



GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

DRAFT PROPOSALS

VOLUME—I

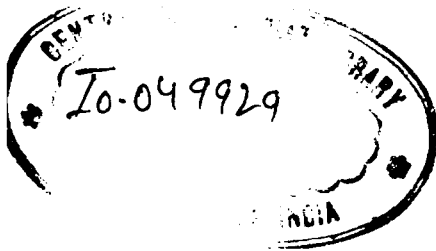
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

DRAFT PROPOSALS—VOLUME—I

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CHAPTER I

SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION

Introduction

Physical background : location.

The State lies between 25°5" and 26°10" north latitudes and between 98°47" and 97°47" east longitudes and consists of 3 districts, namely, Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills and contains hills which at the western end attain a height of 1,400 metres in the Peak of Nokrek in Garo Hills and in the eastern end a height of 1950 metres in the Shillong Peak. It is surrounded by six districts of Assam on three sides except in the south, on which side it has common boundary with Bangladesh. It is bounded on the north by Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong districts, on the west by Goalpara district of Assam and part of Bangladesh, on the south by Cachar district of Assam and Bangladesh, and on the east by Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills Districts. The State has its opening through Assam to the rest of India which is further connected with other parts of the country by a narrow corridor which runs for about 50 kilometres below the foot hills of Bhutan and Sikkim.

Meghalaya covers a land surface of approximately 22,500 sq kms, of which the Garo Hills account for approximately 8,100 sq. kms.; Khasi Hills for 10,500 sq. kms. and Jaintia Hills for 3,900 sq. kms. The State comprises of a mountainous region with a sharp terrain wedged between the Brahmaputra Valley in the north and the Surma Valley in the south. The Hills start abruptly from the Plains strip in the west and continue rising gradually eastward from 300 metres in the Garo Hills and to 1800 metres and more in Khasi Hills and then drop down gently into the Jaintia Hills and continue further eastward to join the North Cachar Hills ranges of Assam.

2. The Physico-geographical divisions of the States.—
The State has the following physico-geographical divisions:—

(1) **Central Plateau.**—Its highest region is between 900 and 1,800 metres elevation above mean-sea level. It serves as a catchment area or watershed for rivers and streams flowing through the State.

(2) **Border Areas.**—This region begins where the Central Plateau ends at about 900 metres elevation and stretches downward towards the plains of Bangladesh. It is the region where the highest rainfall occurs.

(3) **Sub-Montane Region.**—Linked with the Border area, this region also forms a portion of the Central Plateau, till it gradually descends towards the plains of Assam. But unlike the Border areas, which are generally steep and abrupt in certain places, the slopes in this region are gentle. This region gets comparatively less rain-fall.

By and large, the soil in the State is acidic in nature and comparatively rich in organic matter and nitrogen but poor in phosphorus. Due to heavy rain, the soil of the border areas tends to be sandy. The State contains places of heaviest rainfall: Mawsynram-Cherrapunji-Pynursla belt in the Khasi Hills, recording the precipitation of rain of 1,000 cms. to 1,5000 cms. a year; the highest in the world.

3. Natural Resources.—The State is rich in natural resources. To start with the mineral resources, the total recorded reserves of coal in the State have been estimated to be 1197 million tonnes of which 35 million tonnes are in the districts of the Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills and 1162 million tonnes in Garo Hills district. The total known reserves of lime-stones are estimated at 21,000 million tonnes. The State has a reserve of over five lakh tonnes of sillimanite, occurring in the Sonapahar-Nongper-Nongbari area of Khasi Hills.

The reserve of clay, which can be used for various industrial purposes including the manufacturing of potteries is estimated at 10 million tonnes. The other deposits occurring in commercially exploitable quantities include Kaolin, Feldsper, glass-sand etc. The forest resources of the State are also considerable. The forests in the State cover a land surface of 8510 sq. kilometers,

i.e., about 37.5 per cent of the total area of the State. The total output of various categories of timber has been estimated at 20 million cubic metres of logs, poles and sawn timber.

The climate and soil conditions of Meghalaya offer ideal conditions for horticultural activities. On the basis of a tentative survey, 5827 hectares are covered by pineapple cultivation, 7849 hectares of area is covered by orange cultivation and 2832 hectares are under banana cultivation. Besides, 4614 hectares are under various other fruits. With such a rich inventory of resources, the prospects of development in Meghalaya are immense.

4. Demographic patterns.—The population of Meghalaya, according to the 1971 census is 1,011,699. During the decade 1961-71 the population recorded a growth rate of 32.02 per cent as against 25.97 per cent in the preceding decade and the average all-India growth rate of 24.57 per cent. The density of population per square kilometres in 1971 was 45, having risen from 33 in 1961. Due to the hilly terrain, the State is sparsely populated and has a density lower than the All-India average of 182 persons per sq. km. However, it is comparable to other hilly areas, e.g. : Manipur with 48 persons per sq. km., Himachal Pradesh with 62 persons per sq. km. and Nagaland with 38 persons per sq. km.

Rural and Urban Population :

5. The population in the State is predominantly rural. There are 6 towns in the State with a population of 1,47,170 which forms 14.5 per cent of the State's population according to the 1971 Census. The rural population consists of about 8,64,529 persons and account for 85.46 per cent of the State's population. The number of inhabited villages in the State is 4582 with the population of 864,529, the average population per village being 186 persons.

6. Percentage of Literacy in Meghalaya.—According to the 1971 Census, 29.48 per cent of the State's population is literate against the All-India average of 29.35 per cent. The percentage of Tribals in the State's population is 80.84 and that of Scheduled Castes is 0.38. The workers percentage ratio in Meghalaya is 44.92 according to the

1971 Census. The percentage of workers engaged in various occupations, etc., is shown in the statement below.

			Male	Per cent	Female	Per cent
Total workers	...	...	277,186	53.2	169,642	34.6
1. Cultivators	..	...	176,144	63.5	132,834	78.3
2. Agricultural Labourers	...	...	25,894	9.3	18,237	10.8
3. Livestock etc.	...	...	8,593	3.1	3,292	1.9
4. Mining etc.	...	...	501	0.2	168	0.1
5. (a) Manufacturing House hold Industry			3,120	1.1	1,754	1.0
(b) Non House hold Industry			5,043	1.8	602	0.4
6. Construction	...	...	3,960	1.4	280	0.2

It would appear that 82 per cent of the workers are traditionally engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. This indicates, the extent to which the State is dependent on agriculture. The employment opportunities outside the agriculture sector are low due to the backward economic situation of the State and lack of industrialisation.

7. Conclusion :

On the basis of the socio economic factors and physico-geographical considerations outlined in this chapter, the following relevant considerations emerge which have to be taken into consideration for evolving a suitable plan frame-work for the State.

(1) Pre-dominance of the Tribal Population and Backwardness.—Due to predominance of the tribal population in the State, it is extremely backward and needs special attention.

(2) Shifting Cultivation.—Due to the past history and customs, and nature of the terrain, about 75 per cent of the cultivatable area in the State is under shifting cultivation. The practice of shifting cultivation is based

on jhumming and cutting of forests. The Plan for the State has to provide for weaning away of the population from shifting cultivation.

(3) **Density and sparseness of population.**—The number of villages in the State is very large and these are sparsely populated, some of them having only very few households. With a view to reaching the benefits of planned development to the population of the State, a programme for grouping of villages in compact settled villages with a sizeable population is necessary. No plan for the development of the State can be taken up without inclusion of the project for grouping of villages.

(4) **Border Areas.**—The Area of the State bordering Bangladesh needs special attention due to physiogeographical factors indicated above, as well as in view of the fact that the development needs of the area have not been met so far. The fifth five year plan for the State will have to provide for accelerating the development process in this area.

(5) **Strategic considerations.**—In view of the Physico-geographical location of the State and its nearness to another country, the development of the State is necessary on the strategic considerations also. In the changing pattern of international politics, the development of the States like Meghalaya bordering with other foreign countries is a matter of utmost strategic importance. In view of these considerations, Meghalaya deserves adequate consideration in allocation of financial resources for planning.

Estimate of Population living below the Poverty Line in Meghalaya

8. The number of people living below the poverty line in Meghalaya is very large compared to other States in the country. A comparative estimate of the backwardness of Meghalaya in the light of economic indicators is contained in subsequent chapters. On a tentative estimate, taking Meghalaya's per capita income as 60 per cent of the per capita income in Assam, the per capita income in Meghalaya during 1969-70 works out at Rs.327. It has been estimated that a consumption level of Rs.20 per capita per mensem is necessary to ensure a

reasonable economic standard. In light of the present day prices, the figures is to be multiplied by a factor of 1.86. On this calculation, the per capita income should be Rs.446 to ensure a reasonable minimum standard above the poverty line. To this, further addition should be made in view of the higher prices in Meghalaya due to higher transport charges and various other factors. As against this, per capita income in Meghalaya is only Rs.327. This shows the extremely low level of per capita income in Meghalaya and is an indicator that the majority of the population in Meghalaya is living below the poverty line.

CHAPTER II

MEGHALAYA UNDER THE FOURTH PLAN

Meghalaya became an Autonomous State on the 2nd of April, 1970 and attained full Statehood on 21st January, 1972. One of the main reasons for the creation of Meghalaya as a State has been to accelerate the process of development in the backward hill areas constituting the State. It needs no reiteration that Meghalaya is one of the most backward States in the country. The Commission on the Hill areas of Assam (PATASKAR COMMISSION) appointed by the Government of India, observed as follows regarding the Hill Districts which now form Meghalaya.

"Despite the progress already made, the economic difficulties continue to be particularly severe in the Hill Districts. It is not unnatural that because of the past neglect, a considerable percentage of outlay in the hills had, in the beginning, to be incurred on non-income generating (or less income generating) schemes. Due to sparse population and lack of the means of communication, the benefits that have accrued have also not yet created a full impact on the people.....the difficulties created by the Partition have not yet found a satisfactory solution. In respect of some of their pressing needs, the progress too has been unsatisfactory (Pages 28 of the Report of the Commission on the Hill Areas of Assam—1965-66)"

A similar observation was made by the Joint Centre-State Study Team (1966) set up under the leadership of Shri Tarlok Singh, the then Member, Planning Commission.

"The Hill Districts of Assam have acute economic and social problems which could be only resolved through rapid and accelerated development."

In his address to the members of the Legislative Assembly of the composite State of Assam on March 3, 1966, Shri Tarlok Singh observed as follows :-

"It is true that increasing efforts have been made by the State Government during the three plans to give attention to the special problems of these districts. But it will be doing no injustice either to the Centre or to the State to admit that so far even the

surface of the problems of development has not been scratched. It is true that in many directions earnest efforts have been made to open up these districts, to expand education and to bring social services to the people. But the size of the problem and its nature are both complex and enormous."

2. Hill Areas Plan.—In the light of the above recommendations of the Joint Centre-State Study Team, the separate plan for development of the hill areas was taken up as integral part of the Plan of the State of Assam. On the constitution of Meghalaya as an autonomous state on 2nd April 1970, the fourth Plan of Meghalaya for the remaining years of the Plan was carved out of the Hill areas plan of the composite State of Assam. However, it did not take into considerations the special requirements of Meghalaya, on account of State level schemes, as well as the special schemes such as the project for integrated development of border areas, improvement of towns and removal of slums, etc. The progress of plan in the Fourth Plan period in Meghalaya has to be assessed in the light of the following factors :

(1) The State embarked on its programme of development with a huge backlog of under-developed economy. This was due to lack of due attention on various sectors of development under the earlier plans and difficulty of accelerating development in the area of the State due to difficult terrain, lack of communications, etc. The various deficiencies in the process of development felt in the country have manifested themselves in Meghalaya in a more acute form.

(2) As already pointed out, the Plan allocation of Meghalaya has been extremely in-adequate and did not take into account the requirements of Meghalaya on account of State level schemes, as well as special schemes, such as integrated development of border areas, improvement of towns and removal of slums, etc.

(3) As the State of Meghalaya came into being only on 2nd April, 1970, and attained full Statehood on the 21st January, 1972, the process of building up the administrative and technical machinery for the purpose of

implementing the plan schemes has not been adequate, judged in terms of requirements. The machinery is being set up and it is estimated that the lack of adequate personnel in certain vital sectors of the development will disappear during the Vth Plan Period.

(4) This initial handicap retarded the achievement of financial and physical targets of the Plan during the initial years of the setting up of the State. Moreover due to the heavy influx of about seven lakhs of evacuees from Bangladesh during 1971-72, the administrative machinery was overstrained and its efforts had to be diverted from development activities to the extension of relief to the evacuees. In spite of the handicaps, the total expenditure under the 4th Plan of the State including the expenditure for 1969-70 under the Assam Government will be Rs.40 Crores approximately.

3. Special Problems of Meghalaya.—Apart from the administrative and other problems indicated above, the following other factors while contributing to the lack of development in the State have continued to persist as the main problems, peculiar to Meghalaya, and the plan for Meghalaya has to take special account of these :—

(1) **Problem of Shifting Cultivation.**—According to tentative estimates, 42 per cent of the tribal population of the State (approximately 3.50 lakhs) is dependent upon shifting cultivation or jhumming. Due to constraint of resources, no effective programmes for tackling this problem could be taken up during the Fourth Plan period.

(2) **The problem of the Border Areas.**—The State has a very large area on the border with Bangladesh, the economy of which has traditionally depended upon Bangladesh. The border areas of Meghalaya comprise the southern slopes of the State and the adjoining narrow strip of plains along the Bangladesh border. The border runs over a length of approximately 496 kms from Dona Malidhar in Jaintia Hills in the east, to Mahendraganj in Garo Hills in the west and thence northward for some distance towards Mankachar. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the border areas cover a land surface of about 6,100 sq. kms. and comprise a population of 97,000.

In the Garo Hills District, it comprises a land area of about 2,050 sq. kms. with 1.32 lakh of population. Thus 36 per cent of the State's total area and 23 per cent of the population is closely linked and had traditional association with the economy of Bangladesh. The requirement for the development of the area has not been met adequately. A balanced Fifth Plan for the State of Meghalaya will have to make adequate provision for the development in the border areas.

(3) **Transport Bottle-neck.**—The transport and communications system in the State is extremely underdeveloped. This results in pushing up the costs of execution of development schemes and the amounts spent on Plan schemes do not result in producing the same impact on the economy as would be the case in the rest of the country.

(4) **Lack of Central Sector Projects.**—The State has no Central sector project inspite of its being rich in mineral and other resources and horticultural products. It is in the interest of the policy of dispersal of industries and accelerating of industrial development in backward areas that Central sector projects of sufficient importance and size depending upon the mineral and other natural resources of the State be located in Meghalaya. Whatever investment in the Central sector projects has taken place so far, it has gone to areas in Assam and not to Meghalaya.

(5) **Lack of assistance from Central Financing Institutions and Nationalised Banks.**—The State has received very little benefit from the Nationalised Banks and financing institutions such as IDBI, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, etc. In the Garo Hills District in the State, one office of a Bank serves a population of 2 lakhs which is very large compared to the all-India average. The advances of the Nationalised Banks have also not been sufficient to meet the requirements. The State Government has already initiated action on the basis of the Talwar Committee Report for facilitating the operation of Nationalised Banks.

(6) **Price Level.**—The data relating to the price indices has not been systematically collected so far for Meghalaya. The trends in the price situation in Assam have shown that the indices of the whole-sale prices and retail prices

in the State are quite high compared to All India averages. In Meghalaya, the prices are still higher due to insufficient facilities of transport and communication. The high prices prevailing in the State have depressed the standard of living and neutralised the impact of the rise in the State per capita income.

(7) **Private Investment.**—Due to backward economy, the investment in the private sector has also not been forth-coming. Though the statistics relating to the private investment during the previous plans and the current plan is not available, it is clear that the lack of private investment accounts to a large extent for the low level of development in the State.

Comparative assessment of Planned Progress in Meghalaya in All-India context

Per capita Income.—Due to lack of a properly organised machinery for the collection of statistics and assessment of the national income, the estimate of the *per capita* income of the State have been made on an *ad-hoc* basis assuming the *per capita* income of Meghalaya to be 60 per cent of the income of Assam. This assumption has been based on the following considerations :

- (i) The level of development in the areas constituting Meghalaya is considerably lower compared to the areas constituting Assam.
- (ii) A considerable percentage of the income of Assam is derived from tea and oil industries which are non-existent in Meghalaya.
- (iii) Due to lack of industrial activity, the income from industrial sector is almost negligible in the State.

Meghalaya is extremely backward judged from most of the accepted indicators of economic development as compared not only with the States of the country but even to the States of the north-eastern region. The following table would show the comparative position regarding the *per capita* income.

State	Per Capita-Income for 1969-70		
Andhra Pradesh Rs. 513
Assam Rs. 545
Gujrat Rs. 665
Madhya Pradesh Rs. 569
Maharashtra Rs. 731
Mysore Rs. 515
Punjab Rs. 945
Rajasthan Rs. 480
Tamil Nadu Rs. 616
West Bengal Rs. 562
All-India Average Rs. 589
Meghalaya Rs. 327

In the absence of proper national income estimates, the figure has been worked out at 60 per cent of the *per capita* income of Assam.

(Source-Statistical Handbook of Assam and 'Commerce'
May, 1972)

(2) **Industrial Sector.**—The industrial backwardness of the State is evident from the small contribution by industries and mining to the *per capita* income which has been estimated at Rs.17 as against the all-India average of Rs.34. The percentage of workers engaged in agriculture is 82. The State lacks in big and medium industries. There is only one industry worth mentioning, *viz.*, the Cherrapunji Cement Factory, with a total capital investment of Rs.5 crores (approx). In regard to the setting up of big, medium-sized and small scale industries based on rich potentialities of the State, the progress has not been satisfactory.

(3) **Agriculture.**—In the sphere of agriculture much remains to be done. The area under shifting cultivation is about 75 per cent of the cultivated area. The area sown more than once is very low forming a small percentage of the total cultivated area. The yield rate in the wet paddy cultivation has shown improvement by 20 per cent from 1,137 kg. per hectare to 1,369 kg. per hectare but still it is below the all-India average. The yield rate in the areas under shifting cultivation has shown a decline by 12.6 per cent from 818 kg. to 715 kg. There has been a shortfall in the achievement of total food production which will reach the level of 1.50 lakh tonnes to 1.60 lakh tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan.

(4) **Transport Bottleneck.**—The problem of transport and communications which is acute in the entire north-eastern region is felt in its worst form in Meghalaya. Meghalaya does not have even a single kilometre of railway line. None of the places in the State are connected with rail. The nearest rail points from Meghalaya are Gauhati from Khasi Hills on one side and Dhubri from Garo Hills on the other.

(5) **Roads.**—The rate of road development had also been extremely poor. There were only 13 kms. of road per 100 sq. km. of area in 1970. The State is expected to have 6,289 kms. of motorable road by 1981 according to the All-India Road Plan as against the 3,323 kms. of roads constructed upto March, 1972. This would involve construction of 260 kms. of road on an average annually. The following table indicates the position of Meghalaya as compared to other States and the all-India average

(1)	All Roads		Roads during 1966-67 Surface Road	
	Total length ('000 Kms.)	Length per 100 Sq. Kms. (Kms.)	Total length ('000 Kms.)	1001.engt Sq. Kms. (Kms.)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Maharashtra	...	5.4	30	9.7
2. West Bengal	...	53	16	18.1
3. Tamil Nadu	...	61	41	30.5

4. Punjab-Haryana	...	...	...	55	58	12	12.7
5. Meghalaya (1970)	...	..	...	2.9	13	0.8	3.5
6. Assam	..	...	...	38.1	38	4.2	4.2
7. Nagaland	...	...	...	4.3	26	0.3	1.8
8. Manipur	...	...	...	2.4	10.7	0.9	4.0
9. Tripura	...	...	...	2.3	22	9.8	7.6
All-India	...	..	...	188.4	27	30.1	9.2

The position relating to the roads connecting villages is equally unsatisfactory.

6. **Education.**—The State also lacks in other sectors of development. The literacy percentage in the State according to the 1971 census is 29.48 and is just about the all-India average of 29.35. The provisional figures for the other States in the north-eastern region are as below :—

Assam	...	...	...	28.74
Nagaland	...	...	...	27.33
Tripura	...	...	...	30.87
Manipur	...	...	...	32.80

The likely enrolment in the State at the end of 1975 will be approximately 79.0 per cent against the all-India figures of 84 per cent in the age group 6-11 years and 40.2 per cent against the all-India figures of 40 per cent in the age group 11-14 years. This is a disturbing trend as in subsequent years our literacy percentage may fall below the all-India average unless corrective measures are taken in time.

7. **Rural Electrification.**—In the sphere of rural electrification our progress has been extremely poor. The consumption of electricity in the State is very low. By 1971-72, only 67 villages have been electrified. The target by the end of the Fourth Plan is electrification of 149 villages which is only 3.2 per cent of the total number of inhabited villages in the State.

8. **Public Health, Medical, etc.**—In regard to water supply also we are lagging behind and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan approximately 1.5 lakhs of rural population only will be covered under the scheme for supply of drinking water leaving uncovered 80 per cent or so of the rural population. The doctor population ratio in the State at present is 1 : 10,000 as against the all-India average of 1 : 5,150 in 1968. Similar position prevails in regard to primary health centres. There is a large backlog of the housing programmes both in urban and rural areas. The progress in regard to urban development, removal of slum areas, etc., has also not been satisfactory. A small beginning has been made in regard to urban development by taking up a few schemes for improvement of markets and improvement of slum areas, etc. But much has to be done in this sphere.

CHAPTER III

FIFTH PLAN IN OUTLINE

The Vth Plan for the State has been drawn up keeping in view the objectives of the National Plan as well as the special requirements of the State. Apart from the National objectives of elimination of poverty, generation of maximum employment and the objective of progressive attainment of self-reliance, the Vth Plan for Meghalaya is based on the following special considerations :

(1) The necessity for maintaining and accelerating the process of development in the State in the light of its extreme backwardness judged from the accepted economic indicators ;

(2) the requirement of ensuring an adequate development of roads net-work and stepping up of agricultural production with a view to meeting the requirements of the State and attainment of self-reliance ;

(3) the special requirement of accelerating development in the areas of the State bordering Bangladesh ;

(4) the requirement for control of jhumming or shifting cultivation and grouping of villages ;

(5) the requirement of meeting the needs of filling up the gap in development in various sectors in the "specially backward" and "most backward" areas of the State.

(6) The higher rate of investment for development necessary in the State due to the transport bottle-neck, higher prices and higher labour costs.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the investments in financial terms in Meghalaya may not be comparable with the proportionate investment in the other States of the country in terms of results. Due to the factors pointed out above, a given amount of investment in Meghalaya will not have the same impact on the economy as may be achieved in other States. For example, the cost of construction of one kilometer of road in Meghalala is Rs.1.50 lakhs as against Rs.0.80 lakhs in the plains portion of Assam,

2. Evolution of Plan framework—alternatives :

While considering the developing of a Plan Model for the State, the following alternatives were considered :

(i) The ideal framework for the Plan would have to be evolved on the basis of perspective Plan for the development of the State in the next decade and providing for the rate and pattern of growth based upon the various relevant factors. The State Government are seriously handicapped in evolving such a model for the Vth Plan due to the fact that the reliable data which would form the pre-requisite for the framing of such a model are not available for the State. The Department of Economics and Statistics of the State Government is still in the process of being built up. The full data relating to the assessment of State income are yet to be collected and compiled. Most of the areas in the State have not been covered by cadastral survey and the figures relating to agricultural production as well as area of cultivation under various crops are based on *ad-hoc* estimates. Due to all these handicaps, it has not been possible to evolve a model for the Vth Plan, which could meet the requirements of a proper scrutiny in terms of various socio-economic factors and projected requirements for a pattern of future growth of the State.

(ii) The other alternative considered in this connection related to the evolving of a framework according to the suggested outlay for the State based upon "twice the IVth Plan" size of the Vth Plan for the State. This variant does not suit the requirements in the State due to the following reasons, briefly :

(a) Unlike other States in the country, Meghalaya did not have a IVth Plan of its own as on its being constituted as an Autonomous State on 2nd April, 1970, it got only an *ad-hoc* allocation, carved out of the Hill Areas Plan of the composite State of Assam.

(c) The *ad-hoc* IVth Plan of the State also did not take into consideration the requirement for State level schemes and State level institutions necessary for maintaining the tempo of development in the State.

- (c) The *ad-hoc* IVth Plan of the State also did not provide for the adequate development needs of the border areas of the State.
- (d) About 42 per cent of the tribal population of the State numbering approximately 3.50 lakhs is dependent on jhumming or shifting cultivation and any programme of reaching the minimum needs to this section of the population would presuppose for its successful implementation, the grouping of the existing villages into compact villages with sizeable population and settling the cultivators in these villages.

In view of these considerations, the suggested approach of the Planning Commission could not be adhered to.

(iii) In the absence of the data and materials for working out a model for the Vth Plan taking into account the quantified relevant factors, "the *per capita* income approach" was tried. The main feature of this approach was to build a model for the Vth Plan on the basis of reaching a level of *per capita* income which will be equal to the national average at the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Approach Paper of the Planning Commission did not stipulate what should be the target of the *per Capita* income by the end of the Vth Plan. It has only indicated that the monthly *per capita* consumption of the lowest of the population at 1971-72 prices as estimated for 1973-74 at Rs.23.24 for the country as a whole will be raised substantially reducing the gap with the consumption figure for the richest 30 per cent of population. In the Fourth Plan document, the target of *per capita* income was to be Rs.884 by 1981 which is to be achieved by doubling the national income during the 12-year period from 1968-69. If the *per capita* income is to reach that level, it should grow at the rate of 4.4 per cent per annum and should be Rs.770 by 1978-79, *i.e.*, the end of the Fifth Plan. The average *per capita* income in India during 1969-70 was Rs.589.3 at current prices. This was, however, 38 per cent higher than Rs.426.1 which was the *per capita* average income for the country at the end of the Third Plan. This gives an average growth rate of 9.5 per cent per annum. If this rate can be maintained, the average *per capita* income of the country should be Rs.1,149 at the end of the Fifth Plan. The *per Capita* income of Meghalaya was Rs.327 for 1969-70 and is

expected to be Rs.400 for 1973-74, the base year of the Fifth Plan. If the *per capita* income of Meghalaya by 1978-79 is to be Rs.1,149, the rate of growth is to be 37.4 per cent per annum. This points to the large investment which is to be put in if Meghalaya's *per capita* income is to be brought at the level of average national *per capita* income during the next 5 years.

(iv) **Preferred Model :—**

The model for the Vth Plan of the State has been worked out on the basis of a combination of all the various alternatives. It takes into account the requirements of investment in various sectors of development in the light of the broad objectives indicated above. The calculation of the requirements has been projected in financial terms on the basis of the targets fixed for various sectors. The requirements for the special problems of Meghalaya which have been indicated in the previous paragraphs have also been kept in consideration while working out the Plan model.

3. **Growth Rates.**—The annual rate of growth of 8 per cent to 9 per cent has been envisaged for the agricultural sector. The objective will be the extension of the area as well as intensification of the improved agricultural practice and better land utilisation and water management by provision of irrigation facilities and extensive soil conservation measures. This would require shifting of the cultivators from jhumming areas according to a phased and time-bound programme. The cropping pattern will also be suitably changed with a view to maximising production and ensuring a balance between cereals, horticultural crops and cash crops

In regard to industrial sector, a growth rate of 8 to 10 per cent has been envisaged. The growth rate in the industrial sector would depend upon the setting up of medium and large projects based on the utilisation of mineral and other natural resources of the State. In view of the various competing alternatives, the exact pattern of industrial growth cannot be spelt out. However, as we are starting with a low-base of industrial production, the growth rate in this sector can be considerably high, especially in view of the richness of mineral and other resources.

4. SIZE OF THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

On the basis of various considerations outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, the size of the Fifth Plan is proposed as follows.—

	Rs. crores
I. Outlay on State Plan Schemes	203.62
(including the outlay on the scheme for the control of shifting cultivation and grouping of villages).	
II. Outlay on Central Sector Programmes	
(a) Scheme for Integrated Development of Border Areas	13.10
(b) Plan for "Specially Backward" and "Most Backward" Areas.	8.00
(c) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	5.00
(d) Accelerated water supply schemes	1.08
Total—Central Sector Schemes	27.18
III. Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Scheme Proposed by State Government)—	
	Rs. crores
(a) Agriculture ... ..	...
(b) Animal Husbandry	6.12
(c) Forests	0.73
(d) Community Development	0.38
(e) Co-operation ... ..	...
(f) Roads ... ..	...
(g) Education ... ..	...
(h) Health	1.62
(i) Water Supply... ..	0.30
(j) Welfare of Backward Classes ... ..	...
(k) Soil Conservation	0.33
(l) Statistics	0.19
Total—Centrally Sponsored Schemes	9.67
GRAND TOTAL FOR FIFTH PLAN	240.47

*Included also in State Plan.

The outlay for the completion of the schemes continuing from the Fourth Plan would amount to Rs. eleven crores (approximate).

SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

The sectoral distribution of outlays will be as follows:—

Sectors	(Rs. crores)	
	Anticipated Ex- penditure under Fourth Plan	Outlay for the Fifth Plan
1. Agricultural and Allied Programme ...	7.69	33.09
2. Co-operation and Community Development	2.25	3.27
3. Irrigation and Power	1.85	38.28
4. Industry and Mining	2.29	15.32
5. Transport and Communication	14.94	48.95
6. Social Services	8.62	60.44
7. Miscellaneous	2.35	4.27
Total	39.99	203.62

Physical Targets

A detailed indication of the physical targets projected for the Fifth Five Year Plan has been given in the write-up contained in the various chapters on different sectors. The following table gives an indication of the principal targets of certain selected items:—

Physical targets of selected items

	Fourth Plan 1969-74 (achievement)	Fifth Plan 1974-79 (proposed)
1	2	3
1. Agriculture—		
Foodgrains Production Potential ('000 tonnes).	160	250
2. Agricultural Credit (Rs. lakhs)—		
Short-term (through co-operatives) ...	75	200
3. Power—		
Rural electrification, Town/Villages electrified (Nos).	103	1,800
4. Roads—		
Total (Kms)	3,385	5,885

Surfaced Roads (Kms.)	...	...	996	1,396
Unsurfaced (Kms.)	...	...	2,389	4,489
5. Education—				
Additional Enrolment (in thousands)				
(a) Classes I—V	...	...	11	122
(b) Classes VI—VIII	...	...	5	53
(c) Classes IX—XI	...	...	11	18
6. Health—				
(a) Hospitals, Dispensaries and Health Centres (Nos).			78	88
(b) Beds (Nos)	...	..	138	410
7. Water Supply—				
(a) Rural Water Supply—Villages covered (Nos).			179	620

5. Self-Reliance.—The national objective of achieving self-reliance has been accepted as one of the objectives in the State Plan. However, in view of the circumstances of the State, the self-reliance in the context of Meghalaya would mean stepping up of agricultural production with a view to meeting the deficit in food-grains and stepping up the production of protected protein foods like eggs, meat, milk, fish, vegetables, etc. It would also mean the improving of the production of horticultural and cash crops like jute, betelnuts, etc. It has been estimated that with a view to achieving self-sufficiency in food-grains, the State will have to reach the food-grains production target of roughly 1 lakh 88 thousand tonnes. However, the target has been put at 2.50 lakh tonnes with a view to providing adequate surplus and it matches with the projected growth rate of 8 to 9 per cent annually.

CHAPTER IV

Implementation of the Fifth Plan

The implementation of the Plan and the fulfilment of the targets envisaged for the achievement of objectives set forth under the plan would call for maximum efforts from the administration and co-operation and participation from the people. The process of re-organisation of the administrative structure and its functioning in the light of the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission and the team of the Administrative Reforms Department of the Government of India which visited the State and made detailed recommendations, for Meghalaya has already been undertaken. It is proposed to make changes in the administrative structure and clearly deline and demarcate the functions of the various levels of administration with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the Plan.

Price Stability.—2. The successful implementation of the Plan would to a large extent depend upon the stability in prices and on taking measures for avoiding steep fluctuations. As the State depends for the supply of essential commodities on import from the other parts of the country and the major action for regulating the course of prices lies with the Central Government, the role of the State Government in this regard is considerably limited. It is proposed to streamline the system of distribution of food grains and basic consumer goods and rely on an increasing scale on the co-operatives and fair price shops.

The State Government would give active support to the co-operative institutions and other institutions of development and will utilise them as the active centres of development.

Re-organisation of the Development Administration.—3. In the light of the experience gained in the working of the schemes under the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to make changes in the structure of development administration in the State. The effort in this direction will be based on the following lines :—

- (1) A State Planning Board has already been set up. This will be suitably strengthened and its functioning will be activated so that it could play its adequate role in planning.
- (2) The State Planning and Development Advisory Council has already been set up. The assistance of the

Council would be taken in increasing measure, with a view to enlisting peoples' co-operation in successful implementation of the Plan.

- (3) District Planning Boards are also being set up which are expected to play important role in framing of District Plans in accordance with the local felt needs of the area and in the broad perspective of the development of the State as a whole.
- (4) District Planning and Development Advisory Councils have also been set up which contain representatives from various sections of the population apart from educationists, economists, etc.
- (5) The existing Block Level Advisory Committees will be re-organised with a view to making them effective in accelerating development in the Block areas.

In each District a District Planning Officer is being appointed with necessary contingent of staff who would look after planning and supervise the implementation of the schemes at District level under the over-all guidance and supervision of Deputy Commissioners and in consultation with the District Heads of Development Departments.

Re-organisation of the State-level Administration—4. With a view to improving the supervision over the implementation of Plan Schemes, the following arrangements will be made :—

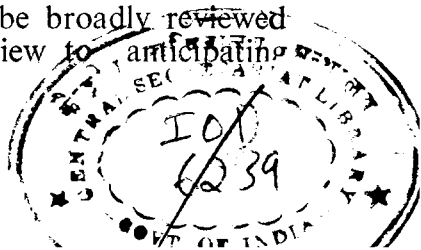
- (1) Machinery for collection of statistics under the Directorate of Economics and Statistics will be suitably strengthened.
- (2) At the State-level a Monitoring-cum-Evaluation Cell will function under the Planning Department with a view to collecting essential data timely regarding the performance in key sectors of development.
- (3) Adequate arrangements for man-power planning will be made. A Man-Power unit is being set up under an Officer of adequate seniority with a view to ensuring the assessment of man-power requirements and the availability of various categories of personnel as well as for watching the employment generation under various sectors in the Plan.

Inter-Sectoral balance.—5. The necessity for inter-sectoral balance under the Plan has been recognised. While formulating the Draft Proposals, the requirements for inter-sectoral adjustments have been kept into consideration in the following manner:—

- (a) While preparing the plan for development of road-network in the State, the requirement of communications for various purposes, e.g., the requirement for carriage and marketing of agricultural produces, the requirement for improving communication and for generation of power and expansion of industries, etc., have been taken into consideration.
- (b) It is proposed to periodically review the requirement of inputs in consultation with the concerned Departments and to assess their demand and supply position and take corrective measures.

For the purpose of Plan formulation the requirement of essential inputs has been broadly examined. The State has a cement factory of a daily production capacity of 250 tons which is being increased to 950 tons during next one year or so. It is felt that the State may not feel the scarcity of cement if it is allowed to draw upon its requirement from the existing plant. In regard to iron, the State Government will have to depend on outside supply which will have to be considerably stepped up. If the State is given its proper share in the increased output based on the projected growth in the production of iron materials as envisaged in the approach to the national Fifth Plan, the State will be able to put through its programme. The arrangements for tools and plant and drilling rigs, etc., will require constant vigilance and periodical review. The increased requirement of fertilisers, seeds and pesticides are envisaged to be met provided the existing arrangements relating to their supplies are continued and the quantities are stepped up providing for the adequate share of the State in the projected increased output for the Fifth Plan Period. The requirement of the State in regard to these agricultural inputs forms a very minor part of the total production of the country.

The position as indicated above will be broadly reviewed and periodical assessment made with a view to anticipating scarcities and correcting imbalances.



The role of financing institutions, etc.—6. The achievement of the targets for agricultural production as well as the setting up of industries as envisaged under the Vth Plan will depend upon the Centre's initiative as well as the support to be extended by the Central Financing Institutions, Nationalised Banks, I. D. B. I., I. F. C., State Financing Corporation, etc. At this stage when the Draft Proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan are being formulated, it is not possible to lay down in exact terms the targets for them. On the basis of a broad estimate as well as the survey conducted by the State Bank of India under Lead Bank Scheme it has been assessed that the existing requirement of financial credit for agriculture, medium industries, small-scale and cottage industries, etc., amounts to Rs.22 to 23 crores annually. As against this, existing flow of credit from the financing institutions including the Co-operative banks does not exceed even Rs. two crores. With the taking up of the various schemes under the Fifth-Five Year Plan, the demand is likely to increase. On a modest estimate the requirement of finance from the nationalised banks, financing institutions and Co-operative system for agricultural credit, medium, small-scale and cottage industries, etc., would approximately be of the order of Rs.150 crores in the minimum. Apart from this, the Central financing institutions will have to extend financial support for the major industries envisaged under the Plan. The assistance from the L. I. C. for the power projects and housing sector as well as for transport schemes will have to be continued at a rate twice the existing rate in the minimum. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation will also have to extend its activities in the State. The LIC.'s loan assistance for power projects will also have to continue.

Due to the low level of economy, the investment in the private sector has not been forthcoming in Meghalaya. In the absence of suitable machinery, the statistics relating to the private investment during the previous Plans and the Fourth Plan period as well as the projections for the Fifth Plan could not be made. It is, however, clear that the private investment during the Fifth Plan cannot be very large and we will have to depend almost to the full extent on public sector investment and investment from Central Financing Institutions and nationalised Banks.

Role of the Central Government.—7. In case of a backward State like Meghalaya, the Centre will have to play its due role. There has been no Central investment on industrial or power

projects in the State. Apart from providing for greater investment on industrial projects in the State the Centre will have to step up the availability of incentives for industrialisation in the State. In accordance with the decisions of the N. D. C. based on the recommendations of the Pande Committee and the Wanchoo Committee, the Government of India have undertaken the scheme for providing incentives in the backward areas for industrialisation. The experience in Meghalaya has shown that these incentives have not been sufficient to accelerate industrialisation. The matter has to be further examined with a view to increasing the number of incentives and making them broad-based and more effective. The grant of transport subsidy for raw materials and finished products from and upto Siliguri does not meet the requirements as the growth of communications and the infra-structure for facilitating the operation of the transport subsidy scheme has been slow and halting. The concessions in terms and conditions of loans granted by the financing institutions are not adequate and require further liberalisation.

The Central Government have also to play a major role regarding the development of communications system in the State. The following proposals are made in this regard :

(1) **Development of Railway System.**—As has already been stated earlier, none of the places in the State are connected with Rail. The implementation of the following suggestions will help in rationalisation and proper development of railway system in the State.

(ii) The construction of a railway line from Gauhati to Burnihat in Meghalaya.

(iii) The extension of the railway line from Jogighopa to the southern bank of the Brahmaputra upto a point in the plains portion of the Garo Hills District subject to a provision for the ultimate extension of the railway line to Baghmara *via* Siju.

(2) The programme relating to the construction of roads in sensitive border areas of the State has to be taken up by the Central Government on a priority basis. The level of expenditure on building up of the roads in the border areas should be kept at the level as envisaged earlier.

(3) The Centre should either finance fully or take up a few schemes for power generation in Meghalaya in view of the vast potential of the State for the generation of the electricity and the necessity of stepping up power generation to make up for the over-all shortage and meet the increasing requirements in this regard.

Apart from these programmes the Central Government should also ensure that out of the funds earmarked for the development of the north-eastern region, Meghalaya should get adequate share depending upon its requirements and potentialities.

CHAPTER V

Resources for the Fifth Plan

The raising of resources is dependent upon the level of economic development in a particular State. Meghalaya is one of the most backward States as has been brought out in the foregoing paragraphs. Apart from its backwardness, the State suffers from another handicap in regard to mobilisation of resources. The taxation measures in the Hill Areas now forming part of Meghalaya were applied under the Government of the composite State of Assam with certain reservations and modifications. The State Government are required to make a comprehensive review of the taxation structure and statutes with a view to effecting necessary modifications in the light of the requirements of the State. In accordance with the proposed modifications, proper administrative machinery is also to be built up for stepping up realisation of taxes and mobilisation of resources. With this end in view, the State Government have set up a taxation committee. It is expected that the report of the Committee will be available by the end of 1973.

2. Assessment of State Resources :—

On the basis of the estimates made for the Vth Five-Year Plan period, the position relating to the financial resources will be as follows :—

(1) State Budgetary Resources :—

- (i) Balance from current revenue—(—) Rs.7,971.50 lakhs ;
- (ii) Loans from market by State Government—Rs.500 lakhs ;
- (iii) State Provident Fund (net)—Rs.79.22 lakhs ;
- (iv) Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)—Rs.1,447.07 lakhs.

(2) Additional Resources mobilisation :—

- (a) 1973-74 measures—Rs.17.95 lakhs ;
- (b) State Total resources—(—) Rs.8,821.40 lakhs.

(3) Additional Resources mobilisation :—

Rs.66.39 lakhs (proposed new measures).

According to the estimates submitted to the Vth Finance Commission, the total revenue gap of the State for the Vth Plan period will be Rs.7,971.50 lakhs and the total capital gap will be Rs.867.85 lakhs. In case the Finance Commission's award will enable the State Government to cover the total gap, the following resource mobilisation may be anticipated :—

1. Additional resources mobilisation by increasing the rates of State taxes, etc.,— Rs.66.39, say Rs.67 lakhs.

2. Borrowings from L. I. C. and N. C. D., etc.,—Rs.33 lakhs.

Total ... Rs.100 lakhs.

3. It may be stated that the market borrowings of the State Government for the Vth Plan period have been assumed at Rs.5 crores. According to the existing practice the market borrowings are utilised for covering the budget gap. However, the market borrowings should, in all fairness, be utilised for developmental purposes and for productive schemes. In case the market borrowings are allowed to be utilised for plan purposes by the State Government, there will be addition to that extent in the financial resources for the Vth Plan of the State.

4. The State Government propose to take the necessary measures for mobilising resources for the Plan as far as possible. Economies will be effected in the administration as far as practicable without affecting its efficiency and performance. In view of the lack of industrialisation, the scope for mobilisation of resources through improving the efficiency or the profitability of public sector projects in the State is marginal. In spite of all these handicaps, every effort will be made to explore the possibility of mobilising the resources to the maximum extent possible for the State Plan.

CHAPTER VI

Employment generation in the Fifth Plan

The increased generation of employment opportunities is necessary with a view to elimination of poverty and raising the level of living of the poorer section of the population. Various schemes were undertaken under the Fourth Five Year Plan with a view to relieving un-employment in the rural areas as well as for benefitting the educated un-employed. It has been estimated that at the existing level of expenditure the Crash Schemes for rural employment are providing employment for 8,000 persons for 3 months in the year. The special employment programme is providing employment for 760 persons for 3 months. The benefits of the schemes covered under these categories are available in the rural areas. The programme taken up in the State under the "Half-A-Million Jobs Programme" for educated un-employed is likely to provide employment for 1,668 persons in all including 1,257 educated un-employed persons. It will be necessary to continue these schemes and to increase outlays on them with a view to making available employment opportunities at an increased basis under these schemes.

2. The statistics relating to un-employment in the State are not available in Meghalaya. Workers constitute 44.16 per cent of the population according to the Census of 1971. The strength of the labour force in 1971 was estimated at 4.5 lakhs. Addition to the labour force during the Fifth Plan is estimated at 0.61 lakh. If the back-log of un-employment is taken roughly at one lakh the additional employment generation will have to be about 1.61 lakhs.

3. The employment generation in the Fifth Plan will be ensured by undertaking employment oriented schemes for all sectors of development, viz., agriculture, soil conservation, irrigation, rural water-supply, roads, small-scale and cottage industries. In the urban areas, employment generation will depend upon the setting up and extension of industries, trade and commerce. The Government sector will provide employment by way of creation of jobs for technical as well as general administrative and ministerial personnel. It has been estimated that the State will not face the problem of un-employment of technical personnel and the technically qualified personnel in agricultural sciences, veterinary, engineering, etc., will be absorbed by

the anticipated expansion of the departments of the Government during the fifth plan period. The main brunt of unemployment will be faced by the educated un-employed with general education, under-Matriculantes and the agricultural labourers as well as other in un-employed categories of persons in the rural areas. Apart from maximising employment directly as well as indirectly under the various development schemes, the following other measures will be taken during the Fifth Five Year Plan--

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

Emphasis on utilisation of local man-power resources :

4. It is one of the main points of State policy to ensure that the available man-power resources of the State are suitably utilised by the various industrial units which are already existing or are likely to be set up under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The employment of local personnel for various Central Government Offices, nationalised banks and other organisations will be helpful in solving the problem of unemployment in the State and will also facilitate the functioning of these institutions in the State. Government propose to take necessary measures for ensuring the fulfilment of this objective.

CHAPTER VII

Contingency Plan for Natural Calamities

From the past experience of the working of the development programmes, it has been found that the occurrence of natural calamities upset the balance of economy considerably leading to a serious jolt to the growth rate. In view of these considerations, the Government of India have proposed the preparation of a Contingency Plan for natural calamities for each State. This Chapter contains a brief description and the main guidelines for such a Plan.

Strategy

2. Meghalaya is susceptible to the following types of natural calamities :

(a) The plains areas of Garo Hills and flat lands of Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills bordering Bangla Desh suffer from recurrence of floods.

(b) In certain pockets in the hilly areas, drought occurs.

(c) In the areas under shifting cultivation, considerable distress is caused every year due to crop failure. As cultivation in these areas depends entirely on rain, even the delay of one week in the timely onset of rains leads to crop failure and consequent prevalence of distress.

(d) Due to the houses in the towns as well as in the rural areas being constructed on the traditional pattern with timber, thatch CI sheets, etc., extensive damage from fire is also caused in certain areas.

With a view to meeting the requirements of the situation, the following action is proposed.

- (i) In each district and for each subdivision, the District authorities will draw a Plan for immediate measures in case of the occurrence of any of these calamities. The District authorities, will identify the areas of occurrence of the various types of calamities and draw up alternative Plans for various purposes for meeting the requirement of situation in case of the occurrence of these calamities. The scheme will be put into operation immediately

On occurrence of any of these calamities. Officers will be ear-marked in the District and Subdivisions who will be made responsible for these Plans in advance and who would be required constantly to visit their areas at periodic intervals with a view to anticipating the occurrence of natural calamities and bringing their operation Plans up-to-date.

- (ii) On the occurrence of natural calamities, relief schemes will be put into operation. The relief schemes envisage evacuation operations as well as the distribution of food grains, cash doles, etc., and building up or location of proper shelters.
- (iii) In case of intense natural calamities, rehabilitation benefits will have to be extended. The Plan would provide for extension of such benefits also to the affected sections of population.

Financing of the Contingency Plan for natural calamities :

3. At present, the extension of relief and rehabilitation measures at the times of natural calamities is being financed through the normal resources of the States at the first instance. On the request of the State Governments, a Central Team visits the States and makes assessment of financial requirements which are given on loan-cum-grant basis. The present system is unsatisfactory as apart from increasing the burden for loan re-payment on the part of the State Governments, delay occurs in assessment of the requirement for natural calamities with the result that in certain cases the State Governments are not able to take adequate measures due to their difficult ways and means position. The VIth Finance Commission is considering the various proposals in regard to the arrangements for financing of the requirements for natural calamities. Action will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Finance Commission and the decisions of the Government of India on them. The State Governments' requirement for taking measures in case of natural calamities have been placed before the Finance Commission. It has been estimated that the total requirement of the State on this account would come to Rs.175 lakhs.

As regards the rehabilitation benefits, it is felt that the financing will have to be done by the nationalised banks by way of extension of loans. In necessary cases, the State Government may provide funds for covering the margin or giving outright grants based upon the merits of each case of the persons affected by natural calamities. The assistance by the banking institutions will have to be on the basis of soft loans on concessional terms.

CHAPTER VIII

Integrated Scheme for Rehabilitation of the Economy of the Border Areas

1. The border areas of Meghalaya comprise the southern slopes and the adjoining strips of the State along the Bangladesh area. The border area runs laterally, approximately 496 kms. from Dona-Malidhar area in the Jaintia Hills to Mahendraganj in the Garo Hills and thence northwards for some distance to Mankachar. In the Khasi Hills, and Jaintia Hills the border covers a land surface of about 6,100 sq. km. and comprises the population of 97,000 (based on the 1971 census). In the Garo Hills it comprises a land area of about 2,050 sq. km. and about 1,32,000 population. The total population of the State living in the border areas according to 1971 census has been assessed at 2.30 lakhs. The area is about 1,150 sq. km. These figures amount approximately to 36 per cent of the State's total area and 23 per cent of the population.

2. These areas have traditionally grown such produce as oranges, pan leaves and pine-apples. These perishable produce of the border areas as well as forest produce like bamboo, timber, etc. were sent to the adjoining districts in the then East Pakistan where they were transported by land and river routes to other areas. The value of goods exported to East Pakistan from the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills District alone during pre-partition days was estimated to be approximately Rs.2.5 crores. In their turn, the border areas depended on the supply of essential requirements like food-grains, fish, salt, kerosine oil, etc., from the neighbouring districts of the then East Pakistan.

Conditions after Partition

3. After the partition, the border trade was restarted on a restricted scale. However, the straining of relations and outbreak of hostility or border firing, etc., between two countries and even during the normal years, the custom restrictions and *e.g.*, shortage of foreign exchange, banking facilities and other factors have, to a large extent, limited the usefulness of this trade between the two countries. The position deteriorated with the straining of relations between India and Pakistan. With the emergence of Bangla Desh it was expected that there would be improvement in the situation but this has not materialised so far.

The Necessary of Development of Border Areas

4. The factors indicated in the foregoing paragraphs have brought to the lime-light the problem of development of the alternative sources for disposal of border produces and supply of essential commodities. Even if the trade with Bangla Desh becomes fully effective, it would be worthwhile to continue the efforts with a view to diversification of channels of trade and from the point of view of benefiting the country as a whole. This is also important from the strategic point of view as strengthening of economic links with the border people is necessary on security reasons and with a view to giving them a sense of full participation in the economic life of the country.

REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES, ETC.

5. The problem of the border areas has been examined by several Committees from time to time. Immediately after the Partition, at the request of the State (Assam) Government a high-powered Committee headed by Shri H. V. R. Iengar, the then Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs was appointed in 1952. The Committee recommended the construction of a network of roads to facilitate the transportation of the agricultural produces of the border areas as also subsidising the foodstuffs. The Lall Singh Committee which looked into this question in 1954 suggested the setting up of fruit preservation-cum-canning plants and linking them to a number of juice extracting plants located in the Border Areas where orchards are situated. The Assam Government also appointed three Committees consisting of officials and non-officials in 1959 to make recommendations for rehabilitation of the economy of the border areas.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE PROGRAMMES UNDER ASSAM GOVERNMENT

6. The programmes undertaken on the suggestions of these Committees did not meet with success due to the following reasons :—

- (1) The financial allocation for the purpose was insufficient and hence the desired objectives could not be achieved.
- (3) The programme of a long-term nature like diversification of agriculture, taking up terracing, improvement of orchards and introduction of alternative crops, etc., was not taken up adequately.

7. The conditions in the border areas at present remain as before and these areas lag behind in regard to the various sectors of development. With a view to solving the problem of the border areas the Meghalaya Government had earlier submitted a scheme for undertaking the rehabilitation of the economy of these areas. The programme as now drawn up contains the profile of the schemes to be undertaken as a co-ordinated project for the development of the border areas. The main points of strategy in regard to the development of border areas briefly will be as follows:—

- (1) The development of the road communications in the area will be given utmost priority. The development of the road communication will be designed with the object of improving the communications in the border areas as well as connecting the border areas with the rest of the State and the country with a view to achieving the objective of the diversification of channels of trade for the produces of these areas.
- (2) Due emphasis will be given on the improvement of the existing horticultural crops of the area. Since a long time past, the people in the border areas have been cultivating these horticultural crops and have gathered experience. With proper guidance, supply of inputs and extension of the results of modern technological and research developments, these areas could be turned into useful sources of supply of the horticultural produce not only to **Bangla Desh** but for the country as a whole.
- (3) Side by side with the development of the traditional horticultural crops in the areas it is necessary to introduce new crops. The introduction of food crops, *e. g.*, paddy and wheat, etc., is necessary with a view to making the area self-sufficient in food grains.
- (4) The development of both the traditional horticultural crops and the new crops in the area would require development of irrigation facilities and supply of necessary inputs and machinery for land development.

- (5) Traditionally the cultivation in these areas has remained confined to the lands which could easily be cultivated. Apart from extension of irrigation facilities, new areas could be brought into cultivation by reclamation and terracing of the slopes. The programme aims at achievement of this objective also.

ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM—SHORT-TERM MEASURES

8. It is felt that the development programme for the border areas of the State has to be taken up on (a) short term and (b) long term basis. As a short term measure an emergency scheme has to be taken up. This scheme will be executed in a manner as to serve the requirements of the situation in the border areas for the next five years and will also dove-tail with the long-term programme for the development of the area. The emergency scheme based upon the short-term measures in the area will consist of the following :—

(1) **Scheme for generation of employment in the border area :—**Due to suspension of border trade and closure of border markets, etc., acute scarcity prevails in the area. With a view to relieving the distress, the State Government propose to under-take schemes for improving employment opportunities in the area by taking up projects like construction of village feeder roads, irrigation channels, terracing, etc. During the current year the State Government have already earmarked Rs. 20 lakhs for the purpose of such schemes. Much larger amounts would be needed to make available the facilities for increased employment opportunities to the people in the border area as the long term measures would take time to materialise.

(2) **Scheme for foodstuff supply in the border areas :—**As has been pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs the border areas were not self-sufficient in regard to the foodcrops. Apart from the fact that the traditional crops cultivated in these areas consisted of horticultural crops, the cultivation of the

food crops like paddy, wheat, etc., was not possible due to the lack of irrigation facilities and terracing of slopes, etc. The extension of the food crops in the area will proceed simultaneously with the extension of irrigation facilities, building up of terraces, etc. It is felt that these measures will improve the position gradually and the supply of foodstuffs and essential consumer articles in the area will have to be continued on a subsidised basis for the period of Fifth Plan. The scheme provides for the requirements in this regard.

(3) **Marketing-cum-Agro Industrial Development Corporation** :— Due to the closure of border markets and lack of progress in implementation of the trade agreement with Bangla Desh, the marketing facilities for border produce need augmentation. With a view to making suitable arrangement for marketing of border produce it is felt necessary to set up a Marketing-cum-Agro Industrial Development Corporation. The Corporation will function through marketing co-operative societies to be set up in selected border areas and will purchase the border produce. The Corporation would arrange for the marketing of these produce both inside as well as outside the State. The Corporation will also perform the function of organising, buying and processing of these produce and for setting up of agro-industries. The marketing operations will be done through marketing societies. These will be selected out of the existing marketing societies or by organising new societies, if necessary. The scheme provides for grant of share-capital contribution, managerial subsidies to these societies, provision for trucks, etc. As the border produce are perishable and market trends erratic it is proposed to set up a price fluctuation fund at 10 per cent of the total value of the produce handled by the Corporation which will be maintained both at the Corporation and the Marketing Societies' level.

LONG TERM MEASURES

9. The long term programme for the rehabilitation of the economy of the border areas has been drawn up on the basis of the objectives already indicated above. The essential features of the schemes are given below :

(1) **Communications**.—As already indicated above the development of communications is of supreme importance for

the integration of the economy of the border areas with the rest of the State and the country and for the diversification of the trade in border produce.

(2) **Agro-Industries.**—The development of agro-industries is essential from the point of view of ensuring remunerative return for the horticultural crops produced in the area. The schemes in this sector include the setting up of three fruit preservation units, two supari drying units, timber logging and saw-milling and other units based on local skill and raw materials.

(3) **Agricultural Development.**—The schemes envisaged in this sector relate to reclamation of land, improvement of the existing horticultural plantations, taking up of new horticultural plantations, introduction of new food crops, reclamation of land, development of irrigation facilities, undertaking of intensive demonstration plots in the light of the strategy outlined in the foregoing paragraphs and supply of inputs such as fertilisers, seeds etc., at subsidised rates in view of the peculiar conditions in the border areas and the high cost of transport of the inputs.

(4) **Animal Husbandry.**—The scheme in this sectors aims at control of diseases by providing for veterinary aid centres, mobile dispensaries and immunization facilities. As a part of the long-term scheme, the aim is also to diversify the border area economy by encouraging piggery, sheep and goat and poultry rearing which would yield quick return to the farmers. Improvement of the cattle breed in the border area would also be undertaken by introducing improved breeds of bulls and heifers.

(5) **Fisheries.**—The Border Area is the main source of fish supply in the State as well as a valuable source of earnings to the border people. Under the scheme, the aim is to increase the production by encouraging creation of pond and tank fisheries as well as by improving the catch by providing for assistance for nets, boats and better marketing facilities.

(6) **Co-operation.**—The co-operative movements has made a good beginning in the border area. Sub-area co-operatives, marketing societies and service co-operatives have

been functioning and offer good prospects of development in the circumstances prevailing in the border areas. But as elsewhere in the State and in this region, much remains to be done. The principal areas of effort are in marketing of produce and supply of consumer goods. Larger-sized and viable co-operatives would have to be organized in nine or ten principal produce collection centres and at the same time, the existing co-operatives will have to be re-organized and strengthened by liquidation and merging into viable units. In order to sustain their growth, these societies will have to be assisted adequately in the initial stage towards share-capital, working capital and storage requirements as well as in managerial subsidy to enable them having full time office bearers. In order to ensure smooth functioning of the various border area co-operatives and enable adequate attention to the needs of the border area, a Marketing-*cum*-Development corporation, referred to earlier, would be set up. This corporation would function as an apex organisation of the co-operative movement in the border areas and would arrange for marketing of the produce elsewhere in the State and outside on the one hand and ensure movement of essential supplies to the Border areas on the other. The Corporation would have branches to attend to the needs of the co-operatives in the border areas of each of the districts and would operate a Risk Fund insuring against unforeseen set-backs in marketing and border trade.

(7) **Sericulture.**—The aim is to develop the potential of the border area of the districts so that in the long run the border area economy becomes diversified. With friendly relation with Bangla Desh this potential is tremendous. Even on the strength of the internal market alone, there is adequate scope for development of sericulture in this area.

(8) **Communications.**—The compelling circumstances of communication needs of the Border area have already been dealt in the foregoing paragraphs. The short term measures include feeder roads, improvement of foot tracks, link roads and means of river crossing designed to facilitate better use of the existing facilities. As part of a long-term scheme, inaccessible areas will have to be opened up by construction of a number of “arterial roads” to such areas. Schemes as now proposed are small individually, but taken together the cost of schemes adds up to a sizeable figure which speaks of the magnitude of the problem. Bigger schemes would be taken up under the State Plan.

(9) **Special Employment and Miscellaneous Schemes.**—To relieve the acute unemployment prevailing in the Border Area due to closure or restriction of border trade, it is necessary to take up schemes that would quickly generate employment suited to the skills and attitude of the Border people. Recent experience suggests that stereotyped employment schemes suitable elsewhere may not be suitable for this area of the State.

The border people of the State have a long experience in trade and any scheme that could be related to it would, therefore, has greater chance of success. Improvement of the border markets is one of such scheme. Besides generating employment, the scheme would provide for assistance to various local authorities to improve the market areas. Under the proposed scheme, 9 border market centres would be developed. Development of these centres would be dove-tailed with other schemes for marketing and supplies referred in the foregoing paragraphs.

10. In order to enable drawing up a comprehensive and integrated plan for development of the border area, it is also proposed to carry out a detailed survey of the different aspects of the problems and potentials of the area and its people. A special cell will be created to carry out the survey in course of next three years.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATION

11. The integrated programme as now drawn up involves an outlay of Rs.13.10 crores for five years as summarized at the end of this note. It may be noted that no schemes are proposed under the integrated programme for sectors like education, health, water supply, rural electrification and mineral development. Likewise, bigger road schemes, missing road links and roads of strategic importance have not been included in the integrated scheme development in these sectors is also essential for the rehabilitation of the border area economy and for the successful implementation of the schemes under the integrated programme. Work under some of these sectors is expected to be taken up under the normal State Plan which underlines the necessity for the provision of the sufficient funds for the State Plan. The programme outlined here has also to be supplemented with the construction of roads and bridges under the Border Roads Programme executed by the Border Road Organisation of the Government of India.

Integrated Programme for the Border Area

(Abstract of Outlays)

Rs. in lakhs.

	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	111	18	21	23	24	26
Minor Irrigation	80	1	15	17	18	19
Soil Conservation	37	6	7	7	8	8
Animal Husbandry	24	4	4	5	5	6
Fisheries	11	2	2	2	2	3
Co-operation	77	17	15	24	13	10
Small Scale Industry	30	7	9	5	5	6
Sericulture	24	3	4	5	5	6
Roads and Bridges	892	134	160	184	196	218
Special Employment Programmes and Miscellaneous Schemes.	24	3	4	5	5	6
Total	1,310	207	241	277	273	306

Integrated Programmes for the Border Area

Scheme-wise Outlays

(Rs. in thousand)

Schemes/Programme	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. AGRICULTURE—						
1. Agricultural Area Programme including HVP.	1,353	216	257	271	298	311
2. Manures and Fertilizers ...	450	71	86	90	99	104
3. Plant protection ...	1,520	243	289	304	334	350
4. Cash Crops Development ..	771	124	145	154	170	177
of which (a) Jute ...	128	20	24	26	28	30
(b) Sugarcane ...	243	39	46	49	43	56
(c) Ginger and Turmeric	250	40	47	50	55	58
(d) Cotton ..	150	24	28	30	33	35
5. Potato Development ...	254	42	48	51	56	58
6. Agricultural Machinery ..	2,593	415	493	519	570	596
of which (a) Power Tillers ...	1,823	292	346	365	401	419
(b) Bull dozers and Tractor.	440	70	84	88	97	101
(c) Agricultural implements.	330	53	62	66	73	76
7. Land Reforms ..	100	16	19	20	22	23
8. Horticulture	1,861	279	335	391	409	447
(a) Arecas regeneration	1,531	230	276	322	337	366
(b) Black pepper ...	155	23	28	33	34	37
(c) Bay leaf ...	175	26	31	38	39	41
9. Land Reclamation ..	2,169	347	400	455	468	499
(a) Duar Valley-Nongjri (590 ac).	177	32	34	35	37	39
(b) Shella-Mawlong-Naya-basti. etc. (925 ac).	286	52	54	57	60	63
(c) Manad-Mynraw etc. (830 ac).	250	45	47	50	53	55
(d) Maheshkola-Gilagora, etc. (725 ac).	218	39	41	44	46	48
(e) Sinai-Nongtraï etc. (500 ac).	150	27	28	30	32	33
(f) Other Schemes	1,088	152	196	239	240	261
Total—Agriculture ...	11,071	1,752	2,073	2,255	2,426	2,565

Schemes Programme	Total 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
II. MINOR IRRIGATION							
1. Dams and Channels	6,019	903	1,083	1,264	1,324	1,445	
of which.—							
(a) Borhill - Lyngkhat - Tisong (4573 ac).	1,372	206	247	288	302	329	
(b) Poksohra-Munai-Phod Risaw (4569 ac).	1,371	205	247	288	302	329	
(c) Calatek-Mawlong-Ichamati- Nayabasti-Tharia (4920 ac).	1,476	221	266	310	325	354	
(d) Dholai - Ryngku - Nalikata (3500 ac).	1,050	157	189	221	231	252	
(e) Maheskhola-Gilagora-Kabi- sora Ganganagar-Bagli-Bor- Sohra (2500 ac).	750	113	135	157	115	180	
2. Cash crop irrigation	759	121	144	152	167	175	
of which.—							
(a) Pvnursla area (500 ac) ...	150	24	28	30	33	35	
(b) Cherra area (600 ac) ...	180	29	34	36	41	41	
(c) Mawsynram area (550 ac) ...	165	27	31	33	36	38	
(d) Mawkyrwat area (480 ac) ...	144	23	27	29	32	33	
(e) Nongstoin area (400 ac) ...	120	19	23	24	26	28	
3. Lift Irrigation	130	20	23	27	29	31	
4. Other Minor Irrigation Works ..	1,132	204	215	226	238	249	
Total—Minor Irrigation ..	8,040	1,248	1,465	1,669	1,758	1,900	

III.—SOIL CONSERVATION

1. Establishment	180	32	34	6	38	40	
2. Terracing	1,096	198	208	219	230	241	
3. Reclamation	380	68	72	76	80	84	
4. Contour Bunding	240	43	46	48	50	50	
5. Water distribution	380	57	68	80	84	91	
6. Gully control	80	12	14	17	18	19	
7. Follow-up and agronomical works	82	14	14	17	18	19	
8. Cash crop development... ..	509	92	96	102	107	112	
9. Pasture development	50	7	10	10	11	12	
10. Purchase of power tillers	48	24	24	...	...	...
11. Purchase of manure and fertilizers	69	11	13	14	15	26	
12. Afforestation of Jhum lands ..	545	82	98	114	120	131	
Total—Soil Conservation ...	3,659	640	697	733	771	818	

Schemes-Programme			Total 1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
IV.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY								
1.	Control of Diseases	... ..	500	75	90	105	110	120
2.	Piggery	... ..	368	66	70	74	77	81
3.	Sheep and Goat Farming	... ..	150	23	26	32	33	36
4.	Cattle Development	... ..	555	100	105	111	117	122
of which	(i) Distribution of im-	proved heifers.	400	73	76	80	84	88
	(ii) Distribution of im-	proved bulls.	155	28	29	31	33	34
5.	Poultry	.. ..	797	112	143	175	175	192
Total—Animal Husbandry			2,370	376	434	497	512	55
V.—FISHERIES								
1.	Supply of fish seed	... ..	186	26	33	41	41	45
2.	Construction and improvement including supply of fencing materials, nets, etc.	... ..	705	127	134	141	148	155
3.	Grants-in-aid and subsidy in cash to individuals.	... ..	208	29	37	46	46	50
Total—Fisheries			1,099	182	204	228	235	250
VI.—CO-OPERATION								
1.	Managerial subsidies	... ..	317	44	57	70	70	76
2.	Share Capital contribution	.. ..	125	18	23	26	28	30
3.	Working Capital assistance	... ..	700	140	140	140	140	140
4.	Godown-cum-office loan	... ..	180	36	36	36	36	36
5.	Transport and supply of consumer goods.	con-	2,840	454	540	568	625	653
6.	Market-cum-Development poration.	Cor-	2,500	500	500	1,500	...	...
7.	Risk Fund	.. ..	1,000	500	200	100	100	100
TOTAL—Co-operation			7,662	1,692	1,496	2,440	999	1,035

Rs. in lakhs

	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VII.—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—						
1 Manufacture of agricultural tools and implements.	50	10	10	10	10	10
2 Fruits preservation	575	200	200	50	60	65
3 Arecas drying centre	250	100	120	10	10	10
4 Seed crushing	22	10	3	3	3	3
5 Boat and dinghi making	28	4	10	4	5	5
6 Timber logging and saw milling centres.	723	100	300	100	110	113
7 Flaying and tanning	52	5	7	20	10	10
8 Pottery	23	3	4	5	5	6
9 Bee Keeping	50	10	10	10	10	10
10 Readymade Garments, Tailoring, knitting including supply of sewing machines.	430	200	70	70	70	70
11 Supply of tools and equipments to artisans.	700	98	126	154	154	168
12 Assistance to existing Cottage Industries at Rs.1,000 per unit.	75	5	10	15	20	25
TOTAL—Small Scale Industries—						
	3,028	745	870	451	467	495

VIII—SERICULTURE—

1 Eri Silk	383	54	69	84	84	92
2 Muga Silk	587	82	106	129	129	141
3 Mulberry Silk	1,220	171	220	267	281	281
4 Cocoon and silk marketing ...	152	23	27	32	34	36
5 Grant-in-aid to rearers and reelers.	90	16	17	18	19	20
TOTAL—Sericulture —						
	2,432	346	439	530	547	570

Schemes/Programme	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
IX. ROADS AND BRIDGES of which.	89,198	13,430	15,989	18,415	19,552	21,812	
A. Foot tracks and paths (10 Nos.83 Kms)	166	33	33	33	33	34	
B. Hanging bridges (3 Nos.425 rms)	85	25	25	35	..	...
C. Minor Bridges (4 nos.300 rms)	50	10	10	10	10	10	
D. Link Roads (12 nos.39*07 rms)	1,484	208	267	327	341	541	
E. Major and Medium Bridges of which:	2,000	300	400	800	300	200	
(a) On Lakrok-Muktapur-Borghat Road (45 rms).	600	100	200	300	...	..
(b) Bridges and culverts on Kyniong Ranikor Road.	600	100	100	100	100	200	
(c) Myntdu at Borghat	...	800	100	100	400	200	
F. ARTERIAL ROADS of which.	...	47,033	7,569	8,743	9,684	10,269	10,768
(1) Pynursla-Nongjri Road (42 Kms.)	4,200	588	756	924	966	966	
2. Musniang-Suchen-Pdeinshakap ... (48 Kms.,)	4,500	675	810	945	990	1,080	
3. Amlarem-Padu-Nongbareh- Darrang (30 Kms).	9,000	1,440	1,710	1,800	1,980	2,070	
4. Jarain-Ryngad (32 Kms).	3,200	512	608	640	704	736	
5. Balchugiri-Nemaitagal-PuraKhasia (42 Kms).	1,000	180	190	200	210	220	
6. Dakubazar-Limapara (32 Kms.)	2,000	360	380	400	420	440	
7. Chokpot-Sibbari (8th to 30th Kms)	2,300	414	437	460	483	506	
8. Baghrara-Mendikgiri (26 Kms).	3,200	576	608	640	672	704	
9. Garobadha-Ampatgiri-Mahendraganj (46 Kms).	4,500	720	855	900	990	1035	
10. Dalu-Purakhasia	3,433	618	652	687	721	755	
11. Phlangdiloin-BagaliBazar (15 Kms)	1,000	140	180	220	230	230	
12. Mawkdok-Khadarshnong (29 Kms)	4,100	61	792	968	968	1,058	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
13. Chokpot-Guasapara (25Kms)	3,500	630	665	700	735	770
14. Panda-Maheshkola (34 Kms) ...	800	100	100	200	200	200
FEEEDER ROADS	38,380	5,285	6,511	7,526	8,590	10,459
of which,						
1. Zikzak-Kalaicherra (12 Kms) ...	1,000	180	190	200	210	220
2. Bilkona-Ulakata (12 Kms) ...	1,000	140	180	220	220	240
3. Mahendraganj-Thana-Bahadur ... Katahat (5 Kms).	400	56	72	88	92	92
4. Zikzak-Gopinath-Kila (10 Kms)	800	100	100	100	200	300
5. Dimapara-Daggiri (8 Kms) ...	600	100	100	100	100	200
6. Atesia-Balpakram (16 Kms) ...	600	100	100	100	100	200
7. Emangiri-Mendikgiri (14 Kms)	600	100	100	100	100	200
8. Rongrengkhengiri-Sibari-Shahan- kaigiri (8 Kms).	600	108	114	120	126	132
9. Nibanpara-Kherapara 15 (Kms)	1,000	140	180	220	230	230
10. Rongmansingh-Mahadeo (6 Kms)	600	100	100	100	100	200
11. Betasing-Ichaguri (8 Kms) ..	500	100	100	100	100	100
12. Lakadong-Bataw-Lama (16 Kms)	2,000	200	400	400	500	500
13. Pdein Shakap-Tarangblang- Borghat (24 Kms).	3,600	500	600	700	800	1,000
14. Syndai-Amjalong-Jong U Shen- Gwahusdiah-Rongshongkum (24 Kms.)	3,600	500	600	710	800	1,000
15. Shich ruphi-Umlong (16 Kms) ...	2,000	320	380	400	440	460
16. Pamchutia-Shongpdeng-Dawki .. (21 Kms).	3,000	400	500	500	700	900
17. Dawki-Muktapur (16 Kms) (Imp)	1,200	400	400	400	..	..
18. Pdeinshakap-Pdeinkseh-Jong U Shen (13 Kms).	500	100	100	100	100	200
19. Amlarem-Pdeinkarong-Nongtalang (19 Kms).	1,600	100	200	300	400	600
20. Jarain-Thangbuli-Leskha (13 Kms)	1,000	100	100	200	300	300
21. Ishamati-Kalatak (6 Kms) ...	120	100	20	...	...	...
22. Nongjri-Nongkulong (12 Kms) ..	340	61	65	68	71	75
23. Umniuh Jeepable (7 Kms) ...	140	20	30	30	30	30

(Rs. in lakhs)

Total 1974-75 1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24. Mawlam-Mawkliar (7 Kms)	140	20	30	30	30	30
25. Munai-Gamoghat (7 Kms)	140	20	30	30	30	30
26. Umpung-Rajapara (5 Kms)	100	20	20	20	20	20
27. Kyniong-Mawpud-Balat (24 Kms)	3,600	300	500	800	1,000	1,000
28. Shella Bazar-Shella Village (6 Kms)	600	500	100	...	..	...
29. Mawmluh-Mawshamok (12 Kms)	1,000	100	100	200	300	300
30. Mawdon-Kyngku ...	400	100	100	100	100	...
31. Trongpleng-Mawpen (5 Kms)	700	...	100	100	200	300
32. Trongpleng-Raibah (6 Kms)	1,200	...	100	200	300	600
33. Phlang Synnei-Mawsynram (3 Kms)	400	100	100	100	100	...
34. Wahshierkhmut-Umniuh Tmar (5 Kms).	700	...	100	100	200	300
35. Mawmihthied-Mawsahew-Tynrong (19 Kms).	2,600	100	500	600	600	800

Total—Roads and Bridges	89,198	13,430	15,989	18,415	19,552	21,812
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XI. Special employment programmes
and miscellaneous schemes for
Border Areas—

1. Improvement of Border Markets	1,800	200	300	400	400	500
2. Socio-Economic Survey of Border area.	600	96	114	120	132	138

Total—XI	2,400	296	414	520	532	638
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Grand Total	1,30,959	20,707	24,081	27,738	27,799	30,634
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CHAPTER IX

Development of Specially Backward and Most Backward Areas

1. The Scheduled Tribes constitute about 85 per cent of the total population of Meghalaya. On consideration of the high predominance of the tribal population in the State as well as from the point of view of backwardness determined on the basis of the accepted economic indicators, the entire area of **Meghalaya** is backward and qualifies for special treatment. The factors accounting for the backwardness of the State have been explained in the previous Chapters.

2. While the entire State is backward, there are areas which are considered to be "Specially Backward" in the State. A List of these backward areas is attached at Annexure. Out of these areas, the areas with asterisk are the "**Most Backward Areas**" on the basis of the available data. A special Project Plan is, therefore, essential for accelerating development in these areas. The outlay for the Project Plan and the guide-lines being followed in this connection are briefly indicated below—

- (1) The strategy followed in regard to the execution of the Project Plan will be based on the taking up of a special programme for the purpose of accelerating development in these areas. The effort will be concentrated on corrective action regarding the assessed gaps in various development sectors in those areas noticed so far.
- (2) A more detailed and accurate assessment will be made of the gaps in development in these areas. A machinery for collection of statistical and other data will be set up to enable preparing detailed project reports. Action programmes will be drawn up for these areas based on the gaps identified and needs as well as the resources available and potentialities of these areas. The machinery set-up for the purpose will also be responsible for establishing base-line data in these project areas to enable assessing periodically the progress in accelerating development and filling up of the gaps in different sectors of development.

- (3) With a view to facilitating the execution of projects in these areas, it is proposed that the expenditure on the Project Plan should be met out of the funds specially earmarked in the Fifth Plan of the State. This will facilitate proper overseeing and execution for the attainment of financial and physical targets in the backward areas by concentration of attention and effort and by proper monitoring follow up and feed back system specifically built for these areas.

Strategy for development

3. It is proposed to take up 13 to 16 special projects for accelerating development in the "Specially Backward" and the "Most Backward" areas. The main features of these projects will be as follows:—

- (1) The allocation for each project for the five year period will be about Rs.50 lakhs. These projects will be super-imposed over TD Blocks. Funds available under TD Blocks and other sources will be supplemented by the allocation indicated above.
- (2) The staff component for the execution of the projects would be kept to the minimum. It is proposed to implement the project through the help of the existing BDOs who would be designated Project Officers for the purpose. The additional staff to be appointed for the project would be kept to the barest minimum and the Extension Officers and staff already available would be utilised for the programme.

4. As indicated earlier, each project will be drawn up on the basis of the gap in development as a result of a careful assessment and survey of each of the area. No schematic pattern or rigid format can be laid down for these projects as the need of each of these project areas is not expected to be uniform. The formulation and execution of the project plans will be done in consultation with the Block Development Advisory Committees and other representatives of the public opinion of the project areas. Other measures for ensuring full involvement of the people of the area will also be taken.

5. Financial requirement

5. The financial requirements of the programme in different areas have been shown in the Annexure. On the basis of data available, estimates of the requirements for the Fifth Five Year Plan period come to Rs.8·00 crores. An area-wise phasing of the expenditure has also been shown in the Annexure. The sector-wise allocation of the outlays will be determined on the basis of the assessment of the needs of each of the project areas according to the necessity for accelerating development in sectors to wipe out the back log noticed as a result of the detailed survey. The drawing of the specific project reports with concrete details will be taken up once the programme is approved in principle.

ANNEXURE

A tentative List of Specially Backward and Most Backward Areas in Meghalaya

Khasi Hills—

- *1. The northern portion of Nongstoin Development Block adjoining the Assam Plains.
- *2. The area of Bhoi Development Block excluding a belt along the G. S. Road (National High Way-40).
- *3. The northern portion of Mawryngkneng Development Block adjoining Bhoi Thalangso Subdivision of the Mikir Hills District of Assam State.
4. The eastern portion of Pynursla Development Block adjoining the Jaintia Hills comprising the watershed of the Umngot (Pyian) river.
5. The northern portion of Mairang Development Block.

Jaintia Hills—

- *6. The eastern and south-eastern area of Saipung-Darrang Block adjoining North Cachar Hills district of Assam State.
- *7. The area covered by Mynso-Raliang Block.
- *8. The northern tips of the Jowai Development Block adjoining Bhoi Thalangso Sub-Division of Assam State.

Garo Hills---

Most backward : Songsak, Daddengiri and Dambuk Aga Blocks.

Backward : Eastern portions of Dambu-Rongjeng Block and portions of Rongram, Jikjak, Betasing and Salsella Blocks.

Outlays proposed for Specially Backward and Most Backward Areas

(Rs. lakh)

Projects	Total	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Khasi Hills—						
1. Nongstoin	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2. Bhoi	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3. Mawryngkneng	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Pynursla	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5. Mairang	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total	250.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Jaintia Hills—						
6. Saipung-Darrang	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
7. Mynso-Raliang	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
8. Jowai	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total	150.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Garo Hills—						
9. Songsak	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10. Dadengiri	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
11. Dambu Aga	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12. Dambu Rongjeng	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
13. Rongram	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
14. Jikjak	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
15. Beta Singh	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
16. Salsella	50.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total	400.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Grand Total	800.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00

CHAPTER X

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

It has been stated in the Approach to the National Fifth Plan that a National Programme for Minimum Needs will be taken up during the Fifth Plan period. In furtherance of the objective of removal of poverty, apart from the measures for providing larger employment and income to the poorer sections, it will be necessary to take up programmes to ensure certain minimum standard for the population living below the poverty line. The main thrust in regard to the fulfilment of this objectives will be by raising the standard of social consumption by investment in the sphere of education, health, nutrition, drinking water supply, housing, communications and electricity. The drawing up of a reasonable time-phasing for the purpose of working out the attainment of this standard is also envisaged.

2. The minimum needs programme for Meghalaya was considered in the Planning Commission on 2nd June, 1973. The total financial implication for the programme is Rs. 15.40 crores. The outlay on different sectors and the programmes is as follows :—

			(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Elementary Education	...	...	152
2. Primary Health Centres	...	...	131
3. Nutrition	...	...	227
4. Rural Water Supply	...	...	500
5. Rural Roads	...	...	200
6. Rural Electrification	...	...	300
7. Environmental improvement of slums	...	...	30
		Total	1540

1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

According to the 1971 Census, the children population of the age group of 6—11 is estimated at 1.76 lakhs and that of 11—14, at 0.70 lakhs. The enrolment figure in the State of the age group of 6—11 in 1971 was 1.36 lakhs or 77.3 per cent of the age group. In respect of the age group of 11—14 enrolment is about 0.18 lakhs or 25.7 per cent of the children population of the age group. The likely enrolment in the State at the end of the Fourth Plan period, *i. e.*, by 1974 will be approximately 81.2 per cent in the age group 6—11 against all-India average of 88 per cent and 40.2 per cent in the age group 11—14 against all India average of 40 per cent. Compared to the all India average, the achievement so far, by and large, is satisfactory. The State, however, is lagging much behind from the target of universalising the education for the age group 6—14. Various factors like economic backwardness of the people, shifting of villages due to the practice of shifting agriculture, scattered villages, hilly and difficult terrain, lack of staff quarters for teachers, etc., have contributed to the slow progress in the matter of educational development. The objective decided upon at the national level envisages 100 per cent facilities for children of age group 6—11 and 60 per cent for the age group 11—14 (both full and part-time) during the Fifth Plan period. To reach this level, large and concentrated efforts under accelerated development programmes have to be made.

Enrolment in Schools

2. During the Fifth Plan, about 1.46 lakhs additional students in the age group 6—11 years and about 24,000 additional students in the age group 11—14 years will have to be brought in the fold of elementary education to reach the national target. Enrolment of these students will have to be made in a phased manner. The Minimum Needs Programme for elementary education has been allotted Rs. 152 lakhs in the Fifth Plan for the following schemes.

Number of Schools

3. The national objective is to have a Primary School within 1.5 km. and a Middle School within 5 kms. of each village. By this standard, Meghalaya should have 2 primary schools for every three villages and one middle school for every 16 villages. This norm cannot be applied strictly in this State due to the difficult terrain and sparseness of population.

It has been estimated that the total number of Primary Schools should be approximately 3,600 and 300 Middle Schools against 2,372 and 211 respectively existing now. On this basis, 1,200 new Primary Schools and 89 Middle Schools will have to be opened during the course of the Fifth Plan. A substantial part of this will have to be in the minimum needs programme.

Requirement of Teachers

4. The programme of expansion and qualitative improvement of education would involve recruitment of adequate number of additional teachers. The existing number of teachers is 4,564. According to the teacher pupil ratio of 1 : 35 for the age group 6—11 and 1 : 20 for the age group 11—14, the number of additional teachers to be entertained works out to 1,714 and 1,250 respectively. The minimum need programme in this regard will receive a priority in areas where the need is acutely felt.

Incentives to Students

5. The main factor for low enrolment of students, particularly of the age group 11—14 has been lower enrolment of girls and lower enrolment from the economically backward rural people particularly from the children of the migrating shifting agriculturists. The second factor is the wastage and stagnation at different levels of primary education. Another factor is the lack of physical facilities in the backward pockets where a group of villages is served mostly by one-teacher-one-room schools.

6. With a view to overcoming these drawbacks in the matter of elementary education in the State, it is proposed to undertake the following programmes during the Fifth Plan.

- (i) construction of school buildings ;
- (ii) for the sparsely population areas, "Ashram Schools" will be started. Hostels facilities will be provided to the schools situated in the midst of small villages ;
- (iii) supply of free text books, uniforms and other materials like slates, pencils, etc., will be introduced ;
- (iv) mid-day meals would be provided as part of Nutrition programme ;

- (v) arrangement of part time education for the children who cannot attend school on a whole-time basis will be made for groups of such students ; and
- (vi) grants of stipends and scholarship will be enlarged.

II. NUTRITION

As elsewhere in the country, malnutrition is an acute problem in Meghalaya also. Under-nourishment due to poverty and inbalanced diet are common forms of malnutrition in the State. These problems are related and in fact, one leads to the other. The problem among the pregnant women, infants and children of young age has a far reaching implication on the growing generations.

Improvement of nutritional standards calls for effort on many points. Besides the increase in general food supply, there has to be increased production of nutritious foods. Training of personnel and mass education have to be undertaken for the programme to make impact. It is also essential to carry out periodic surveys to locate areas of malnutrition and nutrition deficiencies.

Under the MNP an amount of Rs. 227 lakhs has been provided in the Fifth Plan. The programme would cover the pregnant mothers and infants and mid-day meals for the pupils of the younger age groups.

III. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

According to 1971 Census, Meghalaya had a rural population of 8.64 lakhs which is 85.37 per cent of the total population. 80.49 per cent of population belongs to the category of Scheduled Tribes mostly residing in rural areas. In order to assess the nature and magnitude of the problem of providing drinking water supply in rural areas, preliminary investigation was carried out. Out of the 4,629 villages in the State, 3,306 villages or about 71 per cent of the villages suffer from water scarcity during the dry season or get unhygienic and unclean water during the rains. In most of the villages the source of water is mainly natural streams or springs and located more than half a kilometre or so away from the

villages. Villages situated on the hill tops have no perennial source of water supply. The hill streams, being monsoon-fed, dry up after the rains. Ground water is available only in some areas and it is a very difficult and costly to tap this source in Meghalaya. Piped water supply is, therefore, the only cheapest method by which the rural areas of Meghalaya can be provided with drinking water.

2. The villages of Meghalaya are scattered and thinly populated, there being only 54 villages having population between 1,000-2,000 and only 7 villages with population above 2,000. The following table indicates the number of villages in the State with population groups—

Population group	No. of villages	Total population (lakhs)
Loss than 200	3241	2.91
200—499	1094	3.28
500—999	233	1.57
1000—1999	54	0.67
Above 2000	7	0.21
Total	4,627	8.64

Due to the fact that villages in Meghalaya are widely scattered, the villages cannot be grouped together to be served by a common water supply grid. The need of each village has to be looked into separately.

3. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, 178 villages are expected to be covered by the rural water supply schemes benefiting approximately 2.28 lakhs or 26.3 per cent of the total population of the State. The national objective is to provide drinking water to all villages by the end of the Fifth Plan. To achieve this, the remaining 4,451 villages with a population of 4.36 lakhs will have to be provided with hygienic water supply during the course of the next Plan period. The greatest difficulty to implement such a programme within the course of the next five years is the inadequate organisational machinery, scarcity of the essential equipment and materials and the harsh terrain handicapping the movement of materials. It

may not, therefore, be possible to cover the entire rural population of the State during the Fifth Plan period. This task will have to spill over to the Sixth Plan also. In the Fifth Plan, the highest priority will be to villages belonging to the "most-scarcity" group and then to others. About 600 villages covering a population of 2.30 lakhs have been identified for the Fifth Plan and the remaining villages are to be taken up during the subsequent Plans. In a number of these villages, dovetailing of the schemes with electrification and irrigation would be undertaken. The most "scarcity group" villages will come under the MNP.

IV. ROADS

1. The number of villages connected by motorable roads is 1918 or 42 per cent of the total number of villages. As many as 2,711 villages are not connected by these roads. Of the bigger villages with population of 1,000 and above, 28 villages have been connected by metalled roads and another 30 villages by gravelled roads.

2. The norm of connecting all villages with 1,500 or more population with motorable roads may not be possible to be achieved in Meghalaya due to the topography of the hill areas. The aim of the Fifth Plan Minimum Road Programme would be to connect cluster of villages of this size-group to all weather roads and market centres and growth points by all weather roads.

V. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

1. There are 4,629 inhabited villages in Meghalaya. Of these, about 103 villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan. This is only about 2.2 per cent of the inhabited villages in the State. For the country as a whole, 1.58 lakhs villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan. This is about 26.1 per cent of the towns and villages with a population of less than ten thousand.

2. The objective of the national Fifth Plan is to extend the electricity to at least 30-40 per cent of the rural population in every State in order to provide adequate infrastructure for development and to ensure progress towards improving the quality of life. If the State is to keep in step with the

rest of India, a minimum of 1,800 villages covering a population of 3.36 lakhs (186 persons per village on the average) will have to be electrified and 1,800 electric pump sets installed during the Fifth Plan. If this target is achieved, about 41 per cent of the villages of Meghalaya will have been electrified by 1979. On the basis of this target, fund requirement comes to Rs.15.43 crores. The priority areas of this programme would be taken up under the MNP for which a sum of Rs.3 crores has been provided for the Fifth Plan.

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

The MNP provides Rs.0.30 crores for environmental improvements of slums. No part of Shillong, the State capital, is any longer free from Slums. Environmental improvement under the MNP would be undertaken in areas where the slum conditions have become very acute. These areas are Bara Bazar Area, Polo Bazar, Qualapati and parts of Mawkhar, Laban and Malki in that order.

VII. PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

In Meghalaya there is glaring imbalance of medical care facilities between urban and rural areas. The medical services are still confined only within the periphery of urbanised areas. Rural areas in the State are still deficient in many respects which fact needs to be given continued attention in formulating plan programmes relating to health services.

2. In the State, there are at present 72 Government hospitals and dispensaries of which 2 hospitals and 9 PHCS and 53 dispensaries are in the rural areas. The number of medical personnel on 1st April, 1972 in the State was:

Doctors ...	...	...	...	...	104
Nurses ...	...	...	...	...	169
ANMs and Midwives	...	...	...	...	95

According to the above figures, the doctor population ratio in the State is 1:9730 as against the likely all-India average of 1:4300 by the end of the Fourth Plan. The doctor-population ratio in the rural area of the State works out to 1:21,625 and in urban areas the ratio is one doctor for every 2,297 persons. Similarly, the proportion of other para-medical personnel to the population in the rural areas is extremely poor. The number of hospital beds on 1st April, 1972 in the State was 575 in urban areas and only 159 in rural areas. On an average, there is one hospital (Government) bed for a population of 5,440 in rural areas as against 255 in the urban areas. These ratios suggest that considerable efforts would be necessary to reach the level of the norms prescribed in these regards.

3. There are 24 CD Blocks in the State of which only 9 blocks have Primary Health Centres (PHC). By the end of the Fourth Plan the number of PHCs is expected to be 14. At present there are 54 sub-centres in the State of which 34 are under medical and 20 under Family Planning. The sub-centres have not been established in all the blocks and consequently, the coverage of medical care in the rural areas is inadequate. The State faces a serious shortage of doctors in the rural areas. A number of Primary Health Centres need medical equipments and major repair of buildings.

4. As stated earlier, 15 blocks are without a primary health centre. There are 34 Primary Health Sub-centres in the State. The main objective of the MNP in the Fifth Plan is to intensify the health services in the tribal areas. In this regard, the PHC has a vital role to play. In the rural areas all health services—curative and preventive—centre round the PHC and radiate from it. It is, therefore, proposed to suitably strengthen the PHCs to provide for diagnostic services, control of communicable diseases, improvement of nutritional standards, etc.

5. Because of the sparsity of population in the Hill Areas, the norm of 80,000 or one lakh population per PHC has to be reduced to 25,000 to 30,000. For Meghalaya, the existing pattern is one PHC for one block. As the area of a block and the number of villages covered by the block vary substantially, more than one PHC is necessary for more sparsely populated blocks. Also, establishment of more sub-centres is necessary so that patients are not required to walk a

• long distance to reach the health centre. According to the guidelines for the minimum needs programme, there should be one sub-centre for every 8 to 10 thousand population in the rural areas. On this norm, the number of sub-centres necessary for rural areas of Meghalaya works out to about 86. As against this, there are only 34 sub-centres in the State. Further, the above norm for sub-centres cannot be strictly applied in the tribal areas in view of the same factor of sparsity of population and difficulty of terrain. It is, therefore, necessary to have at least 100 sub-centres in the State to cater to the needs of the people. This means establishment of an additional number of at least 64 sub-centres during the Fifth Plan period.

6. One of the deficiencies in the functioning of the existing primary health centres in the State is the absence of proper buildings for the centres. Out of the 9 existing PHCs, 5 centres were without proper buildings. Almost all the centres are without any staff quarters and this act as a disincentive to the staff to take up the posts. The position in respect of the sub-centres is also the same. In view of this, construction of buildings and staff quarters will have to be given top priority under the minimum needs programme in the rural areas in the Fifth Plan period.

7. In regard to supply of medicines to the PHCs in the rural areas, the present state leaves much to be desired. Lack of sufficient fund is the main reason for this state of affair. Further, the economic condition of the tribal people does not permit them to pay for the medicines prescribed. If the objective of the minimum needs programme is to be fulfilled, the PHCs should have sufficient stock of essential medicines which should be distributed free of cost to the patients.

8. At present, the PHCs are equipped with one jeep for movement of staff which also serves as an ambulance for movement of patients to district hospitals. Considering the sparsity of population in the hill areas, one Jeep is quite inadequate to the needs and at least one ambulance van is necessary for the PHC. This ambulance van can also be used as a mobile dispensary for the inaccessible areas.

(Rs. lakhs)

Serial No.	Head-Sub-head	Fourth Plan				Fifth Plan outlays proposed						
		Approved Fourth Plan outlay	Approved outlay for 1973-74	Anticipated expdr. 1973-74	Anticipated expd. in the 4th Plan	Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	Annual Plan for 1974-75			
									Total	Capital outlay	Foreign Exchange	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
STATE—MEGHALAYA												
1	Agricultural Education and Research.	18.38	7.00	7.00	21.83	36.00	12.00	...	7.33	1.20	...	
2	Agricultural Production	261.82	73.00	73.00	251.00	588.00	142.00	...	120.46	14.20	...	
3	Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Land Reforms	...	8.80	2.00	2.00	9.30	126.00	...	9.00	...	...
5	Minor Irrigation	...	111.00	41.70	41.70	106.17	275.00	176.00	...	43.10	8.62	...
6	Soil Conservation	...	118.00	50.00	50.00	158.26 *	1422.2	291.00	...	229.95	10.72	...

* Includes Rs.11.00 lakhs for Pilot Project for study of problem of jhum cultivation.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
7 Area Development Programme.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Animal Husbandry ...	112.00	32.00	32.00	105.11	228.00	77.80	...	43.05	14.95	...	...	...
9 Dairing and Milk Supply	38.00	10.00	10.00	23.61	48.00	16.00	...	10.20	4.80	...	...	...
10 Forest ...	88.00	23.00	23.00	96.95	513.00	368.00	...	120.70	92.00	...	...	...
11 Fisheries :	20.00	8.00	8.00	20.00	58.00	44.00	...	9.30	6.90	...	...	...
12 Warehousing, Marketing and Storage.	10.00	2.30	2.30	6.73	14.30	...	...	2.50	...	...	...	...
I. Total Agricultural Production Programme.			786.00	249.00	249.00	768.96	3308.82	1126.80	...	595.59	153.45	...
13 Co-operation ...	120.00	37.00	37.00	107.25	259.00	...	...	41.00	...	...	...	...
14 Community Development	118.00	21.00	21.00	118.00	67.70	11.52	...	16.58	2.94	...	...	...
II. Total Community Development Co-operation.			238.00	58.00	58.00	225.25	326.70	11.52	...	60.58	2.94	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
15	Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	129·68	129·68	...	25·00	25·00	...	
*16	Flood Control	...	...	16·00	10·00	10·00	12·00	98·71	98·71	...	20·00	20·00	...
17	Power	...	...	159·00	40·00	40·00	173·41	3600·00	3100·00	...	210·00	150·00	
	III—Irrigation and Power			175·00	50·00	50·00	185·41	3828·39	3628·39	...	255·00	195·00	
18	Large and Medium Industries.*	...	...	103·00	53·00	53·00	110·41	1181·32	1138·00	...	310·15	300·00	*Includes provi-
19	Mineral Development	...	...	30·00	12·00	12·00	30·00	102·48	...	...	18·53	...	sion for
20	Village and Small Industries.	...	...	125·00	39·00	39·00	88·36	248·00	79·75	...	42·62	14·00	weights and
	IV—Industry and Mining			258·00	104·00	104·00	228·77	1531·70	1217·75	...	370·30	314·00	measures
21	Roads	...	...	1215·00	300·00	300·00	1418·59	4000·00	3900·00	...	800·00	780·00	also.
22	Road Transport	...	...	50·00	21·00	21·00	50·00	638·00	623·00	...	425·00	422·00	...
23	Tourism	...	...	25·00	10·00	10·00	25·00	257·00	219·00	...	27·00	18·00	...
	V—Transport and Communications.			1290·00	331·00	331·00	1493·59	4835·00	4542·00	...	1252·00	1020·00	...
24	General Education	...	...	350·00	105·00	105·00	324·70	2061·00	736·00	...	221·54	70·50	...
25	Technical Education	...	...	30·00	11·00	11·00	18·00	131·11	81·00	...	23·97	11·00	...
26	Health	...	...	175·00	53·00	53·00	81·92	364·00	177·75	...	72·30	47·25	...

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
27	Family Planning	...	88.12	34.42	34.42	88.12	117.98	12.00	...	23.47	3.00	outside
28	Nutrition Programmes	...	48.53*	21.76*	21.76*	36.51	281.28	...	...	47.00	...	State
29	Water Supply	...	195.00	102.00	102.00	249.54	26,53.00	1,129.00	...	529.00	265.00	planning
30	Housing	...	12.00	9.00	9.00	19.00	259.00	75.00	...	51.90	15.00	during
31	Urban Development	...	50.00	13.00	13.00	29.15	106.00	50.00	...	22.00	10.00	4th
32	Social Welfare	...	12.00	4.00	4.00	13.50	28.50	6.00	...	4.35	0.80	plan
33	Labour and Labour Welfare.	...	...	2.00	2.00	2.00	42.50	13.00	...	10.50	3.50	period.
	VL Social Services	...	824.00	299.00	299.00	862.44	6,044.32	2,279.75	...	1,006.03	426.05	..
34	Statistics	...	8.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	27.42	...	...	4.75	...	...
35	Information and Publicity	...	12.00	3.00	4.95	12.34	24.25	...	...	4.50	...	...
	Government Press	...	...	...	...	...	28.00	27.50	...	8.00	7.50	...
36	Border Areas	...	50.00	20.00	20.00	38.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Rural works Programme	...	30.00	8.00	8.00	27.00	70.00	...	...	10.00	...	...
38	District Councils-Aid to	...	125.00	25.00	25.00	102.00	240.00	70.00	...	40.00	11.60	...
39	Local Bodies-Aid to	...	...	...	...	...	60.50	26.50	...	9.70	2.70	..
40	Evaluation Machinery	}	4.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	22.00	...	...	3.00	...	...
41	Planning Organisation											
41	Advance action for Fifth Plan.	...	50.00	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	...	..	..	...
VII. Miscellaneous		...	229.00	109.00	110.95	235.34	427.17	123.50	...	79.95	21.80	...
Grant Total		...	3,800.00	1,200.00	1,201.95	3,999.76	20,395.10	12,570.32	...	3,619.45	2,103.24	...

* Shown in separate sectors.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
STATE—MEGHALAYA **PROGRAMME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE**

ANNEXURE—II
STATEMENT— II
 Rupees in lakhs

Serial No.	Programme	Fourth Plan approved outlay.	Approved outlay for 1973-74.	Likely expenditure 1973-74.	Likely expenditure during Fourth Plan.	Fifth Plan Total outlay.	Annual Plan 1974-75 outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Agricultural Programmes						
	(i) Agricultural Education and Research						
1	Agricultural Education	1.38	1.00	1.03	1.81	5.00	1.00
2	Agricultural Research	17.00	6.00	6.00	20.02	31.00	6.33
	Total—1 and 2	18.38	7.00	7.00	21.83	36.00	7.33
	(ii) Agriculture						
1	Extension, Training and Farmers' Education.	41.02	8.27	8.27	34.69	93.66	24.73
2	Improved Seed Programme	21.16	4.83	4.83	18.68	32.19	6.11
3	Manures and Fertilizers	19.00	11.16	11.16	29.91	58.28	11.08
4	Plant Protection	7.43	2.30	2.30	9.69	17.66	3.02
5	Agricultural Implements and Machinery including Agro—Industries Corporation.	25.40	6.77	6.77	20.89	79.05	13.91
6	Agriculture Statistics	0.11	1.48	1.48	1.67	11.95	2.39
7	HVP, IADP, Multiple cropping and other intensive cultivation Programmes.	11.89	2.20	2.20	12.23	23.40	3.52
8	Land Development	18.28	11.31	11.31	37.43	82.20	16.24
9	Land Reforms (including consolidation of holdings).	8.80	2.00	2.00	9.30	126.00	9.00
10	Others	117.53	24.68	24.68	85.81	189.61	39.56
	Total—(1 to 10)	270.62	75.00	75.00	260.30	714.00	129.76

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(iii) Minor Irrigation	111.00	41.70	41.70	106.17	275.00	43.10
(iv) Soil Conservation	118.00	50.00	50.00	128.26	1422.52	229.95
(v) Area Development
(vi) Animal Husbandry	112.00	32.00	32.00	105.11	228.00	43.05
(vii) Dairying and Milk Supply	38.00	10.00	10.00	23.61	48.00	10.20
(viii) Forests	88.00	23.00	23.00	96.95	513.00	120.70
(ix) Fisheries	20.00	8.00	8.00	20.03	58.00	9.30
(x) Warehousing and Storage	}	10.00	2.30	2.30	6.73	14.30	2.50
(xi) Marketing ...							
(xii) Small Farmers and Agri. Labour	
(xiii) Co-operation—							
(1) Agricultural Credit ...	}	43.67	...	...	38.61	95.00	...
(2) Marketing ...		21.53	...	...	24.48	61.0	...
(3) Processing other than sugar factories and large process- ing units.		4.88	...	...	4.55	11.00	...
(4) Co-op. Sugar Factories ...		...	37.00	37.00	...	...	44.00
(5) Co-op. Farming ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
(6) Urban Consumer Co-ops.		4.00	...	...	3.10	20.0	...
(7) Co-op. Storage ...		10.15	...	...	10.07	13.00	...
(8) Additional Deptt. Staff ...		3.70	...	...	2.35	10.00	...
(9) Others... ...		32.07	...	...	24.09	49.00	...
Total (1 to 9)		120.00	37.00	37.00	107.25	259.00	44.00
(xiv) Community Development ..		118.00	21.00	21.00	118.00	67.70	16.58
(xv) Panchayats
Total (i) to (xv)		1624.00	307.00	307.00	994.20	3635.52	656.17

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
II Irrigation and Power—											
(i) Irrigation											
(1) Continuing											
(a) Major (Project-wise)											
(b) Medium											
(2) New	123.66	23.00				
(3) Investigation and Research	6.02	2.00				
Total						129.68	25.00				
(ii) Power—											
(1) Generation				
(2) Transmission and Distribution	...	120.00	...	...	...	900.00	...	
(a) Rural Electrification	...	142.50	40.00	40.00	173.41	1500.00	...				
(b) Investigations	100.00	...				
(c) Miscellaneous	...	4.50	...	...	...	1100.00	...	
Total						159.00	40.00	40.00	173.41	3600.00	210.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III. Industry and Mining—							
(i) Large and Medium Industries—							
1.	State Industrial Projects	10·60	17·50	17·50	45·51	260·00	180·00
2.	Industrial Areas	11·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	10·00	4·00
3.	Industrial Development Corporation ...	70·00	19·00	19·00	44·00	850·00	110·00
4.	State Finance Corporation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Research, Demonstration and Pilot Projects.	5·00	3·00	3·00	5·32	10·00	2·00
6.	Others	7·00	7·50	7·50	8·78	51·22	14·15
Total (1 to 6)		103·00	53·00	53·00	110·41	1181·22	310·15
(ii) Village and Small Industries—							
1.	Handloom Industry	10·00	4·00	4·00	8·42	40·00	8·16
2.	Power Looms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Small Scale Industries	72·40	19·50	19·50	49·29	150·00	22·35
4.	Industrial Estates ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) Rural ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Semi-urban; and	6·60	3·00	3·00	3·00	10·00	2·00
	(c) Urban ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Handicrafts	4·00	3·50	3·50	3·50	8·00	1·00
6.	Sericulture	30·00	8·00	8·00	22·15	35·00	7·11
7.	Coir Industry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Khadi and Village Industries	2·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	5·00	1·00
9.	Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (1 to 9)		125·00	39·00	39·00	88·36	248·00	41·62
(iii) Mineral Development		30·00	12·00	12·00	30·00	102·48	18·53
Total (i to iii)		258·00	104·00	104·00	228·77	1531·70	370·30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
IV. 1. Roads.—							
Spillover	474.55				
New	665.55				
Tools and plants	75.00				
Total of which	1215.00	300.00	300.00	1418.59	4000.00
(a) Rural Roads	780.00				
(b) Others	360.00				
(c) Tools and Plants	75.00				
(2) Road Transport	50.00	21.00	21.00	50.00	638.00
(3) Ports and Harbours
(4) Tourism	25.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	257.00
Total (1 to 4)	---	---	1290.00	331.00	331.00	1493.59	4885.00
							1052.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
V. (i) General Education—							
1. Elementary Education	133.76	50.54	50.54	147.17	905.00	95.00
2. Secondary Education	108.37	26.62	26.62	100.35	606.00	69.00
3. University Education	56.63	15.85	15.85	43.34	309.00	32.00
4. Teacher's Training
(a) Elementary	20.70	4.10	4.10	11.14	62.00	7.00
(b) Secondary	4.54	1.50	1.50	4.54	7.00	1.00
5. Social Education	2.55	1.00	1.00	2.10	26.00	4.00
6. Other Educational Programmes	12.96	3.54	3.54	8.45	95.00	11.00
7. Cultural Programmes	10.49	1.85	1.85	7.63	37.00	3.00
Total (1 to 7)	350.00	105.00	105.00	324.72	2047.00	222.00
(ii) Technical Education	30.00	11.00	11.00	18.00	131.11	23.97
Total (i and ii)	380.00	116.00	116.00	342.72	2178.11	245.97
VI. Health—							
1. Medical Education	1.50	0.93	0.93	1.12	10.00	1.30
2. Training Programmes	30.70	3.50	3.50	4.97	27.50	6.00
3. Hospital and Dispensaries	37.40	22.00	22.00	29.69	120.50	26.00
4. Primary Health Centres	47.00	20.50	20.50	31.12	144.00	26.00
5. Indigenous system of medicine	1.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.50	0.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6. Other Programmes including Nutrition.		57.40	6.02	6.02	14.97	440.80	59.50
Total—(1 to 6) ...		175.00	53.00	53.00	81.92	645.28	119.30

VII Water Supply and Sanitation—

1. Urban—							
(a) Water Supply ...	...	25.00	60.00	60.00	66.58	336.00	120.00
(b) Sewerage and Drainage ..	..	...	...	...	...	550.00	110.00
2. Rural—							
(a) Piped Water Supply } ...	...	170.00	42.00	42.00	182.96	900.00	150.00
(b) Well and Handpumps } ...	...	...	...	...	...	867.00	149.00
(c) Others } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—(1 and 2) ...		195.00	102.00	102.00	249.54	2653.00	529.00

VIII Housing—

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing ...	...	...	...	...	...	5.00	1.00
2. Low Income Group Housing ...	...	12.00	3.00	3.00	13.60	20.00	4.00
3. Village Housing Projects ...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.00	104.00	20.90
4. Plantation Labour Housing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Slum Clearance ...	...	...	...	...	...	30.00	6.00
6. Others ...	...	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	100.00	20.00
Total—(1 to 6) ..		12.00	9.00	9.00	19.60	259.00	51.90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
IX	Town Planning and Urban Development—							
	1. Town Planning	...	50·00	3·00	3·00	3·00	26·00	6·00
	2. Urban Development	...	...	10·00	10·00	26·15	80·00	16·00
	Total—(1 and 2)		50·00	13·00	13·00	29·15	106·00	22·00
X	Welfare of Backward Classes	...	...	...	—	...	...	...
XI	Social Welfare—							
	1. Child Welfare	... ..	1·00	0·41	0·41	0·68	3·00	0·40
	2. Women Welfare	... ..	0·40	0·34	0·34	0·34	5·00	0·60
	3. Social Defence	... ..	0·30	...	...	...	3·00	0·30
	4. Welfare of Physically and mentally handicapped.		0·50	0·13	0·13	0·23	1·00	0·20
	5. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations.		5·00	2·10	2·10	9·50	10·00	2·00
	6. Training and Administration	... ..	0·30	0·07	0·07	0·22	1·00	0·20
	7. Others	... ..	4·50	0·95	0·95	1·45	5·50	0·65
	Total—(1 to 7)	...	12·00	4·00	4·00	12·42	28·50	4·35
XII	Craftsment Training and Labour Welfare.		...	2·00	2·00	2·00	42·00	10·50
XIII	Information and Publicity	...	12·00	3·00	4·95	12·34	24·25	4·50
XIV	Evaluation and Planning Organisation		4·00	1·00	1·00	2·00	22·00	3·00
XV	Statistics	... ..	8·00	2·00	2·00	4·00	27·42	4·75
XVI	Backward Areas	... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...
XVII	Hill Areas	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT IV
DRAFT FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

State—MEGHALAYA:

Physical Programmes—Targets and Achievements

Serial No.	Items	Unit	1968-69 Level	Fourth Plan		Level Expended during 1973-74	Fifth Plan Targets		
				Target	Likely achievement		Total	1974-75	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1. Agriculture and Irrigation—									
1	Area under forests :								
1	Area under quick, growing species	Thousand hectares.	0.06	0.17	0.17	0.23	2.00	0.40	
2	Area under economic plantation for Industrial and commercial uses.	Thousand hectares.	0.44	0.92	0.92	1.46	3.00	0.60	
3	Area under Fuel Plantations	Thousand hectares.	..	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.75	0.15	
4	Others	Thousand hectares.	0.32	0.93	0.93	1.25	0.004	0.001	
Total—Area under forests			Thousand hectares.	0.82	2.26	2.26	3.18	5.75	1.15
2. Agricultural Production—									
1	High yielding varieties—								
	(a) Paddy	'000 hectares.	...	15.00	3.50	3.50	18.00	6.00	
	(b) Wheat	Do	...	2.00	1.50	1.50	5.00	2.30	
	(c) Maize	Do	..	5.00	4.00	4.00	10.00	5.50	
2	Multiple Cropping	Do	..	1.00	0.60	0.60	3.00	1.50	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)				
3 Consumption of fertilizers—												
	(a) N ₂	..	..	..	..	'000	..	3·00	2·00	2·00	8·00	4·00
						tonnes.						
	(b) P ₂ O ₅	..	..	..	..	Lo	..	3·00	2·00	2·00	5·00	2·90
	(c) K ₂ O	..	..	..	..	Do	..	2·25	0·50	0·50	4·00	1·50
4	Plant Protection	..	..	..	..	'000	..	30·00	32·00	32·00	60·00	83·00
						hectares.						
Crop Production Targets and Achievements—												
1	Food grains	..	..	..	..	'000 tonnes	..	200·00	160·00	160·00	250·00	178·00
2	Sugar cane	..	..	..	..	Do	..	2·39	0·73	0·73	3·00	1·23
3	Oil Seeds	..	..	..	..	Do	..	9·52	2·75	2·75	10·00	4·50
4	Cotton	..	..	..	..	'000 bales	..	8·00	4·30	4·30	15·00	7·00
5	Jute	..	..	..	..	Do	..	55·00	54·00	54·00	65·00	56·50
3	Soil Conservation on Agricultural land	..	..	..	..	'000	2·88	6·07	7·14	1·90	16·00	1·08
						hectares.						
4. Animal Husbandry—												
	(i) Veterinary hospitals, dispensaries	..	..	..	..	(Nos)	30	..	2	31	6	1
	(ii) Intensive Cattle Development Blocks	..	..	..	..	Do	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(iii) Artificial Insemination Centres	..	..	..	..	Do	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(iv) Stockman Centres	..	..	..	..	Do	3	34	30	33	63	10
	(v) Area under fodder crops	..	..	..	..	'000	..	40	30	30	200	40
						(hectares).						
	(vi) Key Village Blocks—(a) Establishment	..	..	..	..	(Nos)	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(b) Expanded	..	..	..	..	(Nos)	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(vii) Cattle Breeding Farms established	..	..	..	..	Do	..	1	..	..	1	1
	(viii) Seed Breeding Farms established	..	..	..	..	Do	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(ix) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	..	..	..	..	Do	..	1	1	1	1	1
	(x) Sheep rearing, Grading and Marketing	..	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	..	..	..

(xi) Production of Animal Products:						(Tonnes)						
(a) Milk/Mill Products	...	...	...	...	Do	3,800	42,000	41,000	41,000	52,500	44,500
(b) Meat	..	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	..	18,400	16,480
(c) Wool	...	..	...	..	Do	3	2	5	5	5	1
(xii) No. of Poultry farmers trained	...	..	...	..	(Nos.)	...	1.00	80	80	2.00	40
5 Fisheries—												
1. Fingerlings distributed	...	...	...	...	Million	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.18	8.00	0.10
2. No. of fish seed farms established	...	...	...	...	(No.)	1	3	2	3	7	2
3. Fish Production (Inland)	...	...	...	..	'000 tonnes	90	570	570	250	2000	400
6 Co-operation—												
(i) Primary Co-operative Societies (Agricultural Credit) —												
Number	...	...	..	...	(Nos.)	..	800	600	600	1000	200
Membership	..	...	...	..	Lakhs	..	0.50	0.30	0.30	3.00	0.40
Share Capital of members	...	...	..	..	(Rs. crores)		Not available				
Deposits of members	..	...	...	...	(Rs. crores)		Not available				
(ii) Agricultural Credit—												
(a) Short and Medium term Advances during the year.					(Rs. crores)	..	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.00	0.50	
Amount outstanding at the end of the year.					(Rs. crores)		Not available					
(b) Long term	..	..	...	...	(Rs. crores)	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.05
Advances during the year	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount outstanding at the end of the year	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Primary Marketing Societies	..	...	...	...	(Nos)	..	30	30	30	..	..
(iv) Processing Societies—												
(a) Rice Mills	...	..	...	..	(Nos.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business handled	..	...	..	..	(Rs. lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sugar factories	..	...	...	...	(No.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production	...	...	..	..	(Rs. lakhs)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Cotton ginning and pressing	...	...	...	...	(No.)	...	1	1	1	..	..

7	Power—										
	(i) Installed capacity	...	...	...	(000 MW)	0.146	0.206	0.176	0.176	0.266	0.030
	(ii) Electricity generated	...	...	...	(000 MW)	0.236	0.750	0.576	0.576	1.537	0.650
	(iii) Electricity sold	...	...	...	000 MW)	0.179	0.600	0.479	0.479	1.280	0.550
	(iv) Rural Electrification—										
	(a) *Villages electrified	...	...	..	(Nos.)	52	167	*167	219	1800	180
	* Should correspond to Census Villages										
	(b) Pump sets energised by electricity	..		(Nos.)	...	18	18	13	1000	100	
	(c) Tubewells energised by electricity	...		(Nos.)	...	...	..	..	...	...
8	Transport—										
	1. Roads—										
	Total Roads—										
	(a) Surfaced	...	...	...	... Kms.	} 2649	} 335	} 726	} 2389	} 2100	} 75
	(b) Unsurfaced	...	...	...	... „		
	(c) Total „						
	2. Vehicles owned by State Transport Under-taking Corporation—										
	(a) Trucks	...	...	...	... (Nos)	...	5	5	5	340	300
	(b) Buses	...	...	...	... „	...	35	35	35	45	20

N.B.—Figure for generation, etc., is same for Meghalaya and Assam. Installed capacity in Meghalaya alone is 65 MW. No record of electricity generated and sold is maintained separately for Meghalaya by the ASEB.

*Includes 12 villages financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

9 General Education:

Enrolment—

(i) Classes I—V:

(a) Boys	..	...	..	..	...	'000 No.	72	..	..	..	...	..
(b) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	...	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	146	146	346	..

(ii) Classes VI—VIII:

(a) Boys	..	..	...	..	...	'000 No.	11	..	..	...	..	..
(b) Girls	..	..	...	..	...	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	24	24	92	..

(iii) Classes IX—XI:

(a) Boys	..	...	..	..	..	'000 No.	9	..	...	...	..	..
(b) Girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	25	25	43	..

University/Collegiate enrolment	(000)
---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Total (Arts, Science and Commerce)	7	..	11	11	20	..
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	----	----	----	----	----

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
Teachers—										
(i) Elementary Schools	Per cent	32	...	34	34	44	...
(ii) Secondary Schools	Per cent	25	..	.	..	...	...
10 Technical Education—										
(i) Polytechnics—										
(a) No. of institutions	—	No.	1	...	...	1	..	..
(b) Sanctioned annual admission capacity	...			Nos.	60	...	...	60	100	..
(c) Outturn	...	—	..	Nos.	3	—	...	15	80	..
11 Health—										
(i) Hospitals/Dispensaries—										
(a) Urban	Nos.	5	...	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	Nos.	66	26	..	..	32	8
(ii) Beds—										
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	..			Nos.	175	84	86	86	50	50
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries including upgraded P. H. Cs.				Nos.	NA	340	52	52	320	168
(iii) Primary Health Centres—										
(a) Main centres	..	—	..	Nos.	8	16	6	5	10	3
(b) Sub-centres	..	—	..	Nos.	40	...	..	...	46	10

(iv) Training of Nurses—

Institutes	Nos.	...	2	3	3 (c)	3 (c)	3(c)
Annual intake	Nos.	..	20	20	20	56	56
Annual outturn	Nos.	..	20	20	20	56	...

(v) Training of Auxiliary Nurse, Mid-wives.—

Institutes	Nos.	1	1	...	1	1 (c)	1(c)
Annual Intake	Nos.	7	74	15	15	15	5
Annual outturn	Nos.	...	47	10	10	10	5

(vi) Control of diseases—

T. B. Clinics	Nos.	1	1 (c)	1 (c)	1 (c)	1 (c)	1(c)
Leprosy control units	Nos.	32	continued	(c)	1 (c)	1	1
V. D. Clinics	Nos.	..	..	1	1	1 (c)	1(c)
Filaria Units	Nos.	..	...	...	..	1	1
S. E. T. Centres	Nos.	...	10	10	11	to continue	

(vii) Maternity and Child Welfare centres ..

Nos.	...	3	3	1
------	-----	---	-----	-----	---	---

(viii) Medical Education—

Medical Colleges	Nos.	...	...	...	—	..	...
Annual admissions	Nos.	..	...	...	...	..	..
Annual outturn	Nos.	..	...	..	—	—	—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12 Water Supply and Sanitation—								
(a) Urban—								
Corporation Towns—								
(i)	Augmentation of protected Water supply ...	(Million gallons)	..	..	...	...	..	...
(ii)	Population covered other Towns (Piped Water Supply).	Millions.	...	...	..	..	..	..
(i)	Towns covered ...	Nos.	..	1	1	1	2	..
(ii)	Population covered ...	Millions	...	0·15	0·15	0·15	1·32	...
(b) Rural—								
Piped water supply—								
(i)	Villages covered ...	Nos.	..	..	179	179	620	40
(ii)	Population covered ...	Millions	...	...	0·22	0·22	0·54	0·05
Simple wells—								
(i)	Villages covered ...	Nos.	...	..	...	..	..	...
(ii)	Population covered ...	Millions	..	...	...	...	..	...
Urban Sewerage—								
(i)	Augmentation/provision of sewerage schemes	Nos.	..	..	...	..	+	...
(ii)	Population covered ...	Millions	..	..	..	...	0·15	..

13 Housing—

(i) Industrial	..	...	...	...	No. of tenements.	..	...	...	...	10	10
(ii) Slum clearance	...	...	...	.....		...	70	37	37	200	40
(iii) Low Income Group Housing	...	...	...	.....		..	20	20	20	10,000	2,000
(iv) Village Housing	...	...	...	.....		..	..	...	...	..	..
14 Village and Small Industries Industrial Estates					Nos.	..	...	2	..	2	2

15 Information and Publicity—

A. (i) Number of districts having publicity Offices information offices.—	Nos.	2	3	3	3	Continuation	
(ii) Number of districts without publicity offices.	Nos.	...	...	...	...	...	..
B. (iii) Number of field publicity units	Nos.	3	5	5	5	6	...
(iv) Number of Taluks/Subdivisions covered by field publicity units.	Nos.	3	5	5	5	4	...
(v) Number of Taluks/Subdivision not covered by field publicity units.	Nos.	...	..	...	..	..	...

STATEMENT V

Distribution of Commercial Banks' Offices, District-wise and population Group-wise and population per Bank Office and coverage of Rural population by Commercial Bank Offices

STATE : MEGHALAYA

District	As on July 19, 1969						As on June 30, 1972						Population in 1971 (lakhs)	Percentage of rural population to total population in the State	Percentage of Commercial Bank offices in rural areas to total number of offices in the State		
	Number of offices					Population per Bank office (000's)	Number of offices					Population per Bank office (000's)					
	Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan/Port Towns.	Total		Rural	Semi-Urban	Urban	Metropolitan/Port Towns.	Total					Total	Of which rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1. Garo Hills	1	..	..	..	1	395	1	1	..	..	2	200	10	9	90.0	28.6	31.3
2. United Khasi-Jaintia Hills	1	5	..	..	6	99	4	10	..	..	14	42					
Total—Meghalaya	2	5	..	..	7	141	5	11	..	..	16	62	10	9	90.0	28.6	31.3
N. E. Region	26	49	16	..	91	189	85	88	21	..	194	101	197	178	90.4	28.6	43.8
All India	1,860	3,344	1,456	1,661	8,321	65	4,814	4,376	2,321	2,109	13,620	40	5,479	4,389	80.1	22.4	35.3

STATEMENT VI

Workers and Non-Workers

Category	Khasi Hills		Jaintia Hills		Garo Hills		Total	
	Male Total per cent	Female Total per cent	Male Total per cent	Female Total per cent	Male Total per cent	Female Total per cent	Male Total per cent	Female Total per cent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total Workers	137·570	85·952	31·295	23·853	1,08,321	59·837	277·186	169·642
	(53·8)	(36·5)	(54·9)	(41·9)	(52·0)	(30·2)	(53·2)	(24·6)
(I) Cultivators	70·016	60·787	19·891	16·610	86·237	55·437	176·144	132·834
	(50·9)	(70·7)	(63·6)	(69·6)	(79·6)	(92·6)	(63·4)	(78·3)
(II) Agricultural Labourers ...	14·583	10·951	3·772	4·429	7·539	2·887	25·994	18·237
	(10·6)	(12·7)	(12·1)	(18·6)	(7·0)	(4·8)	(9·3)	(10·8)
(III) Livestock etc,	5·279	2·279	2·664	956	650	57	8·593	3·292
	(3·8)	(2·7)	(8·5)	(4·0)	(0·6)	(0·1)	(3·1)	(1·9)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(IV) Mining etc.		483	168	8	—	10	—	501	168
		(0·4)	(0·2)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(—)	(0·2)	(0·1)
V) (a) Manufacturing HHI ...		1·675	909	368	342	1·077	503	3·120	1·754
		(1·2)	(1·1)	(1·2)	(1·4)	(1·0)	(0·8)	(1·1)	(1·0)
(b) Non HHI		4·164	418	299	131	580	53	5·043	602
		(3·0)	(0·5)	(1·0)	(0·5)	(0·5)	(0·1)	(1·8)	(0·4)
(VI) Construction		3·172	235	348	34	440	11	3·960	280
		(2·3)	(0·3)	(1·1)	(0·1)	(0·4)	(—)	(1·4)	(0·2)
(VII) Trade and Commerce ...		6·758	3·119	508	396	2·440	102	9·706	3·617
		(4·9)	(3·6)	(1·6)	(1·7)	(2·3)	(0·2)	(3·5)	(2·1)
(VIII) Transport storage etc. ...		4·258	468	320	72	471	14	5·049	554
		(3·1)	(0·5)	(1·0)	(0·3)	(0·4)	(—)	(1·8)	(0·3)
(IX) Other Service		27·182	6·618	3·117	883	8·877	803	39·176	8·304
		(19·8)	(7·7)	(10·0)	(3·7)	(8·2)	(1·3)	(14·1)	(4·9)
(X) Non-worker		177·940	149·747	35·664	33·063	100·177	138·280	243·781	321·090
		(46·2)	(63·5)	(45·1)	(58·1)	(48·0)	(69·8)	(46·8)	(65·4)

STATEMENT VII

Estimated Foodgrains Requirement

	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79
1. Population at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent increase annually (lakhs).	10.12	10.88	12.24
2. Adult equivalent at the rate of 84 per cent of population (lakhs).	8.50	9.14	10.28
3. Requirement for human consumption at the rate of 400 gms per head per day ('000 tonnes).	124.10	133.44	150.09
4. Seed at the rate of 60 kgs per hectares ('000 tonnes).	7.04	7.60	8.36
5. Wastage at the rate of 3 per cent production ('000 tonnes).	3.65	4.31	5.40
6. As feed and fodder for livestock ('000 tonnes)	9.60	12.00	15.00
7 Other uses at the rate of 600 kgs per 1000 of population per month ('000 tonnes).	7.29	7.83	8.81
Total requirement ('000 tonnes) ..	151.68	165.18	187.66

STATE MEGHALAYA

STATEMENT VIII

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PROPSALS

**Estimated requirement of Inputs, iron, steel etc for
some sectors**

(Figures in tonnes)

Sectors	Fertizer	Seeds	Iron and Steel	Cement
1. Agriculture ...	65,000	825	..	...
2. Roads ...	...	...	18,000	1,00,000
3. Soil Conservation	1,350	675	3,650	...
4. Animal Husbandry	...	...	4,50	7,200
5. Forest ...	...	...	1,75	2,800
6. Co-operation ...	...	...	1,65	2,700
7. Education ...	...	...	2,750	44,000
8. Technical Education	...	...	112	1,800
9. Health ...	...	...	950	15,600
10. Housing and Urban Development.	...	...	620	10,000
11. District Councils	—	...	375	6,000
12. Government Press	..	...	37	600
13. Craftsman Training and Social Wealfare.	...	...	75	1,200
Total ...	66,350	1,500	27,564	1,90,900

STATE MEGHALAYA:

STATEMENT IX

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PROPOSALS

Estimated Employment generation in some sectors

	Employment (Nos)
1. Agricultural Production Programmes	10,675
2. Soil Conservation	7,017
3. Animal Husbandry	6,960
4. Forests	3,283
5. Co-operation	1,100
6. Irrigation and Flood Control	583
7. Power	4,000
8. Large and Medium Industry	1,571
9. Mineral Development	1,320
10. Small Scale Industries	898
11. Sericulture and Handloom	5,000
12. Roads	15,570
13. Road Transport	960
14. Education	10,674
15. Health	564
16. Water Supply	2,500
17. Housing and Urban Development	660
18. Craftsman Training and Labour	1,300
19. Statistics	362
Total	75,003

N.B.—The figures are inclusive of the job opportunities estimated to be created in the Government Development Departments and autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies through whom the plan funds are likely to be channelised. The figures also include the direct beneficiaries of development schemes proposed under the plan.

Apart from the employment generation of the extent indicated, considerable indirect generation of employment by stimulation of the growth of economy in various sectors and the impact of plan schemes on the connected economic activities is also envisaged

STATEMENT X
DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Minimum Needs programme—Outlay and Expenditure

[(ANNEXURE III. 25 (A))]

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Fourth Plan 1969-74				Fifth Plan 1974-79						
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	1973-74 Approved outlay	1973-74 Anticipated Expenditure	Five year outlay		1974-75				
						Total	Capital	Total	Capital			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1	Elementary Education	..	...	134	147	51	51	152	48	11	7
2	Primary Health Centres	..	...	47	31	20	20	131	91	24	17
3	Rural Water Supply	...	...	170	183	42	42	500	450	100	80
4	Rural Roads	...	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	200	40	40
5	Rural Electrification	...	...	147	153	40	40	300	300	60	60
6	House-sites for landless labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Slum Improvement	..	...	..	...	...	...	30	.	6	..
8	Nutrition	50	47	20	20	227	...	45	...
Total—				548*	561	173	173	1540	1089	286	204	

*Does not include Rural Roads.

DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN
Minimum Needs Programme—Physical targets

ANNEXURE III. 25(B)

Serial No.	Programme	Unit	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan	
			Target	Likely achievement	Likely 1973-74 achievement	Five year target-1974-79	Target for 1974-75
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Elementary Education—						
	6-11 age group—						
	(a) Additional enrolment in terms of numbers—						
	(i) Boys	} in 000	...	146	146	122	10
	(ii) Girls						
	Total						
	(b) In terms of percentage coverage—						
	(i) Boys	} Percent	...	81.2	81.2	100	8
	(ii) Girls						
	Total						
	11-14 age-group—						
	(a) Additional enrolment in terms of numbers—						
	(i) Boys	} in 000	...	24	24	53	6
	(ii) Girls						
	Total						
	(b) In terms of percentage coverage—						
	(i) Boys	} Percent	...	40.2	40.2	75	8
	(ii) Girls						
	Total						

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2	Primary Health Centres—						
	(a) Nos.	No	15	5	...	10	3
	(b) Population covered ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Sub-Centres—						
	(a) Nos.	No	...	..	...	46	10
	(b) Population covered .. ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Referral hospitals—						
	(a) Nos.	No	...	...	..	6	2
	(b) Population covered ... ..	...	...	...	..	..	...
3	Rural Water Supply						
	(a) No. of target villages covered	No	...	179	..	620	40
	(b) Population covered	Millions	...	0·22	..	0·24	0·05
4	Rural Roads—						
	(a) New constructions—Kms. .. ..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(b) Improvements—Kms. ... ..	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(c) Number of target villages	No	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rural Electrification—number of villages electrified—	No	102	114	29	1800	180
6	House sites for landless labour—						
	(a) Population covered ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(b) Number of house-sites allotted ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
	(c) No. of homesteads on which rights including security of tenure proposed to be conferred.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Slum Improvement—						
	(a) Towns covered with names of towns ... ..	...	...	...	..	1 (Shillong)	1
	(b) Population covered	'000	...	...	...	30	...
	(c) Construction of tenements, if any, Nos. ... ..	...	...	...	...	..	...

ANNEXURE III 25 (B)—Contd.

Serial No.	Programme	Unit	Fourth Plan			Fifth Plan		
			Target	Likely achievement	Likely 1973-74 achievement	Five year target-1974-79	Target for 1974-75	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
8 Nutrition—Applied Nutrition Programme—								
Vulnerable groups to be catered for—								
	(a) Pregnant women (No.)	1,000	900	..	2,000	..
	(b) Lactating mothers (No.)
	(c) Children in the age group of 0—6 (No.)	3,000	3,000	..	6,000	..
	(d) School-going children of the weaker sections (No.)	22,000	20,000	..	40,000	..
Supplemental Feeding Programmes—								
	(a) Special Nutrition feeding programme	34,000	30,000	..	50,000	..

