

**ANNUAL PLAN 2002-2003
DRAFT PROPOSALS
VOLUME-1
GENERAL ISSUES AND SECTORIAL PROGRAMMES**

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

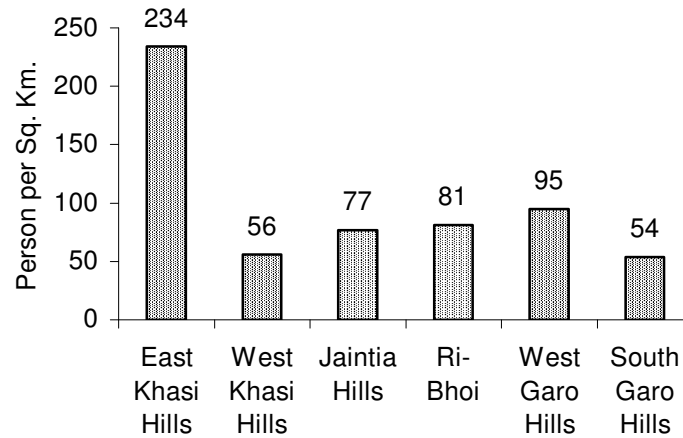
1.1. AREA AND LOCATION: Meghalaya was first created as an Autonomous State within the State of Assam, on the 2nd April, 1970 with the two erstwhile Districts of Assam, viz: the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District and the Garo Hills District. The Autonomous State was upgraded into a full-fledged State with effect from the 21st January 1972. The State has a geographical area of 22,429 Sq. Kms approximately and has now 7 Districts viz: (i) the East Khasi Hills District (ii) the West Khasi Hills District (iii) the Jaintia Hills District (iv) the Ri-Bhoi District (v) the West Garo Hills District (vi) the East Garo Hills District and (vii) the South Garo Hills District. At the beginning, the State has 24 C&RD Blocks but the number has increased to 39 by the end of 2000-2001. It is one of the smallest States in India and is strategically located in the North-East between 25^o5" and 26^o10" North Latitudes and between 98^o47" and 97^o47" East Longitudes. It is a strip of land spread along the northern boundary of Bangladesh and it is bounded by that country on the South as well as on the West. The length of the International boundary is about 423 Kms. The State is surrounded on the other sides by Assam, which provides the access to it mainly by road. The land surface of the State mostly comprises of hills and tablelands with the hills sloping gently towards Assam on the north but rather steeply and abruptly towards Bangladesh on the south. The land surface of Meghalaya is also characterised with small patches of beautiful valley land, fresh streams and rivers and deep gorges.

1.2. POPULATION: As per 2001 Census, the total population of the State is 23,06,069(P) as against 17,74,778 in 1991 indicating a decadal growth of 29.94 percent. Nearly 81 per cent of the population of the State lives in rural areas. The State's population is pre-dominantly tribal and constitutes 90.46 per cent (E) of the total population. The Scheduled Caste population is barely 0.93 per cent (E) and the others form 8.61 per cent (E) of the total population of the State. The number of villages as per 2001 Census is not yet available but the number of villages as per 1991 Census is 5,484 and as per State Government provisional figure the number of villages has increased to 5780 villages in 1998.

The following table shows the area and district-wise population of Meghalaya:

	District	Headquarter	Area	Population
1.	East Khasi Hills	Shillong	2748 Sq. Km.	660994
2.	West Khasi Hills	Nongstoin	5247 Sq. Km.	294115
3.	Jaintia Hills	Jowai	3819 Sq. Km.	295692
4.	Ri-Bhoi	Nongpoh	2448 Sq. Km.	192795
5.	West Garo Hills	Tura	3714 Sq. Km.	515813
6.	East Garo Hills	Williamnagar	2603 Sq. Km.	247555
7.	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	1850 Sq. Km.	99105
	Meghalaya	Shillong	22429 Sq. Km.	2306069

Density of Population of Meghalaya 2001 (Provisional)



1.3. NATURAL RESOURCES: The State is richly endowed with natural resources. The heavy and long monsoon sustains intensive and varied flora. Forests cover a land surface of 9,500 Sq. Kms or about 42.35 per cent of the total area of the State (1998-99 figure). The area of reserved forests under the control of the State Government, however, is small. The low forest cover has given rise to problems of poor water retention, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility etc. However, the recent restriction imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on exploitation of timber is beginning to improve the greenery scenario of the State.

The total known coal reserves have been estimated to be 6301 million tonnes. Limestone reserves are estimated as 3000 million tonnes and reserves of industrial clay about 71 million tonnes. Other commercially exploitable mineral deposits are Kaolin, feldspar, glass sand etc. The State has also rich deposits of Uranium.

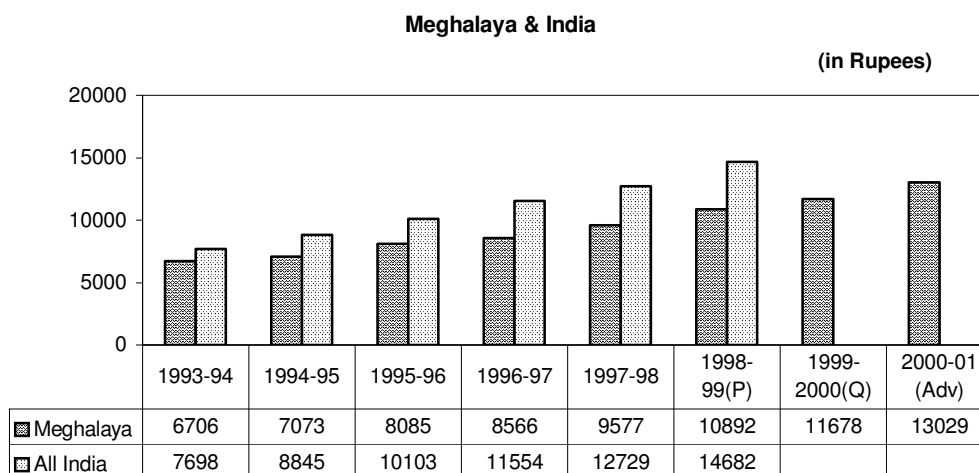
Heavy rainfall, big streams and rivers provide abundant hydropower potential in the State. In Meghalaya land belongs to the people.

1.4. SOIL AND RAINFALL: 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 rainfall, the soil in the border areas tends to be sandy. The Mawsynram-Cherrapunjee-Pynursla belt in Khasi Hills along the southern borders records a rainfall varying between 1,000 mms to 15,000 mms per year. This has been a heavy pressure on the forest resources due to large scale indiscriminate felling of trees for shifting cultivation and other purposes has exposed the hills to natural vagaries which have caused large scale erosion of the top soil and huge amount of soil is washed away every year.

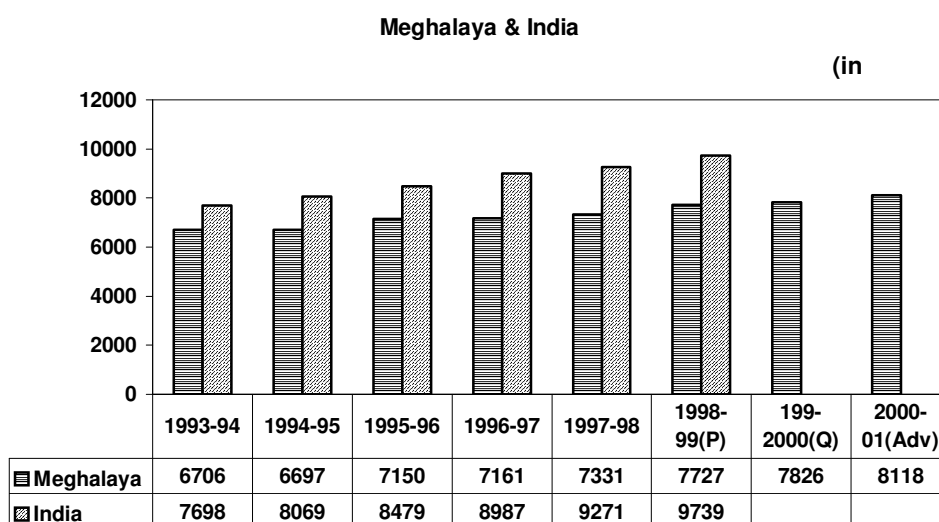
1.5. DEVELOPMENT STATUS: —

1.5.1. Meghalaya's economy is primarily agricultural, engaging around 75 per cent of the total population. With the increase in population over the years and the corresponding decrease in availability of land for agricultural purposes, the incidence of landless labour and the resultant poverty has risen substantially. Inter alia, inadequate infrastructural facilities, poor road communication due to hilly terrain and unemployment has been the major constraints of economic growth. Investment for industrial development, which may generate income and employment, is almost non-existent. Development of local entrepreneurship and evolution of self-employment opportunities continue to stagnate. However, the development strategy adopted so far has been successful in terms of creation and improvement of basic physical and social infrastructure, emergence of a literate population equipped with various skills and a beginning has been made in changing the age old mindset of the people. The Net State Domestic Product of the State at current prices increased from RS 2146.38 crores in 1997-98 to Rs 2806.20 crores (Q) in 1999-2000 and the corresponding per capita income increased from Rs 9577 in 1997-98 to Rs 11678 (Q) in 1999-2000. The Net State Domestic Product of the State at constant (1993-94) prices during 1997-98 was Rs 1649.03 crores which increased to Rs 1880.51 crores (Q) during 1999-2000. The per capital income (NSDP) during 1997-98 was Rs 7331 which increased to RS 7826 (Q) during 1999-2000.

**Per Capita NSDP/NNP
(At current prices)**

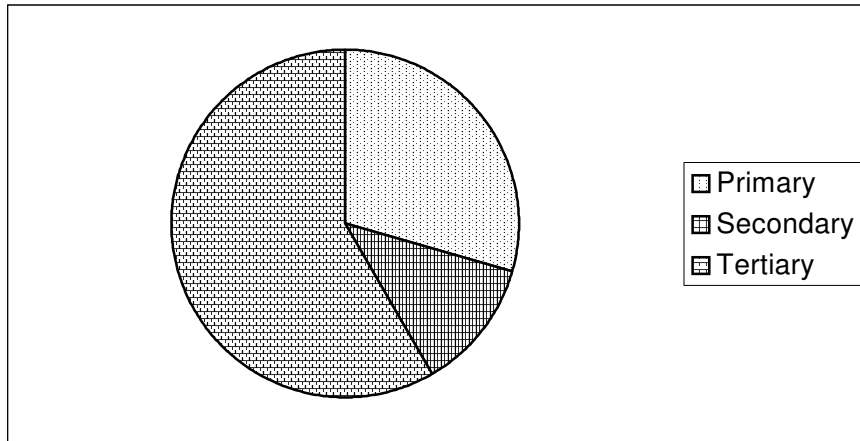


**Per Capita NSDP/NNP
(at constant prices)**



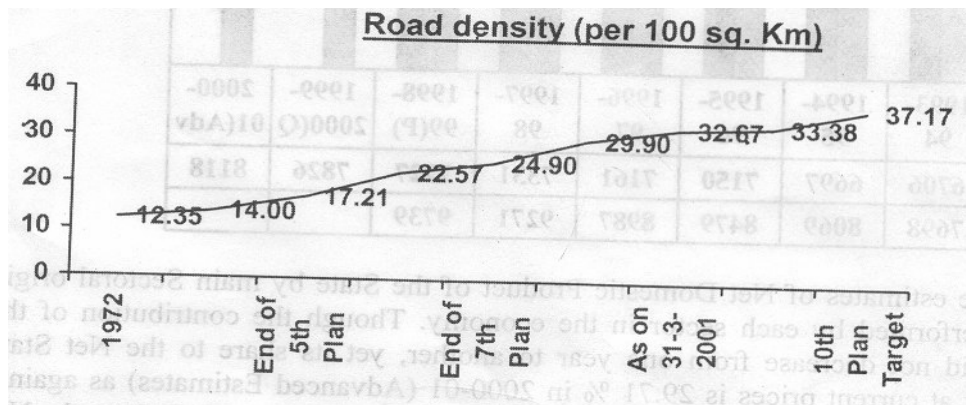
1.5.2. The estimates of Net Domestic Product of the State by main Sectoral origin reveal the role performed by each sector in the economy. Though the contribution of the Primary Sector did not decrease from one year to another, yet its share to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices is 29.71% in 2000-2001 (Advanced Estimates) as against 33.15% in 1994-95. The Secondary Sector contributed between 9.98% to 12.52% to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices during the period of 1993-94 to 2000-01. The Tertiary Sector becomes the main contributor to the Net State Domestic Product at current prices and the share of this sector in the economy of the State ranges from 55.56% at the lowest to 59.15% at the highest during the same period.

NSDP at current prices – 2000-01 (Advanced Estimates)

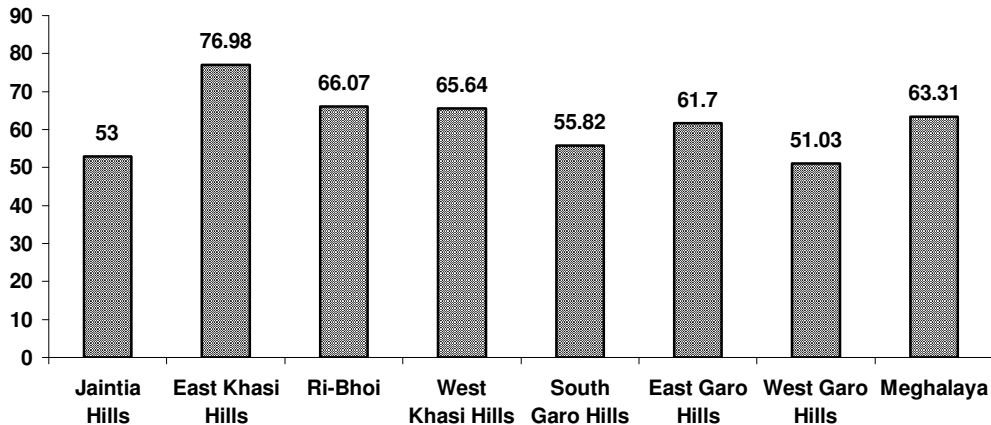


(Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Meghalaya)

1.5.3. The overall position on the infrastructural development of the State has not reached the desired level that could ensure rapid socio-economic growth. The credit-deposit ratio is very low and stood at 20.21 per cent (March, 2001). The literacy rate of 63.31 per cent in 2000-01 is unsatisfactory and well below the national level of 65.38 per cent, as per Census, 2001. The road density of 32.67-km./100 sq. km. (as on March, 2001) is far below the national average of about 60-km/100 sq. km. On average, there is one Primary Health Centre/Health care facility for a population of 21,643, one sub-Centre for 3070 people, one doctor for 5913 people and 109 beds per lakh population. About 95 per cent of the existing villages are provided with potable water. About 50 per cent of the villages are connected with roads, which are mostly fair weather roads. The per capita consumption of electricity is only about 175 KWh during 1999-2000, which is among the lowest in the country. The percentage of villages electrified is 46 per cent only.



Literacy Rate



1.5.4. The net sown area constitutes 9.74 per cent of the total area of the State and double-cropped areas constitute 20.35 per cent of the net area sown at the second year of the Ninth Plan (i.e. during 1998-99). Only 19 per cent of the total cropped area is under irrigation as per 1993-94 figures. Food grain production was 1.86 lakh tonnes in 1997-99 and about 2.06 lakh tonnes 1999-2000 as compared to 1.78 lakh tonnes during the terminal year of the Eight Plan (i.e. 1996-97).

1.5.5. Meghalaya's backwardness is explicit in the manner of exploitation of its natural resources and exportation of the same to markets outside the State mostly in primary form, thus losing the benefits of backward and forward economic linkages. In the three decades of its existence, Meghalaya as a State has witnessed tremendous uneconomic and unscientific exploitation of its natural and mineral resources. The exploitation of timber would have brought the ecology and environment of the State into an alarming situation had it not been for the restriction imposed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1996-97. As at present, coal mining in Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills present, coal mining in Jaintia Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills is going on unabated in an uneconomic and unscientific manner and the environment is adversely affected with future generations to suffer. Limestone is also exploited and exported in primary form except for portion consumed by the State's Cement factories. It is very essential, therefore, to evolve an appropriate approach and strategy for the development of these hills in a proper way by tapping the resources scientifically, economically and optimally without adversely affecting the environment and avoiding the activities, which may lead to dooming of the fate of future generations. Every effort is also to be made to process the tapped resources within the State itself and to export the same in the form of final goods so as to bring about an improvement in the State's economy and to open up employment opportunities for the people.

1.5.6. Despite possessing a fairly rich resource endowment, which could provide the base for an adequate rate of economic growth, Meghalaya, is still an industrially backward State. Though rapid industrialisation is necessary for boosting up the economy of the State, provide employment opportunities and others, Meghalaya has not witnessed the desired level of investment in this area mainly because of the lack of proper basic infrastructure, both physical and financial. The vast natural endowments and human resource capital have remained unproductive and non-performing assets. The development of various skills required for meeting the demands/challenges of the changing socio-economic scenario is very low. Unemployment of the youth, particularly the educated youth is very high.

1.5.7. The most notable change in the economic landscape is the rapid development of the road network in the State. Starting with less than 2000 kms. Of roads in the early 70's, Meghalaya had 7328 kms. of roads as on 31st March, 2001. The investment on roads has produced a very positive impact on the economy and society in this Hills State. Hitherto, substantial parts of inaccessible areas have been integrated with the market economy. With the improved road network and better access to interior areas, exploitation of forest in the State had seen some acceleration during the last two decades and it had produced mixed result. Mining activities have intensified in recent years causing considerable environmental problems and significant strains

on the road system. The development strategy during the past few decades has primarily aimed at significant strengthening of the techno-economic infrastructure and improving the delivery system for social services. The demand for agricultural produce has increased and the price incentive has made a positive impact on the agrarian sectors. The linking of interior areas to Urban centres has enabled the farming community to gain ready access to fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs; it has also made it possible for the farmers to sell their produce in the growing townships within the State and outside. The impact of improved road communication is also discernable in the slow shift in the cropping pattern whereby Cash Crops and Plantation Crops have made a modest appearance on the agricultural scene in Meghalaya. In the coming years, the potential for developing of horticulture and plantation crops could transform the economy radically and provide large-scale opportunities for employment and income in the rural sector.

1.5.8. The investment made in the past decades in raising the area under irrigation, soil conservation, land reclamation, etc., has also produced encouraging results. The agricultural extension machinery has been strengthened and marketing and storage infrastructure has been augmented. The utilisation of fertilisers, pesticides and other inputs has gone up over the years and rural electrification has also made some headway although at a considerable low pace due to economic reasons, in recent years. While output in respect of foodgrains and other key groups has not shown any dramatic increase over the years, yet, what is unmistakable is the promise of overall enhanced production and productivity inherent in the vastly expanded infrastructure in agriculture, rural development and other sectors created during the last three decades. Now that the State has adequate technical manpower in certain disciplines, the coming years could see a fillip in the output of foodgrains, horticulture produce, etc., if the tempo of investment is stepped up.

1.5.9. **Given the hilly terrain and low density of population, administrative overhead costs in Meghalaya are bound to be much higher than those in the rest of the country.** With the emergence of the new State, there have been efforts to bring the administration closer to the people by opening new districts, Sub-Divisions, Development Blocks, etc. All development agencies have by now positioned their technical and administrative manpower. This process had resulted in massive expansion in the number of government employees both in the regulatory and development spheres.

1.5.10. The administrative expansion was accompanied by a sustained rise in investments in government buildings, both for residential and office purposes. Building activities have generated employment opportunities for Contractors, mason, carpenters and unskilled workers in a significant manner. The combined effect of the road building construction programmes on demand for labour and materials has been very substantial.

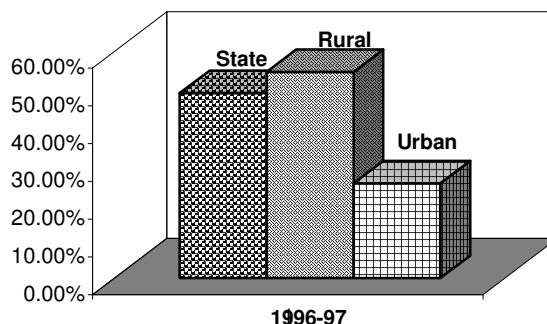
1.5.11. Looking at the human development record of Meghalaya, there are many encouraging aspects of which the main element is the improvement in the educational attainments of the population. The number of children in primary schools was estimated to be around 1.48 lakhs in 1972 whereas the number in 1998-99 was 4.12 lakhs. At the high school level, the intake of students has gone up from the base level of about 29,000 in the early 70's to well over 64,000 in 1998-99. The impact is seen from the increase in the State's literacy rate from 29.49 per cent in 1971 census, to 34.08 per cent in 1981 census, to 49.1 per cent in 1991 census and to 63.31 per cent in 2001. The increase in the number of students in higher educational institutions has not been accompanied by a matching increase in the number of employment opportunities, in the organised sector of the economy. In spite of the massive expansion in administration, the organised sector has not been able to absorb fully the additions to the literate labour force. Large number of school and college leaving persons are unable to secure regular salaried employment. The potential for self-employment needs to be explored even as private industry and trade. Rising numbers of educated unemployed have created frustration and anger among the youth, which has probably contributed to unrest and tension in the region.

1.5.12. In the public health sector, accessibility to modern health care facilities has substantially improved and the number of hospitals and primary health centres has increased. From just 9 Primary Health Centres in 1972, Meghalaya has raised the PHCs to 88 by 1999. The number of doctors has gone up from 130 in 1972 to 389 in 1999. There has also been a similar increase in the number of nurses and paramedical personnel's. The impact of the investment in public health has been somewhat mixed with infant mortality rates, death rates and total birth rates continuing to be rather high at 56 per 1000, 9.1 per 1000 and 28.7 per 1000 respectively as per provisional figures of 1999. Much of the investment in the health sector has been in strengthening the physical facilities/infrastructure in terms of hospitals, PHCs housing for medical personnel, etc. A programme for mass immunisation and improving rural health and sanitation is being introduced.

1.6. PROVERY SCENARIO:

The poverty scenarios of the State as per 97 figures are indicated below: —

- ♣ Population of 2001- 23,06,069
- ♣ As per 1996-97 estimates, the population below the poverty line in
- ♣ Of which, rural is 54.47% and urban is



1.7. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS: MEGHALAYA, NORTH EASTERN STATES & INDIA

Sl. No	Items	Reference year	Meghalaya	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	India
1.	Are (Sq. Kms.)	2001	22429	78438	83743	22327	21081	16579	10486	2187263
2.	No of Districts	1999	7	23	13	8	8	8	4	529
3.	No. of C&RD Blocks	1999	39 (2000-01)	218	56	31	20	8	27	5435
4.	No. of villages	1995	5780	25590	3649	2212	785	1225	856	634321
5.	Population (In lakhs)	2001	23.06	266.38	10.91	23.89	8.91	19.88	31.91	10270.15
6.	Population Density (per Sq. Km.)	2001	103	340	13	107	42	120	304	324
7.	Literacy rate	2001	63.31	64.28	54.74	68.87	88.49	67.11	73.66	65.38
8.	P.C. of Forest cover	1997	42.34	39.15	61.54	67.87	75.59	52.04	52.89	19.27
9.	a)Production of Rice (Lakh Tonnes)	2000	1.70	32.55 (1998-99)	1.14 (1998-99)	3.82 (1998-99)	1.14 (1998-99)	2.10 (1998-99)	4.95 (1998-99)	860.94 (1998-99)
	b)Production of Foodgrain (lakh tonnes)	2000	2.06	34.34 (1998-99)	1.88 (1998-99)	3.92 (1998-99)	1.40 (1998-99)	2.81 (1998-99)	5.04 (1998-99)	2025.42 (1998-99)
10.	Installed Power Generating Capacity (MW)	1999	188.76	597.19	39.43	12.01	25.67	5.50	77.36	2225.00
11.	Percentage of villages electrified	1999	46	77	59	91	98	96	94	N.A.
12.	C.D. Ratio (Commercial Banks)	2000	15.67	31.48	16.57	36.44	24.21	15.38	25.75	57.05
13.	C.D. Ratio (Regional Rural)	2000	27.27	27.39	113.04	33.33	35.71	20.00	32.08	40.93

Sl. No	Items	Reference year	Meghalaya	Assam	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland	Tripura	India
	Banks)									
14.	Birth Rate (per 1000)	1999(P)	28.70	27.00	22.30	18.60	17.00	11.80	17.00	26.10
15.	Death Rate (per 1000)	1999(P)	9.10	9.70	6.00	5.40	5.50	2.30	5.70	8.70
16.	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000)	1999(P)	56.00	76.00	43.00	25.00	19.00	N.A.	42.00	70.00
17.	Road Density (per 100 Sq. Km.)	1997	32.67 (2000-01) PWD Roads only	87.22 All categories of roads	16.83 All categories of roads	49.00 All categories of roads	22.91 All categories of roads	110.41 All categories of roads	140.41 All categories of roads	75.01 All categories of roads

CHAPTER – II

THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN – A RETROSPECTIVE

2.1. The size of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) of Meghalaya was fixed at Rs 2500.62 crores at 1996-97 prices. The Plan was launched on the 1st of April 1997 and will end on the 31st of March 2002. The main aim of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya were – (i) generation of adequate productive employment and eradication of poverty; (ii) provision of the basic minimum services like safe drinking water supply, primary health care facilities, universal primary education, connectivity of rural villages, provision of shelter to the shelterless poor and nutrition; (iii) stepping up of food grains production; (iv) horticulture development and (v) proper land use. As the State closes the Ninth Five Year Plan period, it is essential to assess the achievements in the light of the above aims and objectives of the Plan.

2.2. Implementation of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya faced serious handicaps due to a number of factors, particularly resource constraints. The poor resource-base compelled the State to be largely dependent on Central Assistance sanctioned by the Planning Commission on the pattern of 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan which is the existing pattern of funding in respect of the Special Category States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

2.3. During the course of the Ninth Plan, substantial commercial loan components had been provided in the scheme to finance the State Plan. These include Loans from financial institutions like the LIC, GIC, IDBI, REC, NABARD and HUDCO. The State Govt. has availed substantial Loans from NABARD during the course of the Ninth Plan for funding of rural infrastructural programmes in sectors like Roads & Bridges, Minor Irrigation, Watershed Development, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary and Dairy Development. During the period from 1997-2001, the total NABARD Loan availed so far as Rs 37.88 crores, out of which Rs 3.39 crores (approx.) is for RIDF-I, Rs 6.35 crores (approx.) for RIDF-III, Rs 6.68 crores (approx) for RIDF-IV, Rs 12.46 crores (approx.) for RIDF-V, Rs 6.23 crores (approx) for RIDF-VI and Rs 2.77 crores (approx.) for RIDF-VII. NABARD loan funding of development projects is expected to be more predominant during the course of the Tenth Plan period. The GIC has also extended Loans to the State Govt. for implementation of schemes in the Housing sector. Beside these, the Loans from other financial institutions could not be availed of as envisaged for plan funding during the course of the Ninth Plan. The financial institutions like the LIC and REC refused to advance Loans to the State in view of the inability of the State's Electricity Board to service the loans availed by them earlier. Another source of funding of the State Plan during the Ninth Plan period was the Externally Aided Funds for the Externally Aided Projects (EAP). Although a number of projects were initiated for funding by external assistance, yet one scheme only, viz., Renovation and Modernisation of the Umiyam Hydro Electric Power Houses Stage-I could materialise with assistance from JBIC and implementation of the same is under progress and is expected to be completed by 2002-2002. On the whole, implementation of the Ninth Plan of Meghalaya has been by and large offsetted by resource constraint.

2.4. In view of the facts stated above, the Ninth Plan expenditure in real terms fell far short of the approved plan size of Rs 2500.62 crores. The expenditure during the first four years of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) at current prices is of the order of Rs 1354.80 crores only, which works out to Rs 1130.44 crores at 1996-97

prices. The expenditure during 2001-02 is anticipated to be at the level of the approved outlay of RS 487.00 crores which works out to Rs 361.30 crores at 1996-97 prices. As such, the total anticipated expenditure during the Ninth Plan in real terms is Rs 1491.74 crores which could be even lower, if the actual expenditure during 2001-2002 falls short of the anticipated level in view of resource constraint. **This implies that the anticipated gap of investment in real terms during the course of the Ninth Plan is of the order of Rs 1008.88 crores.**

2.5. Basic Minimum Services/Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana: The Basic Minimum Services was implemented during the first three years of the Ninth Plan period. The Programme consisted of the seven programmes, viz., **Universal Primary Education, Primary Health Care, Connectivity of Mid Day Meal Programme and Public Distribution System.** During 2000-01 (i.e. fourth year of the Ninth Plan), the Government of India introduced some changes in the Basic Minimum Services Programme and splitted the Programme into two parts, i.e. the **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)** which included five programmes, viz., universal primary education, primary health care, safe drinking water supply, housing for the shelterless poor and nutrition/ mid day meal programme and the **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** which is meant for road connectivity to unconnected villages. **A further change was made in 2001-02 when Rural Electrification was included as one of the Programmes under PMGY. The Public Distribution System was taken out of the Programme.**

5.1. The investment in the State of Meghalaya in respect of GMS/PMGY and PMGSY during the Ninth Plan period is as indicated in the Table – A below: —

Sl. No.	Programme	Expenditure during 1997-2001 (at current prices)	Anti-Expenditure during 2001-2002 (at current prices)	Total Anti-Expenditure 1997-2002 (at current prices)
BMS/PMGY				
1.	Universal Primary Education	11965.02	3400.00	15365.02
2.	Primary Health Care	8033.57	2600.00	10633.57
3.	Safe Drinking Water Supply	9233.71	2200.00	11433.71
4.	Housing for the Shelterless poor	1875.00	925.00	2800.00
5.	Nutrition/Mid Day Meal	950.13	682.00	1632.13
6.	Public Distribution System	112.65	0.00	112.65
7.	Rural Electrification	0.00	600.00	600.00
	Total	32170.08	10407.00	42577.08
P.M.G.S.Y				
	Rural Connectivity	11502.42	3500.00	15002.42
	Grand Total – BMS/PMGY/PMGSY	43672.50	13907.00	57579.50

The outlay earmarked for BMS/PMGY and PMGSY based on Annual Plan allocations during the Ninth Plan period, at 1996-97 prices, is Rs 477.44 crores against which the anticipated expenditure during the period at 1996-97 prices is about Rs 471.84 crores.

6. Investment pattern during the Ninth Plan: —

The pattern of investment during the Ninth Plan period in the State of Meghalaya may be seen from Table – 'B' and Table – 'C' below: —

TABLE – B

Sectoral Groups	(Rs in lakh)				
	9 th Plan 1997-2002 Approved Outlay (at 1996-97 prices)	9 th Plan Outlay based on Annual Plan allocations (at current prices)	Expenditure 1997-2001 (at current prices)	Anticipated expenditure during 2001-2002 (at current prices)	Total anticipated expenditure during 9 th Plan 1997-2002 (at current prices)
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	39170.00 [15.66]	19214.00 [10.29]	13774.90 [10.17]	4456.00 [9.15]	18230.90 [9.90]

II. Rural Development	13350.00 [5.34]	14228.00 [7.62]	9572.05 [7.07]	3836.00 [7.88]	13408.05 [7.28]
III. Special Area Programme	1200.00 [0.48]	3349.00 [1.79]	2554.24 [1.89]	812.00 [1.67]	3366.24 [1.83]
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	9800.00 [3.92]	6350.00 [3.40]	4465.49 [3.30]	1680.00 [3.45]	6145.49 [3.34]
V. Energy	32400.00 [12.96]	12901.00 [6.91]	9221.58 [6.81]	6211.00 [12.75]	15432.58 [8.38]
VI. Industry & Minerals	10200.00 [4.08]	8506.00 [4.56]	5939.74 [4.38]	2375.00 [4.84]	8296.74 [4.50]
VII. Transport	48100.00 [19.24]	42518.00 [22.78]	32837.84 [24.24]	9780.00 [20.08]	42617.84 [23.14]
VIII. S&T& Environment	730.00 [0.29]	687.00 [0.37]	580.35 [0.43]	143.00 [0.29]	723.35 [0.39]
IX. General Economic Services	5092.00 [2.04]	5720.00 [3.06]	3905.71 [2.88]	1590.00 [3.26]	5495.71 [2.98]
X. Social Services	84620.00 [33.84]	67877.00 [36.37]	49941.31 [36.86]	17050.00 [35.01]	66991.31 [36.37]
XI. General Services	5400.00 [2.16]	5300.00 [2.84]	2686.65 [1.98]	785.00 [1.61]	3471.65 [1.88]
Total	250062.00 [100.00]	186650.00 [100.00]	135479.86 [100.00]	48700.00 [100.00]	184179.86 [100.00]

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

TABLE – C

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sectoral Groups	9 th Plan Outlay based on Annual Plan allocations (at 1996-97 prices)	Actual Expenditure 1997-2001 (at 1996-97 prices)	Anticipated expenditure during 2001-2002 (at 1996-97 prices)	Total anticipated expenditure during 9 th Plan (at 1996-97 prices)
I. Agriculture & Allied	15792.11 [10.381]	11776.71 [10.42]	3305.88 [9.15]	15082.59 [10.11]
II. Rural Development	11512.61 [7.56]	7772.25 [6.88]	2845.91 [7.88]	10618.16 [7.12]
III. Special Area Programme	2715.03 [1.78]	2572.42 [2.28]	602.42 [1.67]	3174.84 [2.13]
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	5196.42 [3.41]	4094.81 [3.62]	1246.38 [3.45]	5341.19 [3.58]
V. Energy	10136.52 [6.66]	6356.87 [5.62]	4607.91 [12.75]	10964.78 [7.35]
VI. Industry & Minerals	6855.27 [4.50]	4777.99 [4.23]	1748.65 [4.84]	6526.64 [4.38]
VII. Transport	34916.63 [22.94]	27780.74 [24.58]	7255.73 [20.08]	35036.47 [23.49]
VIII. S&T& Environment	564.04 [0.37]	485.99 [0.43]	106.09 [0.29]	592.08 [0.40]
IX. General Economic Services	4638.54 [3.05]	3167.66 [2.80]	1179.61 [3.26]	437.27 [2.91]
X. Social Services	55514.00 [36.48]	41977.31 [37.13]	12649.31 [35.01]	54626.62 [36.62]
XI. General Services	4348.55 [2.86]	2281.41 [2.02]	582.39 [1.61]	2863.80 [1.92]
	152189.72 [100.00]	113044.16 [100.00]	36130.28 [100.00]	149174.23 [100.00]

N.B. Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total.

7. Performance in physical terms: —

(i) As against the actual production of 178.37 thousand tonnes of foodgrains during the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, (i.e. 1996-97), the target fixed for foodgrains production by the terminal year of the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) period, i.e. 2001-2002 is 233.34 thousand tonnes. As against this, the production of foodgrain during the second year of the Plan period, i.e. 1998-99 has gone up to 186.78 thousand tonnes and further increased to 200.15 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000, which indicates an upward trend. The production of foodgrain during 2000-01 has touched 190.25 thousand tonnes. However, in spite of an upward trend in foodgrains production, it is clear that the target fixed for the Ninth Plan will not be achieved. The Ninth Plan target for production of potato is 239.86 thousand tonnes. The production of potato in the State has made a marginal increase from 200.75 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 to 201.06 thousand tonnes during 1998-99 but the production dropped to 143.00 thousand tonnes during 1999-2000. It has improved to 210.00 thousand tonnes in 2000-01. The Ninth Plan target for the production of pineapple is 192.83 thousand tonnes while the target for production of ginger was 77.03 thousand tonnes. As against this, the production of pineapple and ginger at 1999-2000 levels is 82.46 thousand tonnes and 44.71 thousand tonnes respectively. The Ninth Plan target for banana production is 88.07 thousand tonnes while the target for orange production is 44.9 thousand tonnes. However, the production of banana has shown a declining trend from 63.97 thousand tonnes in 1996-97 to 63.38 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000. As against a production of citrus at 32.98 thousand tonnes in 1996-97, the production has gone up marginally to 33.96 thousand tonnes in 1999-2000. The above position indicates that our effort and thrust in the development of horticulture in the State has actually not taken off the ground and needs to be looked into very closely. The yield rate in respect of rice has improved from 1.35 tonnes per hectare in 1996-97 to 1.42 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99. It is expected that the yield rate of rice would further improve to 1.51 tonnes per hectare during 2000-01. The yield rate in respect of potato has dropped from 10.72 tonnes per hectare in 1996-97 to 9.68 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99 and further to 7.81 tonnes per hectare in 1999-2000. The yield rate in respect of ginger has indicated a downward trend from 6.15 tonnes per hectare in 1997-98 to 5.88 tonnes per hectare in 1998-99 and further to 5.75 tonnes per hectare in 2000-01. As against the Ninth Plan target of 90 million numbers of eggs, the production of eggs has indicated an upward trend during the course of the Ninth Plan from 82.6 million numbers in 1998-99 to 84.7 million in 1999-2000 and 87.0 million in 2000-01.

(ii) As against the target for production of 26 thousand tonnes of meat by the terminal year of the Ninth Plan, the production of meat during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 has already reached a figure of 29.6 thousand tonnes and 31.6 thousand tonnes respectively during these years. As against the target of 83 thousand tonnes of milk production during the Ninth Plan, the production of milk during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 were 60.7 thousand tonnes, 61.6 thousand tonnes and 64.0 thousand tonnes respectively which indicate that much remains to be done in dairy development.

(iii) In the industrial and mining sector, the picture during the Ninth Plan did not show any significant improvement. However, the number of registered small-scale units had increased from 2765 in 1996-97 to 3270 during 1998-99 and the number of persons employed in these industries has also increased from 16104 in 1996-97 to 18585 in 1998-99 showing a mild upward trend. There is no marked improvement in the number of registered factories during the Ninth Plan period. The production of cement indicates a figure of 99 thousand tonnes in 1997, 103 thousand tonnes in 1998 and 134 thousand tonnes in 1999. The production of coal during 1997-98 and 1998-99 indicates a figure of 32.34 lakh tonnes and 42.38 lakh tonnes respectively whereas the production of limestone is staggering at around 400 thousand tonnes annually. The installed capacity of power projects in the State was 188.76 M.W. up to 1998-99 and the generation of Electricity was 555.79 MKWH in 1998-99. As regards electrification of villages, only 2510 were electrified up to 1998-99 constituting to about 46% of the total villages in the State. The population covered under electrified villages is about 54.40%.

(iii) In the transport sector, the Ninth Plan target is to construct 850 Kms of new roads but it is evident that this target will not be achieved primarily due to resource constraint. However, the State has already achieved 621 Kms during the first four years of the Plan period and it is anticipated that 160 Kms of new roads will be constructed during 2001-02. The original Ninth Plan target for surfacing of roads was 805 Kms. But this is also unlikely to be achieved. By the end of the fourth year of the Plan, the State could surface 409 Kms only of existing roads and the anticipated achievement during 2001-2002 is 110 Kms. The target for village connectivity during the Ninth Plan is 315 habitations. At the end of the fourth year of the Plan, 229 villages have been connected and during 2001-02, it is anticipated that another 60 villages will be connected. The

road density which stood at 29.90 km/100 sq. kms at the beginning of the Ninth Plan had gone up to 32.67 km/100 sq. km as at the end of 2000-01 and is expected to reach 33.38 km/100 sq. kms by the end of the Ninth Plan period as against a national figure of around 60 Kms./100 sq. kms. The development in the Roads sector has made a marked impact in the Tertiary Sector of the economy by way of improving the transport and communication facilities. Supplementarily, there is a significant increase in the number of registered vehicles during the last decade as may be seen from the figure of 29908 as at the end of the Seventh Plan to 53960 during 1998-99. The improvement in road communication is the principal factor leading to an increase in the share of the tertiary sector in the State's economy working to around 55% of NSDP during 2000-01.

(iv) There has been some improvement in the Social Services sector with special reference to Education, Health and Water Supply. As against the Ninth Plan target for enrolment in Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary levels of 3.95 lakhs, 1.70 lakhs and 0.64 lakh respectively, the enrolment up to the year 2000-01 is 3.73 lakhs, 1.12 lakhs and 1.06lakhs respectively. While there has been no increase in the number of Primary and Upper Primary schools, the number of Secondary schools had increased from 234 in 1996-97 to 334 in 2000-01. 25 nos. of Secondary Schools have been upgraded to Higher Secondary levels during the first four years of the Ninth Plan and the no. of Govt. Aided Colleges have increased from 20 in 1996-97 to 25 in 2000-01. By the way, the literacy rate has also increased by 14.21 percentage points over a period of ten years, i.e. from 49.10 in 1991 to 63.31 in 2001. There is no increase in the number of hospitals but the number of functional Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Sub-Centres has increased from 81, 1 and 379 respectively in 1996-97 to 82, 16 and 413 respectively in 2000-01. In the matter of provision of water supply to the habitations, the State has covered an additional of 1034 habitations during the first four years of the Ninth Plan making the total number of habitations covered at 8399 and the anticipated coverage during the last year of the Plan (i.e. 2001-02) is 455 habitations.

CHAPTER – III

MACRO-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS, RESOURCES AND OTHER MEASURES FOR THE TENTH PLAN – A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE:

3.1. The target rate of growth fixed for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) is 8 per cent of G.D.P. Table-I provides the macro economic parameters of the two alternative scenarios and a comparison of the two gives the dimensions of efforts to be made to meet the 8 per cent growth target of the 10th Plan. Past experience shows that the average gestation lag of the Indian economy as a whole is about 2.5 years. In such a situation the productive capacity that will be available in the first two years of the 10th Plan has already been determined by the investment made up to 2000-01. As it happened, the two years most relevant for the beginning of the 10th Plan period, 1999-2000 and 2000-01, recorded relatively low investment rates ranging between 23.3 and 24 per cent of GDP. In this light, the increase in investment rate to 32.6 per cent in the targeted scenario calls for significant increase in the domestic savings to nearly 29.8 per cent and the foreign saving (current account balance of the balance of payments) to 2.8 per cent from present level of 1.5 per cent. This is reasonable in the light of the experience of other emerging countries. The more difficult task is to increase the public sector saving from 2.4 per cent to 4.6 per cent and especially the government saving from a negative level to 1.7 per cent of GDP in the Target Growth scenario. As the economy is likely to move more on the market-based private sector activities, an increase in the savings rate of the private corporate sector from 4.9 to 5.8 per cent has been regarded to be achievable. The household sector saving will remain almost at the same percentage level.

TABLE I: Macroeconomic Parameters for the Tenth Plan – A Comparison

	Base-Line	Target
Average GDP Growth Rate (% p.a.)	6.5	8.0
Gross Investment Rate (% of GDPmp)	27.8	32.6
Implicit ICOR	4.28	4.08
Current Account Deficit	1.5	2.8
Gross Domestic Savings, of which:	26.3	29.8
Public Sector (of which)	2.4	4.6
Government	-0.6	1.7
Public Enterprises	3.0	2.9
Private Corporate Sector	4.9	5.8
Household Sector	19.0	19.4

3.2. **Table- II** presents the fiscal corrections needed to reach the target scenario from the base one. The average fiscal deficit of the Centre needs to be reduced from 2.8 per cent to 2.6 per cent of GDP at current market prices. This will need to be accompanied by a reduction in the consolidated fiscal deficit of the Centre and States from 4.4 per cent of GDP in the base line scenario to 3.3 per cent in the target scenario. It will also be necessary to ask for a reduction in the revenue deficit by nearly 1 per cent on the average both in the States and in the Centre in the “Target” scenario from the “Base” one.

**TABLE II: Fiscal Correction in the Tenth Plan – A Comparison
(% Of GDP at market prices)**

	Base-Line	Target
Consolidated Fiscal Deficit	4.4	3.3
Gross Centre	2.8	2.6
Net Centre	2.0	1.8
States	2.4	1.5
Consolidated Revenue Deficit	2.9	0.8
Centre	1.8	0.5
States	1.1	0.3

3.3. **Table- III** below indicates the possible scenario of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Government as percentage of GDP. The details are given in Table – VI. As it is shown in the Table, the 8 per cent growth scenario will need significant efforts and several policy changes to increase the revenue rates from 9 per cent average of GDP in the 9th Plan to 10.2 per cent in the 10th Plan. This again seems to be an achievable target since this percentage has already been achieved in the near past. Revenue expenditure should be reduced from 12.5 per cent to 10.7 per cent through reduction in subsidies and downsizing. The rationale behind this is given in the next paragraph. What all this means is the revenue deficit of the Central Government must be reduced to hardly 0.5 per cent over the Tenth Plan period and the non-plan expenditure may be reduced from 11.5 per cent to 9.5 per cent and the fiscal deficit from 5.0 per cent to 2.6 per cent, close to the target set by the Ministry of Finance.

**TABLE III: Target Growth Scenario – Fiscal Parameters of the Central Government
(Percentage of GDP)**

	Ninth Plan	Tenth Plan
1. Revenue receipts	9.1	10.2
2. Revenue expenditure	12.5	10.7
3. Revenue deficit	3.4	0.5
4. Total expenditure	15.4	14.0
(a) Plan expenditure	3.9	4.5
(b) Non-Plan expenditure	11.5	9.5
Non-debt Capital Receipts	0.8	1.2
6. Fiscal Deficit	5.0	2.6

3.4. **Table- IV** below indicates the national growth target and the anticipated Intersectoral Flow of Funds scenario for the Tenth Plan: —

TABLE – IV

	Government	Public Enterprises	Private Corporate	Household	Total
Gross Investment	5.0	4.1	12.2	11.3	32.6
Financed By:					
Own Savings	1.7	2.9	5.8	19.4	29.8
Borrowings	3.3	1.2	6.4	-8.1	2.8
From:					
Households	2.7	1.2	4.2	-8.1	0.0
External Sources	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.8

3.5. **Table – V** below indicates the scenario of Central Government finances at 8% growth rate during the Tenth Plan (2002-07): —

TABLE – V

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Price Index	1.0654	1.1617	1.1997	1.2777	1.3543	1.4221	1.4932	1.5678	1.6462	1.7246
GDP (COP)	1424078	1520353	1617656	1714715	1826171	1948525	2088819	2260102	2456731	2680000
GDP (CUP)	1517213	1766213	1940702	2190858	2473260	2770917	3118944	3543432	4044296	4630000
Budget Support to Plan (COP)	55451	57517	64729	67496	73910	79894	89785	101543	116049	130000
- do – CUP)	59077	66818	76182	86238	100100	113614	134064	159201	191041	230000
(% Of GDP)	3.89%	3.78%	3.93%	3.94%	4.05%	4.10%	4.30%	4.49%	4.72%	5.00%
Interest	65637	77882	90248	100669	111307	121366	130762	139168	146969	155000
(% of GDP)	4.33%	4.41%	4.65%	4.59%	4.50%	4.38%	4.19%	3.93%	3.63%	3.50%
Defence	35278	39897	47071	54461	62000	70370	79870	90653	102891	118000
(% Of GDP)	2.33%	2.26%	2.43%	2.49%	2.51%	2.54%	2.56%	2.56%	2.54%	2.50%
Extended W&M/EFC Grant			3000	10154	7203	6631	5745	5627	5627	
Small Savings Loans to States	15732	23026	26883	30243	34024	38277	43061	48444	54500	60000
Pay & Allowances	26688	31286	32692	30231	31969	33210	34498	35837	37227	38000
(% Of GDP)	1.76%	1.77%	1.68%	1.38%	1.29%	1.20%	1.11%	1.01%	0.92%	0.90%
Other Non-Plan	29640	40456	48911	53768	61876	64970	68218	71629	75211	78000
(% of GDP)	1.95%	2.29%	2.52%	2.45%	2.50%	2.34%	2.19%	2.02%	1.86%	1.80%
Total Non-Plan (CUP)	172975	212546	221922	249283	274355	294916	315849	337287	362298	380000
(% of GDP)	11.40%	12.03%	11.44%	11.38%	11.09%	10.64%	10.13%	9.52%	8.96%	8.50%
Total Expenditure (CUP)	232052	279365	298104	335521	374455	408530	449913	496487	553339	620000
(% Of GDP)	15.29	15.82%	15.36%	15.31%	15.14%	14.74%	14.43%	14.01%	13.68%	13.00%
Gross Tax (excl. Cess)	139221	143797	169835	192521	220437	258639	305418	365275	439624	530000
(% of GDP)	9.18%	8.14%	8.75%	8.79%	8.91%	9.33%	9.79%	10.31%	10.87%	11.50%
Less: share of States	43548	39145	43991	52418	61617	73905	88571	105930	127491	150000
(% of GDP)	31.28%	27.22%	25.90%	27.23%	27.95%	28.57%	29.00%	29.00%	29.00%	29.00%
Cess			900	5800	6200	6636	7138	7752	8461	
Net Tax to Centre	95673	104652	128271	144403	163020	191370	223984	267097	320594	380000
(% of GDP)	6.31%	5.93%	6.61%	6.59%	6.59%	6.91%	7.18%	7.54%	7.93%	8.50%
Non-tax Revenue	38214	44858	53242	61761	68715	76452	85061	94638	105295	118000
	2.52%	2.54%	2.74%	2.82%	2.78%	2.76%	2.73%	2.67%	2.60%	2.50%
Recoveries of Loans	8138	10633	10131	14885	15164	17060	19192	21591	24290	28000
	912	5874	1723	2500	12000	15000	18000	16000	15000	12000
Disinvestments	0.61%	0.93%	0.61%	0.79%	1.10%	1.16%	1.19%	1.06%	0.97%	0.90%
Total Non-debt receipts	143117	166016	193367	223549	258899	299882	346237	399237	465178	540000
	9.43%	9.40%	9.96%	10.20%	10.47%	10.82%	11.10%	11.27%	11.50%	11.50%
Fiscal Deficit (old method)	88936	113348	131620	142216	145800	142672	141953	140222	136605	120000

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
FD/GDP (old method)	5.86%	6.42%	6.78%	6.49%	5.90%	5.15%	4.55%	3.96%	3.38%	2.91%
Fiscal Deficit (new method)	73204	90322	104737	111973	111776	104395	98891	91778	82105	69845
FD/GDP (new method)	4.82%	5.11%	5.40%	5.11%	4.52%	3.77%	3.17%	2.59%	2.03%	1.57%

[Source: Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission]

CHAPTER – IV

OBJECTIVES, TARGETS, PRIORITY AND STRATEGY OF THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

4.1. Meghalaya's objectives, targets, priority and strategy for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) are in conformity with those of the national Plan though adjustments may become essential here and there in order to suit the local conditions. In the light of the Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan prepared by the Planning Commission, the objectives, targets, priority and strategy of the Plan are briefly stated in the following: —

4.2. Objectives: —

(i) The Tenth Plan aims at a target growth of 8.00 per cent of GDP for the period 2002-2007 and thereby reducing poverty ratio by 5 per cent points by the year 2007. The medium term performance of the economy over the past several years demonstrated a growth potential of about 6.5 per cent only. The growth target of 8 per cent during the Tenth Plan, therefore, involves an increase of at least 1.5 percentage points over the medium term performance. (Latest reports indicate that the growth of GDP during 2000-2001 is 5.2 per cent only).

(ii) Enhancement of the level of human well being by way of providing adequate level of consumption of food and other types of consumer goods and access to basic social services especially education, health, availability of drinking water and sanitation.

(iii) Expansion of economic and social opportunities for all individuals and groups.

(iv) Reduction in disparities.

4.3. Monitorable Targets for the tenth plan and beyond: —

The following are the monitorable national targets for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and beyond as laid down in the Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan prepared by the Planning Commission: —

(i) Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 per cent points by 2007 and by 15 per cent points by 2012.

(ii) Providing gainful high-quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the Tenth Plan period.

(iii) All children in School by 2003; all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.

(iv) Reduction of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50% by 207.

(v) Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%.

(vi) Increase of Literacy rate to 75% within the Plan period.

(vii) Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.

(viii) Reduction of Material Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.

(ix). Increase in forest and tree cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012 at the national level. (In Meghalaya, land under forest at 1998-99 levels is 42.35 per cent as against a target of 60 per cent in hill areas).

(x) All villages to have sustained access to potable drinking water within the Plan period.

(xi) Cleaning of major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.

4.4. Priorities of the Tenth Plan: —

Priorities for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) are on the following areas: —

(i) Agriculture and Land Management with concentration on small and marginal farmers and with diversification in areas like animal husbandry including dairying and poultry which hold immense promise for improving the livelihoods of not only the rural population but of the urban population as well.

(ii) Building up of irrigation capacity through public investment and improvement of water management.

(iii) Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development Programmes.

(iv) Programmes to ensure Food Securities.

(v) Forestry & Environment Programmes.

(vi) Programmes that will ensure efficiency and competitiveness of Industries which is expected to grow at over 10% during the Tenth Plan period with emphasis on the Small Scale Industries.

(vii) Science and Technology.

(viii) Social Infrastructures in areas like Education, Health and Water Supply.

(ix) Economic Infrastructures in areas like Power, Transport and Communications.

(x) Rural road connectivity for substantially enhancing rural road accessibility by linking up all villages with all-weather roads through the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana. However, while constructing rural roads, connectivity of Public Health Centres, Schools, Markets Centres, Backward Areas, Tribal Areas and Areas of Economic Importance should be given priority.

4.5. Strategy For the Tenth Plan: —

The strategy for the Tenth Plan includes the following: —

(i) Learning from past experience by way of strengthening of what has worked well and avoiding the repetition of past failures. This would involve modification of policies and institutions based on past experience and keeping in mind the changes that have taken place in the Indian economy and in the rest of the world.

(ii) Avoiding taking too many responsibilities on the part of the Government to reduce severe strains on its limited resources. Since the country is now having a vibrant private sector, the time for an all-pervasive government role on the part of the Government may not be necessary any longer. However, in the case of backward States like those of the North Eastern Region and other hilly States, which have special problems the Government, has to continue playing a predominant role in development activities. The public sector is now much less dominant than it used to be in many critical sectors and its relative position is likely to decline to minority. It is clear that the industrial growth in future will depend largely upon the performance of the private sector and the policies during the Tenth Plan must therefore provide an environment, which is conducive to such growth.

(iii) The Tenth Plan must give high priority to identifying efficiency enhancing policies both at the macro level and also at the sector level involving policy decisions.

(iv) Since the size of the country's economy is considerably large, much of the demand needed to support high growth will have to come from the domestic economy itself. However, external markets are also very important sources of demand and they need to be tapped more aggressively for many sectors. With the ICOR in the 8th and 9th Plan period amounting to around 4.0, the investment increase needed to achieve a 1.5 percentage point increase in growth is 6 percentage points. While some part of this could come from an increase in foreign direct investments, it is unrealistic to expect this source to contribute more than 1 to 1.5 percentage points. This means that if the entire acceleration in growth has to come from additional investment with an ICOR of 4.0, it would be necessary to mobilise between 4.5 and 5 percentage points of GDP through additional domestic savings. An increase of this order in the average of domestic savings over the next five years may not be feasible. As such, a very substantial part of additional growth targeted must, therefore, come from increase efficiency. The Tenth Plan can only succeed in achieving 8% growth if sufficient political will is mobilised and a minimum consensus achieved which will enable significant progress to be made in critical areas. If this is not possible, then, growth will be corresponding lower.

(v) Agricultural development must be viewed as a core element of the Plan since growth in this sector is likely to lead to the widest spread of benefits, especially to the rural poor including agricultural labour. Also, since the majority of women workers are engaged in agriculture, investments in this sector have enormous implications for gender equality and must be designed to have maximal impact on this dimension.

(vi) Substantial allocation of resources to the Social Sector to be combined with major improvement in governance to make effective use of these resources with a view to achieving the targets.

(vii) Rapid development of those sectors which have the potential to create high quality employment opportunities should be ensured by removing policy constraints by paying due attention to the policy environment influencing a wide ranging economic activities which have a large employment potential. These include sectors such as construction, real estate & housing, transport, small-scale industries, modern retailing, entertainment; IT enabled services and a range of other new services, which need to be promoted through supportive policies. There has to be a qualitative change in the structure and pattern of employment in terms of promoting growth of good quality work opportunities. In order to enable the poor to access the opportunities and to ensure consistency between the requirement and availability of skills, emphasis will need to be placed on skill development.

(viii) Urban population growth is much higher than the rate of population growth and already 29 per cent of our country's population live in urban areas, frequently in deplorable conditions. In the past, our approach to the process of urbanisation has been largely reactive in the sense that the problems have been sought to be addressed in post-hoc manner. This approach must change during the Tenth Plan and urban planning has to become anticipatory and based upon an integrated approach to addressing the various dimensions of urban development.

(ix) Resolving issues in tribal development, development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities.

(x) Empowering the Disabled and ensuring the Welfare of Other Disadvantaged groups.

(xi) Greater participation in decision-making.

[Source: Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission.]

CHAPTER – V

THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03 AN OUTLINE

5.1. An outlay of Rs 3000.00 crores is proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) of Meghalaya and an outlay of Rs 562.00 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 2002-03. The size of the Tenth Plan as well as of the Annual Plan 2002-03 will, however, be decided in a meeting between the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and the Chief Minister of Meghalaya when the same is convened by the Planning Commission. The pattern of investments proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the Annual Plan 2002-03 is indicated in the following Table: —

Sl. No.	Sectoral Groups	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan (2002-03)	
		Proposed outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage to total	Proposed outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Percentage to total
I	Agriculture & Allied Services	29460.00	9.82	4995.00	8.88
II	Rural Development	19768.00	6.58	3738.00	6.65
III	Special Area Programme	4470.00	1.50	895.00	1.60
IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	9740.00	3.25	1850.00	3.30
V	Energy	51627.00	17.20	10250.00	18.23
VI	Industry & Minerals	14400.00	4.80	2560.00	4.55
VII	Transport	54030.00	18.02	10505.00	18.70
VIII	Science, Technology & Environment	790.00	0.26	155.00	0.28
XI	General Economic Services	5970.00	1.99	1200.00	2.14
X	Social Services (including Education)	103035.00	34.35	18912.00	33.65
XI	General Services	6710.00	2.23	1140.00	2.02
	Total	300000.00	100.00	56200.00	100.00

5.2. The proposed Tenth Plan size of Rs 300000.00 lakh includes proposed outlay of Rs 110775.00 lakh falling under the earmarked sectors, viz. Agriculture & Allied Sectors (excluding Cooperation), Rural Development, Special Area Programme (BAD), Irrigation & Command Area Development and Power. The proposed Annual Plan size of Rs 56200.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 2002-03 includes also the proposed outlay of Rs 20918.00 lakhs falling under the earmarked sectors mentioned above. However, in view of the fact that substantial portion of the outlay under the Power Sector is to be financed by Loans from financial institutions and in case such Loans do not materialise the outlays will be adversely affected, it is proposed for kind consideration of Planning Commission to treat the Power sector outside the earmarked sectors in the case of Meghalaya. The break up of the proposed Plan provisions in the earmarked sectors is indicated in the following Table: —

Name of sector	Tenth Plan (2002-03)		Annual Plan 2002-03	
	Proposed outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage to total proposed Outlay	Proposed outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage to total proposed Outlay
I. Agriculture & Allied Services (excluding Cooperation)	27760.00	9.25	4655.00	8.28
II. Rural Development	19768.00	6.59	3738.00	6.65
III. Special Area Programme (BAD)	4470.00	1.49	895.00	1.59
IV. Irrigation & CAD	8640.00	2.88	1630.00	2.90

V. Power*	50137.00	16.71	10000.00	17.80
Total	110775.00	36.92	20918.00	37.22

* Proposed to be treated outside the earmarked sectors during the Tenth Plan.

5.3. Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) & Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY): The proposed outlay of Rs 30000.00 crores for the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) includes a proposed outlay of Rs 763.15 crores for the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) and Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) which accounts to 24.20 per cent of the proposed Tenth Plan outlay. The proposed outlay of Rs 562.00 crores for the Annual Plan 2002-03 includes a proposed outlay of Rs 148.88 crores for PMGY & PMGSY, which accounts to 25.35 per cent of the proposed outlay for Annual Plan 2002-03. The following Table indicates the proposed pattern of investment in respect of the PMGY & PMGSY during the Tenth Plan and also during the Annual Plan 2002-03: —

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	PMGY & PMGSY items	Tenth Plan (2002-2007)		Annual Plan (2002-03)	
		Proposed outlay	Percentage to total PMGY/PMGSY	Proposed outlay	Percentage to total PMGY/PMGSY
PMGY					
1.	Universal Primary Education	18510.00	24.25	3750.00	25.19
2.	Primary Health Services	14000.00	18.35	2800.00	18.81
3.	Safe Drinking Water Supply	12300.00	16.12	2000.00	13.43
4.	Housing facilities for the Shelter-less Poor	4800.00	6.29	1100.00	7.39
5.	Nutrition	3750.00	4.91	750.00	5.04
6.	Rural Electrification	3705.00	4.85	638.00	4.29
PMGSY					
7.	Rural Road Connectivity	19250.00	25.22	3850.00	25.86
	Total	76315.00	100.00	14888.00	100.00

5.4. The proposed sectoral outlays for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) and the Annual Plan (2002-03) of Meghalaya are indicated in the Statement below: —

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
I.	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:		
1.	Crop Husbandry/ Horticulture	10000.00	1500.00
2.	Soil and Water Conservation	5000.00	900.00
3.	Animal Husbandry	5500.00	900.00
4.	Dairy Development	800.00	125.00
5.	Fisheries	700.00	125.00
6.	Forestry & Wildlife	5000.00	950.00
7.	Food Storage & Warehousing	150.00	30.00
8.	Agricultural Research & Education	165.00	35.00
9.	Agricultural Financial Institutions	30.00	5.00
10.	Co-operation	1700.00	340.00
11.	Agri. Marketing & Quality Control	415.00	85.00
	TOTAL I: AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES	29460.00	4995.00
II.	RURAL DEVELOPMENT:		
1.	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	2500.00	485.00
2.	Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	3500.00	600.00
3.	Indra Awaz Yojana (IAY)	1800.00	325.00
4.	Land Reforms	1030.00	170.00
5.	Community Development	4000.00	770.00
6.	Research and Training in Rural Development (SIRD)	125.50	25.50
7.	Special Rural Works Programme.	6812.50	1362.50
	TOTAL II: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	19768.00	3738.00
III.	SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMME:		

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
	Border Area Development Programme	4470.00	895.00
IV.	IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL		
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation	2475.00	495.00
2.	Minor Irrigation	6000.00	1100.00
3.	Command Area Development	165.00	35.00
4.	Flood Control	1100.00	220.00
	TOTAL IV: IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	9740.00	1850.00
V.	ENERGY:		
1.	Power (MeSEB)	50137.00	10000.00
2.	Non-Conventional Sources of Energy	440.00	90.00
3.	Integrated Rural Energy Programme	550.00	110.00
4.	Village Electrification (MNES Special Scheme)	500.00	50.00
	TOTAL V: ENERGY	51627.00	10250.00
VI.	INDUSTRY & MINERALS:		
1.	Village & Small Industries	2000.00	250.00
2.	Industries (Other than V & SI)	10000.00	1900.00
3.	Sericulture & Weaving	1600.00	250.00
4.	Mining	800.00	160.00
	TOTAL VI: INDUSTRY & MINERALS	14400.00	2560.00
VII.	TRANSPORT		
1.	Roads & Bridges	51500.00	10000.00
2.	Roads Transport (MTC)	1650.00	330.00
3.	Other Transport Services	880.00	175.00
	TOTAL VII: TRANSPORT	54030.00	10505.00
VIII.	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT		
1.	Scientific Research (inclg. S&T)	515.00	100.00
2.	Ecology & Environment	275.00	55.00
	TOTAL VIII: S&T& ENVIRONMENT	790.00	155.00
IX.	GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES		
1.	Secretariat Economic Services	870.00	175.00
2.	Tourism	1650.00	330.00
3.	Census, Survey & Statistics	470.00	95.00
4.	Civil Supplies	165.00	35.00
5.	Weights & Measures	165.00	35.00
6.	Aids to Autonomous District Councils	2500.00	500.00
7.	Voluntary Action Fund	150.00	30.00
	TOTAL IX: GEN. ECO, SERVICES	5970.00	1200.00
X.	SOCIAL SERVICES		
1.	General Education	25000.00	4950.00
2.	Technical Education	5500.00	520.00
3.	Sports & Youth Services	3900.00	750.00
4.	Arts & Culture	2000.00	500.00
	SUB-TOTAL: EDUCATION	36400.00	6720.00
5.	Medical & Public Health	18000.00	3520.00
6.	Water Supply & Sanitation	23500.00	3675.00
7.	(a) Housing *General & PMGY	6435.00	1285.00
	(b) Police Housing (Residential)	820.00	142.00
8.	Urban Development	10650.00	2130.00
9.	Information & Publicity	1000.00	200.00
10.	Welfare of SCs/STs & OBCs	55.00	10.00
11.	Labour & Labour Welfare	175.00	30.00
12.	Employment & Training	750.00	150.00
13.	Social Security & Welfare	1500.00	300.00
14.	Nutrition	3750.00	750.00
	TOTAL X: SOCIAL SERVICES	103035.00	18912.00

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Proposed Outlay Tenth Plan 2002-2007	Proposed Outlay Annual Plan 2002-2003
XI.	GENERAL SERVICES		
1.	Jails	800.00	120.00
2.	Stationery & Printing	500.00	80.00
3.	Public Works (G.A.D. Buildings)	3000.00	500.00
4.	Other Administrative Services:		
	(i) Training (M.A.T.I.)	100.00	20.00
	(ii) Fire Protection	800.00	120.00
	(iii) Judiciary Buildings	1010.00	200.00
	(iv) Police Functional & Administrative Buildings	500.00	100.00
	TOTAL XI: GEN. SERVICES	6710.00	1140.00
	GRAND TOTAL (I – XI)	300000.00	56200.00

5.5. **Centrally Sponsored Schemes & Central Sector Schemes:** — In addition to the State Plan, proposals for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Central Sector Schemes have also been made for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 as summarized below: —

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category of Schemes	Proposed Outlay	
		Tenth Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-03
1.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	61777.02	13547.62
2.	Central Sector Schemes	3062.72	641.46
	Total	64839.74	14189.08

5.6. With the proposed financial outlays for the Tenth Plan and the Annual Plan 2002-03 as indicated above, the selected important physical targets for the Plan period is as outlined and indicated in the Statement below: —

Sl. No.	Name of Sectors/Items	Units	Achievement 200-01	Anticipated Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Annual Plan (2002-03) Target	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target
1.	Agriculture:					
(a)	Food Grains	'000 tonnes	190.25	234.52	201.12	244.79
(b)	Oil Seeds	- Do -	9.88	9.95	10.52	14.53
(c)	Potatoes	- Do -	210.00	220.00	251.00	306.00
(d)	Horticulture	- Do -	215.70	216.10	242.35	312.46
(e)	Cropped Area:					
	(i) Gross Area	'000 ha.	300.00	315.00	320.05	320.25
	(ii) Net Area sown	- Do -	245.00	210.00	256.00	257.80
	(iii) Area sown more than once	- Do -	55.00	50.00	65.00	85.50
2.	Animal Husbandry:					
(a)	Production of Eggs	Million Nos.	85.00	87.00	90.02	120.70
(b)	Production of Meats	'000 tonnes	30.00	34.00	33.00	39.52
II.	Dairy Products:					
	Milk	'000 tonnes	62.00	66.43	71.08	93.17
3.	Fishery:					
(a)	Fish Production	'000 tonnes	6.179	25.30	6.50	42.50

Sl. No.	Name of Sectors/Items	Units	Achievement 200-01	Anticipated Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Achievement	Annual Plan (2002-03) Target	Tenth Plan (2002-07) Target
(b)	Fish seed production	Million Nos.	0.65	5053	2.50	17.50
4.	Forestry:					
	Social & Farm Forestry	Ha.	2381	7098	2600	13000
5.	Rural Development:					
(a)	JGSY/EAS/SGRY	Lakh man-days	17.01	77.38	35.00	175.00
(b)	IAY	No. Of new houses	2173	7293	12293	32748
6.	Minor Irrigation:					
(a)	Area covered under irrigation	'000 Ha (cum)	24.00	25.65	26.95	32.15
7.	Power:					
(a)	Rural electrification (cum)	No of villages	2519	2763	2838	3138
(b)	Installed Capacity	MW (cum)	188.76	188.76	188.76	272.76
8.	Roads & Bridges:					
(a)	Road length	Kms. (cum)	7328	7488	7608	8338
(b)	Surfaced roads	Kms. (cum)	3413	3523	3643	4013
(c)	Road density	Kms. (cum)	32.68	33.38	33.92	37.17
9.	Education (Elementary)					
(a)	Primary (enrolment)	'000 Nos.	355	373	386	438
(b)	Upper primary (enrolment)	'000 Nos.	94	112	114	221
(c)	Secondary (enrolment)	'000 Nos.	64	106	115	545
(d)	Higher secondary (enrolment)	Nos.	9500	5723	6000	29473
(e)	College (enrolment)	Nos.	2800	36400	40000	187460
(f)	Training of teachers	Nos. (addl.)	311	1659	1663	8842
10.	Health Services:					
(a)	Sub-Centres	Nos.	413	417	461	505
(b)	PHCs	Nos.	82	82	83	85
(c)	CHCs	Nos.	16	16	18	18
(d)	Beds:					
	(i) Rural	Nos. (addl.)	100	100	240	680
	(ii) Urban	Nos. (addl.)	300	460	460	820
11.	Water supply:					
(a)	Rural water supply (cum)	No. Of habitation	141	1032	250	595

CHAPTER – VI

NON-LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES

6.1. The Government of India took keen interest on the development of the North Eastern Region which is evident from the fact that soon after the visit of the Hon'ble Prime Minister to the Region in October, 1996 the Planning Commission appointed a High Level Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri S.P. Shukla, Member Planning Commission to critically examine the backlog and gaps of development of the Region and to suggest policies, programmes and requirement of funds to bridge the gaps with special reference to infrastructural development and provision of Basic Minimum Services. The High Level Commission submitted their Report to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 7th March 1997. In the mean time, the Government of India took a decision to the effect that the Central Ministries are to utilise 10 per cent of their budgetary allocation each year in the N.E. Region. Keeping in view the fact that a good number of Central Ministries are unable to utilise 10 per cent of the budgetary resources in the N.E. Region and also by positively taking into consideration the Report of the High Level Commission of the Planning Commission, the Government of India decided to create the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for the North Eastern States and Sikkim from the year 1998-99. The funds sanctioned to the State Governments from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources are in addition to the State Plan resources and are accounted for outside the State Plan.

6.2. During the first of launching of the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, the State of Meghalaya was allotted with an amount of Rs 3.79 crores for the implementation of the Greater Shillong Water Supply Project, which is a critical on-going Project. Subsequently during the year 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, the Planning Commission allotted further amounts of Rs 3.00 crores and Rs 6.50 crores respectively for the Project. The above amounts have since been utilised and the Utilisation Certificates also submitted to the Planning Commission along with a request to allot Rs 12.50 crores for the year 2001-2002 for the interest of smooth progress of works, which is expected to be agreed to.

6.3. Besides the Greater Shillong Water Supply Project, the Planning Commission has also sanctioned funds from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources in favour of the State of Meghalaya during 2000-01 for other Projects as indicated below: —

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount sanctioned during 2000-01	Remarks
1.	Construction of Beljek Airport	3.18	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted shortly when received from the State Transport Department.
2.	Primary School Buildings in Meghalaya	7.20	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted to the Planning Commission as soon as the same is received from the State Education Department.
3.	Upper Primary School Buildings in Meghalaya	4.00	Utilisation Certificate will be submitted to the Planning Commission as soon as the same is received from the State Education Department.
4.	Construction of R.K. Mission School Buildings/ Teachers' Qtrs./Students' Home at Cherrapunjee.	1.00	Utilisation Certificate for a major part of the Assistance received have been submitted to the Planning Commission
5.	Improvement of Power Transmission and Distribution at Tura & Shillong.	10.00	- Do -
6.	Electrification of 10 tribal villages in Meghalaya	0.75	- Do -
	TOTAL	32.63	

6.4. During the year 2001-02, the Planning Commission has approved funding of 4 (four) important road projects in the State of Meghalaya from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources as indicated below: —

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Estimated Cost	Amount Sanctioned during 2001-02	Remarks
1.	Strengthening of Baghmara-Maheshkhola Road (strengthening of weak pavement from 35 th km to 74 th km)	1.86	0.93	The project is in final stage of issuing Administrative Approval by State Government
2.	Strengthening including widening of existing pavement into intermediate lane of 4.75 m width of Mawshynrut-Nongdaju-Nongshram Road (0 to 53.50 Km)	7.33	3.66	- Do -
3.	Widening & strengthening of hard crust on Mawngap-Mairang Road Sec. I (5 th – 24 th Km.)	4.52	2.26	- Do -
4.	Strengthening including providing passing places in portion from 0 to 9 th Km. Of Smit-Mawkynrew-Mawlat Road and portion from 0 to 11.375 th Km. Of Laitlyngkot-Laitdiengsai Road.	4.93	2.46	- Do -
	Total	18.64	9.31	

6.5. The **Myntdu-Leska (2x24 MW) H.E. Project** with an estimated cost of Rs 285.36 crores excluding IDC and financing cost has been cleared by the Ministry of Forests and Environment, Govt. of India during September, 2001. The cost of the Project including IDC and FC is Rs 363.08 crores. It is proposed that the Planning Commission may kindly sanction an amount of Rs 50.00 crores from the Non Lapsable Central Pool or Resources to implement the Project during the course of the Tenth Plan.

6.6. The **New Shillong Township Project at Mawdiangding** has been estimated at a cost of Rs 649.00 crores. It is proposed that the Planning Commission may kindly consider financing a substantial part of this Project from the Non Lapsable Central Pool or Resources during the course of the Tenth Plan.

6.7. Besides the above projects, other projects also as may be identified by the State Government will be submitted to the Planning Commission for consideration funding from the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources during the Tenth Plan period.

CHAPTER – VII

FINANCING THE TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-07) AND ANNUAL PLAN 2002-03 OF MEGHALAYA

7.1. The State's resources for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 as assessed with Planning Commission at the official level discussions on 09-01-2002 are placed at (-) Rs 44.05 crores and Rs 86.81 crores respectively. The proposed scheme of financing of the Tenth Plan (2002-07) and Annual Plan 2002-03 are indicated in the Statement below: —

(Rs in Crores)

Sl. No.	Resources	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	Annual Plan 2002-03
	STATE'S OWN RESOURCES (1 to 11)	(-) 44.05	86.81
1.	Balance from Current Revenues	(-) 1052.61	(-) 157.57
2.	Contribution of Public Enterprises (i+ii)	0.00	0.00
	(i) State Electricity Board (of which ARM)	0.00	0.00
	(ii) Road Transport Corporation (of which ARM)	0.00	0.00
3.	State Provident Fund	194.94	35.28
4.	Misc. Capital Receipts (Net)	(-) 328.59	(-) 31.41
5.	Grants for Capital Works (TFC) (i+ii+iii)	93.56	26.00
	(i) Up gradation Grants	23.26	8.74
	(ii) Grants for Special Problems	39.17	8.77
	(ii) Grants for Local Bodies	31.13	8.49
6.	Loans against Small savings	161.10	26.40
7.	Bonds/Debentures	0.00	0.00
8.	ARM Agreed to at Dy. Chairman Level	0.00	0.00
9.	Adjustment of Opening Balance	0.00	0.00
10.	Net Market Borrowings (SLR)	437.00	70.00
11.	Negotiated Loans & Other Finances	450.55	118.11
	(i) LIC/GIC	50.55	10.11
	(ii) NABARD	140.00	26.00
	(iii) REC	0.00	0.00
	(iv) HUDCO	160.00	32.00
	(v) Other Finances (PFC)	100.00	50.00
B.	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (12 to 14)	3044.05	475.19
12.	Normal Central Assistance	1719.00	295.00
13.	Addl. C.A. for EAPs	183.00	30.00
14.	Others (Specify)		
	(i) ACA for P.M.G.Y./P.M.G.S.Y	527.00	90.00
	(i) C.L.A. for A.I.B.P.	60.00	12.00
	(ii) S.C.A. for B.A.D.P	25.00	5.00
	(iv) S.C.A. for Control Shifting Cultivation	10.00	2.00
	(v) S.C.A. for Slum Development	5.00	1.00
	(vii) Other Plan Assistance (Roads)	5.00	1.00
	(ix) Advance Plan Assistance		
	(x) Special Central Loan	510.05	39.19
	(xi) Other Resources		
C.	AGREGATE PLAN RESOURCES (A+B)	3000.00	562.00
D.	PROPOSED PLAN OUTLAY	3000.00	562.00

SECTION: B

SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER – I

AGRICULTURE & ALLED SERVICES

1.1 AGRICULTURE

1.1.1. The major chunk of the population (about 80%) of the State is based in the rural areas. Accordingly, the State economy is basically agrarian as it is rural based with agriculture contributing about thirty per cent of the State GDP. Agriculture thus assume a greater role in the overall economic development of the State and since majority of the people depend on Agriculture, employment and income generation also depend on the agricultural activities and development to a larger extent. It is a common perception that the comparatively low productivity of agriculture in the upland areas which form the major portion of the land in the State leads to uneconomical operations in the field and this in many cases has resulted in agriculture being only a subsistence farming. It is also a common trend that young people are consequently leaving their villages and are converging into the cities in search of jobs. This brings consequential problems of urbanisation, which stretches the existing facilities in the urban areas to the limits thus resulting in growing urban unemployment, which has brought about problems of law and order in the towns and cities. Efforts are being taken to modernise old methods of technology and to reduce large-scale jhuming through settled cultivation with high economic value crops. During the Ninth Plan period, a number of activities have been taken up by the Department of Agriculture especially in introducing horticultural cash crops like Tea, Mushroom, Cashew nut, etc. and encouraged other activities like floriculture and establishment of horticultural nurseries in the private sector for commercialisation towards economic development. It is thus necessary that Agriculture including Horticulture be given a renewed thrust so that productivity can be increased and that the level of economic activity in the villages and rural areas can be given the desired momentum to bring about economic transformation in agricultural production.

1.1.2. The gross cropped area in 1998-99 is 2.90 lakh hectares while the net cropped area is 2.40 lakh hectares. A target of 3.20-lakh hectares gross cropped area with a net-cropped area of 2.55 lakh hectares is anticipated during 2001-2002 against the likely achievement of 3.00-lakh hectares gross cropped area during 2000-2001.

1.1.3. With the increase in plan outlay, it has been possible to increase production and productivity both for foodgrain and horticulture crops. Substantial achievement has been achieved which commensurate to a large extent with the investment made in the following areas: —

Possibility of cultivation of three crops of maize in a year as pre-kharif, Rabi and main kharif

Tea plantation of small and marginal farmers in small holdings through a package scheme and prospect of expansion of the cultivation in non-traditional areas with suitable varieties adaptable to the soil and agro-climatic conditions

Edible mushroom cultivation amongst small and marginal farmers through incentive provision of spawn (seed) materials, compost making and training component.

Popularisation of polyhouses for vegetable growing and floriculture

Production of off-season vegetables including tomatoes and cole crops

Increasing production of high value spice crops of ginger and turmeric

Introduction of coconut and cashew nut for settled cultivation with an impact in minimizing soil erosion, land degradation and reduction in jhum lands

Setting of regulated markets for important crops like potato, ginger and other minor forest produce

Creating awareness to farmers for use of organic manure, importance of grading and standardisation of agricultural produce for better marketing

Implementation of watershed management schemes for sustainable agriculture thus encouraging people to take up various activities to sustain their livelihood and to improve their economy

Construction of minor irrigation projects to bring more cultivable land under command areas

Promotion on uses of agricultural equipments and farm machineries including power tillers and water pumps

Providing facilities to farmers for training in modern technology and wider exposure on various aspects of crop cultivation, agricultural marketing, etc.

Establishment of infrastructure for training and emphasis on adaptive research, seed testing, soil testing, integrated pest management, soil survey, extension services, etc.

1.1.4. RENEW OF THE NINTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1997-2002): —

Although the agricultural growth rate is yet to touch the national level. It is however, slowly and steadily progressing during the Ninth Plan period inspite of the numerous constraints and limiting factors such as undulating topography, transport communication problem, population dispersal pattern, land tenure system, occurrence of natural calamities, inadequate credit support, unsystematic marketing avenues, etc. Through continued efforts in the agriculture sector, with greater vigour and renewed emphasis and by adopting certain thrust and priority areas to improve the productivity and production of both agricultural and horticultural, food self-sufficiency can be achieved in the near future.

I. Financial Achievement:

The approved outlay in the agriculture sector for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) was Rs 13420 lakh including SF/MF. The approved revised outlay with expenditure in the first four-years (1997-98 to 2000-01) and the proposal for the remaining year (2001-02) of the plan period are given hereunder:

Year	Approved Outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Revised Outlay (Rs in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in lakhs)	Percentage of Expenditure
1997-1998	1202.00	900.00	900.78	84.59%
1998-1999	1400.00	1200.00	1011.46	84.15%
1999-2000	1450.00	1155.00	1121.67	95.59%
2000-2001	1450.00	1215.00	1077.85	89.28%
2001-2002	1919.00	1469.00	1469.00 (Anticipated)	-

II. Physical Achievement:

Inspite of the various constraints, there has been a substantial improvement in crop production and the achievements are outlined below:

(A) **Foodgrains:** — Foodgrains constitute the main food items of the people of the State and there has been a substantial increase in the production. This production increased from 1.86 to 2.20 lakh tonnes during the first four years of the plan period and it is expected to achieve 233.34 lakh tonnes in 2001-02 by further development of existing rice fields with irrigation facilities for multiple cropping thereby raising the level of productivity per unit area through increased use of fertilisers and organic manures, more area coverage under high yielding varieties with adequate and need-based plant protection measures and adoption of improved crop production technology. The target and achievement in foodgrains production are shown here:

Year	Target (in lakh tonnes)	Target Achieved (in lakh tonnes)	Percentage of Achievement	Reasons for Shortfall
1997-1998	1.87	1.86	99.46	Due to reduced outlay, limited use

1998-1999	2.03	1.87	92.12	of HYV in upland areas, slow adoption of scientific farming practices by farmers.
1999-2000	2.17	2.15	99.08	
2000-2001	2.28	2.20	96.49	
2001-2002	2.33	2.25	96.57	

Efforts were also made to popularise the cultivation of high yielding varieties of maize as pre-kharif, kharif and Rabi crops, wheat and pulses through demonstration and minikit programmes in the cultivators' field.

(B) Other Development Programmes: — The achievement in the production of agricultural and horticultural crops cannot be possible without the implementation of other development programmes for the supply of inputs, overall, development of the soil, post harvest technology, marketing facilities, etc.

The consumption of inorganic fertilisers in the State is mainly for potato crop. During 1999-2000, the fertilisers' consumption was 3970 tonnes of fertiliser nutrients – nitrogen, phosphorus and potash against the target of 4750 tonnes. The proposed target for 2001-2002 is 6500 tonnes as against the achievement of 3864 tonnes during 2000-01.

The National Watershed Development Project for Rain fed Areas (NWDRRA) has been implemented in 32 Micro-Watershed areas in all the districts of the State under the Centrally Sector Scheme with area coverage of 24138 hectares since 1998-99.

The State Agricultural Marketing Board which had established two principal regulated markets at Mawiong and Garobadha has commissioned one cold storage of 1000 MT capacity and another of the same capacity is under the process of commissioning. The development of rural markets infrastructure has added to the need of forward linkages of the produce.

The AGMark Laboratory has also undertaken analysis of ground spices for awareness amongst the local entrepreneurs to maintain quality of food products. The Government of India has also established a sub-office of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection to strengthen this aspect of quality control for agricultural produces.

The Work Plan for implementation under the Macro Management Mode submitted by the State to the Government of India, which was effective from 1st April 2000, was approved for Rs 9.50 crores and Rs 10.00 crores for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, respectively. However, Rs 466.30 lakhs was released for 2000-2001 and Rs 405 lakhs was expected to be release for 2001-2002.

1.1.7. STRATEGIES AND SECTORAL PRIORITIES FOR THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2002-2007): —

Basing on the topography and climatic conditions of the State and to strive for achievement in food self-sufficiency, priority will continue to be given to foodgrains production. Though area expansion under foodgrains is limited due to the hilly terrain, the main strategies will be to further develop the existing rice fields with irrigation facilities for multiple cropping, raise the level of productivity per unit area through efficient use of fertilisers and organic manures, more area coverage under high yielding varieties, adequate and need-based plant protection measures and adoption of improved crop production technology. Further, land otherwise unsuitable for foodgrain crops will be gainfully exploited for growing of horticulture and plantation crops. The priority areas are—

Attempts to popularise cultivation of Maize, Wheat and Pulses through crop demonstration and minikit programmes.

Introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and more area coverage under such seeds with higher yields wherever suitable to be grown with proper package of practices. To encourage farmers to replace the improved and traditional varieties with low yield records by HYV seeds but maintenance of germplasm of indigenous local varieties

Production and multiplication of quality, disease-free certified and true-to-type seeds through establishment of seed farms in all the districts of the State to be supplemented with the setting up of seed certification

agency. Introduction of seed villages' concept in the pattern of registered growers for seed potato to be looked into as an alternative.

Strategic interventions through timely delivery of agricultural inputs and efforts to encourage the farmers to go in for timely sowing of seeds and transplanting of seedlings.

Raising the level of productivity per unit area through increased and judicious use of fertilisers.

Encouraging farmers for production of organically produced crops through use of organic manures, etc.

Ensuring availability of irrigation facilities from minor irrigation projects, diesel pump sets and shallow-tube wells and maximising utilisation of command areas especially in the winter months for multiple cropping.

Attempting to increase crop intensity by facilitating the availability of proper inputs and other necessary resources.

Increasing the availability of proper agricultural machineries through schemes for mechanisation of agriculture and popularisation of power tillers, small tractors, hand tools and other farm implements.

Encouraging rabi (winter) crop cultivation with concentration on Rabi maize and winter vegetables with local improved and high yielding varieties.

Thrust on land development and management.

Frequent and widespread publicity campaigns.

Attempts to improve marketing facilities and marketing linkages.

Implementation of existing developmental schemes in right earnest and formulation of schemes for employment generation that would provide ample scope for involvement of unemployed youth for earning their livelihood either livelihood.

Popularisation of low-volume, high value items like dehydrated mushrooms, black pepper and other spices to be consciously attempted.

Steps to be expedited to assess the viability of the two Government food processing units at Shillong and Dainadubi for smooth operation on commercial basis to be made available through constant 'Revolving fund'.

Strengthening and modernisation of the Extension wing for the purpose of wide publicity and improving efficiency in transfer of technology to farmers in aspects of Package of Practices, new techniques and improved cultivation methods so that the production and productivity can be increased. Effective mobility of extension personnel's through provision of two-wheelers on loan basis.

Systematic interaction with Research organisations like ICAR for technical guidance in various areas of crop production, evolving of specific rice varieties for mid and high altitude regions and varietal improvement of local cultivars for better productivity.

More emphasis on provision of poly-houses in both the urban and rural set-up for further increase of production of off-season vegetables, flowers and vegetable seeds in heavy rained areas of the State.

Use of Sprinkler irrigation, Drip irrigation, mulching and rainwater harvesting to be given more emphasis.

Development of necessary infrastructure for phyto-sanitation facilities.

Implementation of Watershed Development programmes with involvement of watershed functionaries at the management level.

Ensuring of adequate and need-based plant protection measures to reduce losses in crop production.

- # Emphasis on the development of rural infrastructure for effective storage facilities and market infrastructure.
- # Extension of subsidies on both organic and inorganic fertilisers and encouraging use of organic manure. Awareness programmes through farmers' training and demonstrations on technology for production of vermiculture, etc.
- # Stress on evaluation and monitoring of on-going programmes to realise the impact of the schemes being implemented.
- # Use of Information technology through setting up of computer network for imparting new technology and for providing marketing intelligence system.

1.1.8. APPROACH TO THE TENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (2002-2007): —

In the approach to the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the State would continue to lay emphasis on increased production and productivity in the foodgrains sector inspite of limitation in area expansion due to land topography. Attempts towards self-sufficiency in foodgrains and achieving food security and keeping in view the contribution of the Agriculture sector to the overall economic development of the State, the Department in striving to fulfil the aims and objectives of the developmental schemes to be implemented would have to constantly face the following major challenges: —

- # To increase production and productivity vis-à-vis the increasing population.
- # To meet the needs of unemployment, poverty and malnutrition.
- # To face the unforeseen hazards of natural calamities causing destruction to standing crops.
- # To focus the research system on the development of economically viable and location-specific technologies for rain fed, flood-prone and irrigated areas.
- # To utilise research findings in priority areas for the benefit of the farming community.
- # To address efficient extension services and timely inputs availability to farmers.
- # To manage constant provision of irrigation facilities especially during the dry spell and for rabi cultivation.
- # To revitalise marketing support and processing facilities.
- # To increase participatory involvement of the community, co-operatives, local institutions and voluntary organisations.
- # To reduce post-harvest losses and to promote value-addition in agriculture.
- # To diversify agriculture and to accelerate horticulture development in areas of floriculture, plantation crops, aromatic and medicinal plants as well.
- # To cover more areas under settled cultivation to wean away the jhumias from their traditional jhum cultivation.
- # To combat free grazing of animals in all seasons which is a serious constraint to Rabi cultivation of crops.
- # To restrict increasing pressure for diversion and transfer of productive agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes.
- # To arrest land degradation and environmental pollution caused by open-coal mining in some specific areas damaging productive agricultural lands.
- # To develop areas of untapped potential.

To remove the problem of absence of land documents necessary to avail flow of credit to farmers from financial institutions.

To encourage efficient use of marginal lands maintaining soil fertility and productivity.

1.1.9. PROPOSALS FOR THE TENTH PLAN (2002-2007) & ANNUAL PLAN (2002-2003): —

Amidst the challenges for implementation of the strategies mentioned in the foregoing paras, the Department proposed to continue with most of the existing schemes. However, steps will be taken to modify the components of these schemes to avoid monotony but to achieve the objectives in fulfilling the strategies and sectoral priorities with greater vigour and renewed emphasis. **An outlay of Rs 10000.00 lakhs is proposed for the Crop Husbandry (including Horticulture) sector for the Tenth Plan and an outlay of Rs 1500.00 lakhs is proposed for the sector for the Annual Plan 2002-2003.** The schemes taken up during the Ninth Plan will again be given required impetus in the Tenth Plan along with other new schemes as highlighted in the following:—

(A) Continuing Schemes & Programmes:

1. Direction & Administration — The main objectives of the Scheme is to strengthen the present technical set up at all level on need-based basis.

2. Crop Husbandry: —

(i) Seeds — The State is contemplating to set up seed farms in each of the seven districts for production and multiplication of quality seeds to meet the increased seed requirement within the State. Besides the existing seed farm at Sambrak in East Garo Hills district, the Department had so far acquired another seed farm at Jetragiri in South Garo Hills District. At present, seed requirements especially HYV seeds are met through the outside agencies like the National Seed Corporation and other State seed corporations.

The departmental farms are to play three roles: (a) Multiplication of quality seeds for distribution to the Farmers (b) conducting adaptive trials for finding out suitability and adaptability of released and pre-released crop varieties and subsequently to take up demonstration of such established varieties in farmers' field for further extension (c) to meet the demand of quality seeds by the farmers in the district.

(ii) Manures & Fertilisers — The average consumption of fertilisers in the State is only about 16 Kg per hectare and about 80 per cent of this quantity is being used for potato crop and very negligible for foodgrains resulting in stagnation of foodgrains production. With the target to raise the consumption level to 27 Kg per hectare, the number of retail outlets have been increased for ready availability of the commodities. More emphasis will be given for use of organic manures, which will also include components like vermin composting, and construction of compost pits.

(iii) Plant Protection — The Scheme provides supply of plant protection chemicals and equipments at subsidised rate to encourage the cultivators to take timely plant protection measures so as to reduce crop loss. For judicious use and need-based application of pesticides, the implementation of Integrated Pest Management Programmes will be encouraged and with the commissioning of the Bio-Control laboratory sanctioned through the Central Government, more emphasis will be stressed in this area.

(iv) Commercial Crops — Through these schemes, the efforts are to increase the production of different commercial crops like areca nut, cotton, ginger, turmeric, potato, oilseeds, spices, pulses, mushroom and tea and to popularise new varieties by giving improved seed materials, etc. at subsidised rate for encouraging and motivating the farmers to promote extensive cultivation of these crops.

(v) Extension & Training — The State has one Basic Agriculture Training Centre at Upper Shillong to provide training to local entrepreneurs for taking up income generation projects on various aspects of crop production and for training of in-service personnel's. The Farmers Training Centres in East Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills & Jaintia Hills Districts and the Farmers Training Institutes in West Khasi Hills, Ri Bhoi, and East Garo Hills & South Garo Hills Districts are functioning as centres for imparting training to the farmers of the State. Extension services are being strengthened through the Central Schemes.

(vi) Agricultural Economics & Statistics — The scheme aims and objectives are collection, compilation, processing of agricultural data and providing equipments for collection of meteorological data, etc. The Department has initiated computerised system of data storage, analysis, etc.

(vii) Agricultural Engineering (Mechanical) — To boost agricultural production through mechanisation of agriculture, the Department is taking advantage to implement the Centrally sponsored schemes of farmers agro-service centres, agriculture machinery training and evaluation centres and popularisation of improved agricultural equipments alongside the state plan schemes of mechanical engineering workshop and supply of power tillers, small tractors, etc. at 50% subsidy.

(viii) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (ASF/MF):— The aim and objective of the programme is for providing minkits of improved seeds and other facilities to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural Production. For the 10th Five Year Plan Period (2002-2007), an outlay of RS 450.00 lakhs has been proposed for the programme. The Physical Target for the 10th Five Year Plan is set at 9000 numbers of beneficiaries. For the Annual Plan 2002-2003, the Outlay of Rs 80.00 lakhs is proposed for the programme and a Physical Target of 1600 numbers is set for the programme.

3. Agricultural Research & Education — The Department do not undertake basic research since this is the mandate of the ICAR research complex for NEH region but it does take up location-specific adaptive trials on different crops for ascertaining their viability and further extension in the farmers' fields. These research trials, etc. are conducted through the three District & Local Research Stations & Laboratories at Shillong, Jowai and Tura while the two already constructed at Nongstoin and Williamnagar are yet to be functional due to non-creation of required technical posts to run the laboratories.

4. Investment in Agricultural Financial Institution — The scheme is for provision of share capital to be contributed to the Meghalaya Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.

5. Agricultural Marketing & Quality Control —

(i) Marketing — For efficient marketing, collection and reporting of reliable and accurate data on market intelligence & market sentiments of important agril-commodities is important. The scheme envisages such activities to prevent distress sale and that the farmers are not deprived of remunerative prices for their produces. The scheme also has provision for training of farmers on grading, post harvest storage, standardisation, etc. and exposure on marketing system in other states.

(ii) Fruit processing — With extension of area under different horticultural crops, steps are to expand and modernise the two existing Fruit Preservation Centres at Shillong and Dainadubi. In addition, the Department will encourage private entrepreneurs to set up agro-based industries and other processing units for mushroom, tapioca, etc. thereby promoting cultivation of these crops and generating employment opportunities to local educated unemployed youth.

6. Location-specific Crops — The envisaged development in the agricultural and horticultural sectors is based on agro-climatic suitability. In case of rice, the Department shall attempt to cover all areas below 500 MSL with HYV seeds and the area in high altitude region with improved varieties. Wheat, pulses and oilseeds shall be initially expanded in areas, which are not only agro-climatically suitable but also where there is social acceptability of these crops. In the horticulture sector, extension of citrus plantation will be concentrated on the southern slopes of the State with stone fruits and naspatti to continue in the Shillong plateau and the Arabella range. Banana and Litchi shall be expanded in areas below 500 MSL while pineapple in region up to 800 MSL.

7. Employment Generation — In order to maximise employment opportunities under various activities, the pattern of labour in the form of regular and casual will be utilised to the extent possible within the limits provided in the schemes and programmes. The ample scope of self employment in the area of commercial crops, tea cultivation, mushroom cultivation, agro-service centres, mechanised agriculture, food processing, etc. will be gainfully exploited and alongside, the objective of ensuring greater access for women and other disadvantaged groups of the society will be given due consideration.

8. Non-Government Organisations — There are a number of registered farmers groups and voluntary organisation working for the lot of the farming community but their activities is not specific and widespread.

For active participatory approach by the farmers, the involvement of these NGOs will be taken into account and stress will be laid on the training and orientation of the implementing schemes and programmes.

9. NABARD Loan Schemes — Though not much of this facility of availing NABARD loan has been achieved by the Department in the development of rural markets and irrigation projects infrastructure during the ninth plan period, fund provision for the purpose will be kept in the tenth plan.

10. Seed Certification Agency — The State does not have its own seed certification agency but presently the Assam Seed Certification Agency (ASCA) is assisting in seed certification. Setting up of a seed certification agency is required to certify disease-free and true-to-type seeds to be produced in the seed farms and the seeds produced in the seed villages.

11. Exploration of Ground Water Potentiality — In order to tap the resources through ground water in the cultivable lands, more than 625 shallow tube wells have been set up in the State particularly in the flood-prone rice growing belt of Garo Hills Districts and therefore to ensure water availability to growing crops during the critical months, need for more such wells will be proposed.

12. Establishment of Phytosanitary Unit — With the submission of the final report on border trade with India by the International Business and Technical Consultants (IBTC) to the Union Commerce ministry, a list of importable and exportable items has been recommended to enlarge the scope of border trade. All the existing customs check posts along the land border have also been recommended as trade routes, as such this calls for an immediate requirement of a Phytosanitary Unit in the State for issuing phytosanitary certificate for export of Agri-horticultural produce which is mandatory.

(B) New Proposals: —

1. For proper thrust and specific impact in the Command areas. The Multiple Cropping Scheme under “Seeds” to be renamed as Command Area Development Scheme with existing objectives and provisions in the Scheme for supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and plant protection measures to encourage multiple cropping. Accordingly two new schemes to be added towards the objectives of adequate seeds availability and food security — the Seed Production and Multiplication Scheme specifically for paddy, soybean, pea, rapeseed and mustard, maize and other pulses to be introduced as Seed village concept and the Indigenous crops Development Scheme for development of indigenous crops of the State with importance from food value aspect and economic criteria.

2. To amalgamate the existing Seed Saturation Scheme and the Scheme on Demonstration in Cultivators field under “Commercial Crops” for better impact on cereals and pulses production. The introduction of seed villages concept as an alternative to setting up of seed farms for adequate production of quality seeds may be taken up under this scheme with a new nomenclature viz. the Foodgrains Development Scheme.

3. The Potato Development Scheme under “Commercial Crops” to be renamed as Tuber Crops Development Scheme so as to include other tuber crops like tapioca, sweet potato, yam and colocasia besides potato to enhance food security.

4. In Organic Manure Scheme the other components will include Vermi composting and construction of compost pits.

5. Under “Commercial Crops” two schemes have been operated for spices viz., Spices Development Scheme and the Ginger & Turmeric Scheme, which may be taken up under one single scheme — the Spices Development Scheme so as to include other, spice crops like Large cardamom, black pepper besides ginger and turmeric. Item of soil conservation measures to be incorporated in the Scheme especially for planting along the slopes.

6. Areca nut and Betel leaf development scheme may also include Cashew nut and Coconut as Plantation Crops Development Scheme under “Commercial Crops”.

7. The two schemes for cotton development and jute development under “Commercial Crops” to be merged under a single scheme to be given a new nomenclature — Fibre crops development scheme to avoid multiplicity of schemes with the same objectives.

(C) Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes: —

1.1.11. A number of centrally sponsored and central sector schemes have been implemented in the State by the Department during the Ninth Plan period. These schemes have provided the required strength to support the existing State Plan schemes to a large extent, thus enabling the State to achieve its objectivity in crop production. Though some of these schemes are being operated as independent schemes from the Government of India, about 27 of these schemes have been brought under the Macro Management Mode since 2000-2001 for flexibility in implementation of the programmes as per state requirement. The proposal for these Macro management Schemes is being worked out for the Tenth Plan period, Similarly, the central schemes under Horticulture have been brought under the Technology Mission for Horticulture in the North East Region and the fund requirement has been worked out separately.

1.2. HORTICULTURE

1.2.1. Meghalaya has a geographical area of 22,429 sq. km. With a population of 17.71 lakh approximately (1991 census). The state is endowed with a varied agro-climatic condition ranging from sub-tropical to temperate. The temperature ranges from around 2^oC to 30^oC depending upon the altitude which ranges between 100 to 2000 metres (MSL). Meghalaya is having an annual average rainfall of 11,000 mm (440"). The state can be broadly classified into three zones viz., the high, the mid and the low altitude.

1.2.2. In the context of the given topography and agro-climatic regime, Meghalaya does not permit significant increase in net area sown under food grain crop, the only alternative is to go for large scale cultivation of various horticultural crops by providing efficient marketing and processing supports.

1.2.3. Review of Horticultural Development Programme/Scheme under implementation during the Ninth Plan:

I. Financial Achievement

Review of the financial achievement during the Ninth Plan for Horticulture Development Schemes and the break-up of the financial targets/achievement during the first four years of the plan period are as follows:

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Target	Achievement	Remarks
1997-1998	648.80	330.73	(-) 318.07
1998-1999	544.41	421.00	(-) 123.41
1999-2000	534.33	494.46	(-) 39.87
2000-2001	655.00	598.42	(

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