0.25	1.50	..	0.30	..
3. Bulletins Section	0.06	..	..	0.30	..	0.10	..
4. Strengthening of Price Section	0.03	0.25	0.25	1.50	..	0.30	..
5. Agricultural Statistics Division .. ..	..	0.50	0.40	2.00	..	0.50	..
6. Survey of Border and Backward Pockets and Regions.	0.05	..	..	2.00	..	0.45	..
7. Strengthening of National Sample Survey Division.	..	0.53	0.30	2.20	..	0.55	..
8. State Statistics Organisation (Strengthening of Statistical Machinery at difference levels).	0.64	1.90	1.90	8.00	..	2.00	..
Total—I and II	1.80	4.35	4.02	19.50	..	5.25	..

9. III. New Schemes (Rev. A/C)	..	..	..	0.35	0.35	1.00	..	0.34	..
10. IV. New Schemes (Capital A/C) Construction of Office buildings—									
(i) Directorate's and District Statistical Office, Shillong.	..	..	..	..	..	7.50	7.50	..	..
(ii) District Statistical Office, Nongstoin	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	1.50	1.50
(iii) District Statistical Office, Tura	..	..	..	0.82	0.62	3.00	3.00	0.80	0.80
(iv) District Statistical Office, Jowai	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
(v) District Statistical Office, William-nagar.	..	..	..	0.30	0.50	2.50	2.50	1.50	1.50
<hr/>									
Total—IV	..	..	..	2.12	2.12	18.00	18.00	3.80	3.80
<hr/>									
GRAND TOTAL—I, II, III and IV	..	..	1.80	6.82	6.49	38.50	18.00	9.39	3.80

TABLE—II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Joint Directors	No/s	...	...	2	...
2. Dy. Directors .. ..	„	...	...	3	...
3. Research Officers .. ..	„	...	...	6	1
4. Statistical Officers	„	...	1	5	3
5. Inspectors	„	5	2	12	4
6. Sub-Inspectors	„	..	2	8	4
7. Computers/Primary Investigators	„	4	7	4	6
8. Field Assistants	„	7	..	15	4
9. Registrar (Office) .. ..	„	...	...	1	1
10. Superintendent (Office) .. ..	„	...	...	1	1
11. Upper Division Assistants	„	...	1	2	1
12. Lower Division Assistants	„	1	...	4	2
13. Typists	„	1	...	2	..
14. Grade IV	„	5	..	5	2
15. Driver	„	1	..	..	..

REGULATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

During the Fifth Plan, considerable efforts were made for systematic, intensive and extensive enforcement of universal adoption of the standard of weights and measures in the State. Almost all hats, markets and trading centres have been covered for publicity and enforcement. A number of centres have also been covered for reverification of weights and measures. One Laboratory-cum-District office and two staff quarters have been constructed. One vehicle was also purchased for better mobility of the staff. The expenditure for the four years of the Fifth Plan 1974-78 amounted to Rs.5 lakhs. The expenditure for 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs. 4 lakhs.

During the Sixth Plan period strengthening of the organisation at the headquarters and the districts as also construction of Office-cum-Laboratory buildings and staff quarters in the new Districts and subdivisions will be taken up. Further, additional working standard equipments have to be purchased, the publicity campaign has to be further intensified to ensure effective implementation of the programmes. Due to scattered markets and difficult terrain, it is also proposed to purchase some more Jeeps during the Plan period for mobility of the enforcement staff.

As per instruction of the Government of India, the State Act is being revised in line with the Central Act (Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976). Under this act, the activities will also be extended to instruments used for life protection, transaction by heaps and numbers, registration of trades, etc. The period of reverification will be reduced to one year instead of two years as at present.

Considering all the above factors as also for effective enforcement of the weights and measures Act and Rules framed thereunder, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period of 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82. The schematic details are shown in the Tables I and II.

TABLE I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Schematic outlays and expenditure

Head of Development:—Regulation of Weights and Measures

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of Scheme	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay	Capital content	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Maintenance and strengthening of staff ...	1.45	1.42	1.42	10.50	...	2.00	...
2. Purchase of Working Standard and publicity materials.	...	...	...	2.50	...	1.00	...
3. Maintenance and purchase of vehicles ...	0.47	0.50	0.50	3.50	...	1.20	...
4. Publicity ...	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.00	...	0.20	...
5. Construction of Office-cum-Laboratory buildings and staff quarters.	...	...	...	7.50	7.50	0.60	0.60
Total ...	2.00	2.00	2.00	25.00	7.50	5.00	0.60

TABLE II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development:—Regulation of Weights and Measures

Item	Unit	Achievement 1979-80	Physical Targets		
			1980-81	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Enforcement of Meghalaya Act and Rules	No. of traders	2,000	2,000	10,000	2,000
2. Procurement of Laboratory equipment and publicity materials ...	sets	...	2	5	1
3. Publicity	No. of centres	20	20	200	30
4. Procurement of vehicles for enforcement works	Nos.	1	1	3	2
5. Construction of office-cum-Laboratory buildings and Staff quarters ...	Nos.	...	...	5	1

PRINTING AND STATIONERY—DEVELOPMENT OF GOVERNMENT PRESS

Achievements during the Fifth Plan—

1. Schemes for modernisation and stepping up of the printing capacity of the Government Press at Shillong to the standard of a modern printing press in a phased manner as also construction of a small press at Tura to cope with the immediate printing works of the 2 districts in Garo Hills were drawn up in the Fifth Plan period. Due to meagre outlays in the State Plan only the following schemes could be taken up:—

- (1) Security fencing around the press building at Shillong at Rs.0.79 lakh
- (2) Construction of a canteen at the press premises in Shillong at Rs.0.60 lakh.
- (3) Construction of a Branch Press at Tura at Rs.5.50 lakhs.
- (4) Purchase of:—(a) Process Camera at Rs.1.36 lakhs.
(b) One Pick-up Van at Rs.0.50 lakh.

2. The Government Press is located in a dilapidated building in Shillong built about a century ago. It is essential to construct a new press building to provide better working condition to the press employees. Building for printing press are required to conform to the specification as in the case of a factory. Under the Factories Act, it is also incumbent upon the Press Authorities to provide a canteen for its employees. The necessity of a small Government Printing Press at Tura to cope with the immediate requirements of printing works of the two districts in Garo Hills is also keenly felt.

3. Programmes for the Sixth Plan period (1980-85)—

In the revised Sixth Plan (1980-85) period, an amount of Rs.83.50 lakhs has been proposed for taking up the following schemes—

(a) **Machineries**—Most of the Letter Press Printing Machines are very old. Hence these need to be replaced in order to step up production and improve the quality of printing. A sum of Rs.9.00 lakhs will be required during the plan period for the purpose and also for induction of more cutting/stitching machines in the branch press and other requirements of process camera section. With the commissioning of process camera unit in the Press, a Flat Bed Off-Set machine is also necessary for production of multicoulour jobs. An amount of Rs.5.05 lakhs has been provided in the current Annual Plan (1980-81) for the purpose. The existing Moro Casting machine is about 25 years old and is not functioning satisfactorily. A new Mechanical composing unit needs to be installed. For this purpose a sum of Rs.8.00 lakhs will be required during the Sixth Plan Period.

Hence a total amount of Rs.22.05 lakhs will be required during 1980-85 Plan period under this head.

(b) **Buildings.**—The existing press building at Shillong which was constructed some times in the early part of this century is not according to the present day requirement. The building is lacking proper ventilation, and lighting. Frequent leakage of rain water cause considerable damage to the valuable machineries and othe properties. Some portion of the building is already in a dilapidated condition. Hence it proposed to construct a multistoried building at an estimated cost of Rs.50.60 lakhs. The proposal was initiated earlier and a token provision of Rs 0.25 lakh has been provided in 1980-81 for starting preliminary works. Since the construction of the building will take considerable time, the entire amount has been spread over during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) **Press Admn.**—An amount of Rs.12.25 lakhs will be required during the Plan period (19 0-85) for running the administration of the Press at Shillong and also of the branch press at Tura over and above the expenditures from non-plan.

Total outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs.83.50 lakhs. The outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.22.70 lakhs.

Table I at the end of the Chapter indicates the schematic outlays proposed.

TABLE I

Draft Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 Outlay and Expenditure

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	1979-80 Actuals	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approv- ed out- lay	Anti- cipa- ted ex- pendi- ture	Proposed outlay	Capi- tal con- tent	Proposed outlay	Capital content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Development of Government Press.							
I. Press Admn. ...	0.05	1.70	1.70	12.25	..	2.05	..
II. Machineries ..	0.39	5.06	5.05	22.05	22.05	8.00	8.00
III. Building ...	0.55	0.25	0.25	50.60	50.60	12.65	12.65
Total ...	0.99	7.00	7.00	84.90	72.65	22.70	20.65

AID TO DISTRICT COUNCILS

The District Councils are the autonomous bodies constituted under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. The Fifth Plan of the State included the scheme for assistance to District Councils to enable increased development effort by them. These Councils are given the discretion to prepare their own schemes. While preparing such schemes, they are required to include schemes which would subserve the wider national objectives. The Councils are also expected to undertake revenue earning schemes like improvement of rural markets and opening of new markets besides schemes for creation of community assets like roads, minor bridges and paths, small water supply schemes, etc., and construction of Councils, buildings.

An amount of Rs.1.22 crores was sanctioned to District Councils during the Fifth Plan period. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs.30.40 lakhs. An amount of Rs.3.85 crores has been proposed for the revised Sixth Five Year period from 1980-85.

TABLE I

Head of Development Outlay and Expenditure

State—Meghalaya

(In lakhs of rupees)

Head of Development (1)	1979-80 actuals (2)	1980-85 approved outlay (3)	Anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 (4)	1980-85		1981-82	
				Proposed outlay (5)	Capital content (6)	Proposed outlay (7)	Capital content (8)
1. Rural Communication							
2. Rural Water Supply Scheme							
3. Self-help Scheme	17.00	30.40	30.40	385.00	..	50.00	...
4. Other Development Scheme							
5. Financial Assistance to Councils for Construction of Councils Buildings							

PUBLIC WORKS—ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The State Government have created two new Districts, four Subdivisions and six Administrative Units in order to bring the administrative machinery nearer to the people with a view to realising the objective of all round development. In the absence of private buildings at the headquarters of these administrative divisions, Government have to provide the minimum residential and non-residential accommodation to the officers and staff posted to these places. It is, therefore, necessary to speed up the construction of buildings for this purpose and it would be a major set back to the entire strategy of development in the State if the building programmes are allowed to suffer for want of fund. In most cases, Government have to acquire land for construction of buildings.

The expenditure for the first four years of the Fifth Plan 1974-78 was Rs 94 lakhs and for 1978-79 was Rs.42.26 lakhs. The necessity of the individual schemes, both continuing and new, proposed for inclusion in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is briefly stated in the following paragraphs:—

1. Construction of a new Annexe to the Secretariat Main building:

With a view to easing the problem of office accommodation, it has been decided to construct a new Annexe near the existing Secretariat Main building. Due to the Integrated File System adopted by the State Government, it has become necessary to locate the offices of the Heads of Development Departments very near to the respective Administrative Departments of the Secretariat. Accordingly the offices of such Heads of Development Departments have been accommodated, as far as possible, in the Additional Building of the Secretariat. This, however, has resulted in a very acute congestion due to insufficient space in the additional building of the Secretariat. Hence, the necessity of a new Annexe to the Main Secretariat Building. An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed for the purpose during the Sixth Plan period. Rs.1 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

2. Construction of quarter for Grade III and IV staff working in the Meghalaya House, New Delhi:

So far an amount of Rs.7.92 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of staff quarters in the existing Meghalaya House, New Delhi with provision for 8 grade III staff Units and 12 grade IV employees Units in two double storied buildings. The works have since been completed. An amount of Rs.0.66 lakh is, however, proposed during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 in order to clear the contractors' bills.

3. Construction of a 4th storey over the existing 3rd storey of the new Annexe Block to the Meghalaya House, New Delhi:

People from the State visit New Delhi in connection with a variety of interest and request for accommodation in the Meghalaya House, New Delhi are frequent and numerous. In order to meet this new

Dimension of necessity, it has been decided to construct a 4th floor to the new Annexe Block of the Meghalaya House, at New Delhi. Hence, an amount of Rs.6.68 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period. Rs.2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

4. Construction of Garage, Store-rooms, P.W.D. office with one additional Staff quarters over it at Meghalaya House, New Delhi:

At present Government are maintaining three cars at Meghalaya House, New Delhi for use by Ministers and Government Officials while on tour to the Capital. There is, however, no proper place to keep the cars. It is, therefore, proposed to construct a garage for keeping the cars. Further, the P.W.D. have also posted an engineer to New Delhi to look after the construction works at the Meghalaya House and the maintenance of the buildings. The officer concerned has also to conduct office works and has therefore to be provided with residential as also office accommodation in the Meghalaya House Complex. It is, proposed to construct a two-storeyed R.C.C. building with provision for a garage, office and store-rooms in the ground floor and a residential quarter on the floor over it. Accordingly, an amount of Rs.5.47 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85, and Rs.2 lakhs for 1981-82 Plan.

5. Construction of 3rd Storeyed quarter for Grade IV Staff working in Meghalaya House, New Delhi:

So far, construction of the following quarter was completed at the total cost of Rs.7.92 lakhs:—

Grade III Staff—8 Units.
Grade IV Staff—12 Units.

It has been decided to construct 6(six) additional units during the Sixth Plan period for providing residential accommodation to the Grade IV Staff who have not yet been provided with any quarter. Hence, an amount of Rs.2.38 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85 Plan, and Rs.1.88 lakhs for 1981-82.

6. Construction of quarter for Ministerial Staff at Shillong:

There is acute shortage of residential accommodation for Grade III Staff working in the State Headquarters at Shillong. The existing staff quarters numbering 30 units far too less compared to the demand for accommodation.

At present the number of Grade III employees requiring for residential accommodation in the State Headquarters at Shillong is as under—

(i) Khasi and Jaintia	121
(ii) Garos	58
(iii) Non-Tribals	70
Total	249

During the current year, it is proposed to take up construction of the following staff quarters:—

- (i) Construction of Type V quarter at Rupshi House Compound—Rs 75,000.
- (ii) Construction of Type V quarter at Type A Chanchal Raj Compound—Rs.37,000.
- (iii) Construction of Type V quarter at Chanchal Raj Main Compound—Rs.37,500.

An amount of Rs.20 lakhs is proposed for this scheme for the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs 2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

7. Construction of Residential Bungalow at Shillong.

The existing number of residential buildings meant for Ministers and officers is indicated below—

(i) Minister	...	...	...	...	12 Nos.
(ii) Officer	...	...	..	...	47 Nos.

The number of officers requiring residential accommodation in Shillong at present is 19. It is not possible to provide accommodation facilities to them unless additional bungalows are constructed. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been earmarked for construction of a Type IV officers' quarter at Fall View Compound, Shillong. It has, therefore, been decided to construct one additional bungalow each year during the Sixth Plan period. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan 1980-85. For 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed.

8. Land and building for the Meghalaya Complex at Gauhati:

Land at Gauhati the gate way to Meghalaya, is urgently required for construction of a Circuit house. In addition, the following departments also require a land at Gauhati—

(i) **Meghalaya Transport Corporation**—For parking of buses and other vehicles, maintenance of a Workshop and godown, construction of staff quarters for the Transport workers, rest room for inspecting officers and other purposes.

(ii) **P. W. Department**—For storage of materials on transit, accommodation of staff for taking delivery of materials, etc.

(iii) **Soil Conservation Department**—Construction of godown for storage of rubber and coffee.

(iv) **Mawmluh-Cherra Cement Ltd.**—Construction of cement godown, depot office, chowkidars' quarters, depot-in-charge quarter, guest house and other purposes.

(v) **Tourism Department**—Construction of Information-*cum*-Movements office, Tourist Bungalow-*Cum*-Circuit House.

(vi) **Meghalaya State Electricity Board**—Construction of Transit office and store yard.

For catering the need of the above departments, the total requirement of land at Gauhati is about 26,727 Sq. metres. An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for meeting the land acquisition cost in regard to the portion of land needed by the General Administration Department alone as also for meeting the cost of building. Rupees 2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

The matter for procuring the land at Gauhati is under correspondence with the Government of Assam.

9. Completion of the remaining works on the existing additional Secretariat building.

The additional Secretariat building at Shillong was handed over by the Assam P. W. D. to the Meghalaya P. W. D. in an incomplete stage. Following are the items of work requiring completion.

(i) Civil works in hollow block wall, doors and painting, etc. (ii) built up almirahs (iii) Duet for heating arrangement, (iv) Rolling shutter, (v) Lighting conductor, (vi) Electrification, and (vii) Water supply and sanitary installation.

It is necessary to complete these works and accordingly, an amount of Rs. 2.07 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period and Rs.1.50 lakhs for 1981-82.

10. Acquisition of land at Mawlong (beyond the Mawlai Gate) for the Shillong administrative complex.

At present there is an acute shortage of office and residential accommodation to accommodate all the officers and staff of the State Government. It is not possible to construct new building in the Shillong town itself for want of suitable Government lands and on account of non-availability of private lands for acquisition. Government have, therefore, decided to acquire land on both sides of the Gauhati—Shillong road beyond Mawlai gate for the purpose of construction of buildings required for office and residential accommodation. An area of about 200 acres would be necessary and an amount of Rs. 250 lakhs would be required for payment of land acquisition cost. Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

11. Improvement of heating arrangement in the main Secretariat building:

The Danish made boilers (non-pressure type) were installed in the Secretariat main building in 1953. The heating plant was of two parts viz., the firing portion and the rear water jacket portion. The rear water jacket chamber developed leakage on many occasions. The firing portion became very thin and neither the electrical nor gas welding could be done properly. It was apprehended that the firing portion might start leakage any time and the boiler had therefore become unreliable and could go out of order any moment. Hence, it has to be replaced by a new one for which an amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Rs. 0.30 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

12. Construction of buildings for the Ri-Bhoi (Civil) Sub-Division at Nongpoh:

An amount of Rs. 54.44 lakhs was originally approved for construction of office building (R. C. C. structure consisting of ground floor and first floor) for the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) at Nongpoh with provision for internal water supply, internal and external electrification and an approach road including the land acquisition cost. In addition, construction of the following residential quarters are also included in the plans and estimates.—

- (i) SDO's quarter (Type II)—1 No.
- (ii) Residential quarter (Type III)—1 No.
- (iii) Residential quarter (Type V)—6 Nos.
- (iv) Residential quarter (Type VI)—6 Nos.
- (v) Residential quarter (Type VII)—12 Nos.

The works are in good progress. The expenditure incurred upto 1979-80 was Rs. 25,15,634 which includes Rs. 8.38 lakhs spent in 1979-80. It is however, expected that the expenditure might ultimately go upto Rs. 75 lakhs due to escalation of the cost of materials and labour. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. For 1981-82, Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed.

13. Reconstruction of the Deputy Commissioner's Court-cum-Office building at Shillong:

The existing District Court building at Shillong is about 75 years old and cannot accommodate the officers and staff. It has, therefore, been decided to construct a new building at the present site to house the Court and Offices of the D. C. East Khasi Hills. Plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 75.90 lakhs have been proposed. Hence, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is prepared for the Sixth Plan. Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

14. Construction of office building for the Sohra Administrative Unit:

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for construction of office building for the E. A. C. in-charge, Sohra Administrative Unit. Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

15. Construction of buildings for the Civil Sub-Division (since upgraded to District) at Nongstoin (Phase I):

This is an on-going scheme sanctioned in January 1976 at an estimated cost of Rs. 37 lakhs for construction of residential quarters as shown below.—

(i) Type II	..	...	...	1 No.
(ii) Type III	...	...	...	1 No.
(iii) Type IV	..	...	...	2 Nos.
(iv) Type V	...	..	...	11 Units.
(v) Type VI	...	...	...	10 Units.
(vi) Type VII	...	...	...	21 Units.

An amount Rs. 33,68,900 has been spent upto 31st March 1980 which includes Rs 2,20,195 spent in 1979-80. For completion of the project an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period. Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

16. Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II):

The staff quarters constructed under Phase I (Para 15 above) were meant for providing residential accommodation for the officers and staff of the Civil Sub-Division. It is, therefore, necessary to construct additional staff quarters at Nongstoin to accommodate the officers and staff at present borne on the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner, as indicated below.—

- (i) Type V for U. D. Assistant and others—4 Nos.
- (ii) Type VI for L. D. Assistant and others—9 Nos.
- (iii) Type VII for office peons and others—4 Nos.

The works are expected to start during the current year for which an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been earmarked. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 14.08 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period. For 1981-82, Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed.

17. Construction of the Deputy Commissioner's Court-Cum-Office building at Nongstoin:

The construction works are likely to start during the current year. An amount of Rs. 20.10 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for the Sixth Plan period. For 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs is proposed.

18. Construction of a Circuit House/Dak Bungalow at Nongstoin:

A site for the proposed Circuit House/Dak Bungalow has been identified near the existing P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. Acquisition of the land is, however, kept pending for the time being. An amount of Rs. 9.50 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan. For 1981-82 Rs. 1 lakh is proposed.

19. Construction of building for the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) at Mirang (including land acquisition cost):

A site measuring about 3.69 lakhs Sq. metre has been selected for location of the Subdivisional headquarters complex at Mirang and the process for acquisition of the land is nearing completion. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85. Rupees 5 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

20. Acquisition of land for Master plan complex at Nongstoin:

Government are contemplating to set up a town-cum-administrative complex at Nongstoin. For this purpose, an area of about 2246 acres of land was earlier selected. Subsequently, a proposal to acquire an alternative site measuring about 880 acres has been approved. This is kept pending for the time being. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for the purpose.

21. Construction of building for Mawkyrwat Administrative Unit:

An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for construction of a building for office accommodation for the E.A.C. incharge and the staff of the Administrative Unit. Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

22. Construction of E.A.C's quarter at Nongstoin:

It is expected that the construction works will start during the current year. An amount of Rs. 0.84 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 0.34 lakh for 1981-82 Plan.

23. Construction of a Circuit House at Williamnagar:

The scheme was sanctioned in January, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,70,500/-. The main building consists of 6 rooms, one dining room and one conference room covering a total plinth area of 702.64 Sq. metres. Besides the main building, the plans and estimates provide for construction of the following out-houses—

(i) Attendant, mali and chowkidars, shed	...	135.64 Sq. m.
(ii) Sweeper's shed	... ..	35.34 Sq. m.
(iii) Garage	... ..	67.71 Sq. m.

The work are progressing satisfactorily and an amount of Rs.6,49,358 was spent upto 31st March 1980 which includes Rs.4.89 lakhs spent in 1979-80. An amount of Rs.3.22 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan for completion of the works. Rs.1.22 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

24. Extension of the existing office building of the Deputy Commissioner at Williamnagar :

The existing office building (which was formerly ment for the S.D.O.) is too small to accommodate the existing officers and staff of the Deputy Commissioner. The extension scheme for building to meet the immediate requirement was sanctioned in November, 1977 at an estimated cost of Rs.1.33 lakhs for construction of three additional rooms with provision for lavatories, electrification and water supply. The expenditure upto 1979-80 was Rs.1.19 lakhs. An amount of Rs.0.14 lakh is proposed for the Sixth Plan for completion of the building.

25. Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar:

Construction of the following residential buildings with provision for construction of an approach road and internal roads as also electrification was approved at an estimated cost of Rs.35,07,500 in 1977--

(i) Residence of D. C.	...	...	...	1 No.
(ii) Residence of E.A.C.	...	...	..	5 Nos.
(iii) Quarters for U.D. Asstt.	...	...	...	10 Units.
(iv) Quarters for L.D. Asstt,	...	...	...	20 Units.
(v) Quarters for Grade IV staff	...	...	...	20 Units.

The construction works are progressing satisfactorily. The expenditure incurred upto 1979-80 was Rs.5.73 lakhs. An amount of Rs.21.22 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan and Rs.5 lakhs for 1981-82.

26. Construction of Deputy Commissioner's Court-cum-Office building at Williamnagar :

The plans and estimates amounting to Rs.24.20 lakhs has been approved in 1980. Steps are being taken to start the work as early as possible. The whole scheme is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period itself. Hence, the entire cost of Rs.24.20 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs.4 lakhs will be required during 1981-82.

27. Construction of building for the Resubelpara Administrative Unit—

It is necessary to construct a building to provide office accommodation for the E.A.C. incharge and his staff. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period. Rs.1 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

28. Construction of a Circuit House at Tura—

Construction of the building has been completed. However, improvement of the approach road and some other works have yet to be completed. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.2.67 lakhs will be required during the Sixth Plan period. Rs.0.67 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

29. Construction of buildings for the Civil Subdivision at Baghmara.—

No building has so far been constructed for the Civil Subdivision at Baghmara in West Garo Hills District. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.25 lakhs will be required to construct the buildings for office and residence including land acquisition cost during the Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs.4 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

30. Construction of building for Dadengiri Administrative Unit.

It is estimated that an amount of Rs.5 lakhs will be necessary to construct an office building for the E. A. C. incharge and his staff during the Sixth Plan period. Rs. 1 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

31. Construction of building for Betasing Administrative Unit.

A building to house the office of the E. A. C. incharge and his staff is required to be constructed. An amount of Rs.5 lakhs will be required during the Sixth Plan period. Rs.1 lakh is proposed for 1981-82.

32. Construction of a Circuit House at Jowai.—

This is a continuing scheme sanctioned in 1975 at estimated cost of Rs.6.90 lakhs. The estimates have had to be revised to Rs.12.89 lakhs on account of the necessity to realign the approach road due to the objection raised by the local people to the original one. The revised estimates were approved in March, 1979. The works are nearing completion. An amount of Rs.1.90 lakhs will be required during the Sixth Plan period.

33. Construction of Election office at Jowai.—

Sometime in 1977 the Election Commission of India directed that at every District headquarters there should be a strong room near or adjacent to the treasury for safe custody of election materials. The scheme of construction of an Election Office with provision of a strong room in the Deputy Commissioner's Court compound at Jowai was accordingly sanctioned on 4th January 1979 at an estimated cost of Rs.1,03,400. The works are in good progress. Rs.0.40 lakh will be required during the Sixth Plan for completion of the building.

34. Construction of buildings for Amlarem Civil Sub-Division.

Steps have been taken to acquire land for location of the headquarters of the Amlarem Subdivision. It is expected that this will be finalised soon. It is anticipated that an amount of Rs.25 lakhs will be required for construction of office and residential building including land acquisition cost for

the Sub-divisional Officer (Civil) and his staff at Amlarem during the Sixth Plan period. Rs.4 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82.

35. Construction of buildings for Khliehriat Administrative Unit.—

In order to provide office accommodation for the E.A.C. in-charge and his staff, it is necessary to construct a building at Khliehriat. The building will be completed during the Sixth Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs.5 lakhs. For 1981-82, Rs.1 lakh is proposed.

36. Excise staff quarters—

An amount of Rs.10 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for construction of quarters for the staff of Excise Department at Shillong, Williamnagar, Nongstoin and Mairang. An amount of Rs.2 lakhs is proposed for 1981-82 annual plan.

The total outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 for the above schemes stands at Rs.639.83 lakhs and for the 1981-82 annual plan is Rs.73.91 lakhs.

The schematic outlays and achievements are indicated in the Tables I and II.

TABLE I

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN, 1980-85

Schematic Outlay and Expenditure

Head of Development :—Public Works—Administrative and Residential buildings.

Name of Scheme (1)	1979-80 Actual (2)	(Rs. lakhs)					
		1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
		Approved outlay (3)	Anticipated expenditure (4)	Proposed outlay (5)	Capital content (6)	Proposed outlay (7)	Capital content (8)
A. STATE LEVEL SCHEMES—							
1. Construction of a new annexe to Sectt. main building.	...	0.50	0.50	10.00	10.00	1.00	1.00
2. Construction of quarters for Grade III and IV staff at Meghalaya House, New Delhi (Rs. 7,92,000.00).	0.78	0.10	0.66	0.66	0.66	...	...
3. Construction of 4th Storey over existing 3-storey Annexe block to Meghalaya House, New Delhi (Rs. 6,68,000.00) 8th February, 1980.	...	0.50	0.50	6.68	6.68	2.00	2.00
4. Construction of garage-cum-stores and P. W. D. office with one additional storey staff quarters over it with provision of foundation for two more storeys over it at Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	..	0.50	0.50	5.47	5.47	2.00	2.00
5. Construction of 3rd storey staff quarters for Grade IV staff working in Meghalaya House, New Delhi (Rs. 2,38,300.00) 13th December, 1979.	..	0.05	0.50	2.38	2.38	1.88	1.88
6. Construction of quarters for Ministerial staff [at Shillong (Rs. 1,50,000.00) 9th June, 1980.	..	0.35	1.50	20.00	20.00	2.00	2.00
7. Construction of residential bungalows at Shillong (Rs. 75,000.00) 9th June, 1980.	..	0.45	0.50	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00

8. Land and building for Meghalaya Complex at Gauhati.	...	1.00	1.00	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
9. Completion of remaining works in the existing Additional Secretariat Building Shillong (Rs.2,07,300).	...	...	0.50	2.07	2.07	1.50	1.50
10. Improvement of heating arrangement in the main Secretariat building, Shillong.	...	0.05	3.00	3.30	3.30	0.30	0.30
11. Acquisition of land at Mawiong (beyond Mawlai Gate) for Shillong Administrative Complex.	...	...	...	250.00	250.00	5.00	5.00

DISTRICT LEVEL SCHEMES

I. East Khasi Hills—

1. Construction of buildings for the Ri-Bhoi Sub-division at Nongpoh (Rs.54,44,000).	8.38	3.00	3.50	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	435
2. Reconstruction of D. C's Court and office building at Shillong (Rs.75,90,000).	...	3.00	3.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	
3. Construction of buildings for Sobra. Administrative Unit.	...	0.20	0.20	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	

II. West Khasi Hills—

1. Construction of residential buildings for Civil Subdivision (since upgraded to District) at Nongstoin (Phase I) (Rs.37,00,000).	2.20	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
2. Construction of Staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II) (Rs.14,08,200).	...	2.50	2.50	14.08	14.08	2.00	2.00
3. Construction of D. C's Court-cum-office building at Nongstoin (Rs.20,09,500). 6th June, 1980.	...	1.30	1.50	20.10	20.10	4.00	4.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Construction of Circuit house/Dak Bungalow at Nongstoin	...	1.30	0.50	9.50	9.50	1.00	1.00
5. Construction of buildings for S. D O. (Civil) at Mairang (including land acquisition cost).	...	4.90	4.00	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00
6. Acquisition of land for Master plan Complex at Nongstoin.	...	2.00	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
7. Construction of buildings for Mawkyrwat Administration Unit.	0.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
8. Construction of E. A. C's quarters at Nongstoin (Rs.23,900).	...	0.50	0.50	6.84	0.84	0.34	0.34

III. EAST GARO HILLS

1. Construction of Circuit House at Williamnagar (Rs. 9,70,500) 6th January 1978).	4.89	1.00	2.00	3.22	3.22	1.22	1.22
2. Extension of existing office building of D. C. at Williamnagar (Rs. 4,33,000) 16th November 1972.	1.19	...	0.14	0.14	0.14	...	...
3. Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar (Rs. 55,07,500) 30th January 1977.	5.73	1.00	4.00	21.22	21.22	5.00	5.00
4. Construction of D. C's Court-cum-office building at Williamnagar. (Rs. 24,20,000) 6th June 1980.	...	6.50	1.00	24.20	24.20	4.00	4.00
5. Construction of buildings for Resuwelpara Administrative Unit.	...	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00

IV WEST GARO HILLS—

1. Construction of Circuit House at Tura	...	2.93	3.00	2.00	2.67	2.67	0.67	0.67
2. Construction of office building and residence of S. D. O. (Civil) at Baghnara (including land acquisition cost).	0.31	2.00	3.00	25.00	25.00	4.00	4.00	

3.	Construction of buildings for Dadenggiri Administrative Unit.	...	0.50	6.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	
4.	Construction of buildings for Betasing Administrative Unit.	...	0.50	0.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	
JAINTIA HILLS—									
1.	Construction of Circuit house at Jowai (Rs.12 87,000)	3.84	1.00	1.90	1.90	1.90	...	...
2.	Construction of Election office at Jowai (Rs.1,03,400) 4th January 1979.	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	...	..
3.	Construction of buildings for Amlarem Civil Sub-division (including land acquisition cost).	...	1.00	1.00	25.00	25.00	4.00	4.00	
4.	Construction of buildings for Khliehriat Administrative Unit.	...	0.35	0.50	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00	
Total—Rs.30,91,329		...	30.88	35.05	44.00	629.83	629.83	71.91	71.91
Add.—Provisions for other schemes expected to be completed during 1980-81		...	7.90	3.95	9.70
Total		...	38.78	39.00	53.50	629.83	629.83	71.91	71.91
C. Excise buildings		...	0.71	1.00	1.50	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00
GRAND TOTAL		...	39.49	40.00*	55.00	639.83	639.83	73.91	73.91

*An additional outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been subsequently allocated bringing the total to Rs.55 lakhs.

TABLE II

DRAFT SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85

Physical Targets and Achievements

Head of Development.—Public Works—Administrative and Residential buildings.

Serial No.	Item	Unit	1979-80 Achievement	1980-81		1980-85 Proposed Target	1981-82 Proposed Target
				Target	Anticipated Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Construction of a new annexe to Sectt. Main building.	%	Work not yet started during the year.	5%	5%	100%	10%
2	Construction of quarters for Garde III and IV staff at Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	%	9% of the whole Scheme.	15% of 6th plan target.	10% of 6th plan target.	Completion of the whole Scheme,	No more work is expected.
3	Construction of 4th Storey over existing 3—storey of the annexe block to Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	%	Not yet started during the year.	7%	7.4%	100%	29%
4	Construction of garage-cum-store and P. W. D. office with one additional storey staff quarters over it with provision of foundation for two more storeys over it at Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	%	do	9%	9%	100%	36%

5	Construction of 3rd Storey staff quarters for Grade IV staff working in Meghalaya House, New Delhi.	%	do	2%	14%	100%	55%
6	Construction of quarters for ministerial staff at Shillong,	%	do	1.75%	7.5%	100%	10%
7	Construction of residential bungalows at Shillong,	%	do	4.5%	5%	100%	20%
8	Land and building for Meghalaya Complex at Gauhati.	%	do	15%	10%	100%	20%
9	Completion of remaining works in the existing Sectt. Addl. building, Shillong.	%	do	Nil.	24%	100%	72%
10	Improvement of heating arrangement in the Sectt. Main building, Shillong.	%	do	1.5%	90%	106%	8.5%
11	Acquisition of land at Mawiong (behind Mawlai gate) for Shillong Administrative Complex.	%	Not yet started during the year.	Not yet	started	100%	2%
12	Construction of buildings for Ri Bhoi Sub-division at Nongpoh.	%	11% of the whole Scheme.	6% of 6th Plan target.	7% of 6th Plan target.	Completion the whole scheme.	10% of 6th Plan target.
13	Reconstruction of D. C's court and office building at Shillong.	%	Not yet started during the year.	6% of 6th Plan target.	6% of 6th Plan target.	66% of the whole scheme.	10% of 6th Plan target.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Construction of buildings for Sohra Administrative Unit.	%	do	4% of 6th Plan target	4% of 6th Plan target.	100%	40%
15	Construction of buildings for Civil Sub-division (since upgraded to District) at Nongstoin (Phase I).	%	5% of the whole scheme.	50% of the 6th Plan target.	50% of the 6th Plan target.	Completion of the whole scheme.	50% of 6th Plan target.
16	Construction of staff quarters at Nongstoin (Phase II).	%	Not yet started during the year.	17%	17%	100%	14%
17	Construction of D. C.'s Court-cum-office building at Nongstoin.	%	do	6%	7%	100%	19%
18	Construction of a Circuit house/Dak Bungalow at Nongstoin.	%	do	13%	5%	100%	10%
19	Construction of buildings for S.D.O. (Civil) at Mairang (including land acquisition cost).	%	do	16%	16%	100%	20%
20	Acquisition of land for master plan complex at Nongstoin.	%	do	100%	Nil	100%	100%

21	Construction of buildings for Ma vkyr-wat Administrative Unit.	%	Not yet started during the year.	Nil	10%	100%	20%
22	Construction of E. A. C's quarters at Nongstoin.	%	—Do—	Nil	10%	100%	41%
23	Construction of Circuit house at Williamnagar.	%	50% of whole scheme.	31% of 6th plan target.	6% of 6th plan target.	Completion of whole Scheme.	39% of 6th plan target.
24	Extension of existing office building of O. C. at Williamnagar.	%	89% of whole scheme.	Nil	11% of whole scheme.	Completion of whole Schemes	No more work is expected.
25	Construction of staff quarters at Williamnagar.	%	16% of whole scheme.	4% of 6th plan target.	19% of 6th plan target.	—Do—	23% of 6th plan target.
26	Construction of D. C's Court-cum-office building at Williamnagar.	%	Not yet started during the year.	2%	4%	100%	23% of 6th plan target.
27	Construction of buildings for Resubpara Administrative Unit.	%	—Do—	10%	10%	100%	20%
28	Construction of Circuit House at Fura	%	16% of whole scheme.	11% of whole scheme.	74% of 6th plan target.	Completion of whole scheme.	25% of 6th plan target.
29	Construction of office building and residence of S. D. O. (Civil) at Baghmara (including land acquisition cost).	%	6% of original estimate.	8% of 6th plan target.	12% of 6th plan target.	100%	16% of 6th plan target.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Construction of buildings for Dadeng-giri Administrative Unit.	%	Not yet started during the year.	10%	10%	100%	20%
31	Construction of buildings for Betasing Administrative Unit.	%	Not yet started during the year.	10%	10%	100%	20%
32	Construction of Circuit House at Jowai.	%	20% of whole scheme.	52% of 6th plan target.	100% of 6th plan target.	Completion of whole scheme.	No more work is expected.
33	Construction of Election office at Jowai.	%	61% of whole scheme.	100% of 6th plan target.	100% of 6th plan target.	Completion.	—Do—
34	Construction of buildings for Amlarem Civil Subdivision (including land acquisition cost).	%	Not yet started during the year.	4%	4%	100%	16%
35	Construction of buildings for Kbhichriat Administrative Unit.	%	—Do—	7%	10%	100%	20%

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