



MEGHALAYA SOCIO ECONOMIC REVIEW 2020



**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF MEGHALAYA
SHILLONG**

PREFACE

The Publication “Socio Economic Review, Meghalaya 2020” is the second of its kind published by this Directorate. The First Meghalaya Socio Economic review was published in 2003. This Publication which has been compiled by the Publication Section of this Directorate attempts to present a profile of key socio economic activities, plans and achievements in different sectors of the State which are directly and indirectly involved in the state’s economy. The notes, and data contents of this publication are based on write-ups and responses received from various Government Departments of the State and other Official Publications.

This Publication presents the general information about the State of Meghalaya and its people in Part-I, followed by an overview of the state’s economy in Part-II, Population development in Part-III and Part-IV gives the detail write-up of comparisons, plans and achievements of different sectors of the Economy. Lastly the important socio economic indicators of the State were also presented in the publication.

The co-operation extended by various Government Departments/Heads of Departments in providing the write-up and latest statistical information for this publication is sincerely and gratefully acknowledged; as each section plays a vital role in the success of this Publication. Suggestion for improvement of this publication are welcome.

Dated: Shillong
The 24th August, 2020.

(A. M. Laloo)
DIRECTOR

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ABBREVIATIONS

RGI	- REGISTRAR GENERAL OF INDIA
HQ	- HEADQUARTER
C&RD	- COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GSVA	- GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED
CAGR	- COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE
MOSPI	- MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
RKBY	- RASHTRIYA KRISHI BIMA YOJANA
NLM	- NATIONAL LITERACY MISSION
FRP	- FIBREGLASS REINFORCED PLASTICS
MGNREGS	- MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME
KVIC	- KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION
MK VIB	- KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD
ADB	- ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
SFURTI	- SCHEME OF FUND FOR REGENERATION OF TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES
EPIP	- EXPORT PROMOTION INDUSTRIAL PARK
DFLS	- DISEASE FREE LAYINGS
MePGCL	- MEGHALAYA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LIMITED
SRS	- SAMPLE RESEARCH SURVEY
UDISE	- UNIFIED DISTRICT INFORMATION SYSTEM OF EDUCATION
RMSA	- RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIK SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
SSA	- SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN
MDM	- MID DAY MEAL
Lpcd	- LITRE PER CAPITA PER DAY

PART - 1

THE STATE

and

ITS PEOPLE



MEGHALAYA

Meghalaya, is a small state carved out of Assam in 1972 has a geographical area of 22,429 sq Km and is inhabited by 2.96 million people according to 2011 Census. The State like the rest of the North Eastern Region has a predominantly tribal population which contribute about 86% of the total population. Rich in mineral resources with large potential for generating Hydro Electric Power and a huge potential in un-tap Tourism Industry due to its geographical set-up, the prospect of the State becoming an Industrial Engine for growth in the region are well within the realm of possibility. The State was carved out of Assam as an autonomous State in April 1970 and was declared a full-fledged State in January 1972. The state comprises of mountainous plateau and the plateau is highly dissected and has irregular terrain in the western and northern side. The southern side is marked by a continuous escarpment with steep slopes. The broken hills and ranges in the north are not of a well defined boundary. Meghalaya altitude ranges from 150 meters to 1961 meters, the Khasi Hills having the highest. Meghalaya lies between 24° 58' N to 26° 07' N latitudes and 89° 48' E to 92° 51' E longitudes. It is bounded by Bangladesh on the South and West and Assam on the North and East. The State has most of its land covered by hills interspersed with gorges and small valleys, endowed with dense forests and rivers cascading down undulating terrain, this region is one of the most scenic of the North Eastern States. As the name suggest, Meghalaya is the land of abundant rainfall with an average annual rainfall of 12,000 mm (470 inch), the two wettest places on Earth, Cherrapunjee (Sohra) and Mawsynram are both in East Khasi Hills District of the State. Its Climatic condition varies with the altitudes, while the climate of Khasi and Jaintia Hills Region is pleasant and bracing with its cool temperate climatic condition, the Garo Hills region is warm and humid.

The Khasis, the Jaintias and the Garos form the three major ethnic group of original inhabitants of the State. There are however, other tribes who inhabits the state and form the minor tribes, comprising of the Koch, Rabhas, Hajongs, Karbis, Biates and others. The Garos belong to the Bodo family of the Tibeto-Burman race said to have migrated from Tibet. The Garos are also called Achiks. The Khasis and the Jaintias predominantly inhabiting the Districts towards eastern parts of Meghalaya, belong to the Proto Austro- Asiatic race who speak the language which belongs to Monkhmer race. The Garo, Khasi and Jaintia follows a matrilineal system of society. The strength of the tribal groups and other communities of the state may be seen by their population size as per language spoken which is reflected as per the 2001 Census in the Table below :



TABLE 1:01

Distribution of Population according to language spoken (2001 Census)

Language	Population	% to total Population
1	2	3
Khasi	1091087	47.05
Garo	728424	31.41
Assamese	36576	1.56
Bengalee	185692	8.0
Gorkha/Nepali	52155	2.25
Hindi	50055	2.16
Koch	20834	0.9
Rabha	22395	0.97
Other languages	131604	5.68
Meghalaya	2318822	100

Source: Census Office RGI.

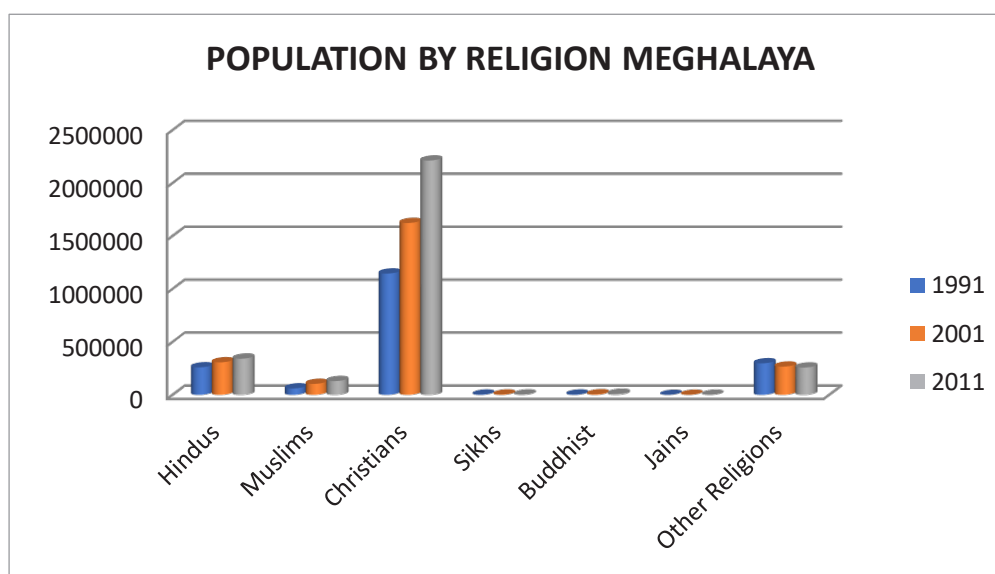
As per the population by religion in Meghalaya, Christians constitutes 74.59% of the total population of the state followed by Hindus at 11.53%; Muslims at 4.40%; Buddhist 0.33%; Jains 0.02%; Other Religions at 8.71% respectively. The following Table shows the distribution of the people according to Religion and the trend of increase/ decrease as per population census 1991, 2001 and 2011.



**TABLE 1.02: POPULATION BY RELIGION
(1991, 2001 AND 2011)**

RELIGION	1991		2001		2011	
	Person	Percentage share	Person	Percentage share	Person	Percentage share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindus	260306	14.67	307610	13.27	342078	11.53
Muslims	61462	3.46	104181	4.49	130399	4.40
Christians	1146092	64.58	1623309	70.01	2213027	74.59
Sikhs	2612	0.15	3104	0.13	3045	0.10
Buddhist	2934	0.16	5602	0.24	9864	0.33
Jains	445	0.02	800	0.04	627	0.02
Other Religions and persuasions	298466	16.82	267241	11.52	258271	8.71
Religion not stated	2461	0.14	6975	0.3	9578	0.32
Total	1774778	100	2318822	100	2966889	100.00

Source: Census Office, RGI



The State at the time of attaining statehood, comprises of two Districts, the United Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills District of the then state of Assam. The United Khasi & Jaintia Hills District was later further divided into two District, the Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills District. Thus making Khasi Hills District the home of the Khasis, Jaintia Hills of the Jaintias and Garo Hills District the home of the Garos. Now, after 48 years of its existence as a full fledged state, Meghalaya Administrative Division comprises of 11 Districts, 8 Civil Sub-Divisions, and 46 Community & Rural Development Blocks. The Table overleaf depicts the latest administrative set up of the State.

**TABLE 1.03: LATEST ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF MEGHALAYA**

Sl.No	Items	Units
1.	Districts	11
2.	Civil Sub-Divisions	8
3.	Blocks	46
4.	Inhabited Villages	6459
5.	Towns	22
6.	Municipal Boards	6
7.	Cantonment Board	1
8.	Lok Sabha Constituencies	2
10.	Assembly Constituencies	60

Sl.No.	District Name	Sl.No.	Block Name
1	East Khasi Hills District		Hqr: Shillong 1
		1	Mylliem C&RD Block
		2	Mawphlang C&RD Block
		3	Mawsynram C&RD Block
		4	Shella Bholaganj C&RD Block
		5	Pynursla C&RD Block
		6	Khatarshnong Laitkroh C&RD Block
		7	Mawkynrew C&RD Block
		8	Mawryngkneng C&RD Block
		9	Sohiong C&RD Block
		10	Mawpat C&RD Block
		11	Mawlai C&RD Block
2	West Khasi Hills District		Hqr: Nongstoin
		12	Mairang C&RD Block
		13	Mawthadraishan C&RD Block
		14	Nongstoin C&RD Block
		15	Mawshynrut C&RD Block



3	South West Khasi Hills District	Hqr: Mawkyrwat
	16	Mawkyrwat C&RD Block
	17	Ranikor C&RD Block
4	Ri Bhoi District	Hqr: Nongpoh
	18	Umsning C&RD Block
	19	Umling C&RD Block
	20	Jirang C&RD Block
	21	Bhoirymbong C&RD Block
5	West Jaintia Hills District	Hqr: Jowai
	22	Thadlaskein C&RD Block
	23	Laskein C&RD Block
	24	Amlarem C&RD Block
6	East Jaintia Hills District	Hqr: Khliehriat
	25	Khliehriat C&RD Block
	26	Saipung C&RD Block
7	East Garo Hills District	Hqr: Williamnagar
	27	Dambo Rongjeng C&RD Block
	28	Songsak C&RD Block
	29	Samanda C&RD Block
8	West Garo Hills District	Hqr: Tura
	30	Rongram C&RD Block
	31	Dadenggiri C&RD Block
	32	Selsella C&RD Block
	33	Tikrikilla C&RD Block
	34	Gambegre C&RD Block
	35	Dalu C&RD Block
	36	Demdema C&RD



9	North Garo Hills District	Hqr: Resubelpara
	37	Resubelpara C&RD Block
	38	Kharkutta C&RD Block
	39	Bajengdoba C&RD Block
10	South West Garo Hills District	Hqr: Ampati
	40	Betasing C&RD Block
	41	Zikzak C&RD Block
	42	Damalgre C&RD Block
11	South Garo Hills District	Hqr: Baghmara
	43	Baghmara C&RD Block
	44	Gasuapara C&RD Block
	45	Ronggara C&RD Block
	46	Chokpot C&RD Block

Meghalaya is a land lock State and the only means of transportation is land transport, and in the absence of rail network and yet to be improved air travel connectivity, road transport has become the only major means of transport and the life line of imports and exports of the State. The State has a total road length of 9558.48 kms as on 2016-17. Being a Land lock area and with 80% of its population living in the rural areas where the main occupation is Agriculture and its allied activities, but with its rugged land structure and hilly terrain filled with deep gorge and steep slopes, Meghalaya has only 3,43,601 hectares or 15% of its total Geographical area under Crop cultivation. This includes the area under traditional shifting cultivation which is characterized by much lower productivity. 9,46,248 hectares or 42% of its total land area are under forest cover and the rest are land not available for cultivation which includes fallow lands. The following Table reflect the Land Utilization in Meghalaya from 2010-11 to 2015-16.

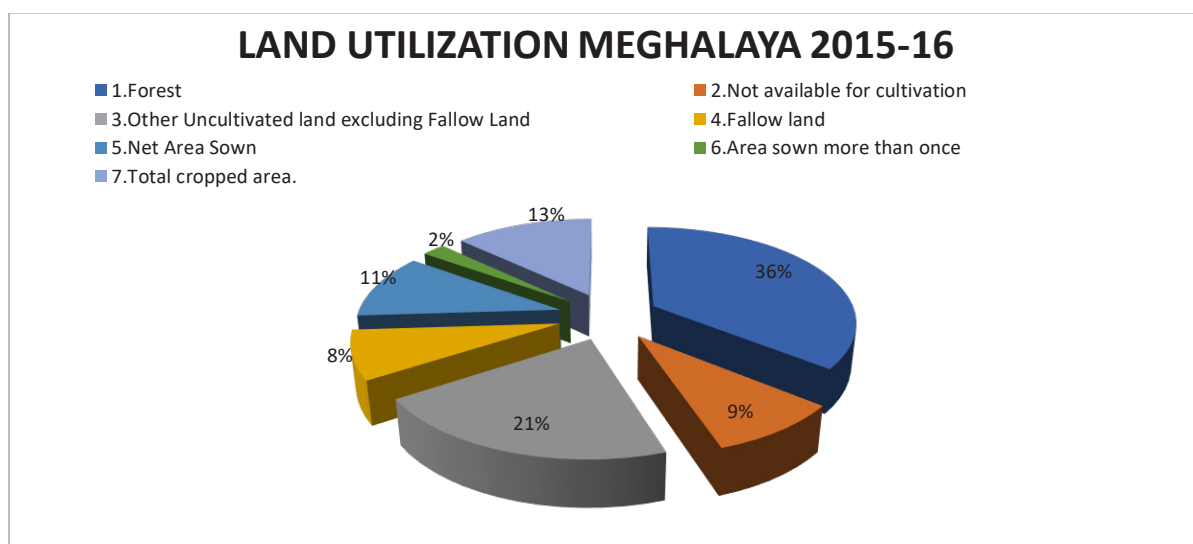


TABLE 1.04: LAND USE STATISTICS.

(Hectares)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.Reporting area for Land Utilization Statistics	2234283	2240837	2241254	2241462	2241922	2242002
2.Forest	946116	946089	946127	946197	946201	946248
3.Not available for cultivation	236447	239194	239348	239041	239690	239960
4.Other Uncultivated land excluding Fallow Land	554532	555104	555039	555234	554579	554424
5.Fallow land	213309	215273	215241	215331	215253	215045
6.Net Area Sown	283879	285177	285499	285659	286199	286325
7.Area sown more than once	53974	54040	54226	57226	57232	57276
8.Total cropped area.	337853	339217	339725	342885	343431	343601

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Meghalaya.





POPULATION

Since inception, Meghalaya has seen tremendous increase in population growth, from the total population of 10,11,699 in 1971 where the density of population was a mere 45 persons per square km it has increased to 36,88,942 with the density of 164/Sq.Km in 2020. The population of the State as per census 2011 is 29,66,889 which comprises of 14,91,832 males and 14,75,057 females an increase of almost three times from the time of its attainment of statehood. And the sex ratio is 989 Females/ '000 Males, an increase from 982 Females/ '000 males in 2001 census. The Population has been growing at an average decadal growth rate of 31 % from 1971 to 2011. Increase birth rate is no doubt the main contributor to any population growth which is also true in the case of Meghalaya, but other factors like decreasing infant and maternal mortality rate, better life expectancy due to improved and better health care and medical facilities, immigration and other factors has also contributed to a large extent. Meghalaya rank 23rd amongst the States of India according to population size with 0.24% of the total population of the Country as per 2011 census. The population of the state as on 2020, as per population projection is 36,88,942. Of this 18,46,798 are males and 18,42,144 are females. The decadal growth rate of population of the state is 27.95 which is much higher than the national growth rate of 17.68%, which indicates that Meghalaya's population is growing at an alarming rate. The following table shows the population trend of Meghalaya since 1901 to 2011 Census with its Decadal variation.

TABLE 1.05

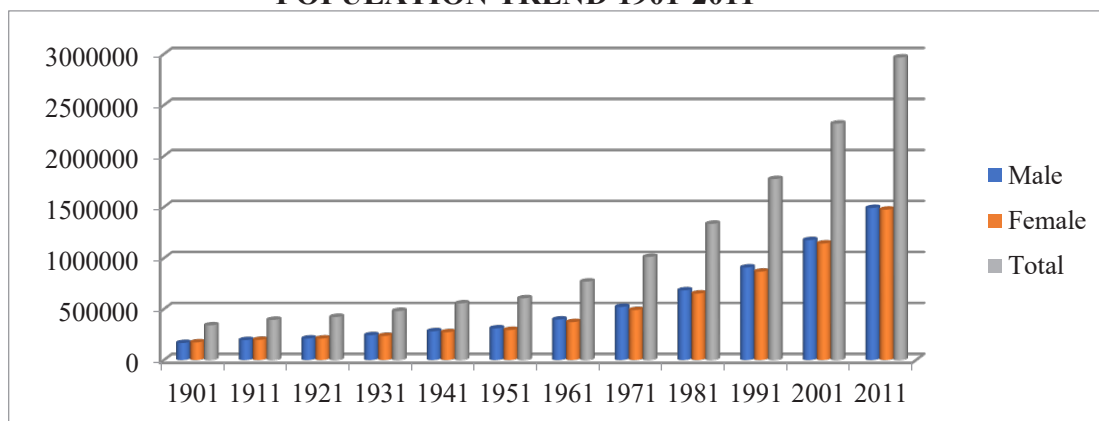
POPULATION TREND 1901-2011

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage Decadal Variation
1	2	3	4	5
1901	167256	173268	340524	
1911	195706	198299	394005	15.71
1921	211216	211187	422403	7.21
1931	243993	236844	480837	13.83
1941	282666	273154	555820	15.59
1951	310706	294968	605674	8.97
1961	397288	372092	769380	27.03
1971	520967	490732	1011699	31.5
1981	683710	652109	1335819	32.04
1991	907687	867091	1774778	32.86
2001	1176087	1142735	2318822	30.65
2011	1491832	1475057	2966889	27.95

Source: Census office, RGI.

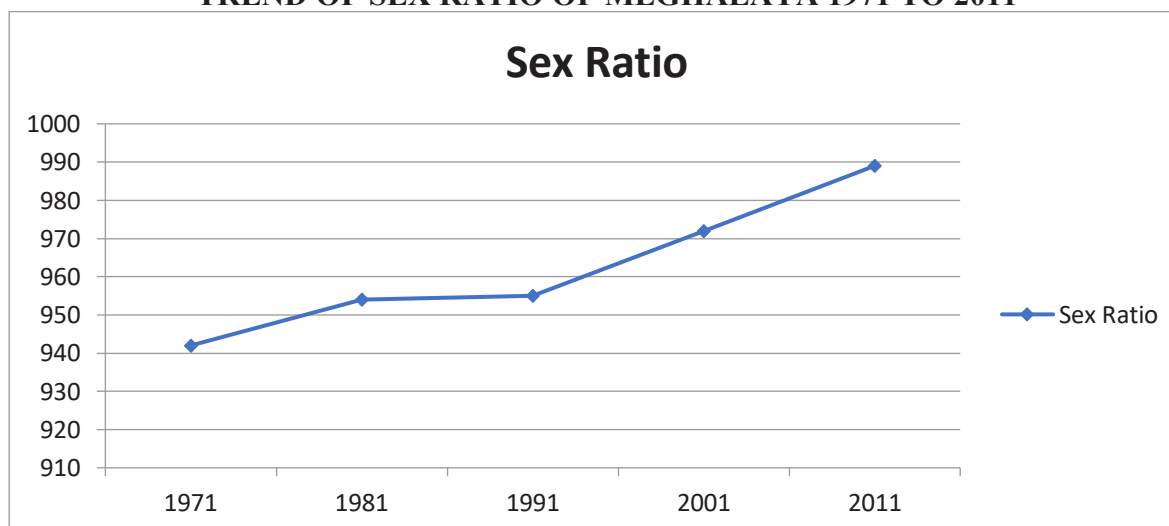


POPULATION TREND 1901-2011



India’s sex ratio at birth or the number of girl children born for every 1,000 boys has improved slightly over the last 10 years, but there are now more states where the sex ratio has fallen during the same time period. According to recently released data from National Family Health Survey or NFHS 2015-’16, the survey shows that India’s sex ratio at birth has increased from 914 in 2004-’05 to 919 in 2015-’16. In North Eastern states such as Sikkim, and Assam the sex ratio at birth has fallen drastically over the last 10 years. However the scenario in respect of the State of Meghalaya as far as sex ratio is concern tells a different story, Meghalaya is one of the fast moving matrilineal society state in India has an improving sex ratio scenario. Over the last decade the sex ratio of Meghalaya has improved from 972 in 2001 census to 989 in 2011. As per population census 2011 the sex ratio of children below 6 yrs of age is 970 which records a slight decrease from 973 in 2001. Among all States of India Meghalaya rank 6th in term of Sex ratio and included among the top ten ranking states of India.

TREND OF SEX RATIO OF MEGHALAYA 1971 TO 2011



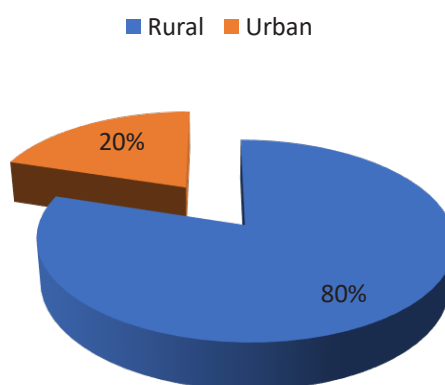


As for the the rural/urban break-up of the Population in the state (Table 1.06), rural population stands at 23,71,439 and Urban population at 5,95,450, of this rural male population is 11,94,260 and the female Rural population is 11,77,179 whereas the Urban Male/Female break up of population is Male 2,97,572 and Female 2,97,878, from this Table, it translated that only 20% of Meghalaya Population lives in the Urban areas whereas 80% of the Population of the State live in Rural areas which is higher than the Indian Rural Population of 68.84% .This signifies that Meghalaya is still under the agrarian type of economy.

Table 1.06
SEX-WISE RURAL/ URBAN POPULATION 2011.

Districts	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jaintia Hills	1,82,610	1,84,084	3,66,694	13,675	14,755	28,430	1,96,285	1,98,839	3,95,124
East Khasi Hills	2,28,409	2,31,032	4,59,441	1,82,340	1,84,141	3,66,481	4,10,749	4,15,173	8,25,922
Ri-Bhoi	1,18,705	1,14,882	2,33,587	13,826	11,427	25,253	1,32,531	1,26,309	2,58,840
West Khasi Hills	1,72,380	1,67,976	3,40,356	21,335	21,770	43,105	1,93,775	1,89,746	3,83,461
East Garo Hills	1,38,763	1,34,962	2,73,725	22,460	21,732	44,192	1,61,223	1,56,694	3,17,917
West Garo Hills	2,86,923	2,81,510	5,68,433	37,236	37,622	74,858	3,24,159	3,19,132	6,43,291
South Garo Hills	66,470	62,733	1,29,203	6,700	6,431	13,131	73,170	69,164	1,42,334
Meghalaya	11,94,260	11,77,179	23,71,439	2,97,572	2,97,878	5,95,450	14,91,832	14,75,057	29,66,889

RURAL/URBAN SHARE OF POPULATION 2011

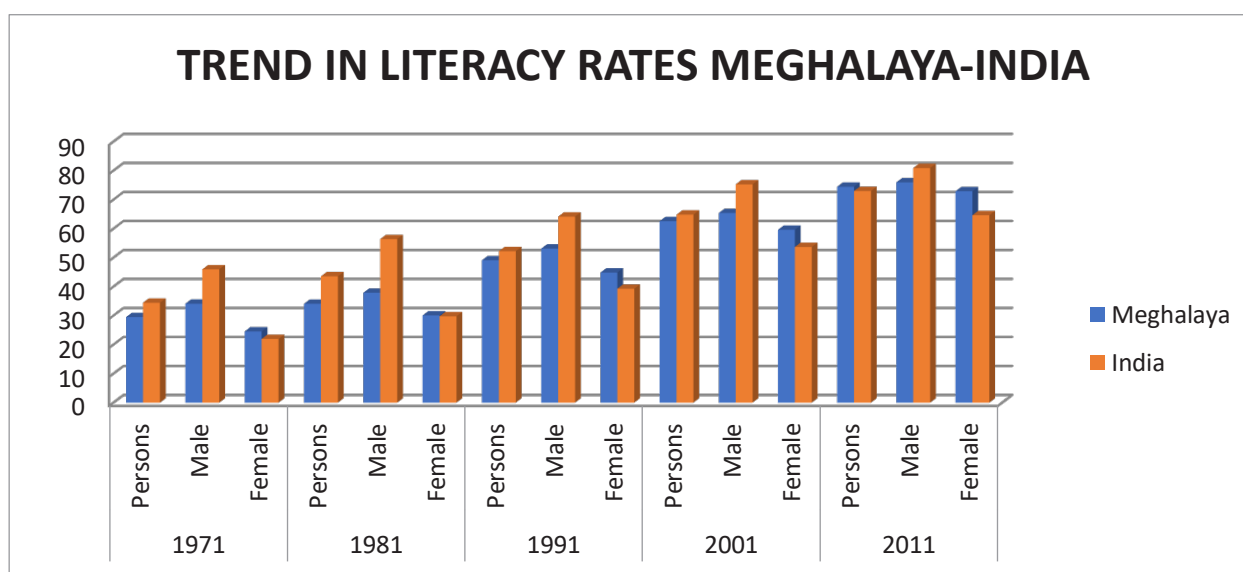




With the advent of Educational Growth, technological advancement and better economic well being of the people, Meghalaya has shown a tremendous growth in the number of literate persons. The Literacy rate in the state as per 2011 Census was 74.43% which is slightly higher than the National figure at 72.98 %. Of which, Male literacy rate is 75.95% which is higher than the female counterpart at 72.89%. The literacy rate of Urban population shows a higher rate than that of the rural populace. The literacy rates of Urban area stand at 90.79% where Male Literacy rate is 92.46% and Female Literacy rate is 89.14% whereas the Rural Literacy rates of Meghalaya stands at only 69.92% well below the Urban Literacy rate. The male female break up of Rural Literacy is Male Rural 71.46% and the Female Rural Literacy rate is 68.37%.

TABLE 1.07
TREND IN LITERACY RATE MEGHALAYA-INDIA 1971 TO 2011

	Years	Persons		Male		Female	
		Meghalaya	India	Meghalaya	India	Meghalaya	India
1	1971	29.49	34.45	34.12	45.96	24.56	21.97
2	1981	34.08	43.57	37.89	56.38	30.08	29.76
3	1991	49.10	52.21	53.12	64.13	44.85	39.29
4	2001	62.56	64.83	65.40	75.26	59.61	53.67
5	2011	74.43	72.98	75.95	80.88	72.89	64.63

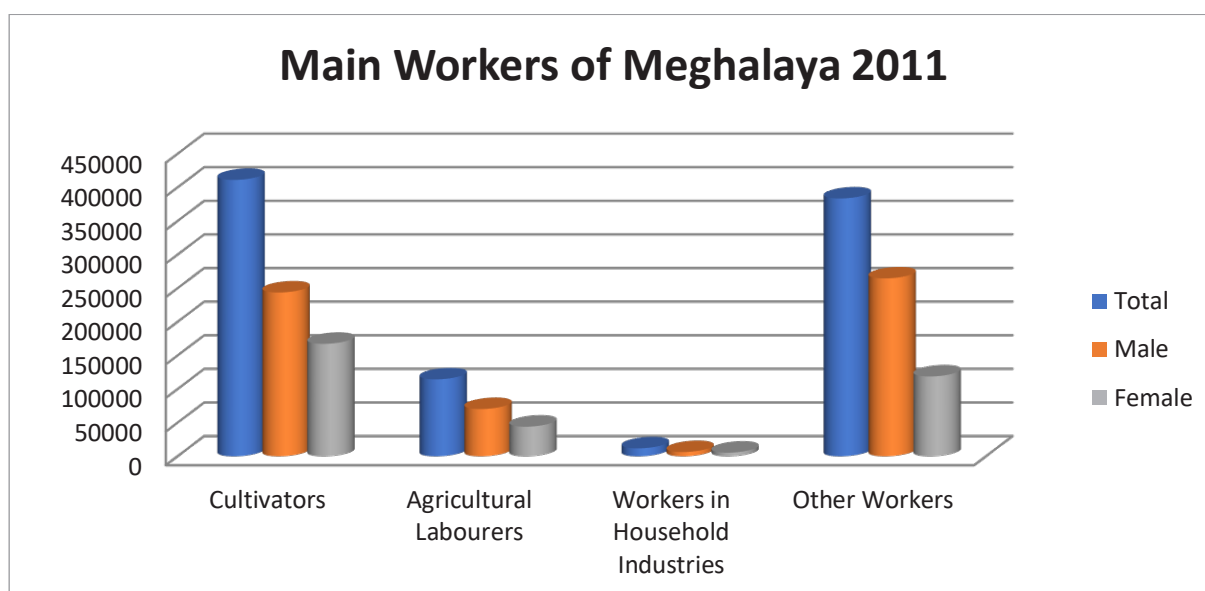


The total work force of Meghalaya as per the Population census of Meghalaya 2011 consists of 9,21,575 Main Workers sub-divided into 411270 Cultivators; 114642 Agricultural labourer; 11969 Workers in Household Industries; 383694 Other workers, and 2,64,044 Marginal Workers are again sub-divided into Cultivators 83,405; agricultural Labourers 83,722; Workers in Household Industries 8,519; Other workers 88,398. The total working population of Meghalaya as per Census 2011 is 11,85,619 of this 7,03,709 are male workers and 4,81,910 are females.



**TABLE 1.08
MAIN WORKERS MEGHALAYA 2011**

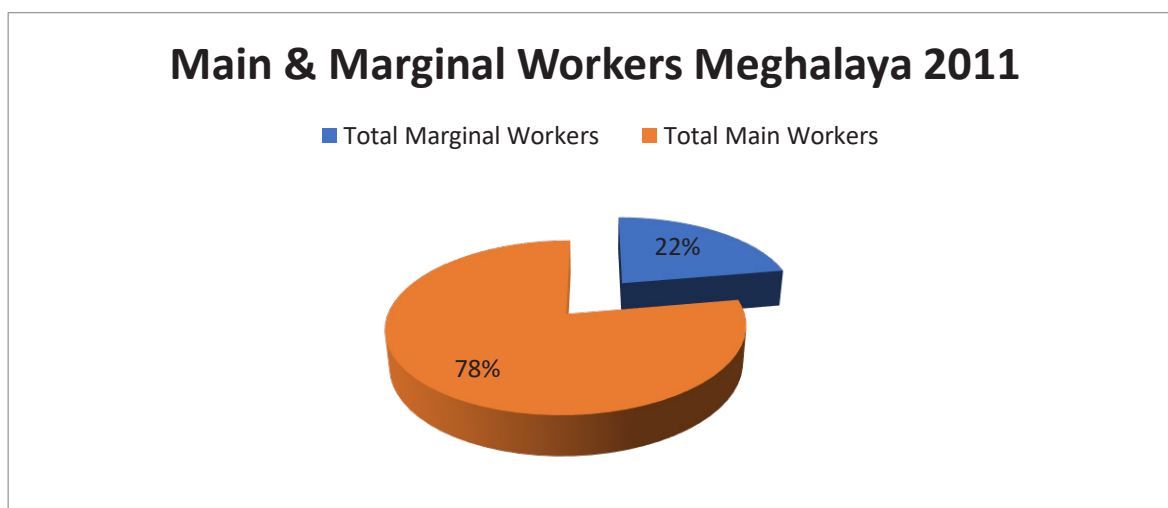
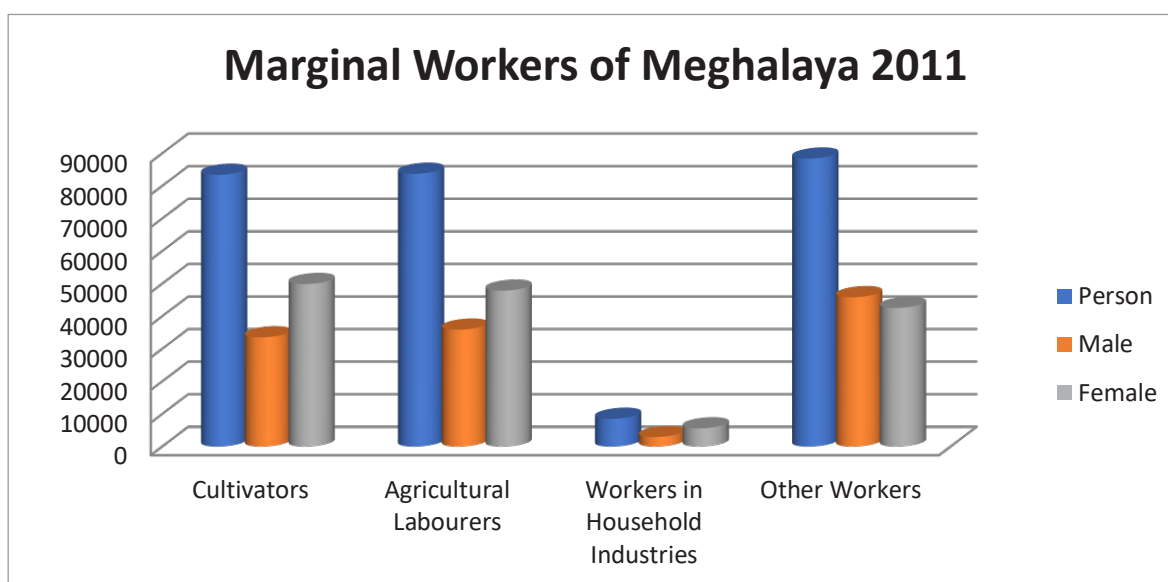
Total/Rural/Urban	Person ,Male, Female	Total Population	Main Workers				Total Main Workers
			Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers in Household Industries	Other Workers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	Person	2966889	411270	114642	11969	383694	921575
	Male	1491832	243805	70460	6459	264796	585520
	Female	1475057	167465	44182	5510	118898	336055
Rural	Person	2371439	404202	111422	10712	204623	730959
	Male	1194260	239600	68258	5628	141944	455430
	Female	1177179	164602	43164	5084	62679	275529
Urban	Person	595450	7068	3220	1257	179071	190616
	Male	297572	4205	2202	831	122852	130090
	Female	297878	2863	1018	426	56219	60526





**TABLE 1.09
MARGINAL WORKERS MEGHALAYA 2011**

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Person/Male/ Female	Marginal Workers				Total Marginal Workers	Total Workers	Non- Workers
		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers in Household Industries	Other Workers			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total	Person	83405	83722	8519	88398	264044	1185619	1781270
	Male	33525	35882	2941	45841	118189	703709	788123
	Female	49880	47840	5578	42557	145855	481910	993147
Rural	Person	82118	80801	8042	71538	242499	973458	1397981
	Male	33016	34362	2719	36285	106382	561812	632448
	Female	49102	46439	5323	35253	136117	411646	765533
Urban	Person	1287	2921	477	16860	21545	212161	383289
	Male	509	1520	222	9556	11807	141897	155675
	Female	778	1401	255	7304	9738	70264	227614





SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

The Sixth Economic Census conducted during 2013 reveals that there were a total of 1,05,556 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities except Crop Production, Plantation, Public administration, Defence and Compulsory Social Security Services and the total number of persons employed is 2,89,431.

According to the result of this Economic Census, 14,937 (5.16%) out of the total workers are involved in Agricultural activities and 2,74,494 (94.84%) persons are engaged in Non-Agricultural activities. As per the 6th E.C report a total 1,90,971 (65.98%) persons were employed in establishments located in the Rural Areas while the remaining 98,460 (34.02%) persons were employed in establishments located in the Urban areas. The E.C also reveals that there were 4,013 females employed in agricultural establishments and 89,979 females were employed in non-agricultural establishments.

PART – II

**AN OVERVIEW OF THE
ECONOMY**



AN OVERVIEW OF MEGHALAYA ECONOMY

The State economy has been measured in terms of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at factor cost at Constant prices as well as at Current prices. GSDP estimates over a period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development. Sectoral composition of GSDP gives an idea about the relative position of different sectors in the economy over a period of time, which not only indicates the real structural changes taking place in the economy, but also facilitates in formulation of plans for overall development. The present base year for GSDP estimation at constant prices is 2011-12.

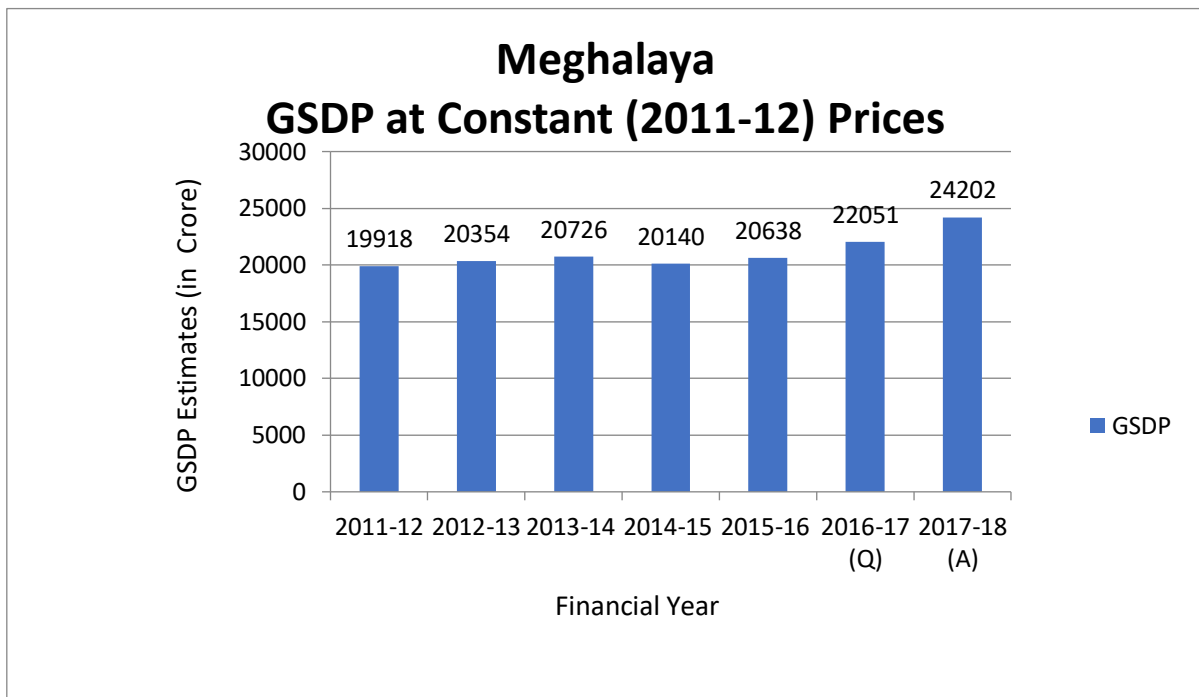
As per the Advance estimates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market constant (2011-12) prices in 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs. 24201.71 crore as against Quick estimates of Rs. 22051.21 crore in 2016-17, registering a growth of 9.75% during the year. Gross State Domestic Product at Market current prices in 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs. 30217.56 crore as against Quick estimates of Rs. 27227.72 crore in 2016-17, registering a growth of 10.98% during the year.

The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 22.90%, 14.87% and 50.57% respectively to the GSVA (Rs. 30217.56 crore) in 2017-18 at current prices.

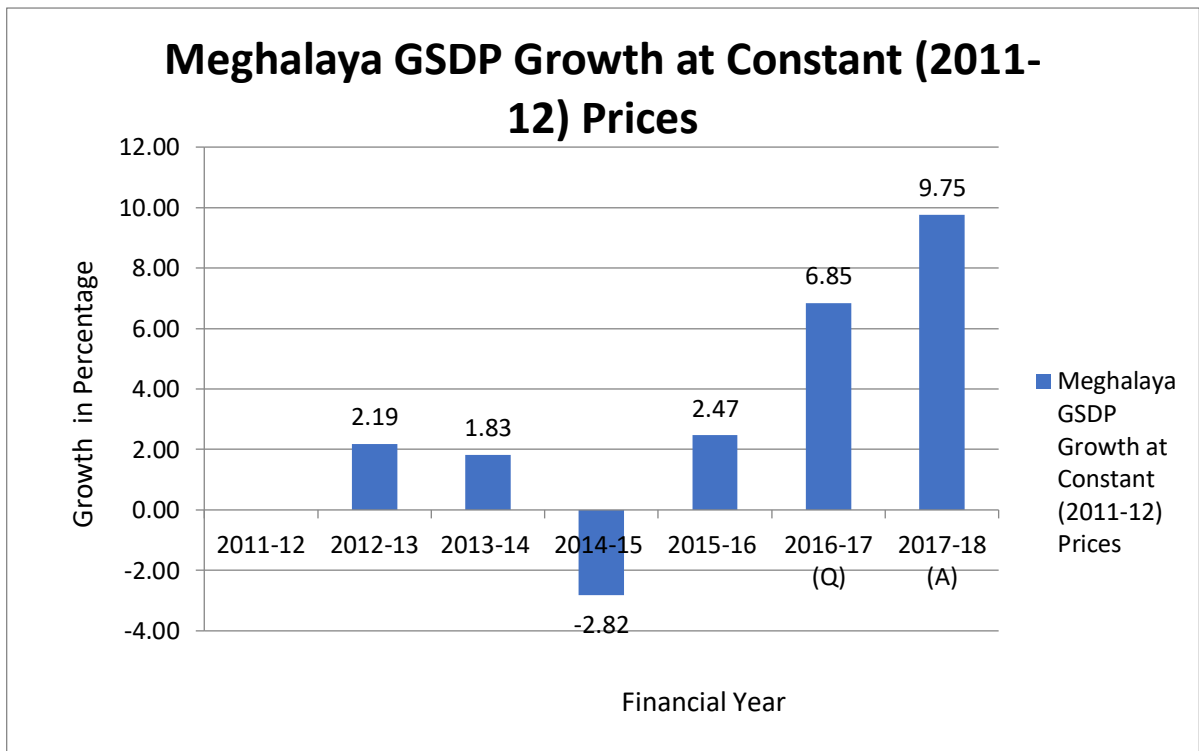
Per Capita Income: The Per Capita Income (i.e Per Capita NSDP) at Market constant (2011-12) prices has been estimated at Rs. 63354.00 in 2017-18 as against Quick per capita income estimates of Rs. 58826 in 2016-17, indicating a growth of 7.7 percent during the year. The Per Capita Income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 79807 in 2017-18 as against Quick per capita income estimates of Rs. 73291 in 2016-17, showing an increase of 8.89 percent during the year. Over the medium term (2011-12 to 2017-18) also, the per capita income of Meghalaya grew at a CAGR of 0.91 percent and that of Country (*PCI NNI*) grew at a CAGR of 5.33 percent.



GSDP AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES – MEGHALAYA

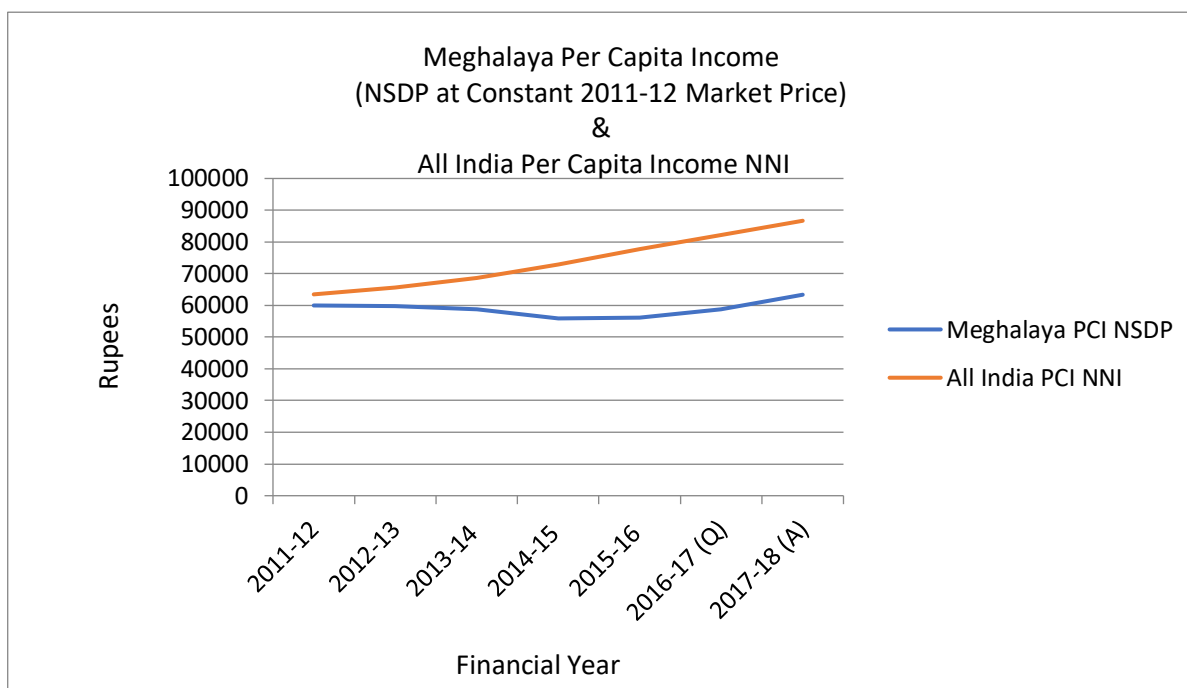


GSDP GROWTH AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES – MEGHALAYA





PER CAPITA INCOME



Source: All India figures MOSPI & State figures DES, Meghalaya



STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT

State Domestic Product (SDP) commonly known as “State Income” is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. This is the most important macro economic indicator used to measure the growth and to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. The estimates of SDP over period of time reveal the extent and direction of the changes in the level of economic development.

The Per Capita Net State Domestic Product is used to determine both the absolute and relative performance of the state economy. It is also considered as an important tool to measure regional disparities.

The estimates of SDP are prepared both at current and at constant prices. The estimates of SDP at current prices are obtained by evaluating the product at prevailing during the year. The estimates of SDP at constant prices are prepared by evaluating the product of the current year with base year prices in order to eliminate the effect of price changes and to measure the real growth of economy.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoS&PI), GOI has undergone a base year revision and shifted the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. In accordance with this, all State Directorates of Economics and Statistics have undergone base year revision and shifted the base from 2004-05 to 2011-12.

During the earlier GSDP series (till the last base year i.e 2004-05), the State level GSDP estimates were prepared at factor cost. Now with this new base year 2011-12, CSO introduced the concepts of Gross Domestic Product at Market prices. The estimate of Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at basic prices is prepared by addition of Production Taxes and Subtraction of Production subsidies to Gross Value Added at basic prices.



Gross State Domestic Product

As per Advance Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market constant prices in 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs. 24201.71 crore as against Quick estimates of Rs. 22051.21 crore in 2016-17, registering a growth rate of 9.75 percent during the year. Gross State Domestic Product at Market current prices in 2017-18 has been estimated at Rs. 30217.56 crore as against Quick estimates of Rs. 27227.72 crore in 2016-17, registering a growth of 10.98 percent during the year as shown in Table 1.01 and Chart-1.

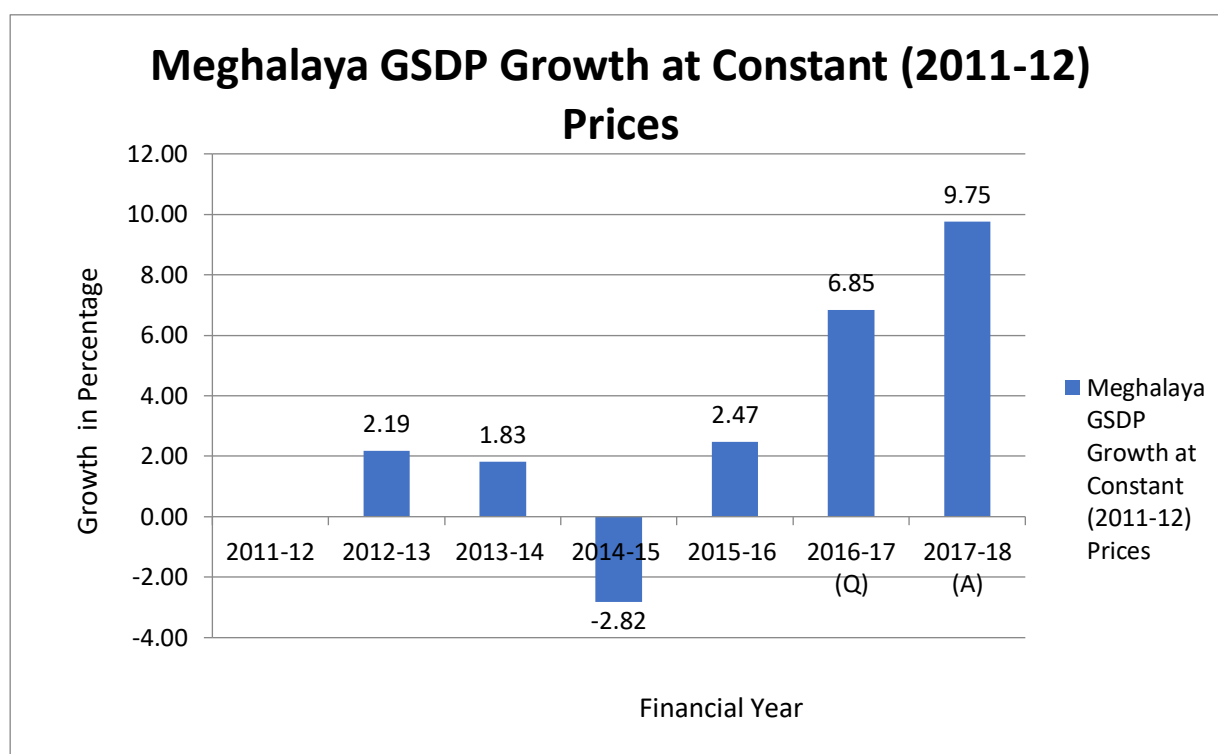
Table: 1.01
Gross Domestic Product (Rs. In crore)

Sl. No	Year	Current Prices	%age growth over previous year	Constant (2011-12) Prices	%age growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2011-12	19918	-	19918	-
2	2012-13	21872	9.81	20354	2.19
3	2013-14	22938	4.87	20726	1.83
4	2014-15	23235	1.29	20140	-2.82
5	2015-16	25117	8.10	20638	2.47
6	2016-17 (Q)	27228	8.40	22051	6.85
7	2017-18 (A)	30218	10.98	24202	9.75

(Q) = Quick Estimates, (A) = Advance Estimates



Chart-1 : GROWTH RATE



The share of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors has been reported at 21.79 percent, 14.04 percent and 52.30 percent respectively to the total GSVA at constant (2011-12) prices. The share of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors has been reported at 22.90 percent, 14.87 percent and 50.57 percent respectively to the total GSVA in 2017-18 at current prices (Table 1.02 & 1.03)

Table1.02
GSVA by broad sectors – Sectoral Contribution (%)

Sl. No	Industry	At Constant (2011-12) Prices						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Q)	2017-18 (A)
1	Primary	21.20	21.03	23.77	22.06	22.88	23.08	21.79
1.1	Crops & Livestock	11.18	12.48	12.80	13.67	13.67	13.33	12.34
2	Secondary	31.32	29.94	25.79	23.44	15.60	14.18	14.04
2.1	Manufacturing	23.33	22.92	18.47	15.71	7.57	7.73	7.83
3	Tertiary	42.48	43.89	45.91	49.50	52.41	52.15	52.30
4	Total GSVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off. (Product tax and Subsidy has been excluded)

(Q) = Quick Estimates, (A) = Advance Estimates



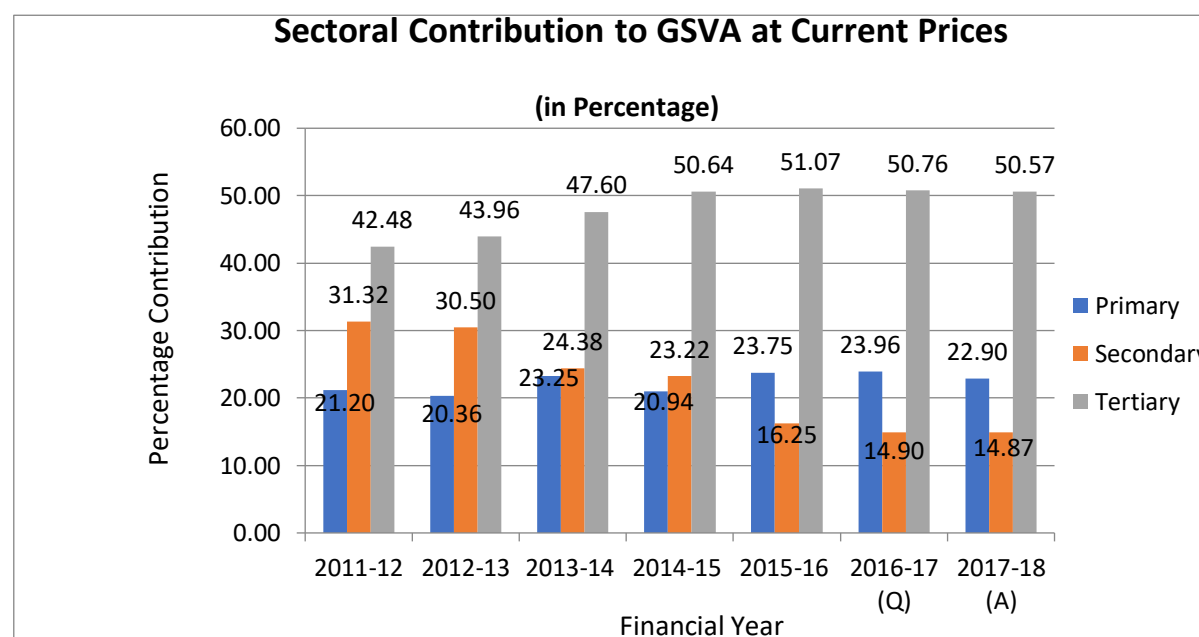
Table 1.03

GSVA by broad sectors – Sectoral Contribution (%)								
Sl. No	Industry	At Current Prices						
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Q)	2017-18 (A)
1	Primary	21.20	20.36	23.25	20.94	23.75	23.96	22.90
1.1	Crops & Livestock	11.18	11.86	12.11	12.86	13.02	12.69	12.06
2	Secondary	31.32	30.50	24.38	23.22	16.25	14.90	14.87
2.1	Manufacturing	23.33	22.55	17.41	15.45	6.94	6.97	7.03
3	Tertiary	42.48	43.96	47.60	50.64	51.07	50.76	50.57
4	Total GSVA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note : Total may not tally due to rounding off. (Product tax and Subsidy has been excluded)
(Q) = Quick Estimates, (A) = Advance Estimates

The sectoral composition of GSDP at current prices is depicted in the chart-2

Chart – 2 : PERCENTAGE OF SECTORAL COMPOSITION OF GSVA AT CURRENT PRICES





Net State Domestic Product:

The State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market constant (2011-12) prices in 2017-18 is estimated at Rs. 21622.82 crore as against Quick estimates of Rs. 19653.60 crore in 2016-17, showing a growth of 10.02 percent during the year. At current prices, the NSDP in 2017-18 is estimated at Rs. 27238.06 crore as against Quick of Rs. 24486.56 crore in 2016-17, showing a growth of 11.24 per cent during the year.

Per Capita Income:

The Per Capita Income (i.e. Per Capita NSDP) at Market constant prices has been estimated at Rs. 63354 in 2017-18 as against Quick per capita income estimates of Rs. 58826 in 2016-17, indicating a growth of 7.70% during the year. The per capita income at current prices has been estimated at Rs. 79807 in 2017-18 as against Quick per capita income estimates of Rs. 73291 in 2016-17, showing an increase of 8.89 percent during the year (Table-1.04) Chart – 3).

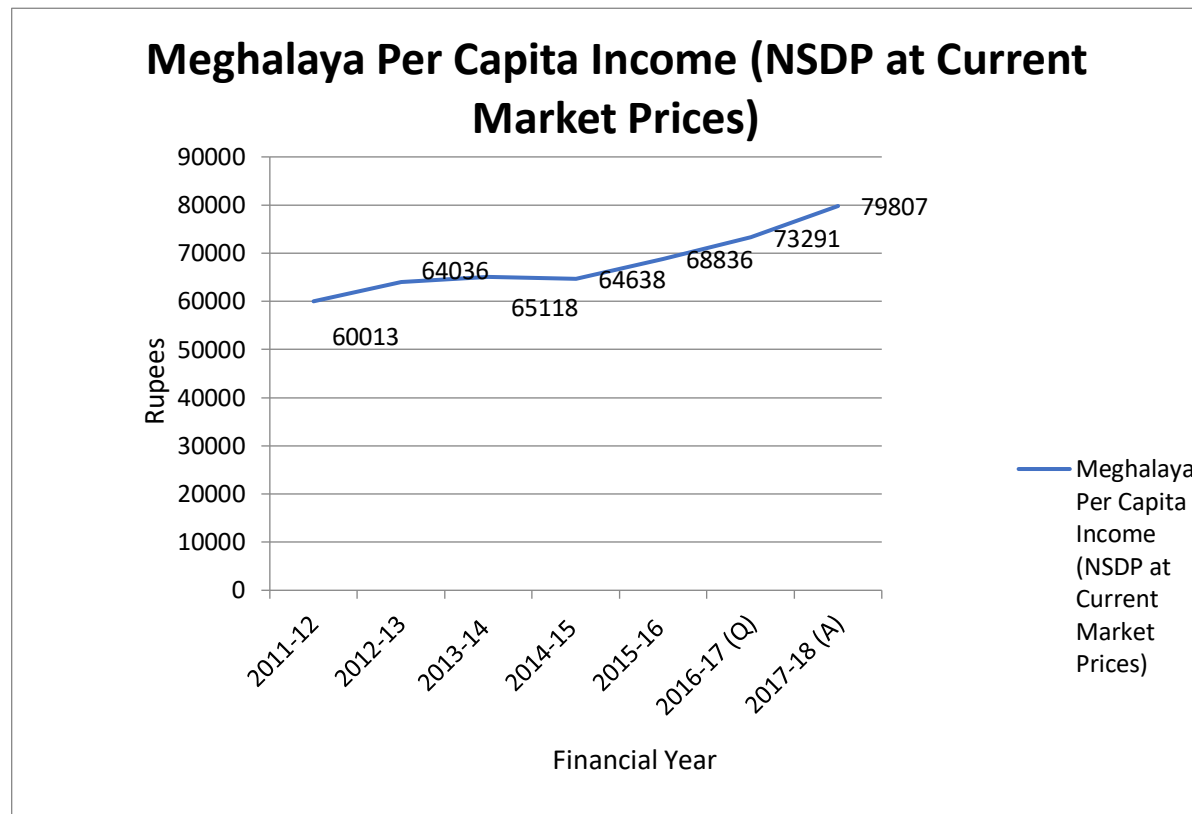
Table – 1.04
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rs.)

Sl. No	Year	Current Prices	%age growth over previous year	Constant (2011-12) Prices	%age growth over previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2011-12	60013	-	60013	-
2	2012-13	64036	6.70	59703	-0.52
3	2013-14	65118	1.69	58681	-1.71
4	2014-15	64638	-0.74	55880	-4.77
5	2015-16	68836	6.49	56039	0.28
6	2016-17 (Q)	73291	6.47	58826	4.97
7	2017-18 (A)	79807	8.89	63354	7.70

(Q) = Quick Estimates, (A) = Advance Estimates



Chart – 3 : PER CAPITA INCOME AT CURRENT PRICES



PART – III

POPULATION

DEVELOPMENT



POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

Administrative Unit: As per Population Census 2011, Meghalaya is divided into 7 District, 39 Community & Rural Development Blocks, 8 Civil Sub-Divisions, 22 Census Towns and 6459 Villages. At present Meghalaya has 11 Districts by bifurcating the existing Districts. The Government of Meghalaya has also formed 7 new C&RD Blocks making the Total number of Blocks in the State to 46. Thus at Present Meghalaya is divided into 11 Districts, 46 Blocks, 8 Civil Sub-Divisions, 22 Towns and 6459 Villages. It also has 6 Municipal Boards and 1 Cantonment Board.

The Population of Meghalaya according to the Census 2011 is 2.96 million comprising of 1.49 million Male population and 1.47 million Female population. Of this the Rural Population stand at 23.7 Lakh and the Urban population stand at 5.9 Lakh thus records an increase of 27.% in Rural Population, 31.1% in Urban population and 27.9% in Total population during the last decade.

Meghalaya ranked 23rd among all States of India in respect of Population and its rank according to Density of population is 17th. Meghalaya accounts 0.25% of the Total population of India while in terms of area Meghalaya accounts 0.68% of the total Geographical area of the country.

Among the 7 Districts of Meghalaya East Khasi Hills has the highest population with 27.8% of the State Totals followed by West Garo Hills with 21.7%. While in terms of area West Khasi Hills (undivided) is the biggest District with 5247 Sq.Km in area and accounted for 24.2% of the Total Geographical area of the State. The two twin District of Khasi Hills East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills Districts has the peculiarity of the most densely populated and the least densely populated District of the State. East Khasi Hills District where the State Capital Shillong is located has the highest number of people and is the most densely populated District with the density of 301 per Sq km whilst the West Khasi Hills District being the biggest District in area is the most thinly populated district with the density of 73 per Sq Km.

In terms of Rural Urban population proportion, Meghalaya has 80% of its population both during 2011 census and for the last decade 2001 census living in the rural area, which translates that majority of the population of Meghalaya lives in Rural areas. Of this Male Rural Population and Female Rural Population both accounted for 80% of the total Male and Female Population of the State.

Decennial Growth: At the time of its inception, the population of Meghalaya was 10,11,699 divided among 5,20,967 male and 4,90,732 female. The Population of Meghalaya as per 2011 Census stand at 29,66,889 with 14,91,832 male and 14,75,057 female. The average decadal growth rate of Population in Meghalaya during the last 5 decades is 31%. The decadal growth rate only for the last decade is 27.95 % against the all India Decadal growth rate of 17.7%. The growth rate in Rural and Urban Population in the state was Rural 27.2% and Urban 31.1%.

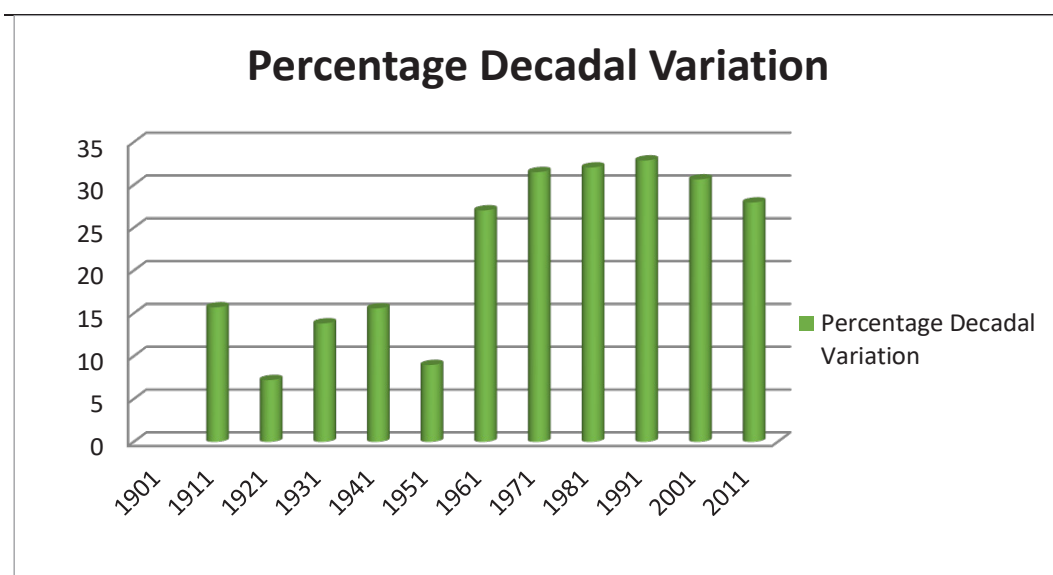


Table:1.01

POPULATION TREND 1901-2011

Year	Male	Female	Total	Percentage Decadal Variation
1	2	3	4	5
1901	167256	173268	340524	
1911	195706	198299	394005	15.71
1921	211216	211187	422403	7.21
1931	243993	236844	480837	13.83
1941	282666	273154	555820	15.59
1951	310706	294968	605674	8.97
1961	397288	372092	769380	27.03
1971	520967	490732	1011699	31.5
1981	683710	652109	1335819	32.04
1991	907687	867091	1774778	32.86
2001	1176087	1142735	2318822	30.65
2011	1491832	1475057	2966889	27.95

Source: Census office, RGI.

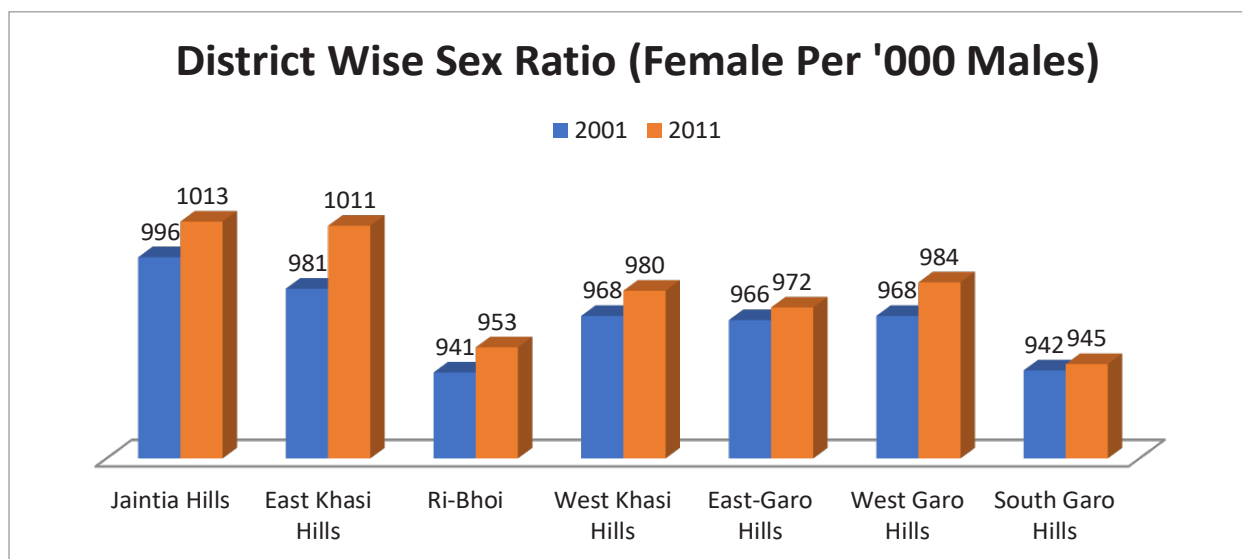


Among the District, South Garo Hills has the highest Decadal growth rate of 40.95% during 2001-2011 followed by Ri-Bhoi District with 34.26% during the same period. The decadal growth rate of other Districts in the state are, Jaintia Hills 32.10%, East Khasi Hills 24.96%; West Khasi Hills 29.53%; East Garo Hills 26.87% and West Garo Hills 24.09%.

Sex Ratio: The sex ratio of the state as per 2011 Census is 989 females per '000 males. Among the Districts Jaintia Hills combined has the highest sex ratio in the state with 1013 females per '000 males followed by East Khasi Hills at 1011 females per '000 males. While South Garo Hills has the lowest sex ratio of 945 females per '000 males which is well below the State Sex Ratio of 989 females/'000 males. Except for Jaintia Hills and East Khasi



Hills which has Sex ratio of more than the State's figure, other Districts viz, Ri Bhoi at 953; West Khasi Hills at 980; East Garo Hills at 972; West Garo Hills at 984 and South Garo Hills at 945 Females per '000 Males have Sex ratio of less than that of the State.



Child Population & Child Sex Ratio: As per Population Census 2011, the Child Population (0-6 yrs) of Meghalaya stands at 5,68,536 out of which 2,88,646 are males and 2,79,890 are females which translates that the child Sex ratio of the state is 970 Females/'000 males which is well above the national Child Sex Ratio of 918. This is a decline from 973 Females/'000Males in 2001 Census. The Rural Child Sex Ratio of the State shows a much higher figure at 972 females/'000 males than the Urban Child Sex Ratio of 954 females/'000 males. The Rural/ Urban Child sex ratio of the state as per 2001 Census stands at Rural 973 females/'000 males which is at par with the States' Child Sex Ratio and Urban 969 females/'000 males which is less than the state figure. Thus the rural Child Sex ratio of the state decreases by 1 point and Urban Child Sex ration decreases by a whopping 15 points. Among the Districts, East Garo Hills has the highest Child Sex Ratio of 980 females/'000 males well above the State's total of 970, followed by Jaintia Hills and West Garo Hills at 976 females/'000males each and South Garo Hills 974 females/'000 males. East Khasi Hills and West Khasi Hills has the Child Sex ratio of 964 and 967 respectively and Ri-Bhoi District with 953 females/'000 males has the lowest Sex Ratio among the Districts of the State of Meghalaya.

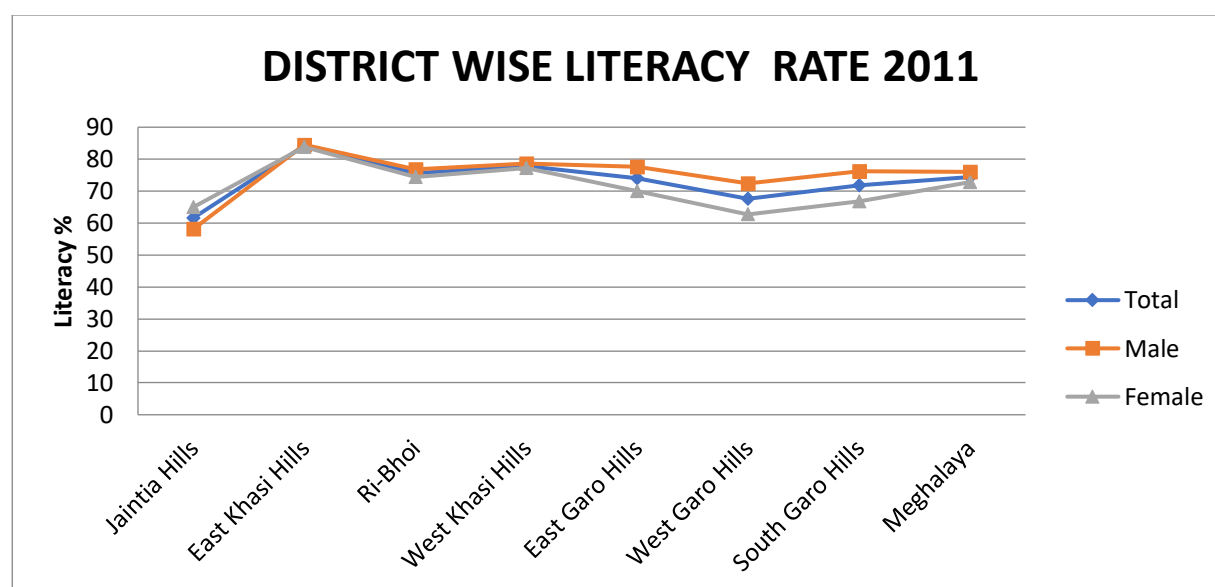
Literacy Rate: Literacy rate is derived by multiplying the number of literates by 100 and divide the product by the total number of population aged 7yrs above. In the concept of Population census, a person is treated as literate if one can read and write in any language with understanding. However the children below the age of 7 years has not been treated as literate even if they can read and write with understanding.

As per census 2011 Meghalaya Literacy rate is 74.43% of which Male Literacy rate is 75.95% and Female 72.89% which shows that there is not much variation in Literacy and education between the sexes in Meghalaya. However in terms of residence, there is a huge variation between the Rural and Urban area in education and literacy. In Rural areas literacy rate is 69.92% whereas in Urban areas the literacy rate is 90.79%. Male Rural Literacy rate is 71.46% while Female Rural Literacy is 68.37% whereas the Male Urban Literacy rate is 92.46% which is higher than the total Urban Literacy rate and Female Urban is 89.37%. The

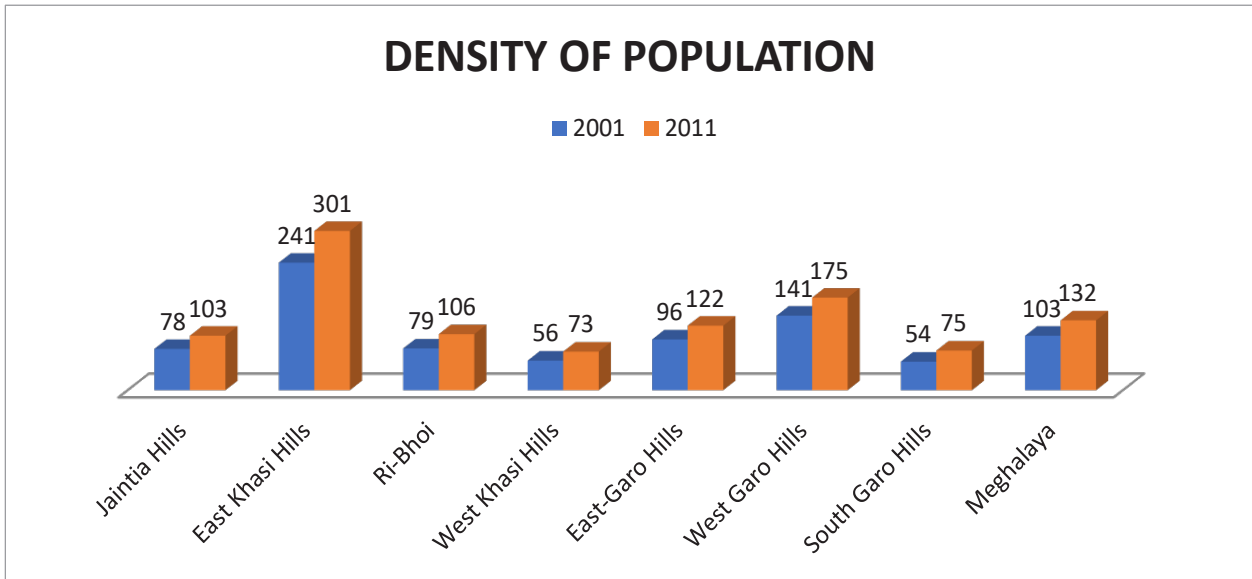


Literacy rate of the State during 2001 stood at 62.56% which shows that there is an increase in literacy percentage by a margin of 11.87 point. Male Literacy in the last decade was 65.4% and Female Literacy was 59.61%. Thus there was an impressive increase by 10.55 points in respect of Male Literacy and 13.28 points in respect Female Literacy. Similarly there was a huge increase of 13.63 points in Rural Literacy rates while the Urban Literacy rate recorded a minimal increase of 4.49 point.

Among the Districts, East Khasi Hills which housed Shillong the State Capital and being the seat of many reputed Educational institutions has the highest Literacy percentage of 84.15% where the Male Literacy is 84.51% and closely followed by Female Literacy of 83.81%. The Second highest Literacy rate among the Districts is West Khasi Hills with 77.87% where Male Literacy is 78.53% and Female Literacy is 77.19%. West Khasi Hills District was closely followed by Ri-Bhoi District which has a literacy percentage of 75.67%. According to the Census, Jaintia Hills ranked the lowest among the Districts in term of Literacy with only 61.64% Literacy way below the State total literacy of 74.43%. Among the Sexes East Khasi Hills District has the Highest Male Literacy rate of 84.51% also the highest among the Female Literacy of 83.81%. The highest among the Rural Literacy rate is East Khasi Hills with 77.73% and the lowest is Jaintia Hills with only 59.05% Literacy at its credit. In the Urban Areas, again East Khasi Hills has the highest Literacy percentage of 91.47% whilst the lowest being Ri-Bhoi District with 85.43%.



Density of Population: The Density of Population of Meghalaya according to 2011 Census is 132 persons/Sq.Km which is way below the National average of 382 Persons/Sq.Km whereas it was 103 in 2001 Census. Thus record a tremendous increase by 29 persons per Sq.Km. The increase in the density of population is also being seen in all districts of the State. East Khasi Hills District witnessed the highest increase in the density of population from 241 in 2001 to 301 in 2011 an increase of persons per Sq.Km followed by West Garo Hills which record the increase in density of population of 34 whereas the lowest increase is in West Khasi Hills District which record an increase of 17 persons per Sq.Km from 2001 to 2011. East Khasi Hills also have the highest density of Population of 301 persons per Sq.Km followed by West Garo Hills at 175. The least density of population is West Khasi Hills which have the density of 73 persons per Sq.Km preceded by South Garo Hills at 75 persons per Sq.Km.



PART – IV

SECTORAL

DEVELOPMENT



Chapter - 1

AGRICULTURE

.1 The economy of Meghalaya is basically agrarian as it is rural based with Agriculture playing a predominant role in the State's economy. Since, 80% of the State Total Population lives in rural areas where Agriculture plays a pivotal role in their livelihood, it was always assume that majority of the state's population depends on Agricultural developmental activities to a great extent.

.2 The State is slowly and steadily progressing in spite of the numerous constrains and limiting factors. Practicing of improved and modern methods of Agriculture by the farmers, using of bio-fertilizers, plant protection measures and introduction of High Yielding Variety(HYV) seeds of Paddy, Wheat, Maize etc has contributed to the increase in production of foodgrains. Mechanization of Agriculture has gone up to great extent, this enables farmers to take up the second cropping thereby enhancing their economic condition. Progressive farmers are able to produce more and in turn they supply seeds to the Department for distribution to small and marginal farmers. New crop interventions in agronomical practices and crops varieties introduced have started to show positive results.

.3 The State is deficit in food grains. This is due to a lot of constraints, such as the undulating topography, transport and communication problem, population dispersal pattern, inadequate credit support, poor marketing system, etc. To overcome these hurdles, future programmes are proposed, like increasing agricultural/horticultural production and productivity research system on the development of economically viable and location specific technologies in rainfed, flood-prone irrigated areas, and increasing the utilization of irrigation potential etc.

.4 The contribution of the sector to the State's Economy is around 22% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The State Government is committed to accord top priority to the Agriculture Sector through the overall increase allocation in the State Plan, from 25.90 crores during 2012-13 to 29.85 crores budgeted outlay during 2016-17.

.5 The total cropped area in the State during 2015-2016 was 343601 hectares which is about 15.32% of the total geographical area, while the net cropped area is 286325 hectares representing 12.76% of the geographical area. The cropping intensity stands at 120%. The target is to raise cropping intensity through winter planting, multiple cropping utilizing wasteland and fallow lands.

.6 Food grains production stood at 3.57670 lakh tones at the end of the year 2015-2016. During 2016-17, the targeted production of foodgrains is pegged at 4.18 lakh metric tones. Continued thrust will be given to increase area under Boro paddy including extending coverage of High Yielding Varieties (HYV) in areas with assured irrigation. The State had a total rice area of 1,10,455 ha, with the total output of 3,01,076 tons. The average rice yield is at 2.726 tons/ha.



Table: 1.01

ACHIEVEMENT IN PRODUCTION ASPECTS OF AGRICULTURE SECTORS

Sl. No	Name of the Crops	Unit	Cumulative Achievement at the end of the 12 th Plan period 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Provisional)	Five Years target				
				v	vi	vii	viii	ix
i	ii	iii	iv	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Agriculture Major Agricultural produce/ Foodgrains	'000 MT						
1	Total Rice	'000 MT	330.392	386.987	558.023	582.335	608.199	636.334
2	Total Maize	'000 MT	71.056	109.896	111.820	114.128	116.833	120.140
3	Total Wheat	'000 MT	1.012	3.055	3.127	3.210	3.310	3.435
4	Total Millet	'000 MT	3.058	5.241	5.322	5.417	5.534	5.683
5	Total Pulses	'000 MT	12.687	24.531	25.112	25.782	26.570	27.550
	Total Foodgrains	'000 MT	418.205	529.710	703.404	730.872	760.446	793.142
6	Total Oilseeds	'000 MT	21.123	41.506	44.752	48.458	52.791	57.940
7	Sugarcane	'000 MT	0.486	0.634	0.666	0.746	0.848	0.985
8	Tobacco	'000 MT	0.818	1.424	1.492	1.576	1.680	1.809
9	Jute	⁰⁰⁰ BALES	72.905	104.684	108.629	112.804	117.130	121.924
10	Mesta	⁰⁰⁰ BALES	28.555	36.150	36.842	37.586	38.428	39.472
11	Cotton	⁰⁰⁰ BALES	10.605	14.439	15.173	16.038	17.098	18.480
	Grand Total Agriculture	'000 MT	552.697	728.547	910.958	948.080	988.421	1033.752



Table: 1.02
LAND USE STATISTICS OF THE STATE 2006-07 to 2016-17: YEARS
(Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Land Classifications	2006-07 Appvd.	2007-08 Appvd.	2008-09 Appvd.	2009-10 Appvd.	2010-11 Appvd.	2011-12 Appvd.	2012-13 Appvd.	2013-14 Appvd.	2014-15 Appvd.	2015-16 Appvd.	2016-17 (Prov)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Geographical Area	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900	2242900
2	Reporting Area	2227100	2227100	2227100	2228914	2235383	2240837	2241254	2241462	2241923	2242002	2239815
3	Forests (classified & unclassified)	944108	946247	948133	946318	946116	946089	946127	946197	946201	946248	942926
4	Land not available for cultivation											
	i. Area under non-agricultural uses											
	a. water logged land	NA	NA	NA	1024	1024	1028	1022	1026	1026	1026	1026
	b. Social Forestry	NA	NA	NA	18173	18833	19198	19203	19413	20787	21174	20518
	c. Land under still water	NA	NA	NA	27380	27377	28959	28973	28997	29634	29655	28851
	d. Other land	NA	NA	NA	51226	56698	58265	58416	58771	59067	59112	60868
	TOTAL (a+b+c+d)	90910	90963	91473	97803	103932	107450	107614	108207	110514	110967	111263
	ii. Barren and unculturable lands	136029	134907	134448	132722	132515	131744	131734	130834	129176	128993	128866
	TOTAL = i+ ii	226939	225870	225921	230525	236447	239194	239348	239041	239690	239960	240129
	Other cultivated lands											
5	a). Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
	b). Land under Misc. tree crops & grooves etc.	159752	159973	160455	161795	162513	164215	164295	164335	164991	165018	163465
	c). Cultivable wastelands	435000	394437	392989	394045	392019	390889	390744	390899	389588	389406	394268



	TOTAL (a+b+c)	594752	554410	553444	555840	554532	555104	555039	555234	554579	554424	557733
	<u>Fallow lands</u>											
6	a). Fallow lands other than current fallows	163168	157206	156787	155288	155468	155180	155193	155283	154943	154864	152632
	b). Current fallows	61358	60775	58666	58004	57841	60093	60048	60048	60310	60181	59413
	TOTAL (a+b)	224526	217981	215453	213292	213309	215273	215241	215331	215253	215045	212045
7	Net area sown	236775	282592	284149	282939	283879	285177	285499	285659	286200	286325	286983
8	Area sown more than once	50419	52176	53245	53477	53974	54040	54226	57226	57232	57276	59099
9	Total cropped area	287194	334768	337394	336416	337853	339217	339725	342885	343432	343601	346082



STATE LAND USE STATISTICS OF THE STATE 2006-07 TO 2016-17

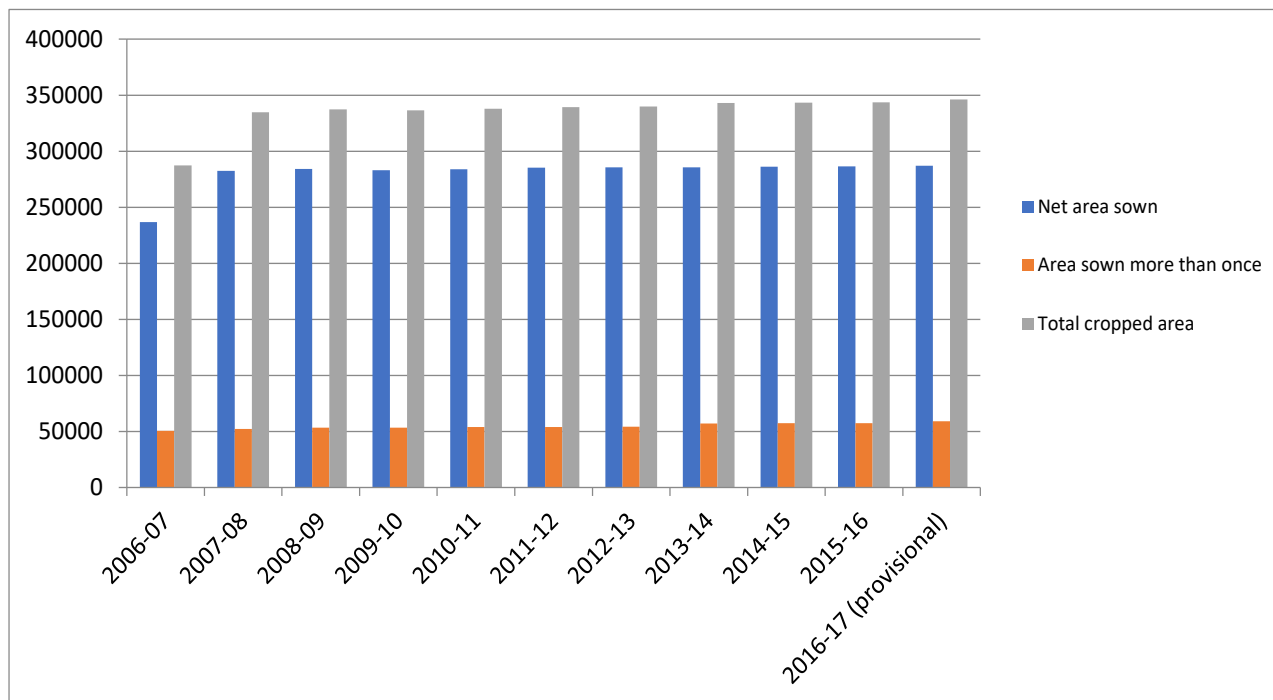




Table: 1.03
IRRIGATION STATISTICS 2006-07 to 2016-17

A = Area in hectares

Sl. No.	CATEGORY	2006 – 07 Approved	2007 – 08 Approved	2008 – 09 Approved	2009 – 10 Approved	2010 – 11 Approved	2011 – 12 Approved	2012 – 13 Approved	2013 – 14 Approved	2014 – 15 Approved	2015 – 16 Approved	2016 – 17 Provisional
1	NET IRRIGATED AREA											
	a) Govt.	14780.00	15228.00	17178.76	18419.67	21918.66	26630.07	27596.54	31362.67	67921.35	68779.5	72980.6
	b) Private	42089.38	41020.55	44747.00	43661.00	40766.89	38123.45	37873.45	36945.00	34496.00	32682.0	32433
	Total	56869.38	56548.55	61925.76	62080.67	62685.55	64753.52	65469.99	68307.67	102417.35	101461.51	105413.6
2	GROSS IRRIGATED AREA											
	a) Govt.	21210.00	21578.00	23266.30	24927.57	29058.68	35240.92	36532.44	42102.50	72610.29	72793.4	87113.2
	b) Private	50805.24	51362.77	49278.00	48877.00	45209.00	44811.90	44731.90	43308.00	40380.00	39640.0	32680
	Total	72015.24	72940.77	72544.30	73804.57	74267.68	80052.82	81264.34	85410.50	112990.29	112433.41	119793.2

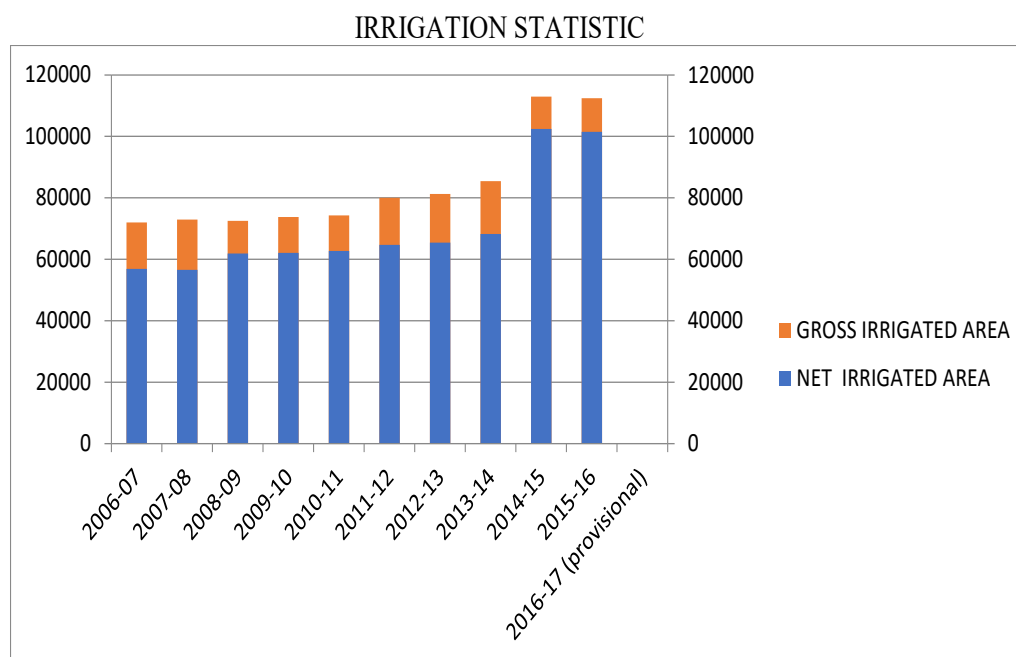




Table: 1.04
AREA & PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS

Sl. No.	Name Of Crops		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Provisional)
1	Total Rice	A	104325	106320	108045	108162	108285	108875	109751	110033	110323	110455	111178
		P	200209	200077	203862	204129	207021	222731	265653	280546	297939	301076	304516
		Y	1919	1882	1887	1887	1912	2046	2421	2550	2701	2726	2739
2	Maize	A	17039	17048	17117	17209	17276	17303	18015	18025	18037	18056	18128
		P	25334	25138	25716	26167	26500	26939	38732	39655	40764	41242	41544
		Y	1487	1475	1502	1521	1534	1557	2150	2200	2260	2284	2292
3	Wheat	A	656	622	416	405	393	395	406	422	442	448	456
		P	1183	1120	739	718	704	710	742	789	844	875	878
		Y	1803	1801	1776	1773	1791	1797	1828	1870	1910	1953	1925
4	Total small millets	A	2625	2627	2442	2362	2231	2290	2805	2854	2878	2906	2942
		P	2219	2248	2051	1889	1695	1755	2430	2538	2649	2760	2808
		Y	845	856	840	800	760	766	866	889	920	950	954
5	Total RabiPulses & Other pulses	A	3506	3562	3539	3542	3580	3648	7936	7988	8053	8127	8197
		P	2668	3102	3233	3229	3278	3699	10645	10981	11306	11717	11832
		Y	761	871	914	912	916	1014	1341	1375	1404	1442	1443
6	Total Foodgrains		128151	130179	131559	131680	131765	132511	138913	139322	139733	139992	140901
			231613	231685	235601	236132	239198	255834	318202	334509	353502	357670	361578
			1807	1780	1791	1793	1815	1931	2291	2401	2530	2453	2556

Footnote: The total area of foodgrain during the last decade i.e. 2006-07 to 2016-17 has increased from **128151** ha. to **152359** ha. and yield rate has increased from **1807** kgs to **2556** kgs in the same period.



TOTAL AREA, PRODUCTION & YIELD OF FOODGRAIN 2006-07 TO 2016-17

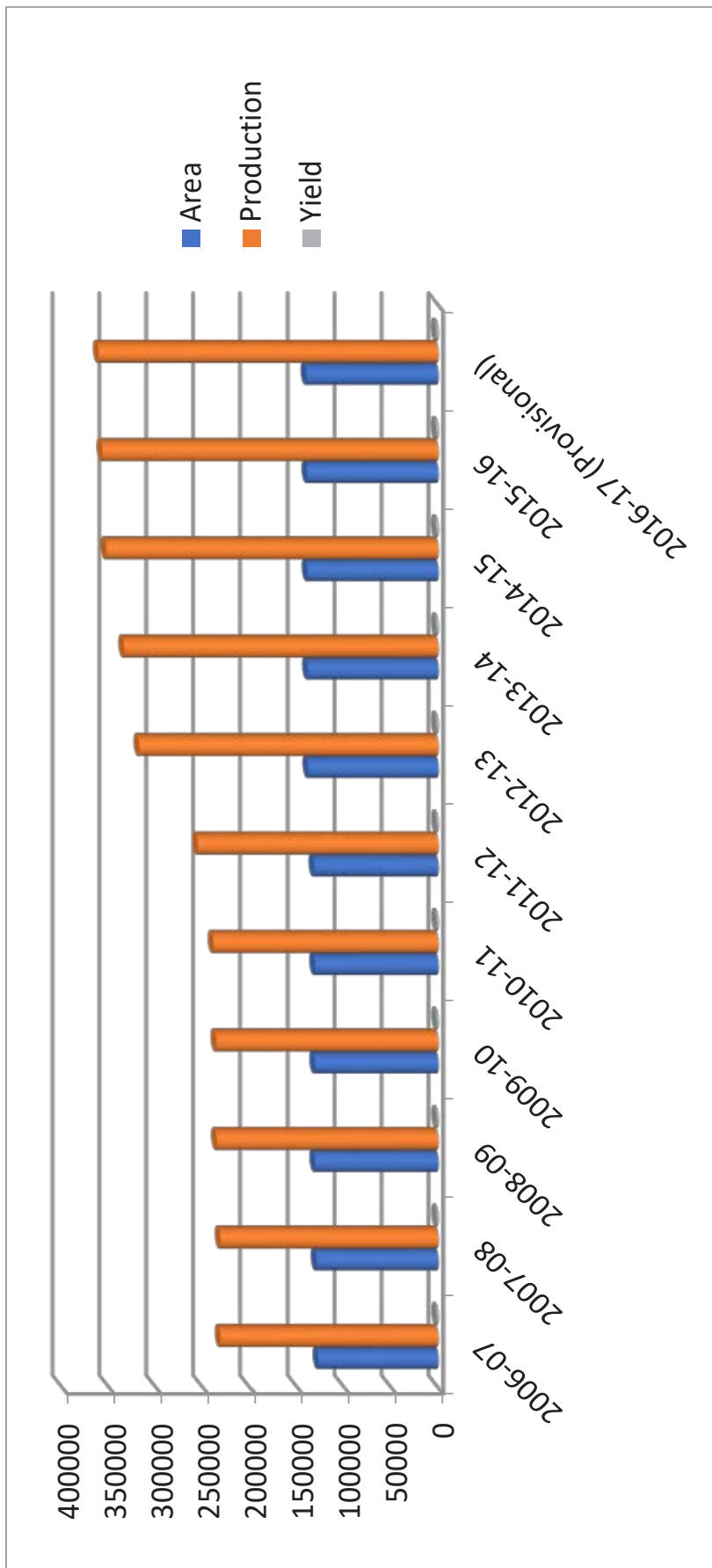




Table: 1.05

**TARGET OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY/AY OF FOODGRAINS FOR
THE 13TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD: (2017-18 TO 2021-22)**

Area= In Hectares

Production = in Metric tonnes

Yield = in Kg/hectare

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-2021			2021-2022		
		Area	Prod.	AY	Area	Prod.	AY	Area	Prod.	AY	Area	Prod.	AY	Area	Prod.	AY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Total Rice	112543	310936	2763	113932	317535	2787	115347	324318	2812	116789	331319	2837	118258	338506	2862
2	Maize	32456	80057	2468	32757	81241	2480	33648	83975	2496	34273	85990	2509	34912	88074	2523
3	Wheat	458	891	1945	460	903	1963	462	918	1987	464	930	2004	466	945	2028
4	Total Small Millets & Other Cereals	2963	2860	965	2985	2915	977	3007	2971	988	3029	3033	1001	3051	3091	1013
5	Total Pulses	8337	12107	1452	8425	12371	1468	8488	12605	1485	8552	12893	1501	8615	13081	1518
	Total Foodgrains	156757	406851	2595	158559	414965	2617	160952	424787	2639	163107	434165	2662	165302	443697	2684



**TARGET OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY/YAY OF FOODGRAINS
FOR
THE 13TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD: (2017-18 TO 2021-22)**

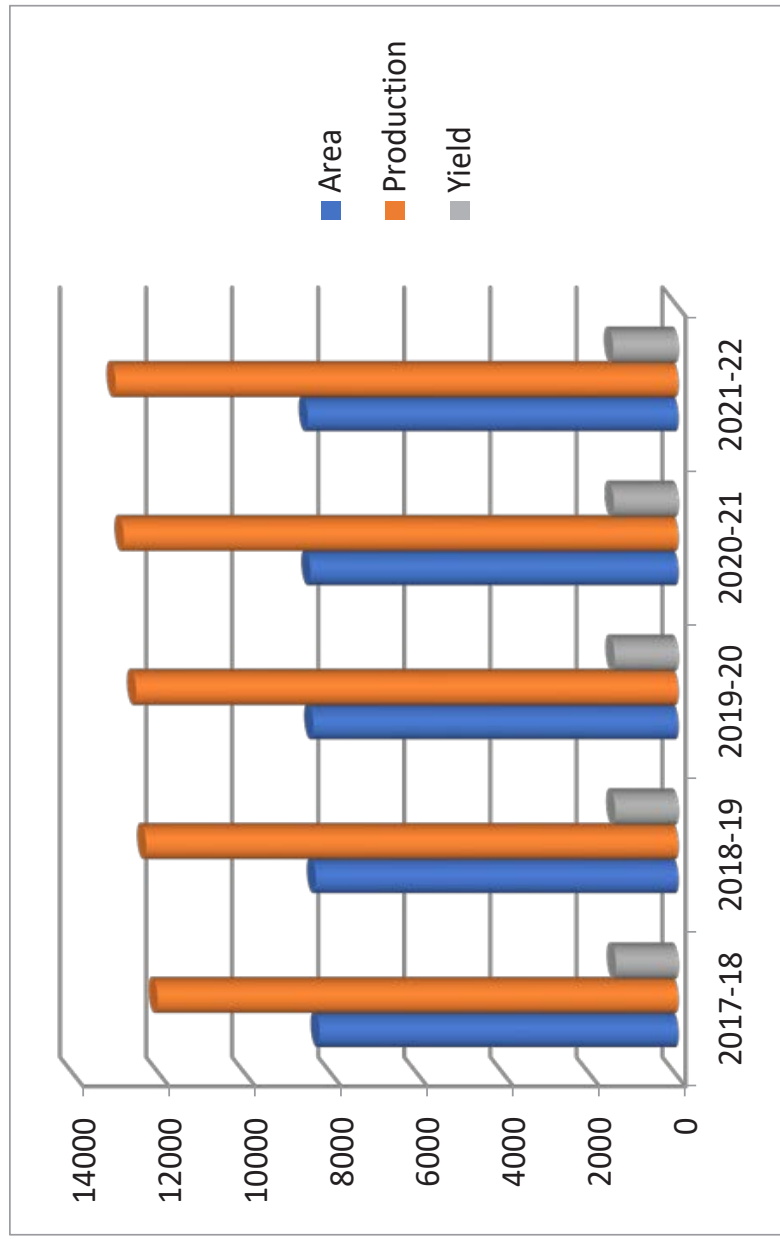




Table: 1.06 TARGET OF AREA, PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY OF HORTICULTURE CROPS FOR THE 13TH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD: (2017-18 TO 2021-22)

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Area	Prodn.	AY	Area	Prodn.	AY	Area	Prodn.	AY	Area	Prodn.	AY	Area	Prodn.	AY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	CITRUS FRUITS															
(a)	Khasi Mandarin	9283	45242	4874	9456	46570	4925	9631	47931	4977	9811	49337	5029	10000	50779	5078
(b)	Assam Lemon	1191	4939	4147	1209	5073	4196	1228	5210	4243	1247	5353	4293	1267	5501	4342
(c)	Pomelon	380	1375	3618	385	1412	3668	390	1451	3721	395	1492	3777	400	1532	3830
(d)	Others	1836	5105	2781	1869	5257	2813	1903	5412	2844	1937	5571	2876	1972	5737	2909
	TOTAL CITRUS FRUITS (a+b+c+d)	12690	56661	4465	12919	58312	4514	13152	60004	4562	13390	61753	4612	13639	63549	4659
2	Pine apple	12369	144733	11701	12580	148410	11797	12786	152345	11915	12914	155407	12034	13227	160761	12154
3	Banana	7369	96903	13150	7500	99592	13279	7575	101596	13412	7651	103640	13546	7728	105727	13681
4	Papaya	846	6822	8064	859	6991	8139	868	7135	8220	876	7273	8303	885	7422	8386
5	Strawberry	100	849	8490	101	867	8584	102	887	8696	103	907	8806	104	928	8923
6	Temperate fruits	385	1811	4704	393	1867	4751	401	1924	4798	407	1972	4845	413	2021	4893
7	Misc fruits	727	15802	21736	741	16267	21953	756	16762	22172	767	17176	22394	779	17619	22617
	TOTAL FRUITS (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)	34486	323581	9383	35093	332306	9469	35640	340653	9558	36108	348128	9641	36775	358027	9736
8	TUBER CROPS															
(a)	Potato	18920	187945	9934	19109	190784	9984	19338	195004	10084	19531	198923	10185	19726	202921	10287
(b)	Sweet potato	4752	15971	3361	4841	16427	3393	4930	16893	3427	5023	17379	3460	5116	17873	3494
(c)	Tapioca	5487	36242	6605	5583	37248	6672	5682	38292	6739	5781	39352	6807	5882	40448	6877
	TOTAL TUBERS	29159	240158	8236	29533	244459	8277	29950	250189	8354	30335	255654	8428	30724	261242	8503
9	SPICES CROPS															
(a)	Ginger	10064	67679	6725	10201	69339	6797	10338	71025	6870	10478	72764	6944	10620	74535	7018
(b)	Turmeric	2681	16861	6289	2730	17345	6353	2780	17840	6417	2830	18344	6482	2881	18865	6548
(c)	Chillies	2353	2373	1008	2378	2433	1023	2414	2511	1040	2450	2575	1051	2486	2641	1062
(d)	Garlic	111	186	1676	113	191	1690	115	196	1704	117	201	1718	119	206	1731
(e)	Black Pepper	1032	780	756	1051	802	763	1070	825	771	1088	848	779	1108	873	788
(f)	Tezpatta	451	1083	2401	460	1116	2426	469	1149	2450	476	1178	2475	486	1215	2500
	TOTAL SPICES	16692	88962	5330	16933	91226	5387	17186	93546	5443	17439	95910	5500	17700	98335	5556
10	PLANTATION CROPS															
(a)	Tea	2794	17124	6129	2843	17600	6191	2893	18088	6252	2944	18596	6317	2996	19110	6379
(b)	Areacanut	18508	24576	1328	18831	25243	1341	19158	25926	1353	19491	26629	1366	19832	27352	1379
(c)	Cashewnut	10612	15159	1428	10769	15538	1443	10931	15927	1457	11095	16325	1471	11261	16734	1486
(d)	Rubber	5302	1550	292	5382	1593	296	5477	1633	298	5569	1680	302	5662	1726	305
(e)	Coffee	328	330	1006	332	337	1015	336	344	1024	340	352	1035	344	359	1044
(f)	Jacfruit	1573	17300	10998	1586	17582	11086	1599	17869	11175	1612	18158	11264	1625	18450	11354
	TOTAL PLANTATION CROPS	39117	76039	1944	39743	77893	1960	40394	79787	1975	41051	81740	1991	41720	83731	2007
	GRAND TOTAL	119454	728740	6101	121302	745884	6149	123170	764175	6204	124933	781432	6255	126919	801335	6314



MAJOR CONSTRAINTS :

HORTICULTURE SECTOR CONSTRAINTS MAJOR CONSTRAINTS IN FRUIT AND PLANTATION CROPS DEVELOPMENT IN MEGHALAYA:

Though, the state has high potentialities for the development of various fruit and plantation crops, efforts have not been made to develop it as commercial venture except few. Factor inhibiting in its development in the state are as follows:

- Prevalence of shifting cultivation
- Poor cultivation practices and low yield
- Lack of desirable planting material and lack of certified nurseries
- Lack of marketing facilities
- Scarcity of trained manpower and extension support
- Land tenure system or land ownership system
- Problems of processing
- Financial constraints

REASON OF LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF FRUIT AND PLANTATION CROPS IN MEGHALAYA:

- Lack of awareness of high yielding varieties including hybrids and use of traditional low yielding varieties by the farmers.
- Inadequate input delivery system featuring non-availability of quality planting materials and availability of inputs like Bio-fertilizers, plant protection Bio-chemicals etc. at right time.
- The number of progeny orchards is low and the general condition of the existing ones is also dilapidated.
- Most of the farmers of the region are small and marginal farmers and they are having fragmented land holdings.
- Non-availability of suitable resistant varieties and proven plant protection measures.
- Self-subsistent economy and absence of profit-making motive and more emphasis on cereals on account of poor economic conditions.
- Declining of existing orchards due to poor management.
- Outbreak and spread of new diseases in certain regions arising from indiscriminate procurement of planting materials from outside sources.
- Chronic production problems due to major disorders/diseases like alternate bearing, citrus decline, bud necrosis in areca nut, *Phytophthora* root rot etc.
- Lack of post harvest management, processing and marketing facilities.
- The heavy rainfall from April to October causes heavy soil erosion and nutrients loss and it also offers the attack of so many insect-pest and diseases during rainy season.
- Due to changing climatic condition of the region leads to unavailability of winter shower. The long dry spell from December to March has been found and it was observed that during this period moisture stress becomes the big problems in citrus orchard, which cause the yellowing of leaves from top of tree.
- Most of the fruits and plantation crops cultivation is up to 60-70 per cent slopes. Therefore, due to long spell and heavy rain in the region most of the fertile top soil is eroded every year and lead to deficiency of nutrients in soil and ultimate affect the yield.
- Limited use of grafted/budded plants on resistance rootstocks: Most of the fruit orchards in the region are seedling origin. Still mostly planting material for mandarin orange is being raised through seed. The use budded and grafted plant is very limited in entire state.
- Non-use of amendment in acid soil like lime.



- Malnutrition
- General neglect and non-adoption of scientific cultivation practices are the major constraints for poor return. It includes faulty planting system without provision of half moon terraces, excessive intercropping of nutrient exhaustive crops like turmeric, ginger and mixed cropping with perennial trees, no use of soil and water conservation measures, nutrient application and plant protection measures.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR CONSTRAINTS MAJOR CONSTRAINTS OF AGRICULTURE CROPS DEVELOPMENT IN MEGHALAYA:

Topography condition of the State: The Northern hills with an elevation ranging from 170 to 820m. generally slope. It is almost flat above an elevation of 490m. Some Central and Eastern upland areas with an average elevation of about 1500m. or more which cover more than one-third of the central and eastern region of Meghalaya and run from west to east. Most of the farmers in northern undulating, practicing subsistence vale/steep gorge for agriculture where the soil is very fertile, the products of their crops usually brought to the markets through man labour with high charging rate comparing to the price of their goods. If the farmers can sell their produce at the high rate then it will coup down their hard working but if the price turns down farmers became frustrated and loose hope for continuing the is cultivation.

Market and Transportation: In Meghalaya majority of the land is owned by Small and Marginal farmer having very little connection with the main market, their agriculture produce was taken only in the local market of the villages. Moreover, in the absent of proper market/regulated market is an advantage to a middle man in suppressing the price over their produces, thus will definitely hampering the growth of Agriculture in the State as a whole. Further, the condition of roads connectivity to every villages/location where the source of Agriculture produce came is very poor and very challenging for every farmers of the state to carry their goods to the markets. Unlike in many areas of the State participation in the commercial sector when asked about where do they sell their products and livestock? they said most of their products are sold through local markets, district markets and wholesalers. Lack of transportation and the high cost of transporting of products, lack of access to other major markets are the main reasons most farmers rely on local markets, district markets and Bordering State market (Assam) and Country (Bangladesh) while selling their produce. Farmers also indicated that they have no information about prices and market demand outside local markets of the State. They are mainly price takers and their primary source of price information is their buyers, which can lead to price manipulation by the buyers. However, lack of transportation, high cost of transporting, lack of access to markets and low prices received by farmers deter farmers from increasing their production and lead to migration to other Sector.

- **Mechanization and Irrigation:** The utilization of mechanization and irrigation in the State is also very low and making the farmers difficult from increasing their productivity of crop in their land as well as improving the cropping intensity. The farmers are also hampered by low level capita formation, coupling with low availability of credit and not aware of loan/subsidy facilities for mechanization.
- **Crop Insurance:** Agriculture in the State is highly susceptible to risk of natural disaster like hail storm, droughts and floods. Hence it is necessary to protect the farmers from



their loss of crops and to ensure their credit eligibility for the next season. Through State government has been introduced Crop Insurance in the state through the PMBFY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojona), which aims to provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests & diseases. Lack of awareness and training and due to the fact that most of our farmers are illiterate, lease and Marginal farmer the Scheme of Insurance could not be a successful one.

- **Agriculture Census:-**

The Agriculture Census is a time bound programme which is being carried out throughout the country. As such most of the sanctioned post under Agriculture Census has been utilized in other branches of the Directorates an adequate man power with computer knowledge is required, Shortage of man power for tabulation of the Agricultural Census data facing vital problems.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES

(AGRICULTURE SECTOR)

Seed Farms:

The scheme is to produce high quality seeds of cereals, pulses, oilseed etc. and for raising Horticulture seedling such as orange, coconut, arecanut etc. for distribution to cultivators through District Agriculture Officers/Sub-Divisional Agril Officers of the State to meet the demand of the farmers of Garo Hills Region.

Seed Testing laboratory:

The main objective of the Seed Testing Laboratory is to obtain an accurate and reproducible result regarding the purity, viability composition, moisture content, the rate of occurrence of need seeds and the percentage of seed that can be expected to produce normal seedling under favorable condition.

Soil Testing Laboratory:

The main objective of the scheme is to test and analyze the soil samples received from the farmers, with a view to have a sound base knowledge of its Fertility Status/problem soils etc and to provide recommendations for soil nutrient management. Accordingly Soil Health Cards are issued to farmers

creating mass multiplication facilities for parasitoids, predators and pathogens. This will enhance the management of crops organizational annually.

Plant Protection including Integrated Pest Management (IPM):

The Scheme aims at providing 50% subsidy on Plant Protection equipments such as sprayers, etc. In order to promote other organic crop production and mechanical method of pest management he scheme also provides free distribution of IPM equipments for trapping of pests as pheromone traps, light traps/bio-pesticides and bio-agents for organic crop production.



Supply of Paddle/Treadle Pumps to Farmers:

In a state like Meghalaya, the small / marginal farmers by virtue of their economic condition are unable to purchase equipments on their own to meet their irrigation requirements for better crop productivity. Hence, to assist such farmers, the Department is proposing to provide proper irrigation facility by distributing Treadle for irrigation, especially to the rice growing farmers of the state. These Treadle Pumps would free farmers from dependence on rain fed irrigation and maximize returns from their small plot of land.

State Rice Mission:

The goal of the Mission is to increase the productivity and production of rice in the State to achieve sustainable food security for its growing population. The Mission aims at achieving the goal through application of modern technology for the development and validation of improved technologies for rice production and accelerating the diffusion of validated technologies through extension methods that use proven current approaches together with modern information/communication technologies.

Ramie Crop:

Ramie is an oldest and valuable perennial and textile crop which belongs to the family, Urticaceae and its Botanical name is Boehmeria nivea. The crop can be grown in both upland and low lying areas under rain fed and irrigated condition except in waterlogged condition. It thrives well in warm and humid areas. This rhizomatic crop can survive economically for 10 (ten) years and can be extracted after 1 year and used as planting materials. Thus, it will be helpful to uplift the economic condition of the farmers as the crop is remunerative and its uniqueness is that it can be harvested 4 to 6 times in a year at an interval of every 45 days. Ramie is well known as one of the strongest and longest fibre crop. The fibre extracted from Ramie crop can be utilized for different purposes. Its fabrics are much better than cotton for its strengths which blends with other textile fibre. It can be processed as industrial sewing thread, packing materials, fishing nets, filter clothes, making parachutes, canvas for the ships, household furnishing and high quality school bag etc. Ramie is an eco-friendly fibre crop which can be grown in the jhum fields provided the field is fenced properly. It can also be intercropped with plantation crops and horticulture crops. The scheme provides subsidy on planting materials/fencing and processing equipments.

Agri. Information Units & e-governance(Agri):

The scheme is to give strong to the Agricultural Extension Network of the State by disseminating the scientific methods of cultivation to the farming community for achieving



increased production through leaflets, pamphlets, exhibitions, seminars, crop competitions etc. E-governance scheme is to provide a conducive environment for transformation of department's core service delivery system, usher facilitate citizen-centric and citizen friendly service delivery which is fast, reliable and functionaries through the use of ICT from the State headquarter to the District and the Block at the grass root level through linkages with delivery Centers provided at the Common Services Centres (CSC). This scheme includes creation of the requisite infrastructural facilities within the Directorate of Agriculture, its District and Sub-divisional Offices and Block and Circle offices, deployment of housekeeping IT services (G-G services) like E-mail services, internet services, networking services, intranet portal, Management Services(MIS), Decision Support Services (DSS), Human Resources Information Services (HRIS) etc.

Farmers Institute:

The scheme aims at imparting training of the farmers regarding the use of improved technology for increasing production at the farm level. The scheme also provides exposure visits to farmers of the state to various research institutes and Extension Centre.

Basics Agriculture Training Centre:

Imparting technically sound training course which would equip the trainees to take up Agriculture and Allied farming as a Self employment opportunity and farm business in more effective, efficient way and judiciously use and manage resources to ensure the sustainability of the farm.

Integrated Agriculture Training Centre (IATC):

The Department of Agriculture is basically an extension oriented department. Apart from input delivery and demonstration of new agricultural technologies, its main function is convincing the farmers to adopt, adapt and accept the technologies. Thus, awareness training/agriculture management whereby knowledge and skill of the farmers and departmental functionaries can be upgraded periodically with the ever-evolving technologies in the field of agriculture. This Integrated Agriculture Training Centre at Upper Shillong seeks to achieve those objectives.

Agriculture Economics and Statistics:

The scheme is for installation of high-tech Automatic Weather Station with computer backup in all Districts and Sub-Divisions for obtaining real time weather forecast data on rainfall, humidity, temperature, wind speed for compilation, analysis, processing and maintenance of accurate Agril. Plan Schemes/Programmes viz Physical achievement of areas and production of various Agriculture/Horticulture and Spices crops and timely estimate of crops which can



be taken in due time against any shortfall of targets. Collection of Daily Rainfall and Temperature, Humidity Data, compilation of Agril. Census Employees and rainfall records in different stations of the State. Land Use to determine and maintain data stated above as well as computerization of data.

Agriculture Engineering (Mechanical):

The scheme is to popularize the use of Machineries the poor and Marginal Farmers of the State which is necessary in views of the sudden rise in the cost of farm labourer. Further, the use of tillage machineries assures timely completion of the land preparation for sowing and provides timely seeds therefore maximizing yield. The particular part of the scheme is widely accepted by the small and marginal farmers who could not afford to buy their own machine and if affordable, considers not economically viable due to small holding owned by them as the same will remain idle most of the time as such prefer hiring to buying machines.

Agriculture Engineering (Workshop):

Being a supporting scheme of the Agril.Engineering (Mechanical) Scheme where Power Tillers, Tractors and Bull Dozers are hired out to Small Marginal Farmers including share croppers. In order to maintain these machineries workshop infrastructures with necessary workshop machineries and necessary for maintenance and up keep in order to continue the Agril, Engineering(Mechanical) Scheme, It is also necessary to continue the particular scheme so that proper maintenance could be continued while running the above machineries. Further, these is also a proposal to train the Beneficiaries under the Loan-cum-subsidy Scheme of which the same can be achieved only if proper workshop facilities are available.

Supply of Agriculture Machineries:

The scheme aims at assisting the small and marginal farmers of the State providing Power Tillers at subsidized rates, thereby increasing production and productivity as well as uplifts the economy of the farmers. The implementation of the scheme would help in the promotion of Agricultural Mechanization to a great extent as well as ensuring an increase in the farm power penetration in the State, which is only 0.7 Kw/Ha. as compared to the National average of 20. Kw/Ha. The scheme will support farmers to be able to take up double cropping.

Corpus Fund on Crop Insurance (RKBY) :

The Scheme is to provide encouragement to Small , Marginal and Landless Farmers of the



State to adopt progressive farming practices, high value inputs and also higher technology in Agriculture. Besides helping the farmers to stabilize farm incomes, particularly in disaster years and also for payment of compensation to those insured loanee and non-loanee, small, marginal farmers and landless farmers of the State within the insurance coverage. It may be stated that being a supporting scheme of the Agricultural Department, the scheme would immensely benefit the poor farmers of the State including the loanee, the non-loanee, small, marginal and landless farmer of the state by providing insurance coverage and financial support and relief to those affected farmers in the event of crop failure in the notified areas as a result of natural calamities like (a) floods, inundation, landslide etc. (b) storms, hailstorms, cyclone, typhoon, tempest (c) drought, dry spell etc. (d) pest, disease etc. (e) natural fire and lightning etc. and (f) shortfall in the yield crops.

Assisting to KVK's:

The Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) is an innovative institution with a multidisciplinary team of subject matter specialist for taking up various frontline extension programmes in agricultural and allied sectors including on farm testing to identify the location specificity of technology. Frontline demonstration to establish its production potentials on the farmers fields, training of farmers fields, training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills, and training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development. Each KVK has provision of an instructional farm to be developed in such a way that it is educational as well as profitable. The instructional farm helps in conducting the training programmes by following the principles of "Teaching by Doing and Learning by Doing", Three such Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State to carry out the activities under the Mandate of KVK have been approved by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in three districts of West Khasi Hills, East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills in favour of the State Government. Two more will be set up in East Garo Hills and South Garo Hills District with financial assistance of 100% funding by ICAR, Govt. of India.

Agriculture Studies:

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to the students pursuing B.Sc. (Agri/Hort.) who are selected on merit as per reservation policy of the State and as per seat allocated by the different Universities.

Agriculture Research Stations & Labs:

The Scheme is to conduct adaptive research on different crops in the Research Farms and in



Farmers' Field. These research experiment are conducted in the form of field trials. The very purpose of conducting adaptive and varietal trials is for the identification of some promising varieties/lines/adaptability and performance of various fertilizer/bio-gents/bio-pesticides. By conducting experiments on the same set of varieties at different locations in a particular range of altitude, we can study the adaptability and performance of the crops are also taken up at different locations. Through such experimental trials, the village are trained regarding judicious use of fertilizers, cultural practices and safe use of pesticides. Further, a mobile soil testing laboratory van is attached to the scheme for conducting spot analysis of soil samples in the farmers' fields which is being carried out as and when the need arise. Mapping of Block wise soil fertility parameters is also among the objectives of the scheme.

Investment in Agriculture Finance Institution.

To invest in Agriculture Financial Institution viz., the Meghalaya Cooperative Apex Bank Limited. It benefits both Government and Financial Institution via shares & Loans respectively and the farmers to procure agriculture inputs to boost production.

STRATEGIES AND VISION FOR AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

Rice is a staple food crop of Meghalaya, occupying an average area of 1,10,455 Ha. with a production of 3,01,076 Mt and productivity of 2726 Kg/Ha. In order to increase and double the farmer's income growth will come from an increase in productivity and expanding the rice area in the State by way of double cropping i.e Sali Paddy and Boro Paddy cultivation. Besides Paddy, Maize, pulses and oilseeds also have a considerable area and from a major cropping system in the State.

The following are few core agriculture strategies for doubling farmers income and increase production in the State.

- To increase rice production through promotion if improved technologies.
- To increase the area under rice through area expansion of rice by land development and by promoting double cropping of rice i.e. Boro Rice cultivation through irrigation development.
- Validate improved rice varieties suitable to various rice ecosystems, make high quality seeds of such varieties available to farmers and identity opportunities for organic/specially local rice varieties suitable for market development.



- Promote mechanization of key operations through institutional arrangements for public private partnership.
- Creating awareness and mobilizing farmers to cycle unused farm products for compost making and sustainability of soil health management.
- Encourage farmers to follow good cropping systems i.e. taking up vegetable cultivation as second crop or pulses/oilseed crop to double income.
- Develop the scientific capacity of the Department of Agriculture for backstopping technology development and validation.
- Accelerated the spread of technologies through effective delivery mechanisms.
- Mobilisation for Integrated farming System i.e. Horticulture/Agriculture based system to integrate with fish farming/livestock rearing/sericulture, etc. to uplift the economic condition and increase their income.
- Introduce and encourage farmer to take up intercropping system Potato-Vegetables or Maize-pulses or rice-vegetables wherever feasible so as to attain maximum production as well as improved soil health.



Chapter 2

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY

3.1 Animal Husbandry and Veterinary play a vital role in the up-liftmen of Rural economy by generating substantial income to rural population. Livestock and poultry rearing are age old occupation among the people of the state since time immemorial. As per the result of Livestock Census 2012, total livestock population of Meghalaya was 19,94,565 heads (including cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses and ponies excluding rabbits and poultry) this is an increase from 18,23,210 in 2007. The State Government through the Department of animal Husbandry and Veterinary provides health care in all aspect of Livestock and poultry up to the village level through the network of veterinary institutions. There are 4 Veterinary Hospitals, 114 Vety Dispensaries, 49 Vety Aid Centres, 15 Mobile vety Dispensaries and 7 Vigilance Units spread far and wide in the state to cater to the need of animal care .

3.2 There are numerous projects and schemes under the umbrella of the state to develop animal husbandry and veterinary and create better avenues for income of the rural masses. There are 2 Intensive Cattle Development Project in the State completed with all facilities and development programmes, 4 cattle breeding Farms and 1 Buffalo Farm in the State. Other projects include 13 Poultry Farms and 13 Piggery farms including the regional Poultry breeding Farm and Pig Breeding Farm at Kyrdemkulai.

3.3 Meghalaya is yet to make a big impression on Milk and Dairy product. The State through the Animal Husbandry and Vety Department is trying hard to improve milk and dairy production in the state. There are 3 Dairy Plants in the state with the total capacity of 26.0 Thousand lts. and 2 Milk Chilling Centres with the total capacity of 4.0 Thousand Lts.

3.4 As per the estimate of the Report on Integrated Sample Survey for Estimation of Production of Milk, Egg and Meat 2016-17 Meghalaya Milk production stand at 32.67 tonnes Per day during 2015-16 and 34.112 thousand tonnes per day during 2016-17 and record an increase in production of Milk by 4.41% in one year.

3.5 The State still faces with shortage of supply in Milk, egg and meat as can be seen from the data depicted below:



Table: 2.01

Sl. No.	Items	Annual Meat Production (in tonnes)						
		2013-14			2014-15			Percentage increase(+) Decrease (-) over
		Produced within the State	Brought from outside the State	Total	Produced within the State	Brought from outside the State	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Beef (Cattle & Buffalo)	12780	10522	23302	15898	8751	24649	(+)5.78%
2	Mutton	1271	41	1312	1249	49	1298	(-)1.07%
3	Pork	9666	1495	11161	9651	1435	11086	(-)0.67%
4	Chicken	4371	187	4558	4122	165	4281	(-)5.95%
5	Total Meat Production	28088	12245	40333	30920	10400	41320	(+)2.45%
6	Milk Production	82.16*	NA	NA	82.96*	NA	NA	(+)0.97%
7	Egg Production	1049.37#	NA	NA	1056.98#	NA	NA	(+)0.73%

* Milk Production in 000'tonnes; Egg Production in lakhs number

3.6 To promote growth of production, the Department has made many efforts to propagate availability of quality germplasm and encourage farmers for cross-breeding and upgrading their herds. For this objectives, the Department establishes the following farms :

Table: 2.02
Number of Government Farms and production during 2014-2015

Sl. No.	Name of Farms	Number	Capacity of each farm	Stock reared	Total Production from farms	Total production in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cattle Farm	4	60-150	426	143070 litres milk	81289 tonnes
2	Buffalo Farm	1	40	38	3510 litres milk	1672 tonnes
3	Pig Farm	13	30-100	905	2723 piglets	NA
4	Poultry Farm	13	500-5000	15567	1867500 eggs	NA
5	Seep Farm	1	20	18	13 kids	NA
6	Goat Farm	2	40	53	35 kids	NA
7	Fodder Farm	4	-	-	2352.57 tonnes	10194 MT

Table: 2.03
Per Capita availability of meat, milk & egg in Meghalaya 2014-15

Meat availability (gms/day)					Milk (gm/day)	Egg (nos/year)
Beef	Pork	Mutton	Chicken	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.78	10.25	1.20	3.96	38.19	75	35



iv. Data available as shown above clearly indicated a huge shortfall in terms of production of meat, milk and egg, which means that the State still depended largely on import from outside the State to meet the demand of protein of animal origin. Hence, revenue loss is enormous.

v. The per capita availability of milk in the State is only 75 gm/person/day, whereas All India average is 322 gm/person/day. The reason is that out of 905153 cows available in the State, only 26458 (2.9%) are cross-bred/Improved breed. The average milk yield of local cow is 0.80 kg/cow/day on an average.

vi. The per capita availability of egg is only 35 nos/person/year, since improved variety of bird constitutes only 9.72% i.e 344157 nos out of 3541716 chicken available in the State.

vii. The pig population in the State is 569301, of which only 137984 is cross bred/improved breed i.e 24.23%. The litter size of local pig is 6 nos on an average.

viii. The commercial rearing of milch cows & pigs is absent and in poultry is almost negligible.

ix. Seed Farm of good germplasm in Dairy, Pig, Goat, Sheep & Poultry is not available in the State or in the region.

x. The land tenure system in the State is another stumbling block to encourage large production of fodder.

xi. Absence of research centre in the State be it in reproduction technology, feed and fodder, vaccine production centre, etc.

xii. Paucity of fund experienced by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying restricts strengthening of farms and thus restricts augmentation of production.

i. Infrastructure development:

a. The Department is considering development and strengthening of infrastructure of all Government Farms to enable to increase production.

b. The Department is giving emphasis in training and skill development of all stake holders: hence, all existing Training centres will be strengthened. More Training Centre will be set up in different location to be able to accommodate the demand. Further, the department is reviewing modules which will be suitable to the local needs.

ii. **Fodder development:** In view of the constraint of land for fodder development, integration of fodder development with Watershed development programme especially for silvi-pastoral system may perhaps provide good alternative. Secondly, development of wasteland for free and bush based fodder production in collaboration with Forest & Environment Department may offer good support for Fodder development in the State to mitigate the shortfall.

iii. Research development & Technology transfer:

a. Setting up of research unit to look into feed and fodder development is one area which the department is considered necessary.



b. The department wishes to have a robust mechanism in which Transfer of technology to farmers should be in a simplistic & holistic manner.

iv. Livestock Health & Disease control:

a. To provide health cover to all livestock and poultry is a priority need, but constraints are numerous, hence the department would also like to firstly educate the farmers on the importance of health care through health camp and awareness programme.

b. Another core issue is availability of vaccine especially Swine Fever in which the State is having bad experience, hence would like to impress on the need to have full support in making availability of vaccines.

v. Marketing:

a. The department desire to be involved in supporting market of livestock and poultry including value chain.

b. To encourage community based marketing support.

vi. **Skill Development & IEC support:** The Department desire to be able to provide full support to skill development, capacity building and IEC.



3. Action in 3 Years:

- i. 5 Pig Farms out of 13 available with the department are in the process of strengthening under National Livestock Mission (NLM) to raise their capacity and increase production.
- ii. Fund under RKVY is available for import of 100 nos exotic pigs from foreign country subjected to clearance from Government of India pending finalization of Breeding Policy.
- iii. 3 Cattle Farms out of 4 available with the department have been covered under RKVY scheme for augmenting production of milk by induction of more high yielding cows.
- iv. Establishment of new Policy arm at Phulbari is in progress under NEC Funding, this will add to 14 numbers of Government Poultry Farm.
- v. Slaughter house/Abattoir at Mawiong-Shillong is ready for commissioning. This will provide quality meat to consumers in and around Shillong.
- vi. Slaughter house at Demthring near Jowai is progressing.
- vii. 1200 farmers to be assisted in dairy farming with 2 cows each, with an expected additional yielding of milk to 7200 tonnes of milk, thus raising the per capita availability of milk to 80 gm/head/day from the existing of 75 gm.
- viii. 850 farmers will be supported for Pig farming, in which about 25 thousand improved piglets are expected to be available in the first year alone.
- ix. 1500 farmers will be assisted for rearing of low in-put birds, with an expected production of about 300 lakh eggs, thus raising the total egg production in the State to 1350 lakh eggs, and per availability will be 40 eggs from 35.
- x. More than 4000 farmers will be trained during 2016-17 in Livestock & Poultry Farming and 100 farmers will be sent for exposure visit outside the State under RKVY & NLM scheme.
- xi. Under health cover, about 1.60 lakh pigs will be given special health care through deworming, vitamin supplements, vaccination etc.
- xii. Under special FMD control programme about 7.25 lakh cattle will be provided vaccination.



Chapter - 3

FISHERIES

An overview of Achievements & Developments

Background Note.

Fisheries and Aquaculture constitute a source of livelihood to millions of people all over the world. Faced with the challenges to cater to the ever growing demand and supply of food resources to a population which is expected to reach 9 billion by the twenty first century, sustainable development goals and its proper implementation are the need of the hour. In Meghalaya, Fisheries plays a very important role not only as a source of protein for human consumption but also in raising the livelihood of the farmers through various income generating activities right from the capture of wild fish to culture, marketing and value chain management but also opening up the avenues through ornamental and recreational fisheries, and tourism. Realizing the importance of Fisheries towards sustainable development 'Meghalaya State Aquaculture Mission' with 6 Mini Missions was launched in March 2012, to uplift the economy through fish farming, with the slogan 'from dependence to self-sufficiency'.

Meghalaya State Aquaculture Mission (2017-17) was a bold step toward redefining the public service delivery and in adopting a Mission mode approach towards the Fisheries Sector. This five year Mission launched in 2012 with the slogan 'from dependence to self-sufficiency' addressed wide canvas of the sector with 6 Mini Missions and specific and well defined objectives.

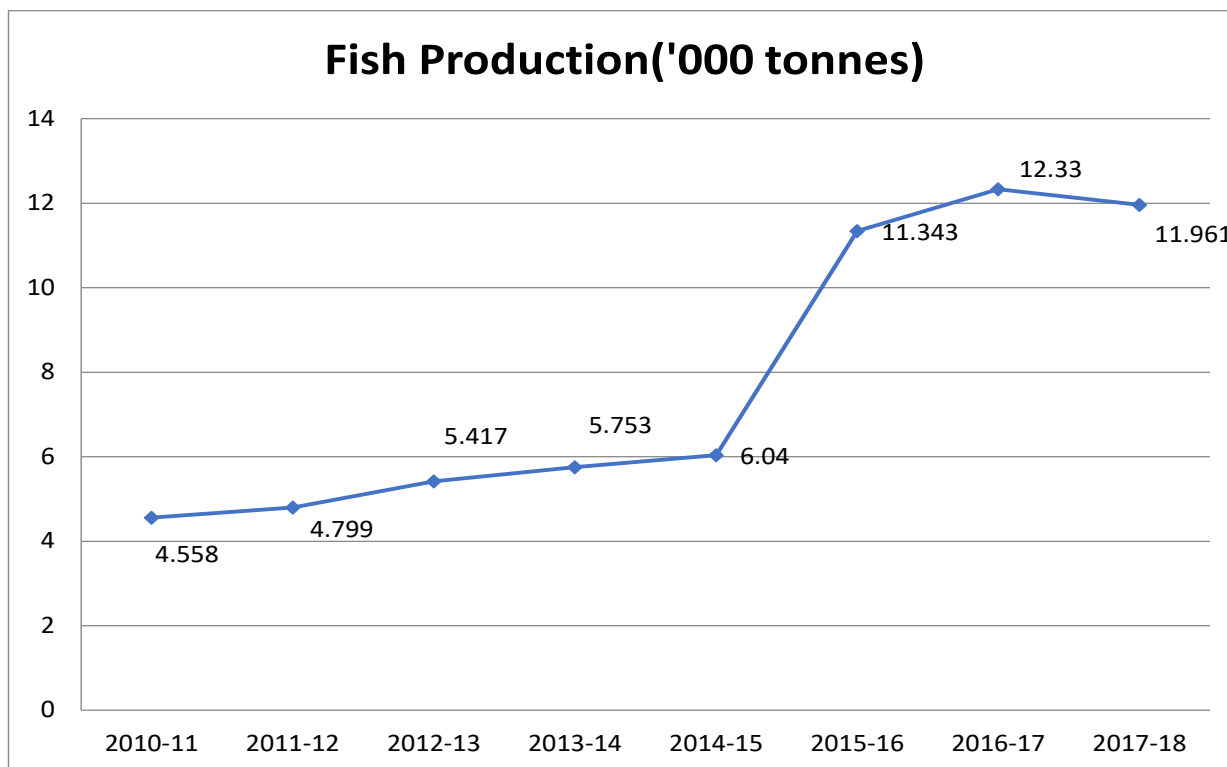
Mini Mission I: Area and Production Expansion :

The primary objective of this Mini Mission was to create additional water area for aquaculture through Individual Ponds, Community Ponds, and Reclamation of Wetlands etc. The additional Aquaculture area created through 2500 hectares of individual ponds and community ponds resulted in an increase in the State's Fish Production from 4.799 MT in 2011-12 to 11.961 MT by 2017-18, providing livelihoods to 25,000 fish farmers.

Table: 3.01

Table 1. Fish Production in ('000 Tonnes)

Year	Production
2010-11	4.558
2011-12	4.799
2012-13	5.417
2013-14	5.753
2014-15	6.040
2015-16	11.343
2016-17	12.330
2017-18	11.961



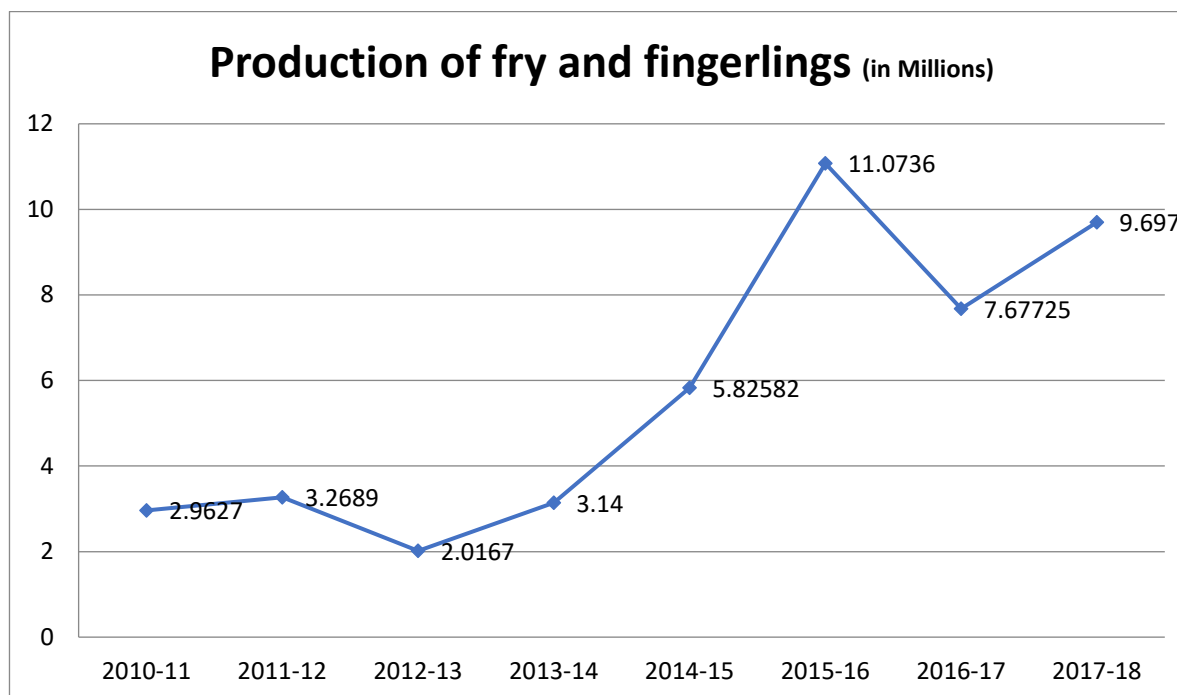
Mini Mission II :

Critical Infrastructure Development: This Mini Mission was tasked with the aim of addressing the two critical components of Aquaculture viz. fish seed and fish feed production. The Mini Mission was designed to address the vicious cycle of low input and low productivity, by inducing infrastructure critical for production of fish seed and fish feed in the State. Fish seed Hatcheries in the form of 12 (twelve) Eco-Hatcheries and 14 FRP Hatcheries, and 3 Fish Feed Mills were established in the private sector under this Mission. This resulted in an increase in the Fish seed Production from 3.268 Million in 2012-13 to 9.976 Million in 2017-18 which in turn contributed largely to the Fish Production. All the fish feed mills are functional, though the requirement of fish feed is still very high in the state.

Table 3:02

Production of Fry and Fingerlings (In Millions)

Year	Production
2010-11	2.9627
2011-12	3.2689
2012-13	2.0167
2013-14	3.14
2014-15	5.82582
2015-16	11.0736
2016-17	7.67725
2017-18	9.697



Mini Mission III: Conservation of Indigenous Fisheries Resources.

There was a significant decline in fish population, especially of mahseer in our natural river systems, due to over fishing and unbridled exploitation of the natural resources. Meghalaya witnessed wanton killing of fishes through destructive methods like usage of dynamite, bleaching powder, pesticides, toxic herbs, electric current and others. Establishment of sanctuaries and conservation of indigenous and endemic species was the focus of Mini-Mission III. Fish conservation got an impetus with the launch of the Mission and through this dedicated Mini Mission, 54 nos of Fish Sanctuaries have been established throughout the State. The outcome of this Mini Mission III restoring the Fish Population in rivers was significant. Through this Mini Mission we were able to witness strong community participation in villages, promotion of eco-tourism contributing to rural livelihoods and a general awareness of sustainable management of resource.

Mini Mission IV: Capacity Building and Human Resource Development :

This Mini Mission was the binding component that could ensure the successful implementation of other components of the Mission. Execution of tasks required strengthening of the capacities in skills and competencies in the subject. Under this Mini Mission, the Meghalaya State Fisheries Research & Training, Mawpun was established, equipped to build the capacities of the potential fish farmers and unemployed youth. Till date more than 5000 individuals have been trained by the institute. Several Training Halls at the District level were also created in West Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills.



Mini Mission V: Emerging Opportunities in the Fisheries Sector.

This component was a visionary step of the Department to tap new opportunities in the sector. These opportunities ranged from technology induction, to introduction of new potential species, promotion of innovative activities like Aqua parks etc. Potential species like the GIFT Tilapia in collaboration with Marine Product Export Development Authority was taken up at the Meghalaya State Brood Bank at Umktieh, Ri Bhoi. Under this Mission, 3 (three) Aqua-Parks at (i) Phot-ja-Ud, South West Khasi Hills (ii) Umtasor, Ri Bhoi and (iii) Chenga Benga, South West Garo Hills have been established . A pilot project of Paddy –cum Fish culture was taken up at Nonglwai Village, West Khasi Hills to demonstrate integrated fish farming. The programme has seen wide acceptance in the field and demonstrated a successful convergence between the Department of Fisheries and Community & Rural Development Department.

Objectives

- Achieve self sufficiency in fish production (Maximum Sustainable Yield) through fisheries resources.
- Ensure quality Fish seed and Fish feed to farmers through technology intervention of Brood stock development and management programmes.
- Conservation of endangered and local species and prevention of stock over exploitation.
- Promotion of harvest and Post harvest technology for quality assurance of market commodity.
- Capacity building and Human Resource Development.
- Achieving nutritional security by contributing to availability of low lost animal protein.
- Doubling Farmers Income
- Livelihood and Employment Generation through Fisheries activities.
- Nutritional Security: Attain per capita fish consumption of 12 kg/person/year by bridging current demand gap of 21,000 MT through local fish production.
- Conservation and sustainable use of Fisheries Resources.
- Building Human Capacities

Current Status

- The diverse aquatic resources of Meghalaya comprises of 501 hectare lake, 461 hectare oxbow lake, 1272 hectare river wetland, 1028 hectare water logged, 24841 hectare river and streams, 1562 hectare reservoirs and barrage. (Panigrahy et al)



- Meghalaya is one of the richest states in fish genetic resources harboring approximately 165 fish species which are distributed in different aquatic ecosystems of the state have food, ornamental and sport values.
- A total number of 2598 hectare is being brought under fish culture and 25998 individual fish farmers will be benefitted.
- The Department has been able to assist 18088 nos. of fish farmers across the state and the remaining 7900 nos. are under various stages of implementation.
- 61(sixty-one) community ponds have also been created under the mission and various efforts of convergence with MGNREGS has been taken up for this purpose.
- Through Area and Productivity Expansion the Fish production in the state has increased from 4.799 MT in 2011-12 to 11.961 MT in 2017-18

Interventions through Meghalaya State Aquaculture Mission.

- In an effort to tap the State's huge potential in Fisheries Sector, A Mission mode approach towards fisheries development was adopted.
- The Meghalaya State Aquaculture mission was launched with a bold slogan "From Dependence to self Sufficiency" in 2012.
- It's efforts were concentrated under the following Mini Missions
 - ✓ MMI : Area and productivity expansion
 - ✓ MMII: Critical infrastructure Development
 - ✓ MMIII: Conservation of Indigenous Fish Species
 - ✓ MMIV: Capacity Building and Human Resource Development
 - ✓ MMV: Mass Media Documentation and Outreach
 - ✓ MMVI: Emerging Opportunities.

Future Prospects and Way Forward

MSAM 2.0:

Mission 2.0 would look into possibilities of vertical expansion by utilizing the full capacity of the areas developed under the sector from MSAM.

Gap Filling to efforts of MSAM to address issues of implementation would be looked upon in depth to ensure that full sustainable capacities of resources are being explored.

- **Technology induction:**
 - Re-Circulatory Aquaculture Systems
 - Cage Culture in Reservoirs



- Non Conventional Energy Support systems for Aquaculture
- Integrated Cold Chain Systems: production to Consumption point.
- Quality Assurance : (Fish and Fish Seed Certificate Systems)
- **Emerging Opportunities:**
 - Ornamental Fisheries for promotion of National and International trade of Indigenous Ornamental Fish (159 nos)
 - Species Diversification.
 - Cold water Fisheries (Mahseer etc)
 - Development of Fish Processing technologies (smoking/fermentation/pickling/packaging branding/ etc)

➤ Future Prospects and Way Forward

- **Convergence:**
 - Promotion of Integrated Farming systems with other line department activities, Agriculture, Animal husbandry etc. eg. Paddy cum Fish Culture,
 - Adoption of MGNREGS Ponds for Aquaculture Production (Mandated under Neel Kranti (Blue Revolution)
 - I teams 1917: Customised Fish Transportation units for lift Fish Transport and Retail etc,
 - Aqua tourism /Eco Tourism through Aqua Parks
- **Conservation:**
 - Community based Co Management of Aquatic Resources through Sanctuaries for In Situ conservation.
 - Ex-situ conservation of indigenous Fish Species : Standardisation of Breeding and culture Technologies.
 - Regulation of Open water Resources and Culture Systems through Fisheries Acts and Legislation,



Chapter - 4

FOREST

Forests play a very important role in the maintenance of environmental stability in our fragile hilly state. They are also a source of sustenance and livelihood for the majority of the rural residents of the State. The Forests and Environment Department strives to conserve the existing forest wealth of the state by upgrading and strengthening the existing machinery of protection and management in order to cope up with the ever increasing pressure on our forests from biotic and abiotic interference.

Meghalaya has a forest cover (State of Forest Report, 2017, published by the Forest Survey of India, Government of India, states that all lands, more than one hectare in area with a tree canopy density of more than 10%, irrespective of land use, ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm) of around 17,146 sq. kms, that comprises approximately 76% of its geographical area as per State of Forest Report 2017 estimates carried out by the Forest Survey of India. The State Government owns and directly controls 1127.32sq.kms only while the rest is managed by the 3 (three) Autonomous District Councils, communities and private entities. However, all forests irrespective of ownership, are governed by provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

The total forest area under the jurisdiction of the State Forest Department is as follows:

1. Reserved Forests	-	713.05 sq.kms
2. Protected Forests	-	12.39 sq.kms
3. National Parks	-	399.48 sq.kms
4. Proposed Reserved Forests	-	2.40 sq.kms
5. Wildlife Sanctuaries	-	94.10 sq.kms*
6. Parks and Gardens	-	0.50 sq.kms

*area included in Reserved Forests

To ensure sustainable management of community/privately owned forests, which constitute a major portion of the forest cover available in the State which have hitherto been managed by their respective owners as per their customary knowledge and traditions, efforts are being taken by the Department to gradually bring them under modern scientific management by preparing Working Schemes for such areas from funds provided under the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

The Working Plans for all the Government Reserved Forests and Protected Forests of the State has been completed and approved by Government of India, thus bringing these areas under scientific management.

Meghalaya has consistently maintained a forest cover of over 75% though the National Forest Policy prescribes only two third of forest cover in the hilly states to maintain environ-



mental stability. Forests act as a source of sustenance and livelihood to the people living in its vicinity. This has been made possible by eliciting people's participation in protection and afforestation activities and creation of 63 Community Reserves for Wildlife and Bio-diversity conservation. The Department has introduced scientific forest management in community and privately owned forests through implementation of Working Schemes. People's participation in afforestation programmes is done through the principle of Joint Forest Management which is implemented through the Forest Development Agencies at the District level and Joint Forest Management Committees at the village level.

The Department has established a Micro Plant Propagation Centre-cum-laboratory at Upper Shillong to produce quality planting material of rare and endangered species. Two plant production centres at Umdiker and Williamnagar have also been completed to produce good quality planting materials. A Herbal Garden has also been established in the compounds of Raj Bhavan.

One important achievement of the Department is the construction of 26 number of eco-friendly crematoriums in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to reduce consumption of firewood and pollution in the process of cremation.

The Wildlife Circle is responsible with the management of wildlife protected areas as well as enforcement of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 in the State. One notable achievement in recent years is the notification of the "Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary" covering an area of 59.90 sq.kms in East Jaintia Hills District. Efforts are also being made to expand the protected area network in the State by bringing more community areas into Community Reserves. Till date 64 numbers of community forest areas with a total area of 61.70 sq.kms were notified as Community Reserves thus paving the way to joint management of these areas between the communities and the Government.

Artificial plantations are raised by the Social Forestry wing and also by other departments & organizations as shown below. These plantations constitute a substantial portion of the forest cover and are raised on community and privately owned land, managed by their respective owners under guidance of the concerned department or agency.

Table 4:01
Area of Plantations Created By Various Agencies in Meghalaya

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Area(sq. km.)
1	Social Forestry Wing of the State Forest Department	819.41
2	Eco-Development Society, Tura	5.38
3	Forest Development Corporation of Meghalaya, Limited	14.27
4	Autonomous District Councils	124.15
	Total	



India is recognized as a country with mega biodiversity and Meghalaya is one of the richest regions of such ecosystem. The Meghalaya Bio-Diversity Board (MBB) has been set up for the purpose of preserving and conserving the rich biodiversity existing in the State. 266 (two hundred and sixty six) Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) have been constituted till date. The Board has standardized a methodology for preparation of Peoples Biodiversity Registers (PBRs) to document the biodiversity under various BMCs, 15 (fifteen) PBRs are completed and 90 (ninety) PBRs are under preparation. The Khlaw Kur Syiem Kmie Ing has been notified as a Biodiversity Heritage Site (BHS) by Government of Meghalaya on 13th December, 2018.

The total annual expenditure incurred by the department during the 1972-73 was only Rs 16.98 lakhs under Plan and Rs. 12.41 lakhs under Non-Plan which has gradually increased as per the details furnished below.

Table: 4.02

Plan and Non- Plan Outlay

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Plan		Non-Plan		Revenue
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	
	1	2	3	4	
Ninth Plan 1997-2002	8,355.00	3,547.87	7,847.52	7,057.74	2,659.57
Tenth Plan 2002-2007	8,650.00	4,671.99	12,1797.00	11,633.75	5,674.78
Eleventh Plan 2007-12	16,700.00	15,540.54	22,184.96	19,471.84	8,459.80
Twelfth Plan 2012-17	33,600.00	12,379.40	50,147.21	26,389.78	29,180.44

Source: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest Meghalaya, Shillong



Chapter - 5

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

*As per estimates of the final result of Annual Survey of Industries 2015-16, the number of Factories in the state is 102 showing a decrease of 7 factories or 6.4% from 109 factories in 2014-15 estimate and the Net Value Added by all factories is Rs.60160 (Lakhs) showing a decrease of 4.05% from Rs.62697 in 2014-15.

*The Value of Output of all registered Factories covered under the survey increases by a mere 0.06% from Rs.431852 in 2014-15 to Rs.432106 in 2015-16. The Fixed Capital generated by all factories in the state has also decreases from Rs.350312 in 2014-15 to Rs.297349 in 2015-16 which shows a fall by 15.12% over the previous year.

*The Number of Workers in all factories in the state during 2015-16 is 10812 and register a decrease by 1058 from 11870 in 2014-15. The Total employment in factories inclusive of Managerial, Supervisory and clerical personnel also decrease from 14339 in 2014-15 to 13094 in 2015-16.

*As per the Annual Survey of Industries estimates the percentage distribution of Meghalaya in terms of Number of operating Factories is 0.05 percent; Number of Employees is 0.09 Percent; Fixed Capital is 0.11 Percent; Value of Output is 0.06 Percent and Net Value Added is 0.06 Percent.

*(Source: Annual Survey of Industries.)

The Department of Commerce and Industries is tasked for overall development of various industrial and commerce activities in the state. The Department plays developmental and facilitation role to attract industrial investments in the state. It focuses on creating an industry friendly environment and formulation suitable policies in the State aimed at propelling fast pace modernization and strengthening of industrial units. The Department provides an interactive platform for synergistic coordination between investors and the State Government.

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE DEPARTMENT

ASSISTING IN FILING OF UAM FOR INDUSTRIAL UNITS.

In Meghalaya, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) plays a vital role in providing large employment opportunities, it also helps in industrialization of rural and backward areas, thus contributing immensely to the development of socio economic development of the State and our country. In order to address policy issues and to facilitate the development of MSME, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act was notified in 2006 by the Government of India. It provides legal framework for recognition of the concept of “enterprise” which comprises both manufacturing and service entities. The Ministry for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in September 2015 introduced online Udyog Aadhaar registration to ensure ease of registration and wider coverage of MSMEs to avail the benefits under various Schemes of the Central Government.



IMPLEMENTATION OF PMEGP FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH.

The Department along with other agencies viz KVIC and MKVIB implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) scheme. It is a credit linked subsidy programme for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP is a central sector scheme administered by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/oMSME) through KVIC.

DEPARTMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME:

The department keeping in order to meet the demand of skilled labour and also to equip the local youths for self-employment venture, runs regular vocational courses in the following trades:-

- Knitting
- Tailoring and Embroidery
- Carpet Weaving
- Carpentry and Furniture making.
- Leather, Blacksmith and Fabrication works etc.
- Shoe Making.
- Machinist.

The trainees are granted a monthly stipend at nominal rate. On completion of the training course, as a follow up, Grant-in-aid both in cash and kind are made available to these technical entrepreneurs to enable to set up self-employment ventures of their own.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION PROGRAMME (AWARENESS PROGRAMMES)

In recent times it has become very important to support individual and entrepreneurs in their ventures for the information of MSME and developing their outlooks towards employment. They require a constant motivation and encouragement and the necessary awareness about the various schemes of the Department. The Department play its role by organizing necessary Entrepreneurial Motivation Programmes (E.M.Ps), Entrepreneurial Motivation Developments (E.D.Ps) and Investment Awareness Programmes.

TRAINING INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE STATE.

The Department, under the scheme of training Inside and outside the State sponsors local youths with to undergo vocational training both inside and outside the State to create skilled manpower. The Department has tie up the program with established units registered with the office and with some prominent NGO's who has specialised and Qualified Master Trainers. In order to raise the level of training, few elected credible units has been identified, and are constantly monitored by the District Commerce and Industries Centre.



EXHIBITION/ TRADE FAIRS

The Department conduct Exhibition at District level once a year for the entrepreneurs to showcase and demonstrate their latest products, service and examine recent trends and opportunities. Besides District Level Exhibition, the Department also participates in Trades Fairs in the State Level/National Level/ International Level Exhibition. Exhibition/ Trade Fairs enables the entrepreneurs to market their products as well as to create market linkages with the buyers.

NEW INITIATIVES BY THE DEPARTMENT

HANDICRAFT PROMOTION.

A. INITIATIVE WITH IIT GUWAHATI UNDER SHKEN.IN:

Phase I – Design and Development of prototypes and exhibition of Handicrafts in collaboration with IIT Guwahati in 10(ten) locations across the State covering around 200 Artisan.

Phase II (Finance by MSSDS through ADB fund) – Pilot project at Syntein (Mawsynram) East Khasi Hills on production workshop, training on Design/manufacturing of moulds and trade mark registration of handicraft products and also linkage through shopper shops, emporium under shken.in

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE AWARD SCHEME FOR HANDICRAFT ARTISANS OF THE STATE:

The scheme has been implemented for the last 2(two) years and 5 nos of Awardees has been selected yearly. They are facilitated with a cash prize 50,000/-, Certificate and a Trophy. Moreover they are provided with seed money and training programme.

C. CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

MSE-CDP SCHEME

Currently the Department is working for preliminary intervention on Shangpung Turmeric Cluster, West Jaintia Hills.

SFURTI SCHEME:

4(Four) applications has been cleared since 2017 by the State Level Committee and still pending with zonal office KVIC Guwahati.

1. Ri War Area Development Organisation, Tynnai.
2. Eri Spinning & weaving development cluster, Ri Bhoi
3. Ri Lum foundation for sustainable development – East Khasi Hills
4. Nohphriang Handicraft, East Khasi Hills.



D. APICULTURE MISSION

The objectives of the Apiculture Mission are :- To enhance the honey production in the State

- To increase the emerging demand for honey
- To generate self employment and sustainable economic development.
- To motivate beekeepers to adopt modern system of beekeeping as the traditional method is technically not feasible.
- To upgrade the skills of the beekeepers, so as to enhance honey production through the use of technologies and minimizing wastage.
- To promote the availability of various support services for beekeepers.
- To establish enterprises creating market linkages for promoting of honey and value added products.

E. SKILL UPGRADATION

- Meghalaya Specific Souvenirs and Zardozi Craft
- The Department signed an MOU with the State Livelihood Rural Development for the training of 1200 nos. of women and youth in the Zardozi Craft and 400 nos for the Meghalaya Specific Souvenir for the generation of self employment and their livelihood upliftment.

- **APPAREL MAKING**

Apparel Making is one of the most effective means of self employment ventures in the state, hence to develop an upgrade this existing trade the department has signed an MOU with Orion Eductech to educate and train 1600 nos of youth in the state.

INITIATIVES UNDER INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

- **UPGRADATION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES**

To obviate the problem of prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring site for industries. Industrial estates and Areas have been created. However most of the industrial activities have been upgraded under amenities conducive for Industrial activities. Two Industrial Estates have been upgrade under NEC funds i.e Industrial Estate Shillong and Industrial Estate Tura also Industrial Area Barapani Umiam.

- **UPGRADATION OF TRAINING CENTER**

This is an infrastructure development scheme of the department to upgrade the existing departmental training centre located at various district headquarters. Currently the knitting Tailoring Center at Jowai will be initiated for upgradation to a new infrastructure.



- **RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP CENTER**

Five centers namely i) South Garo Hills ii) North Garo Hills iii) East Garo Hills iv) West Khasi Hills and v) Ri-Bhoi District have been initiated for infrastructure development under NEC. These centers will cater to the rural areas for incubation and entrepreneurship development.

- **Setting up of two Industrial Parks in the State at South West Garo Hills, and East Khasi Hills (SCA).**
- **Business Incubation Center at Baksalpara, South West Garo Hills (SPA).**
- **Entrepreneurship Development and Incubation Center at Ampati (SPA).**
- **Industrial Incubation center at Ampati and Mawpat (SPA).**
- **Industrial Promotion Centers at South West Garo Hills, North Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, Ri-Bhoi, East Khasi Hills.**
- **Ease of doing business.**

Ease of Doing Business web portal gateway has been initiated by the department which will serve as a single entry point for the entrepreneurs to set up their business. It will link all the concern departments related to establishing a startup. NIC has been entrusted to develop the web portal under the supervision of the officials of the department.

- **Honey Processing Centre at Jowai**

To help the beekeepers in marketing their products the department has initiated setting up of the Honey Processing center at Jowai.

- **Mini Tool Room at Jowai**

The department has initiated setting up of the Mini Tool Room at Jowai to facilitate training facilities *vis-à-vis* employment generation under Ministry of MSME.

- **Mini Urban Haat at East Khasi Hills, Ri-Bhoi and West Garo Hills**

The process of land acquisition is going on at Sohra and Nongpoh. This is a marketing infrastructure development scheme under the Ministry of Textile.



Table: 5:01
ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE (MSME) FROM
2013 – 2014 TO 2017-2018

PARTICULARS	ACHIEVEMENT
Units Registered (EM-II/UAM)	1962
Total Investment (Rupees in Lakhs)	19258.24
Employment Generation	8930
UNDER PACKAGE SCHEME INCENTIVES	
PARTICULARS	ACHIEVEMENT
No. of Micro units Provided Incentives/ Subsidies	711
Amount of MSME units Provided Incentives/Subsidies (Rupees in Lakhs)	388.53
No. of Small, Medium and large units Provided Incentives/ Subsidies	48
Amount of Large and Medium units Provided Financial Assistance (Rupees in Lakhs)	2353.14

Table 5:02
ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING SCHEME FROM 2013-2014 TO
2017-2018

PARTICULARS	ACHIEVEMENTS
No. of Trained trainees	3227
Grant in Aid for Pass out Trainees (Rupees in Lakhs)	222.63

UNDER PMEGP

PARTICULARS	ACHIEVEMENTS
No. of cases Sanctioned and Disbursed	798
Employment Generated	3793

Table 5:03
ACHIEVEMENT UNDER MASTER CRAFTSMEN TRAINING FROM 2013 -2014 TO
2017 -2018

Particulars	Achievements
No. of Artisans Trained	2325
Financial Involvement (Rupees in Lakhs)	153.392



Under Awareness and EDP

Particulars	Achievements
No. of Artisan trained	3791
Financial Involvement (Rupees in Lakhs)	17.17

Table 5:04

ACHIEVEMENT ON HERBAL COSMETIC PRODUCT FROM 2013-2014 to 2017-2018

Particulars	Achievements
No. of Youth Trained	480
Financial Involvement (Rupees)	37

Industrial Exhibition

Particulars	Achievements
No. of Exhibition	47
Financial Involvement (Rupees in Lakhs)	134.02

On Apiculture Mission

Particulars	Achievements
No. of Beekeepers	5862
No. of Beekeepers received Grant in Aid	3072



ACHIEVEMENT ROADMAP FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF MEGHALAYA

- The Department has prepared a Roadmap for Industrial Development to strategize interventions for addressing the fundamental constraints on Industrial Growth in the State.
- Preparation of this Roadmap is aimed at creating a blue print for harnessing the resources of the State taking the horizon year of 2025.
- The principal objective of this study is to attained industrial Development of the State and develop its economy through of primary secondary and tertiary sectors.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Honey Processing Centres at Tura and Shillong.**

Honey Processing Plants has been setup at Tura and Shillong which helps the beekeepers to process honey and act as a sale of point for the beekeepers.

- **Handicraft Promotion**
- **Handicraft Centers at Shillong**

The Department has established a handicraft Center at Nongrim Hills Shillong, which serves as a basis for handicraft artisans.

- **Upgradation of Training Centers**

i) KTC Rongjeng, East Garo Hills, ii) KTC, Assananggre, West Garo Hills, iii) LBC, Cheranggre, West Garo Hills, iv) CTC, Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills, v) TKE, Khliehriat, East Jaintia Hills, vi) KTC, LBC, Nongrim Hills, and vii) Furniture making Institute, Mawsynram, East Khasi Hills .

- **National SC/ST Hub**

The Ministry of MSME has sanctioned an amount of Rs 1.5 crore for the development of the SC/ST enterprises for the following activities.

- Exhibition/Trade fair
- Vendor Development/Programme,
- Workshop/Seminars/Awareness Programmes,
- Skill Development Training Programmes.



TRADE AND COMMERCE

BORDER TRADE

There are 8 functional Land Customs Station in the State.

Sl. No.	Name of LCS	Status
1	Borsora LCS	Export only (Coal & Limestone)
2	Bholaganj LCS	Export only (Limestone, Quartz) Stone & Boulder stone
3	Dawki LCS Export	Export– Import & Passenger movement (Coal, Limestone, Quartz stone, Boulder stone, Oranges, Ginger, Raw Hides & Skins)
4	Shellabazar LCS	Export only (Limestone, & Boulder stone)
5	Baghmara LCS	Export only (Coal)
6	Dalu LCS	Export – Import & passenger movement (Coal)
7	Gasuapara LCS	Export only (Coal)
8	Mahendraganj LCS	Export – import only (Coal, Boulder stone, Crushed stone, Bamboo, Ginger, Tamarind & Dry fish)

BORDER TRADE

UPGRADATION OF LAND CUSTOMS STATION

Out of the 8 functional LCS the Commerce & Industries Department has already initiated Upgradation of two Land Customs Stations at Dalu and Ghasuapara, West & South Garo Hills Districts respectively. Works at Gasuapara LCS has been completed and construction of Dalu LCS has also been completed except the weigh bridge. The project was funded by Govt of India, Ministry of Commrece & Industry.

Besides the Department is proposing setting up New LCS at Nongjri and at Ryingku, Mawdon Sordarship, East Khasi Hills District and for Ugradation of Infrastructure Development of Land Customs Stations (LCS) at the following LCS:

- (i) Bholaganj LCS, East Khasi Hills District.
- (ii) Mahendraganj LCS, South West Garo Hills District
- (iii) Baghmara LCS, South Garo Hills District
- (iv) Borsora LCS, South West Khasi Hills District

INTEGRATED CHECKED POST.

The Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Border Management is setting up an integrated Check Post (ICP) at Dawki – Tamabil, West Jaintia Hills District. The Commerce and Industries Department has handed over 22 acres of Land for setting up the ICP to the Land Port Authority of India. The Construction works is under progress.



BORDER HAATS

There are two Border Haats functioning in Meghalaya:

1. Kalaichar (South West Garo Hills District) – Baliamari (Kurigram District) – Pillar No. 1072

This border Haat was inaugurated by the Hon’ble Union Minister for Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, the Commerce Minister, People’s Republic of Bangladesh, Mr.Muhammad Faruk Khan and our Hon’ble Chief Minister Dr.Mukul Sangma on 23rd July, 2011.

2.Balat (East Khasi Hills District) – Lauwaghar (Dalora) (Sunamganj District) _ pillar No.1213

This Border Haat was operationalised on 1st May, 2012.

Meghalaya though itself one of the young and the small State in the country has a long international boundary of 443 kms with Bangladesh which sets a unique advantage of setting up of industries based on demand in the county. All units will have an advantage on account of low cost of product transportation.

To obviate the problem of prospective entrepreneurs in acquiring site for industries, industrial estates and areas have been created with many more to come up in near future.

Table 5:05

The following are the list of Industrial Estate in the State.

Location	Industrial Estate Area in Acres	Growth Centre Area in Hectares	Area EPIP/ Industrial Area in Acres
Shillong	10.22		
Tura	19.83		
Jowai	14.56		
Williamnagar	15.30		
Mendipathar	7.00	36.00	
Nongstoin	10.00		
Byrnihat			259.00 (EIP) 51.00 Extended Area
Umiam			109.67 (IA)



Chapter - 6

SERICULTURE & WEAVING

SERICULTURE:

In the present scenario of global warming the eco-friendly industries of Sericulture and Weaving can play an important role in restoring the greenery of our planet. These twin industries portray the cultural ethos and rich heritage of the people of the State and will enhance the economy of the rural people. Sericulture and Weaving are a tradition of the women folk of many villages as they can take it up in their own homes on part time basis. Around 95% of the workers in this industry are women, hence it can bring about women empowerment which is given much relevance in modern times.

Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) from 2014-15 to 2016- 2017:

- An amount of ₹ 1387.36 lakhs have been received from the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India.
- Under ISDP 2250 Sericulturists will benefit from the scheme.
- 30 nos. of farmers under muga plantation has been covered and assisted .
- 100 nos. rearing houses have been completed under mulberry and 115 nos. under eri.
- 200 acres plantation under mulberry, 200 acres under muga and 250 acres under eri have been achieved.
- Raising of 5 acres of mulberry chawkie gardens.





Intensive Bi-voltine Sericulture Development Programme (IBSDP) from 2015-16 to 2016-17:

- An amount of ₹ 1491.00 lakhs was received from the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India.
- This scheme envisages empowerment of 1000 women members for 3 years period under cluster level and support for organizing Women Sericulture Co operative Society.
- 100 acres of new mulberry plantation have been completed.
- 70 acres of existing mulberry plantation have been maintained.
- Construction of 200 nos. rearing houses completed.
- Construction of 200 nos. mounting hall completed.



HANDLOOM WEAVING:

Centre For Apparel and Garment Manufacturing at Ampati South West Garo Hills:

- ₹ 1,426.15 lakhs was sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India under this scheme for construction.
- The objective of the scheme is for making garments and for the development of the rural economy by encouraging entrepreneurs and workers and is estimated to generate employment to around 1200 persons.
- Funding is 100% by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
- The centre has 2 nos. production units and 1 no. skilling unit.





- The scheme will provide high quality infrastructure to first time entrepreneurs, create direct/indirect employment and upskilling of entrepreneurs and check migration of youth from Meghalaya to other States.



Cluster Development Project :

- ₹ 508.95 lakhs was sanctioned by Development Commissioner Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India under this scheme.
- The scheme envisages to improve socio-economic conditions of the poor handloom weavers, to provide skill upgradation in designing and dyeing and to provide new handlooms thus replacing the old ones.
- 72 nos. Clusters are functioning in the State with 1 no. Textile Designer-cum-Marketing Executive and 1 no. Cluster Development Executive working in each Cluster.
- Different products viz. stoles, scarves, furnishings and all types of traditional dresses of Meghalaya are woven from eri, mulberry, muga silk, cotton and woolen yarn.



The Mission of the Department is:

- To increase area under silkworm food plants.
- To increase supply of disease free layings (DFLS) to the farmers.
- To encourage in adopting latest reeling and spinning technologies.
- To strengthen silk weaving sector by providing training of weavers and diversification of handloom products.
- To facilitate marketing of hand- woven silk fabrics and products.
- To develop silk tourism in the State in convergence with the Tourism Mission.

Vision 2030:

Sericulture:

- To achieve annual production of 84 MT of Mulberry, 68.88 MT of Muga and 2,241 MT of Eri raw silk by the end of 2029-30.
- To raise additional 3,360 acres under Mulberry, 6,000 acres under Muga and 28,700 acres under Eri plantation.
- To achieve a total production of 15.18 lakh nos. Mulberry dfls. through establishment of 10 mulberry grainages under State sector.
- To achieve total production of 68.88 lakh nos. Muga dfls. by establishing 3 nos. industrial grainages to cover 350 nos. private graineurs.
- To produce maximum quantity of Eri dfls. Through organized sector by establishing 10 nos. industrial Eri grainages at State sector and adopting 610 nos. private graineurs.



Chapter - 7

SIXTH ECONOMIC CENSUS

4.30 Economic Census (EC) is the complete enumeration on of entrepreneurial activities operating within the geographical boundaries of the State/Country at a given point of time and to come out with the official count of enterprises and their characteristics. The subject of coverage under the Sixth Economic Census briefly includes all types of economic activities of agricultural (excluding crop production and plantation) and non- agricultural sectors of the economy engaged in the production and/or distribution on of goods and services not solely for the purpose of own consumption.

In India five Economic Censuses have been conducted in the past. These were conducted during 1977, 1980,1990, 1998 and 2005. The Sixth Economic Census was conducted during the months from June to October, 2013 in the State of Meghalaya. Overall guidance at all-India level was provided by the Economic Census unit of the Economic Statistics Division, Central Statistics Office (CSO),Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. 4.31 The objective of 6th EC is to provide up to date information on the number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity-wise of all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the Country including their distribution at all-India, State, District and at village/ward levels for comprehensive analysis of the structure of the economy.

* In Sixth EC, three (3) schedules were canvassed, viz., i) House and Establishment Listing Schedule (Schedule 6A, ii) Establishment Abstract (Schedule 6B) and iii) Directory of Establishment (Schedule 6C).

* Enumeration Block (EBs) of Population Census 2011 were used as primary geographical units for both rural and urban areas for the purpose of listing of establishments.

* Data on Handicraft/Handloom establishments were collected for the first time.



4.32 Sixth Economic Census Result-2013:

The results of the Sixth Economic Census revealed that there were 1,05,556 establishments in the State engaged in different economic activities (other than crop production, plantation, public administration, defense and compulsory social security services) and 2,89,431, Total number of workers.

Establishments :

*73,038 (69.2%) establishments were located in the rural areas and 32,518 (30.8%) were located in the urban areas.

*18,038 (17.09%) establishments, operated without fixed structure, 72,596 (68.77%) operated outside household with fixed structure and 14,922 (14.14%) operated inside household.

*7,346 (6.96%) establishments engaged in agricultural activities and 98,210 (93.04%) in non-agricultural activities.

*55,981 (53.03%) were Own Account Establishments (OAEs) (i.e. establishments without any hired worker) out of which 38,027 in rural areas and 17,954 in urban areas.

*About 5,517 OAEs were found engaged in agricultural activities and 50,464 were engaged in non-agricultural activities.

*49,575 (46.97%) were establishments with at least one hired worker 35,011 in rural areas and 14,564 in urban areas.

*About 1,829 Establishments with at least one hired worker were engaged in agricultural activities about 47,746 were found engaged in non-agricultural activities.

*3,806 Handloom/Handicraft establishments in the State out of which 3,149 (82.74%) in rural areas and 657 in the urban areas. 3,081 (80.95%) own account establishments, i.e. without hired worker and only 725 (19.05%) were establishments with at least one hired worker.

*29,530 women owned establishments, 18,423 (62.39%) located in rural areas and 11,107 (37.61%) in urban areas. 21,540 (72.94%) OAEs and 7,990 (27.06%) with at least one hired worker.

*The percentage of women owned establishments without hired workers in the rural areas was 74.52% and in the urban areas it was 70.32%.

*The average annual growth rate of establishments was 3.36% during 2005-13 in the State.

*The annual growth rate in the number of establishments in the state are 5.44% during 1980-90, 1.63% during 1990-98, 6.75% during 1998-2005 and 3.36% during 2005-13.



Table 7:01
Number of Establishments by Location and Type of Establishments

Sl. No.	Items	Rural		Urban		Combine
		Number	o/o Share	Number	o/o Share	Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of Establishments					
i.	Agricultural	6609	89.97	737	10.03	7346
ii.	Non Agricultural	66429	67.64	31781	32.36	98210
iii.	All Establishments	73038	69.19	32518	30.81	105556
2	Number of Own Account Establishments					
i.	Agricultural	4924	89.25	593	10.75	5517
ii.	Non Agricultural	33103	65.6	17361	34.4	50464
iii.	All Establishments	38027	67.93	17954	32.07	55981
3	Number of Establishments with at least one Hired Workers					
i.	Agricultural	1685	92.13	144	7.87	1829
ii.	Non Agricultural	33326	69.8	14420	30.2	47746
iii.	All Establishments	35011	70.62	14564	29.38	49575

Employment :

Total number of persons employed in all establishments were 2,89,431 workers, out of which 14,937 (5.16%) persons were engaged in agricultural activities and 2,74,494 (94.84%) persons were engaged in non-agricultural activities.

*A total of 1,90,971 (65.98%) persons were employed in establishments located in the rural areas while the rest 98,460 (34.02%) persons were employed in establishments located in the urban areas.

*A total of 4,013 females were employed in agricultural establishments and 89,979 females were employed in non- agricultural establishments.

*76,613 (26.47%) were engaged in OAEs and 2,12,818 (73.53%) in establishments with at least one hired worker.

*The average annual growth rate of employment was 2.43% during 2005-2013.

*Total numbers of persons employed under **Handloom/Handicraft** establishments by type of establishments were 7,747 (2.82%) of all employment in non-agricultural establishments.

*About 6,240 (80.55)% of workers were employed in establishments located in the rural areas and the rest (1,507) 19.45% were employed in establishments located in the urban areas.

*Total workers engaged in women owned and run establishments were 58,701 persons which constituted 20.28 % of the total number of workers engaged in the State under different economic activities.



*35,210 (59.98%) persons employed in rural areas and 23,491 (40.02%) persons in urban areas. 28,625 persons (48.76%) working in establishments without hired workers and 30,076 (51.24%) persons working in establishments with at least one hired worker.

So far as the growth of employment is concern, between the second and the Third Economic Census, the employment increased at an annual growth rate of 5.66%, 1.07% during 1990-98 and rose 4.48% during 1998-2005 and the annual growth rate was 2.43% during 2005-2013.

Table 7:02
Number of Persons employed by Location and Type of Establishments

Persons employed	Items	Rural		Urban		Combine Number
		Number	o/o Share	Number	o/o Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Establishments					
i.	Agricultural	13374	89.54	1563	10.03	14937
		<i>7.00</i>		<i>1.59</i>		<i>5.16</i>
ii.	Non-Agricultural	177597	64.70	96897	32.36	274494
		<i>93.00</i>		<i>98.41</i>		<i>94.84</i>
iii.	All Establishments	190971	65.98	98460	30.81	289431
		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>
2	Own Account Establishments					
i.	Agricultural	7047	87.00	1053	13.00	8100
		<i>13.23</i>		<i>4.51</i>		<i>10.57</i>
ii.	Non-Agricultural	46226	67.47	22287	32.53	68513
		<i>86.77</i>		<i>95.49</i>		<i>89.43</i>
iii.	All Establishments	53273	69.54	23340	30.46	76613
		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>
3	Establishments with at least one Hired Workers					
i.	Agricultural	6327	92.54	510	7.46	6837
		<i>4.59</i>		<i>0.68</i>		<i>3.21</i>
ii.	Non-Agricultural	131371	63.78	74610	36.22	205981
		<i>95.41</i>		<i>99.32</i>		<i>96.79</i>
iii.	All Establishments	137698	64.70	75120	35.30	212818
		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>		<i>100.00</i>

Note: Figures in italic show the percentage of establishments to total establishments in the respective areas. The percentage share in columns (4) & (6) are the percentage share between rural and urban.



Chapter - 8

ENERGY

Meghalaya is a land rich in diverse topography. The land comprises of mountainous plateau hills and valleys endowed with dense forests and rivers cascading down undulating terrain fed with abundant rainfall with an average annual of 12,000 mm (470 inch) offer a huge potential for generating Hydro Electric Power. The land is also rich in mineral deposits and it has a large reserve of coal which can be extracted and use for generating Thermal Electric Energy. Meghalaya, which is blessed with around 3400 MW of Hydro Power Potential, is able to tap only 11% of its potential so far.

MePGCL is presently generating power from 9 (Nine) generating stations which are 100% hydro, with a total installed capacity of 356.2 MW. The energy generated is about 1200 MU annually. The list of existing Power Stations under MePGCL is shown below:-

Table 8:01
List of Existing Power Stations

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Type of development	Capacity (MW)	Date of Commissioning	Remark
1	Umiam Stage-I,	Storage	4 x 9	1965	RMU undertaken (2001-2003)
	Sumer				
2	Umiam Stage-II,	Power Channel (Pondage)	2 x 10	1970	RMU undertaken (2011-2012)
	Um-Sumer				
3	Umiam-Umtru Stage-III, Kyrdekulai	Pondage	2 x 30	1979	RMU under process
4	Umiam-Umtru Stage-IV, Nongkhyllem	Pondage	2 x 30	1992	
5	Umtru, Dehal,	Run-of-the river	4 x 2.8	1957	
	Byrnihat				
6	Sonapani MHP	Run-of-the river	1 x 1.5	2009	
7	Myntdu Leshka H.E. Project	Run-of-the river	3 x 42	2011-13	
8	New Umtru H.E. Project	Run-of-the river with pondage	2 x 20	2017-18	
9	Lakroh M Hydel Project	Run-of-the river	1 x 1.5	2018-19	
		Total	356.2		



MePGCL has taken keen interest to harness some of the available hydro-electric potential in the State. At present, two projects are under construction. The total capacity addition, once these projects are commissioned, will be 25.5 MW, which will increase the total installed capacity under MePGCL from 356.20 MW to 381.7 MW. These projects are briefly summarized as under:

i) Ganol SHP, 22.5 MW

The Ganol SHP, with installed capacity of 3 x 7.5 MW, is located in the West Garo Hills District of Meghalaya. This is the first Hydel Power Project in the Garo Hills.

At present, the work is going on and the project is scheduled to be completed in 2020. The present cost of the Project stands at Rs. 356.43 crore and till date about 65% of the work in the project is completed.

ii) Riangdo SHP, 3 MW

The Riangdo SHP (3MW) is located in the West Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya. The project started in February, 2019 the construction is expected to be completed in 3 (three) years' time.

Table 8:02
Summary of On Going Projects (MePGCL)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Type of development	Capacity (MW)	Target Date of Completion
1	Ganol Small Hydel Project	ROR	22.5	2019-20
2	Riangdo Small Hydel Project	ROR	3.0	2021-22
Total			25.5	

iii) Projects under Survey & Investigation

Besides implementation of hydro power projects, MePGCL is also undertaking Survey & Investigation and DPR preparation of both Medium & Large Hydro Projects and Small Hydro Projects. About 749 MW of medium & large Hydro Projects listed under Table 8.03 are under Survey & Investigation

**Table 8:03**

Projects above 25 MW under Survey & Investigation (Funded Under NEC Scheme)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Projects	Basin/River	Capacity (MW)	Remark	Agency for DPR
1	Umngot H.E. Project	Umngot	210	DPR Completed. EIA&EMP under process	MePGCL
2	Myntdu Leshka Stage-II H.E Project	Myntdu	210	Under Process	MePGCL
3	Mawblei H.E Project	Um Mawblei	75	Under Process	MePGCL
4	Umngi H.E Project	Umngi	54	Under Process	MePGCL
5	Nongkohlait H.E Project	Umngi	120	Under Process	MePGCL
6	Selim H.E Project	Myntdu	80	Under Process	MePGCL
Total			749		

About 500 MW of Small Hydro Power potential is assessed in the State of Meghalaya. MePGCL is currently undertaking Survey & Investigation and DPR preparation of Small Hydro Projects totalling to about 80 MW as listed under **Table 8.04**. In order to enable MePGCL to harness about 300 MW of Small Hydro Projects, Financial Assistance from the Central Government is being sought.



Table 8:04
Few Projects below 25 MW under Survey & Investigation

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes/Projects	Basin/River/Stream	Capacity (MW)	Remark	Agency for DPR
1	Amkshiar St-II SHP	Amkshiar	10	Under Investigation	MeECL
2	Um-Rina Stage-I SHP	Um-Rina	5	Under Investigation	MeECL
3	Um-Sangot SHP	Umsangot	3	Under Investigation	MeECL
4	Um-Mynrat MHP	Ummynrat	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
5	Umiam Khwan MHP	Umiam Khwan	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
6	Wah Sohlang MHP	Wah Sohlang	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
7	Khri MHP	Khri	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
8	Wah Rew MHP	Wah Rew	1.2	Under Investigation	MeECL
9	Um-Kenrem SHP	Um Kenrem	5	Under Investigation	MeECL
10	Nan Ramnian SHP	Nan Ramnian	4.5	Under Investigation	MeECL
11	Kynshi Stage I SHP	Kynshi	4	Under Investigation	MeECL
12	Wah Rilang SHP	Umrilang	3	Under Investigation	MeECL
13	Nan Ramnian-Umkhyrni Stage-II SHP	Nan Ramnian	8	Under Investigation	MeECL
14	Umsiang MHP	Umsiang	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
15	Sabar MHP	Sabar	2	Under Investigation	MeECL
16	Ganol-II SHP	Ganol	14	Under Investigation	MeECL
17	Sidiguri SHP	Sidiguri	7	Under Investigation	MeECL
		Total	76.7		



iv) SOLAR POWER

Meghalaya is 100% Hydro based with power generation of 80-90% of Installed Capacity during monsoon and 10% to 20% in the lean season. Therefore, requirement of additional source of energy in lean season (winter) is necessary.

In view of the above, the Government of Meghalaya has envisaged development of Solar Power Parks in the State. At present, development of Solar Parks of 10 MW each is being taken up by the State at Suchen and Thamar totalling to 20 MW. The DPR was recently approved by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy, Govt. of India. MePGCL is finalizing the financial closure for the development of the parks.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS:

1. NEW UMTRU HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT.(2 x 20 MW),RI BHOI DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

The Umtru River, a tributary of the Brahmaputra River, is the major source of Hydro Power in the State of Meghalaya. The power potential of Umtru Basin has been planned for integrated development with the adjacent Umiam and Khri Basin Schemes. The power potential of Umtru has been developed progressively beginning in the first decade of independence of the Country and now provides the major installed capacity of Hydro Power in Meghalaya. The Old Umtru Power Station(4 x 2.8 MW), the first development in the Basin in the 1950's has served more than the design life of Hydel Power Plants. The existing Old Umtru Dam has an FRL of 123.30 m. The FRL has now been raised to 130.10 m, thereby giving additional live storage of 0.556 MCM. Based on this, two Units of 2 x 20 MW installed capacity has been added by construction of New Umtru H.E. Project. This will be the diurnal daily storage which regulates the flows from upstream power stations.

Benefits of the Project:-

The annual energy that can be generated from the New Umtru H.E. Project is 235 Million Units (MU) in a 90% dependable year. The power station can provide peak power of 40 MW for about 7 to 8 hours a day. This will greatly help in easing the peak power constraint in Meghalaya especially during the dry season.

Project Cost:

The project has been completed with a cost of ₹ 629 Cr.

Conclusion:-

The project was successfully commissioned and the Commercial Operation Date declared on 1st July, 2017.



2. LAKROH MINI HYDEL PROJECT (1 x 1500 KW), WEST JAINTIA HILLS DISTRICT, MEGHALAYA

The Lakroh Mini Hydel Project is a run-of- the river project developed on the Lakroh River near Muktapur village in West Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya. The project components comprise of a Diversion weir (composite structure, i.e. masonry covered with RCC) of about 40 metres in length and 4.5 metres in height. The design discharge of the project is 1.15 cumecs fixed on 60% dependable flow. The water from the intake (developed on the body of the Weir) is led to the Forebay through an open channel of about 800 metres in length. The Overall storage capacity of the Forebay is about 450 cubic metres. The water from the Forebay is led through a penstock/pipe made of mild steel with diameter 600 mm and thickness varying from 6 mm at the top to 10 mm at the Power House. The Power House is equipped with one unit of 1500 Kw Horizontal Francis Turbo-Generator, EOT Crane and Panel Boards. The water from the Power House is discharged back to the river through a tail race of about 150 metres in length.

Benefits of the Project:-

The detailed project report of Lakroh Mini Hydel Project was prepared by the then Me.S.E.B, in 1996 keeping in view the importance of power for the various developmental programmes of the state. In and around Lakroh project site there are about 14 Nos. of villages located within the radius of 6 Km, where there is frequent disruption of electricity supply due to long transmission lines. The Lakroh Mini Hydel Project will improve the power supply of the surrounding villages to a great extent. The Annual Energy which will be benefitted from this project is 11.01 MU.

Project Cost:

The project was completed in FY 2018-19 at a cost of ₹21.53 Cr.

Conclusion:-

The project was successfully commissioned on 6th December, 2018 and the Commercial Operation Date declared on 1st March, 2019.

SALE OF ENERGY

Total sale of energy within the state as on the year 2016-17 is 954.63 MKWH and the total sale outside the state is 512.62 MKWH. The per capita consumption of electricity in the state is 277.89 KWH. The following Table give the sale of energy by class of consumers in Meghalaya from 2009-10 to 2016-17.



Table 8:05
Sale of Electricity by Class of Consumers (in MKwh)

Projects	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Domestic	227.36	270.8	316.77	333.64	359.33	378.35	399.76	400.08
2. Commercial	52.24	62.41	75.55	74.78	88.87	85.69	90.41	87.15
3. Industrial	468.63	484.01	519.93	483.04	452.74	405.88	388.19	320.35
4. Public Lighting	1.48	1.33	1.1	1.32	1.31	1.27	1.02	0.45
5. Irrigation and Agriculture	0.63	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.16	0.1	0.09	0.1
6. Public Water Works and Sewage Pumping	31.57	33.87	37.98	35.67	37.4	40.94	37.19	34.59
7. Bulk Supply including Licenses	60.91	64.31	70.29	67.57	73.71	62.03	66.47	65.23
8. General Purpose	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	16.77	17.7	22.79	21.86
9. Kutir Jyoti	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	19.31	21.47	23.05	24.61
10. Crematorium	N.A	0.2	0.18	0.2	0.21	0.9	0.16	0.2
11. MeECL's Establishments & Employees	36.79	37.27	37.76	30	12	7.37	-	-
12. Total Sale in the State	898.41	968.18	1074.88	1040.42	1061.81	1020.99	1029.15	954.63
13. UI & Others	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	309.52	476.22	637.47	494.9
14. ASEB	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	20.22	20	29.17	17.75
15. Per Capita Consumption (Kwh)	387.44	326.64	362.64	351.02	358.23	312.18	307.04	277.89

The total No. of villages electrified as on 2016-17 is 5,702 which comprises of 88.28% of the total villages in the state, and the number of Pump sets energized is 23.

TRANSMISSION.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- In respect of the transmission network, in 1975 there were only 2 (two) 132 KV Grid sub-stations, namely Mawlai (1965) and Khliehriat (1967), with a capacity of 13.5 MVA and the 132 KV line length of 87.87 circuit Km. The transmission network now comprises a 400 KV Gas Insulated Switchgears (GIS) sub-station with a capacity of 630 MVA, a 220 KV sub-station with a capacity of 320 MVA, line lengths of 4.428 circuit km of 400 KV



line, 226.84 circuit km of 220 KV lines and 1059.70 circuit km of 132 KV lines. It is worth mentioning that the Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) sub-station of the above capacity was the first of its kind in the North Eastern Region, when it was commissioned in 2015.

- The major achievements made in recent past is the commissioning of the (i) 220 KV Misa-Byrnihat Transmission Line in January 2011; (ii) Loop-In Loop-Out (LILO) on 132 KV single circuit Mawlai-Nangalbibra line at Mawphlang (Mawngap) sub-station in December 2012; (iii) 400 KV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) sub-station, Killing & its connected LILO in February 2015 (iv) 220/132 KV, 1 x 100 MVA auto transformer at Agia sub-station (Assam) for Meghalaya in July 2013; (v) 132 kV double circuit line from Umiam Stage -I Power Station to Mawphlang along with 2 x 20 MVA, 132/ 33 KV sub-station at Mawphlang in December 2011; (vi) 132 KV single circuit line on double circuit towers from Agia (Assam) to Nangalbibra in August 2013; (vii) LILO on 132 KV single circuit NEHU - Khliehriat line along with 132/33 KV, 2 x 20 MVA sub-station at Mustem in November, 2015; (viii) Installation & Commissioning of Communication Network & Remote Terminal Unit at 132 KV sub-station for Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) of MeECL; (ix) Commissioning of 1 No. 20 MVA 132/33 KV transformer at Mendipathar, along with its connected 132 KV Loop-in Loop-out line in December 2015; (x) Replacing the meters & the metering system at interface/boundary with the Generators and Distributors, along with establishment of a Central Data Centre at NEHU sub-station in June 2016; (xi) Commissioning of 132 KV line from New Umtru to EPIP-II and from New Umtru HEP to Old Umtru HEP in March 2017; (xii) Commissioning of 132 KV multi circuit line from 220/ 132 KV Killing sub-station to EPIP-I sub-station (Byrnihat) in May, 2017; (xiii) Commissioning of the 2nd 20 MVA 132/33 kV transformer at Mendipathar in December 2017.
- The transmission system has become robust and the power supply to Garo Hills Districts and West Khasi Hills District has become more reliable. The existing line from Mawlai sub-station to Nangalbibra sub-station is very old and passes through difficult terrain. Earlier, the power supply was erratic and breakdowns for days were common in Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills District. However, now the scenario has completely changed for the better. The transmission network comprises the following:



Table 8:06
VOLTAGE-WISE TRANSMISSION LINE LENGTH AS ON 31.03.2019

Serial No.	Voltage Level	Total line length in circuit km
1	132 KV	1059.7
2	220 KV	226.84
3	400 KV	4.428
	Total length	1290.998

Table 8:07
• **DETAILS OF EXISTING SUB-STATION AS ON 31.03.2019**

Serial	Name of Sub-station	Voltage Ratio	Capacity (MVA)	Total Capacity (MVA)
1	KILLING	400/220 KV	315x2	630
TOTAL CAPACITY (400/220 KV)				630
1	SARUSAJAI (AEGCL)	220/132 KV	100x1	100
2	KILLING	220/132 KV	160x2	320
3	AGIA(AEGCL)	220/132 KV	100x1	100
TOTAL CAPACITY (220/132 KV)				520
1	MAWLAI	132/33 KV	20x3	60
2	NEHU	132/33 KV	20x2	40
3	NEIGRIHMS	132/11 KV	10x2	20
4	KHLIEHRIAT	132/33 KV	20x1	20
5	LUMSHNONG	132/33 KV	10x1	10
6	CHERRA	132/33 KV	12.5x1	12.5
7	NONGSTOIN	132/33 KV	20x1	20
8	UMIAM	132/33 KV	20x2	40
9	RONGKHON	132/33 KV	(20x2+5x2)	50
10	NANGALBIBRA	132/33 KV	(25x1+12.5)	37.5
11	EPIP-I (RAJABAGAN)	132/33 KV	20x1	20
12	EPIP-II (NORBONG)	132/33 KV	50x1	50
13	MAWPHLANG	132/33 KV	20x2	40
14	MUSTEM	132/33 KV	20x2	40
15	MENDIPATHAR	132/33 KV	20x2	40
TOTAL CAPACITY (132/33/11 KV)				480
				1630



PROGRAMMES & SCHEMES

24 x 7 POWER FOR ALL (24X7 PFA): This is a joint initiative of Government of India (GoI) and state governments with the objective to provide 24x7 power available to all households, industry, commercial businesses, public needs, any other electricity consuming entity and adequate power to agriculture farm holdings by Financial Year 2019. This roadmap document aims to meet the above objectives for the state of Meghalaya. The 24 x 7 Power for all document between the Government of India and the Government of Meghalaya was signed on 10th September, 2015. There are various schemes under implementation under the 24 x 7 power for all programme.

For augmenting and strengthening the transmission network in the State of Meghalaya to meet future load demand and to enhance the quality and reliability of power supply, the following transmission projects are under execution:

1. Stringing of second circuit of 132 KV Nangalbibra - Agia line, with Optical Ground Wire (OPGW), under SPA. The approved cost of the project is ₹ 20.00 crore. Work is almost completed.
2. Construction of 132 KV single circuit line on double circuit towers from Rongkhon to Ampati along with 2 x 25 MVA, 132/33 KV sub-station at Ampati under NLCPR. The approved cost of the project is ₹ 30.79 crores. The project was completed in December, 2018.
3. Construction of 132 KV double circuit Loop-in Loop-out (LILO) on Mawlai-Cherra line at Mawphlang (Mawngap) sub-station under NEC funding. The approved cost of the project is ₹ 4.97 crore. 90% of the work is completed. Work is presently held up due to Right of Way (RoW) problem.
4. Construction of 132/33 KV, 2 x 20 MVA sub-station with Loop-in Loop-out (LILO) of NEIGRIHMS- Khliehriat line at Lad Nongkrem under SPA. The approved cost of the project is ₹ 26.70 crore. Overall progress is 95 % completed and is expected to be completed by July 2019.
5. Construction of 132 KV double circuit Loop-in Loop-out (LILO) of Rongkhon-Ampati line at Praharinagar along with 1 x 25 MVA, 132/33 KV sub-station at Praharinagar under SPA. The approved cost of the project is ₹ 27.60 crore. The project is expected to be completed by December 2020.
6. Re-engineering and strengthening of 132 KV Mawlai - Nongstoin - Nangalbibra Single Circuit transmission line under SPA. The approved cost of the project is Rs. 19.23 crore. The project has been completed.



7. Renovation and up-gradation of Protection & Control System of MePTCL is being implemented under Power System Development Fund (PSDF) at a project cost of ₹ 69.19 crores. The work is in progress and is targeted to be completed by June 2019.
8. North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP) is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme through Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL). The scheme is funded by the Government of India and the World Bank on 50:50 basis. The total approved cost under tranche-I for Meghalaya for transmission scheme is ₹ 598.73 crores. The works have been awarded by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, which is the Consultant and Implementing Agency, appointed by the Ministry of Power, Government of India.
The works includes up-gradation of 132/33 KV Mawngap sub-station to 220/132 KV, 2 x 160 MVA; new 220/132 KV, 2 x 160 MVA & 132/33 KV, 2 x 50 MVA sub-stations at New Shillong (Saisiej); new 132/33 KV, 2 x 50 MVA sub-station at Mynkre; new 132/33 KV, 2 x 50 MVA sub-station at Phulbari, along with associated 220 KV and 132 KV lines.

The following schemes have been approved and will commence shortly:

1. Installation of Numerical Line Differential Relays in the 132 KV Transmission Lines (short lines), under PSDF, at a sanction cost of ₹ 3.27 crore.
2. Automatic Demand Management System (ADMS) under PSDF, at a sanction cost of ₹ 2.07 crore.
3. 'Augmentation of the 132/33 KV Mawlai Sub-station from 3 x 20 MVA to 3 x 50 MVA, along with re-engineering of the busbar', under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), at a sanction cost of ₹ 50 crore.

The following schemes have been proposed and sanction is awaited:

1. Re-conductoring of the 132 KV line from Khliehriat to Panchgram with High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductor under PSDF.
2. Replacement of the 400 KV Bus Reactor at 400/220/132 KV Sub-station in Killing, Meghalaya under PSDF.
3. Re-conductoring of the 132 KV line from Stage-I to Stage-III Power Station with High Temperature Low Sag (HTLS) conductor under PSDF.
4. 'Scheduling, Accounting, Metering and Settlement of Transactions in Electricity' (SAMAST) under PSDF.
5. Construction of 132 kV Stage-III - Umtru double circuit loop out loop in (LILO) line at Nongpoh along with 132/33 kV, 2 x 20 MVA sub-station at Nongpoh, under NESIDS.



6. Furthermore, it has been proposed to have a transmission corridor to Bangladesh for power export, through the ‘Construction of 220 KV double circuit line from Mawphlang to Ichamati with 220/132/33 KV sub-station at Ichamati’. At present, proposal for detail survey has been approved and funds are awaited.

Source :Superintending Engineer (Commercial), Meghalaya Energy Corporation Limited, Shillong.

N.A – Information Not Available.



CHAPTER - 9

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (ROADS AND BRIDGES)

An Overview:

Meghalaya is a tiny hilly State and in the absence of other communication like rail, air and water ways, road transport is the only mode of communication. The import and export of products into and from the State depends solely on road transportation. As such, utmost importance is needed for speedy development of this basic essential infrastructure

Meghalaya is basically an agricultural state where approximately 70% of its population lived in rural areas. There are persistent demands even from very small habitations for road connectivity so that they are brought into the main stream of development. As the State is also rich in mineral resources, there will be substantial increase in economic activities like coal and limestone mining etc. where it has become imperative to construct more roads as well as to improve and strengthen the existing roads and bridges in order to facilitate and augment these activities.

The Public Works Department (Roads & Bridges) is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Roads and Bridges in the State. The Department is also implementing Flood Control Projects. The Meghalaya P.W.D is also taking up Medium Irrigation Schemes in the State of which Rongai Valley Medium Irrigation Project (RVMIP) at Chibinang is one such Project.

The main objective of the Department therefore, is to formulate, plan, design, construct, operate and maintain public infrastructure efficiently in order to protect public safety and enhance the economic activities of rural and urban habitations.

ACHIEVEMENT:

Public Works Department (Roads) has to strive harder to construct more roads and bridges, so as to connect more villages. Up-gradation of the existing roads and bridges with view to properly utilize the existing assets of the state has become most essential in view of the increase in the commercial traffic. Rapid exploitation of minerals like coal and limestone has seen considerable growth in the traffic intensity and also put more pressure on the existing pavement structure of roads, which cannot cater to the increased load and intensity of present day traffic. Efforts have been made to upgrade the existing roads by way of improvement, widening, strengthening, metalling and black topping, construction of bridges and culverts. The department is making all efforts to bring road network closer to the rural habitation in phased manner.



When Meghalaya was carved out of Assam as an autonomous state, it inherited a total road length of 2786.68 kms including 174 km of National Highways. Of this total road length, only 948 Kms were blacktopped. The road density at that time was 12.42 km per 100 square kilometer. Considerable achievement has since been made after attainment of statehood, and at present the total road length has reached up to 9666 kms; out of which 6689 km is surfaced and remaining 2977 km is un-surfaced. The road density has increased to 43.10 km per 100 square kilometer. Category-wise road length is shown below:

Table 9:01

CATEGORY-WISE ROAD LENGTH IN MEGHALAY P.W.D (ROADS) AS ON 31.3.2015.

Sl. No.	Category	Length (Kms)				Remarks
		Black-topped	Gravelled	Kutchha	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	National Highways	1205.338	0	0	1205.338	This includes 61.80 kms of NH-40, 104.125 kms of NH-44 & 48.76 kms of Shillong By-Pass maintained by NHAI
2	State Highways	725.390	26.200	0	751.590	
3	Major District Roads	1222.244	123.480	88.180	1433.904	
4	Other District Roads	2091.500	300.782	906.955	3299.237	
5	Village Roads (State)	956.185	162.562	953.460	2072.207	
6	Village Roads (PMGSY)	161.731	387.490	0	549.221	
7	Urban Roads	326.827	17.846	10.678	355.351	
	Total	6689.215	1018.360	1959.273	9666.848	



During the last 5 (five) years, the PWD (roads) have implemented many schemes under State and Central sponsored and the achievements made are shown below:

1. Road & Bridge works: Physical Achievement during 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015 & 2015-2016 & 2016-2017.

Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
i. New Construction –	62 Km	56Km	93 Km	81 Km	99 Km
ii. Metalling & blacktopping	300 Km	338 Km	253 Km	266 Km	179 Km
iii. Improvement/Widening	263 Km	261 Km	329 Km	162 Km	193 Km
iv. Bridges	1031 Km	1393 km	810 Km	614 Km	1022 Km

Table 9:02

THE PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE 12TH PLAN PERIOD.

Financial						
Outlay	Expenditure	Items	Unit	Target	Achievement	The cumulative expenditure and physical achievement during 12 th Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) for New metalling and blaktopping is inclusive of (PMGSY schemes)
2272.44 crores	2089.96 crores	i) New Construction	Km	357	391	
		ii) Metalling and Blacktopping	Km	1502	1336	
		iii) improvement/Widening	Km	1103	1208	
		iv)Major/Minor Bridges	Rm	8476	5030	
		v)Village Connectivity	Nos	300	287	



Table 9:03

**PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENT DURING 2017-18
(UPTO DECEMBER 2017).**

Financial		Physical				Remark
Outlay	Expenditure	Items	unit	Target	Achievement	Short fall in expenditure due to non released of fund by GOI under CSS
690.57 crores (inclusive of CSS)	335.21 crores	i. New Construction	Km	569	162	
		ii. Metalling and blacktopping	Km	247	105	
		iii. Improvement/Widening	Km	258	141	
		iv. Major/Minor Bridges	Rm	1678	693	
		v. Village Connectivity	Nos	60	43	

SOME OF THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS ARE:

➤ **2-Lane Jowai By-Pass on NH-44**

The construction of 2-Lane Jowai By-pass starts from Km 54/200 to Km 69/200 with a total length of 7.997 Km under SARDP-NE (Special Accelerated Road Development Programme- North East) for an amount of ₹ 4661.60 Lakhs has been completed during 2016-17. This National highway (NH-44) being the only lifeline for the movement of traffic in the state of Meghalaya, and also caters to the heavy commercial traffic connecting south eastern state of Assam (Cachar, Karimganj Districts), Mizoram, Tripura and part of Manipur. Hence construction of this By Pass road has eased the traffic congestion in Jowai town and also ensure un-interrupted flow of traffic through the NH-44 and NH-40E

➤ **2-Laning of Shillong-Nongstoin section of NH-4E and Nongstoin- Tura State road.**

This road connects East Khasi Hills, West khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills District, namely Shillong-Nongstoin-Tura road had been classified under National Highway (NH-127B). The project has been sanctioned under SARDP-NE (Phase-A) and has been dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the 6th December 2017. The project covered 261.33 Km and sanctioned at a cost of ₹ 232944.00 Lakh.

**Other achievement are:**

- a) Construction of 100 Rm span RCC bridge over river Umiam on DT road connecting Mawhati at a cost of ₹ 6.15 crores.
- b) Completion of major bridges over river Umngi of span $3 \times 24.75 = 74.25$ Rm at a cost of ₹ 706.00 Lakh in West Khasi Hills.
- c) Completion of major bridge over river Umsohlang of span 20.75 Rm at a cost of ₹ 170.00 Lakh in West Khasi Hills &
- d) Completion of major bridge over Simsang of span 203.00 Rm at a cost of ₹ 544.45 Lakh.
- e) Construction of a bridge at Wah Japuh on Uchamati-Bholaganj Road including immediate approaches.
- f) Completion for re-construction of Bridge No.54/5 on Laitmawsiang-Mawthawpdah-Phlangdiloin Road over river Jyrhap of span 21.75 Rm at a cost of ₹ 217.50 Lakh.
- g) Completion for construction of road connecting Police Bazar and Polo via Earl Sanatorium (0.60 km) at a cost of ₹ 758.957 Lakh.
- h) Completion for construction of link road from Jaiaw Laitdom to Polo Cremation ground road including construction of Bridge (20m span) over river wah Umkhrah river at a total cost ₹ 150.00 Lakh.

PERSPECTIVE PLAN (2020):

- Upgradation of State Highway (SH) (Widening and strengthening of existing pavement/road safety) = 100 Km.
- Upgradation of Major District Road (MDR) (BT of unsurfaced road/widening and strengthening/road safety) = 100 Km.
- Upgradation of Other District Roads (ODR) By Pass/Strategic Roads (Strengthening/BT of Un-surfaced)= 150 Km.
- Improvement of Urban Roads i/c Road safety = 100 Km.
- Conversion of SPT bridges to permanent RCC bridges = 1000Rm.
- Provide connectivity to habitation not eligible under PMGSY programme=40 nos.



STRATEGIES:

- Ensure good road connectivity in rural areas with particular emphasis on improvement the existing road at the districts and block headquarters, stressing on accessibility to healthcare centers, educational institutions and market places.
- Improvement and Strengthening of existing State Highways (SH), Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR).
- To upgrade existing Village Road(VR) from Kutcha Road to All Weather Road.

To achieve this objective, the Department is availing fund different programmes of State and Central Government. With commitment and a pragmatic approach we can fulfill our broad objectives and meet our specific targets during the next 2 (Two) years.



Chapter - 10

WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

1. ICDS is a unique early childhood development programme aimed at addressing health, nutrition and development needs of young children, pregnant and nursing mothers. It is designed to promote holistic development of children under 6 years through trained caregivers, with basic services at the community level.

ICDS was launched in 1975 and covers 39 C & RD blocks including 2 Urban ICDS Projects at Shillong and Tura. There are 5896 Anganwadi Centres in the State, these being the focal point for effective delivery of services.

Objectives

- Lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years.
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition education.
- Community mobilization, awareness, advocacy and IEC.

ICDS Beneficiaries and Services

Children less than 3 years

- ✓ Supplementary nutrition
- ✓ Growth monitoring
- ✓ Immunization
- ✓ Health check-up
- ✓ Referral services
- ✓ Early stimulation
- ✓ Optimal IYCF practices
- ✓ Monthly ECCE day (early childhood care, education and development)



Children between 3-6 years

- ✓ Non- formal preschool Education
- ✓ Supplementary Nutrition
- ✓ Growth monitoring and promotion of child growth and development milestones
- ✓ Health check-up
- ✓ Referral services
- ✓ Monthly village ECCE day

Expectant and Nursing Mothers

- ✓ Health check-up
- ✓ Tetanus toxic Immunization to pregnant women
- ✓ Supplementary nutrition
- ✓ Nutrition and health education
- ✓ Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) promotion and counseling

2. Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA)

The scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA) is implemented in 4 districts viz; East Khasi Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills and South West Garo Hills covering 22 ICDS Projects. The scheme aims to improve the health of adolescent girls and facilitate an easier transition into womanhood.

Adolescent Girls 11-18 years

- ✓ Nutrition and health education
- ✓ IFA supplementary and de-worming intervention
- ✓ Home-based skill training and vocational training
- ✓ Life skill counseling
- ✓ Supplementary nutrition
- ✓ ARSH (Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health).



Objectives

- Enable the adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years for self development and empowerment.
- Promote awareness about health, hygiene, nutrition, adolescent reproductive and sexual health (ARSH), family and child care
- Upgrade their home-based skills, and tie up with National Skill Development Programme (NSDP) for vocational skills
- Mainstream out-of-school girls into formal/ non formal education
- Provide information/ guidance about existing public services such as PHC, CHC, Post Office, Bank, Police Station etc.

Services

- ✓ Supplementary nutrition programme
- ✓ Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation
- ✓ Health check-up and referral services
- ✓ Nutrition and health education (NHED)
- ✓ Counseling/ guidance on family welfare, ARSH, child care practices and home management
- ✓ Life skill education and accessing public services
- ✓ Vocational training for girls aged 16-18 years and above under National Skill Development Programme (NSDP).

INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION SCHEME (ICPS)

‘Child Protection’ is about protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations and Child protection is integrally linked to every other right of the child.



About ICPS:

ICPS or Integrated Child Protection Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. ICPS aims to establish a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children, based on the cardinal principles of “Protection of Child Rights” and the “Best interest of the Child”.

Target Group:

Target Group

- Children in conflict with law
- Children in contact with law
- Children in need of care and protection
 - ✓ Street children
 - ✓ Working children
 - ✓ Trafficked children
 - ✓ Abused children
 - ✓ Affected by conflict and disaster
 - ✓ HIV/ AIDS infected, affected children
 - ✓ Engaged in substance abuse
 - ✓ Children from families at risk
 - ✓ Differently abled children
 - ✓ Orphaned, abandoned, destitute children
 - ✓ Missing, lost and found children

Services and Activities of ICPS

1. Care, Support and Rehabilitation Services
2. Emergency outreach through CHILDLINE
3. Open Shelter for children in need in urban and semi- urban areas
4. Family based non-institutional care
 - a. **Sponsorship:** It also aims to provide supplementary financial support to families to meet the educational, medical, nutritional and other needs of children with a view to improve the quality of the child’s life and would include preventive and rehabilitative support.
Sponsorship provision: ₹ 2000/- per month per child
 - b. **Adoption:** Adoption is a process through which a child becomes a legitimate child of a new set of parent(s) referred to as adoptive parent, and is permanently separate from biological parents, as deemed fit by the State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA).
 - c. **Foster Care:** It aims at re-uniting the child with his/ her own family when the family circumstances improve, and thus prevent institutionalisation of children in difficulty circumstances.
Provision: ₹ 2000/- per month per child
 (Funds for both to be provided *via* a sponsorship and foster care fund – at the disposal of the District Child Protection Units(DCPUs))



d. After Care

- Community group housing on temporary basis – group of 6-8 young persons
- Encouraged to learn vocational/ gain employment- contribute towards rent & maintenance
- Gradually sustain themselves & move out of the group home & stay outside after saving sufficient money
- Peer counsellor for counselling support
- Stipend until employment
- Arrange loans to set up entrepreneurial activities

Provision: ₹ 2000/- per month per child

Institutional Services: As provided by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2016, ICPS shall support the creation of new Institutional facilities and maintenance of existing Institutional facilities for both children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection viz_

- Shelter Homes/ Open Day Shelter Home
- Children Homes
- Observation Homes
- Special Home
- Specialized Services for children with special needs

Statutory Mechanisms:

The statutory mechanisms, as per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2016, are as follows:

- Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
- Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)
- Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)

In all eleven district the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) have ben constituted to handle cases of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection.

ICPS & Child Tracking System

The Tracking System has been developed keeping in mind various provisions of JJ Act 2000, its amendments, Rules and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). ICPS emphasizes the need of having the following to ensure proper care and protection of the “Child in Distress”:

ICPS

- Data Management System on Child Protection
- Mechanism of data sharing
- Real time tracking of every child in distress



Expected Outcome of ICPS

- Reduced vulnerabilities of children
- Better child protection services
- Increased availability and accessibility of a variety of child protection services
- Less children in need of care and protection
- Increase in the protection of children in family based non – institutional care who are self sufficient and gainfully engaged in productive activity
- Information/ knowledge base of children and families at risk

Challenges, Vision and Mission on Schemes under Women Welfare

The Department of Social Welfare proposes to set up Skill Development Training Centre for Self Employment of Women in all District to upgrade the Skills in the existing training for Self Employment of Women functioning at Shillong, Jowai and Tura.

The urgent need of the three training centre are to enhance the existing stipend to trainees which is too meagre amount of ₹ 500/- p.m. it is propose to be enhance to ₹ 2500/- p.m. to trainees with hostel facilities as existed in Tura and ₹ 3500/- p.m. stipend to trainees in districts without hostel facilities to encourage more destitute women to avail the scheme.

Similarly the token grant provided at present need to be recast into a subsidy to enable the pass out trainees to avail Loan from banking institution for set up business opportunity.

Challenges:-

- Since Govt. land is exhausted, the needs to set Training Centre in other District are Challenges of the Department.
- To set up Girl's Hostel in cluster villages from the most remote interior areas to arrest the drop out of girls and at the same time stop influx of young girls coming to town and city which has hamper their safety and security and to prevent further issues of destitution and other Social problems.
- To set up Working Women Hostel in other District on priority.
- To collaborate with likeminded NGOs to set up Old Age Home and recreational Centre for the aged.



- To reach out to vulnerable groups of women and children in other district and Blocks, setting up of units of Child Rights Commission and Women's Commission should be priorities.

So far the Department has funded many reliable NGOs in the State to take up various services / programmes of the Government. The impact of these services has to be evaluated by an independent agency for necessary feedback and redressal by the Government.

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Provision: Rs. 2000/- per month per child

(Funds for both to be provided via a sponsorship and foster care fund – at the disposal of the District Child Protection Units(DCPUs).

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Annexure-I

Table 10:01A
Physical Achievement on Women and Child Development (General Budgetary Position for the last five years)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	(Rs. in lakhs)					Remarks
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2235-Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare						
	Social Security						
	101. Welfare of Handicapped						
(01)	Scholarship for physically handicapped	1227 nos.	1417 beneficiaries	1076 beneficiaries	1052 beneficiaries	1876 beneficiaries	
(02)	Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped						
(03)	Grants to voluntary organisation (Token Grant)	5 NGOs	9 NGOs	14 NGOs	8 NGOs	13 NGOs	
(04)	Celebration of World Disabled Day	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	
(06)	Assistance to Physically Handicapped Person for vocational training/self employment	40 NGOs	61 beneficiaries	66 beneficiaries	49 beneficiaries	56 beneficiaries	
(11)	Implementation of Disability Act, 1995	977 beneficiaries	1422 beneficiaries	1409 beneficiaries	964 beneficiaries	1870 beneficiaries	
(12)	Rehabilitation treatment for the disabled	1 beneficiaries	1 beneficiaries	1 beneficiaries			
(13)	Implementation of National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities	SRC - 1 DRC - 3 DDRC - 3	SRC - 1 DRC - 3 DDRC - 3	SRC - 1 DRC - 3 DDRC - 3	SRC - 1 DRC - 3 DDRC - 3	SRC - 1 DRC - 3 DDRC - 3	
(14)	Implementation of PWD Act, 1995 - Appointment of Commissioner of Disability Act	1 establishment	1 establishment	1 establishment	1 establishment	1 establishment	

Contd...



(15)	Upgradation of Standard of Administration Awarded by the Twelfth Finance Commission Scholarship for the Physically Handicapped	7041 beneficiaries	8657 beneficiaries	9020 beneficiaries	9020 beneficiaries	11695 beneficiaries	
(16)	Pension Welfare of Handicapped						
(17)	Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)						
(11)	103. Women Welfare Grant for construction of Working Women's Hostel		2 nos.	2 nos.	2 nos.	2 nos.	
(12)	Grant for construction of Integrated Social Facilitation Centre			1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Schemes</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2016-17</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
(03)	104. Welfare of Aged Infirm and Destitute National Plan of Action for Women Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for care of destitute widows, aged and infirm women.	2 NGOs	2 NGOs	3 NGOs	3 NGOs	3 NGOs	
(06)	Medical treatment for the aged	454 beneficiaries	454 beneficiaries	454 beneficiaries	454 beneficiaries	681 beneficiaries	
(07)	National Plan of Action for Older Persons						
(08)	International Day of Older Persons	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	11 District Headquarters	
(09)	Chief Minister's Social Assistance to the Infirms & Widows	5555 - Infirm, 5494 - Single Mother	24409 - Infirm, 16782 - Single Mother	33614 - Infirm 21095 - Single Mother	33614 - Infirm 21095 - Single Mother	46215 - Infirm, 24253 - Single Mother	
	106. Correctional Services						
(03)	Implementation of Children Act, Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre						
(04)	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for protective homes and anti drug campaign	18 NGOs	13 NGOs	18 NGOs	23 NGOs	21 NGOs	
(06)	Situational Analysis						

Contd..



(07)	Intervention Programmes for Drug Abuse								
(08)	Celebration of Anti Drug Day	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	2 NGOs	
(10)	Implementation of Domestic Violence Act - Establishment of Shelter Home	1 NGO	1 NGO	1 NGO	1 NGO	1 NGO	1 NGO	1 NGO	
(13)	Grant for Construction of Hajong Boys Hostels, Koch Boys Hostel and Tribal Girls Hostel, Tura		3 nos.	2 nos.					
(15)	Grants under 1st provision to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution								
	800. Other Expenditure								
(10)	Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)		Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	
(11)	Central Share for Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)								
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Schemes</i>	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Remarks		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	4235-Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare-02- Social Welfare								
	800. Other Expenditure								
(03)	Construction of the office building of the Directorate of Social Welfare		1 no.	1 no.	1 no.				
(08)	Construction of Joint Directorate of Social Welfare at Tura								
(09)	Construction of Observation Homes/ Children's Home		1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.			
(12)	Construction of Hostels (SPA)							3 nos.	
(13)	Fencing & Construction of Departmental Land							1 no.	

Contid...



	Women & Child Development												
	102. Child Welfare												
(04)	Services for children in need of care and protection	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell	1 State Cell
		5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs	5 DPOs
(05)	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project	41 ICDS Project
		5149 AWCs	5155 AWCs	5309 AWCs	5864 AWCs	5894 AWCs	5864 AWCs	5894 AWCs	5864 AWCs	5894 AWCs	5864 AWCs	5894 AWCs	5894 AWCs
(06)	Grant-in-aids to voluntary organisation working in the field of Child Welfare	70 NGOs	66 NGOs	62 NGOs	38 NGOs	27 NGOs	38 NGOs	27 NGOs	38 NGOs	27 NGOs	38 NGOs	27 NGOs	27 NGOs
(10)	Creches for State Government employees children	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.
(11)	Incentive Awards to Anganwadi Workers												
(17)	Training Programme of the Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme -	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC	1 MLTC
		2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs	2 AWTCs
(21)	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights		1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.
(22)	Scheme for Wedding assistance for orphaned Girls			123 beneficiaries	96 beneficiaries	106 beneficiaries	96 beneficiaries	106 beneficiaries	96 beneficiaries	106 beneficiaries	96 beneficiaries	106 beneficiaries	106 beneficiaries
(23)	Induction Training ICDS (Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS)												
(24)	Implementation of ICDS Scheme under Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS												
(25)	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)												
	Total :- 102												

Contd...



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Schemes</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2016-17</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
	103. Women Welfare						
(01)	Training for Self Employment of Women in Need of Care and Protection	3 Training Centres	3 Training Centres	3 Training Centres	3 Training Centres	3 Training Centres	
(03)	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for setting up training centre for women and care of their children	18 NGOs	19 NGOs	19 NGOs	19 NGOs	20 NGOs	
(06)	National Plan of Action on Women's Policy and Empowerment	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	11 District Headquarter	
(07)	Meghalaya State Commission for Women	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	1 no.	
(09)	NORAD	1 NGO	2 NGOs	3 NGOs	8 NGOS		
(10)	Swadhar						

Contd...



	106. Correctional Services							
(09)	Integrated Child Protection Services	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	
(14)	Protection of Children for Sexual Offence Act 2012							
(16)	Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Central Assistance for CSS							
	Women & Child Development							
	4235 - Capital Outlay on Social Security & Welfare -02 - Social Welfare							
	800. Other Expenditure							
(10)	Construction of AWC under ICDS Scheme -Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS							
(11)	Upgradation of Construction of AWC under ICDS Scheme - Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS			165 nos.			1290 nos.	

Contd..



<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Schemes</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2015-16</i>	<i>2016-17</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
	Nutrition Sector						
	101. Special Nutrition Programmes						
(01)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas						
(02)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for ICDS Scheme	516804 nos.	517107 nos.	518937 nos.	559530 nos.	568425 nos.	
(03)	Implementation of SNP under CSS						
(04)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA		53715 nos.	56604 nos.	59337 nos.	60329 nos.	
(05)	Special Nutrition Programme in Convergence with livelihood						



TABLE 10.01B
Physical Achievement on Women and Child Development (General Budgetary Position for the last five years)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme -2235- Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare - Social Security						
	SOCIAL SECURITY						
	<u>101. Welfare of Handicapped</u>						
(17)	Implementation of PWD Act, (SIPDA)		Early Diagnostic & Intervention Centres at Shillong, Nongstoin, Jowai & Tura	Early Diagnostic & Intervention Centres at Shillong, Nongstoin, Jowai & Tura	Early Diagnostic & Intervention Centres at Shillong, Nongstoin, Jowai & Tura	Early Diagnostic & Intervention Centres at Shillong, Nongstoin, Jowai & Tura	
	<u>106. Correctional Services</u>						
(25)	One Stop Centre		Ioh Lynti One Stop Centre, Ganesh Das Shillong Hospital, Shillong	Ioh Lynti One Stop Centre, Ganesh Das Shillong Hospital, Shillong	Ioh Lynti One Stop Centre, Ganesh Das Shillong Hospital, Shillong	Ioh Lynti One Stop Centre, Ganesh Das Shillong Hospital, Shillong	
	<u>800. Other Expenditure</u>						
(03)	Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)		Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	Selsella & Zikzak Blocks in West Garo Hills District	
	Women and Child Development						

Contd..



	102. Child Welfare								
(05)	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project	1 State Cell 5 DPOs 41 ICDS Project
(07)	Training Programmes of the Anganwadi Workers under the ICDS Scheme	5155 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5309 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5864 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5894 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5894 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5894 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5894 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs	5894 AWCs 1 MLTC 2 AWTCs
(08)	NSS - Nutrition Surveillance System for ICDS Scheme								
(09)	Implementation of Balika Samridhhi Yojana								
(10)	Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana under ICDS Scheme	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project	19 ICDS Project
(11)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project	22 ICDS Project
(12)	Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana IGMSY - Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project	5 ICDS Project
(16)	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao								

Contd...



Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	103. Women Welfare						
(09)	Implementation of Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP)						
(13)	Implementation of State Resource Centre for Women		State Mission Authority (SMA) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)	State Mission Authority (SMA) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)	State Mission Authority (SMA) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)	State Mission Authority (SMA) State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW)	
	106. Correctional Services						
(01)	Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act. Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre						
(02)	Integrated Child Protection Services		24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	24 Govt. run Homes	
(03)	Financial assistance and Support Services to victims of rape. A Scheme for Restorative Justice						

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Centrally Sponsored Scheme -2236- Nutrition -02- Distribution of Nutrition Food and Beverages.						
	<u>101. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas</u>					
(01)	National Nutrition Mission under ICDS Scheme					
(02)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Integrated Child Development Materials and Supplies	517107 nos.	518937 nos.	559530 nos.	568425 nos.	
(04)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG - SABLA)	53715 nos.	56604 nos.	59337 nos.	60329 nos.	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme -4235- Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare						
(IV)	<u>800. Other Expenditure</u>					
(01)	Construction of Anganwadi centres under ICDS scheme	219 nos.	165 nos.		1290 nos.	
(11)	Upgradation of AWCs					



Annexure-II

Table 10:02A
Financial Achievements of Women and Child Development (General Budgeting Position for the last five years)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	2235-Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare Social Security											
	101. Welfare of Handicapped											
(01)	Scholarship for physically handicapped	23.93	21.30	27.34	23.73	40.00	39.97	40.00	39.99	70.00	69.99	
(02)	Prosthetic Aid to Handicapped	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(03)	Grants to voluntary organisation (Token Grant)	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	12.30	12.30	
(04)	Celebration of World Disabled Day	--	--	2.66	2.66	6.00	5.00	7.22	7.22	6.00	6.00	
(06)	Assistance to Physically Handicapped Person for vocational training/self employment	16.07	16.05	15.00	14.93	18.00	17.91	18.00	15.36	20.00	19.99	
(11)	Implementation of Disability Act, 1995	15.75	9.12	19.00	10.88	19.00	12.11	19.00	19.00	49.29	49.25	
(12)	Rehabilitation treatment for the disabled	3.50	0.25	2.00	0.25	2.00	0.40	0.51	--	2.00	--	

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(13)	Implementation of National Programme for Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities	130.00	118.40	130.00	130.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.00	203.00	140.74	
(14)	Implementation of PWD Act, 1995 - Appointment of Commissioner of Disability Act	59.40	30.85	70.00	36.24	75.50	75.50	49.43	75.50	81.00	57.15	
(15)	Upgradation of Standard of Administration Awarded by the Twelfth Finance Commission Scholarship for the Physically Handicapped	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(16)	Pension Welfare of Handicapped	150.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	328.35	198.36	189.36	572.77	572.77	
(17)	Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIPDA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Total :- 101	403.65	650.97	724.00	676.69	757.50	600.17	505.59	470.44	1016.36	928.19	0.00

Contd..



Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
	103. Women Welfare											
(11)	Grant for construction of Working Women's Hostel	--	--	--	500.00	245.16	205.00	204.84	605.04	605.04	605.04	
(12)	Grant for construction of Integrated Social Facilitaion Centre	--	--	--	200.00	200.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	Total:- 103	0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	445.16	255.00	254.84	705.04	705.04	705.04	0.00
1	104. Welfare of Aged Infirm and Destitute	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
(03)	National Plan of Action for Women Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation for care of destitute widows, aged and infirm women.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
(06)	Medical treatment for the aged	10.00	9.99	10.00	10.00	9.99	10.00	9.99	15.00	14.98		
(07)	National Plan of Action for Older Persons	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(08)	International Day of Older Persons	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
(09)	Chief Minister's Social Assistance to the Infirm & Widows	700.00	700.00	1756.72	2000.67	2000.67	2535.40	2535.40	3536.95	3536.95	3536.95	
	Total :- 104	717.00	716.99	1774.72	2018.67	2018.66	2553.40	2553.39	3559.95	3559.93	3559.93	0.00

Contd..



106. Correctional Services																								
(03)	Implementation of Children Act, Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre	4.00	4.00	6.40																				
(04)	Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisation for protective homes and anti drug campaign	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	7.00	7.00							
(06)	Situational Analysis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(07)	Intervention Programmes for Drug Abuse	10.00	3.67	17.50	17.00	15.00	10.32	13.44	9.59	15.00	5.83													
(08)	Celebration of Anti Drug Day	1.00	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00							
(10)	Implementation of Domestic Violence Act - Establishment of Shelter Home	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	30.00	7.30	5.00	11.00	10.00	5.00													
(13)	Grant for Construction of Hajong Boys Hostels, Koch Boys Hostel and Tribal Girls Hostel, Tura	--	--	234.00	234.00	190.00	190.00	--	--	190.00	--													
(15)	Grants under 1st provision to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	443.90	--						
	Total :- 106	31.00	24.67	278.90	272.00	251.00	223.62	34.44	36.59	480.90	22.83	0.00												
	800. Other Expenditure																							
(10)	Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)	--	--	--	--	86.76	86.76	107.01	107.01	37.96	36.87													
(11)	Central Share for Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total :- 800	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.76	86.76	107.01	107.01	37.96	36.87	0.00												
	Total:- 2235	748.00	741.66	2053.62	2046.71	2356.43	2329.04	2694.85	2696.99	4078.81	3619.63	0.00												

Contd..



Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	4235-Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare											
	800. Other Expenditure											
(03)	Construction of the office building of the Directorate of Social Welfare	--	--	200.00	200.00	267.00	35.24	267.00	15.43	--	--	
(08)	Construction of Joint Directorate of Social Welfare at Tura	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110.27	--	
(09)	Construction of Observation Homes/ Children's Home	--	--	--	--	289.00	289.00	289.00	289.00	2611.47	2611.47	
(12)	Construction of Hostels (SPA)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	810.00	810.00	
(13)	Fencing & Construction of Departmental Land	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.82	10.82	
	Total :- 800	0	0	200	200	556	324.24	556	304.43	3542.6	3432.3	
	Total :- 4235	0	0	200	200	556	324.24	556	304.43	3542.6	3432.3	
	Total 2235 & 4235	748.00	741.66	2253.62	2246.71	2912.43	2653.28	3250.85	3001.42	7621.37	7051.92	



	Women & Child Development																							
	102. Child Welfare																							
(04)	Services for children in need of care and protection	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
(05)	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	534.21	427.73	488.43	514.99	488.43	488.43	348.15	408.60	362.63	2027.40	1895.66												
(06)	Grant-in-aids to voluntary organisation working in the field of Child Welfare	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	31.07	35.00	35.00												
(10)	Creches for State Government employees children	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00												
(11)	Incentive Awards to Anganwadi Workers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--												
(17)	Training Programme of the Anganwadi Workers under ICDS Scheme -	16.29	1.49	17.00	5.31	1.43	18.36	1.43	18.36	4.70	18.36	7.44												
(21)	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	--	--	10.00	10.00	--	13.00	--	13.00	12.31	20.00	20.00												
(22)	Scheme for Wedding assistance for orphaned Girls	--	--	500.00	500.00	--	66.97	--	0.15	--	238.35	--												
(23)	Induction Training ICDS (Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS)	--	--	--	--	--	7.20	--	7.20	--	--	--												
(24)	Implementation of ICDS Scheme under Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS	--	--	--	--	--	5745.90	--	--	--	344.46	--												
(25)	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.00	3.00												
	Total :- 102	621.5	500.22	1086.4	1101.3	420.58	518.31	442.78	2723.1	1997.1	0													

Contd..



Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	103. Women Welfare											
(01)	Training for Self Employment of Women in Need of Care and Protection	13.85	9.59	11.60	10.15	11.60	9.89	8.64	6.75	21.50	9.52	
(03)	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for setting up training centre for women and care of their children	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	8.00	8.00	
(06)	National Plan of Action on Women's Policy and Empowerment	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.22	15.22	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
(07)	Meghalaya State Commission for Women	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	30.50	30.50	26.00	26.72	35.00	30.04	
(09)	NORAD	5.00	1.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00	5.00	--	--	
(10)	Swadhar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Total:- 103	47.85	40.09	53.10	51.65	66.32	62.11	48.64	47.47	69.50	52.56	0.00

Contd...



	106. Correctional Services																			
(09)	Integrated Child Protection Services	57.22	41.66	52.97	46.10	247.72	247.72	80.55	80.55	176.21	176.21	176.21	0.00							
(14)	Protection of Children for Sexual Offence Act 2012	--	--	--	--	2.61	--	--	--	--	--	--	--							
(16)	Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Central Assistance for CSS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1446.06	1446.06	1446.06	0.00							
	Total :- 106	57.22	41.66	52.97	46.10	250.33	247.72	80.55	80.55	1622.27	1622.27	1622.27	0.00							
	Total:- 2235	726.57	581.97	1192.50	1199.05	6727.51	730.41	570.80	570.80	4414.84	3671.93	0.00								
	Women & Child Development																			
	4235 - Capital Outlay on Social Security & Welfare -02 - Social Welfare																			
	800. Other Expenditure																			
(10)	Construction of AWC under ICDS Scheme -Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS	--	--	--	--	225.00	112.50	225.00	--	2705.00	112.50	112.50								
(11)	Upgradation of Construction of AWC under ICDS Scheme - Central Assistance for CSS in respect of ICDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.90	--	9.50	--	--								
	Total:- 4235	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	112.50	246.90	0.00	2714.50	112.50	112.50	0.00							
	Total :- 2235 & 4235	726.57	581.97	1192.50	1199.05	6952.51	842.91	894.40	570.80	7129.34	3784.43	0.00								

Contd...



Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Nutrition Sector											
	101. Special Nutrition Programmes											
(01)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas	100.00	85.36	100.00	100.08	100.00	99.91	100.00	99.94	43.13	42.41	
(02)	Supplementary Nutrition Programme for ICDS Scheme	920.00	677.29	720.00	720.03	920.00	919.99	920.00	919.99	1046.87	1046.85	
(03)	Implementation of SNP under CSS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	128.86	--	
(04)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	230.00	225.64	230.00	229.98	230.00	197.94	230.00	208.55	280.00	22.28	
(05)	Special Nutrition Programme in Convergence with livelihood	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1000.00	--	
	Total :- 101	1250.00	988.29	1050.00	1050.09	1250.00	1217.84	1250.00	1228.48	2498.86	1111.54	0.00
	Total :- 2236	1250.00	988.29	1050.00	1050.09	1250.00	1217.84	1250.00	1228.48	2498.86	1111.54	0.00



TABLE 10.02B
Financial Achievements of Women and Child Development (General Budgetary Position for the last five years)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 2235- Social Security and Welfare -02- Social Welfare - Social Security											
	SOCIAL SECURITY											
	101. Welfare of Handicapped											
(17)	Implementation of PWD Act, (SIPDA)	--	--	96.20	96.20	2.54	2.54	5.80	5.80	91.56	91.56	
	Total :- 101	0.00	0.00	96.20	96.20	2.54	2.54	5.80	5.80	91.56	91.56	
	106. Correctional Services											
(25)	One Stop Centre	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.89	62.89	28.41	28.41	
	Total :- 106	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.89	62.89	28.41	28.41	
	800. Other Expenditure											
(03)	Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP)	--	--	762.33	762.33	1496.17	293.86	1210.84	1210.84	331.78	331.78	
	Total :- 800	0.00	0.00	762.33	762.33	1496.17	293.86	1210.84	1210.84	331.78	331.78	
	Total :- CSS (2235)	0.00	0.00	858.53	858.53	1498.71	296.40	1279.53	1279.53	451.75	451.75	

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	Women and Child Development																		
	102. Child Welfare																		
(05)	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme	4889.40	4129.25	6195.00	5026.78	25763.29	4939.08	4441.48	4441.48	5669.45	4944.64								
(07)	Training Programmes of the Anganwadi Workers under the ICDS Scheme	60.00	20.28	61.50	31.68	147.69	35.64	37.59	37.59	99.41	99.41								
(08)	NSS - Nutrition Surveillance System for ICDS Scheme	11.5	--	16.82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--								
(09)	Implementation of Balika Samridhhi Yojana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--								
(10)	Implementation of Kishori Shakti Yojana under ICDS Scheme	20.58	20.09	42.91	20.90	40.37	20.35	--	--	11.02	--								
(11)	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	41.80	41.80	83.00	41.00	83.00	41.80	37.62	37.62	37.62	--								
(12)	Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana IGMSY - Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme	--	--	33.18	33.18	100.00	--	160.00	160.00	--	--								
(16)	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	--	--	--	--	--	--	43.25	43.25	--	--								
	Total :- 102	5023.28	4211.42	6432.41	5153.54	26134.35	5036.87	4719.94	4719.94	5817.50	5044.05								

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Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks
		Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	103. Women Welfare											
(09)	Implementation of Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP)	24.00	19.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(13)	Implementation of State Resource Centre for Women	--	--	40.00	13.39	40.00	15.48	40.25	40.25	30.56	30.56	
	Total :- 103	24.00	19.38	40.00	13.39	40.00	15.48	40.25	40.25	30.56	30.56	
	106. Correctional Services											
(01)	Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act. Establishment of Juvenile Guidance Centre	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(02)	Integrated Child Protection Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	356.85	356.85	1726.99	1726.99	
(03)	Financial assistance and Support Services to victims of rape. A Scheme for Restorative Justice	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	Total :- 106	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	356.85	356.85	1726.99	1726.99	
	Total :- CSS (2235)	5047.28	4230.80	7330.94	6025.46	27673.06	5348.75	6396.57	6396.57	8026.80	7253.35	
	Grand total :- CSS (2235)	5047.28	4230.80	7330.94	6025.46	27673.06	5348.75	6396.57	6396.57	8026.80	7253.35	

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Centrally Sponsored Scheme -2236- Nutrition -02- Distribution of Nutrition Food and Beverages.																									
101. Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Areas																									
(01) National Nutrition Mission under ICDS Scheme		20.00																							
(02) Supplementary Nutrition Programme for Integrated Child Development Materials and Supplies	7371.29		5758.95	11000.00	8110.77	11000.00	800.00	299.97	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	9380.21	5779.64	5779.64	8871.25	8871.16
(04) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG - SABLA)	225.68		225.64	800.00	299.97	800.00	800.00	299.97	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	296.92	194.42	194.42	200.62	200.62
Total :- 101	7616.97		5984.59	11800.00	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	8410.74	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	9677.13	5974.06	5974.06	9071.87	9071.78	
Total :- CSS (2236)	7616.97		5984.59	11800.00	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	8410.74	8410.74	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	11800.00	9677.13	5974.06	5974.06	9071.87	9071.78	
Centrally Sponsored Scheme -4235- Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare - 02- Social Welfare																									

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Chapter - 11

HEALTH SERVICES

Health care is one of the most important social sector services in the state. It guarantees a healthy population and help develop healthy and productive workforce which ultimately raised the economy of the state to a certain level of development and help achieve its goal of population stabilization by addressing several health issues. **The Directorate of Health Services(MI)** is responsible for providing health care services through Medical Institutions---Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries and Sub-centres, at all levels.

As on 2015-16 there are 12 hospitals; 13 dispensaries; 110 Primary Health Centres; 423 Sub-Centres; 28 Community Health Centres. Besides these, the State also has 1 Leprosy Colony , 2 Leprosy Control Unit and 27 Set Centres. In recent years, the state with a view to further augment the health care services for the benefit of the general public and to reach the health care services to every corner of the State, has every now and then upgraded the existing ; Sub-centres to PHCs, PHCs to CHCs and CHCs to Hospitals. Most recently, the following Health Centres have been upgraded:

- Wakhaji PHC, South West Khasi Hills was inaugurated on 3rd November, 2017 (upgraded from a sub-centre)
- Ampati 100 bedded Civil Hospital, South West Garo Hills was inaugurated on 22nd December, 2017(upgraded from a Community Health Centre)
- Damas PHC,North Garo Hills was inaugurated on 22nd December, 2017 (upgraded from a sub-centre)
- Manikganj PHC ,North Garo Hills was inaugurated on 22nd December, 2017 (upgraded from a sub-centre)
- Khonjoy PHC, South West Khasi Hills was inaugurated on 5th January, 2018 (upgraded from a sub-centre)

The Sub-centre is the first contact point between the community and the primary health care system. It has an ANM who provides basic maternal and child care services and outreach services such as immunization etc. A Primary Health Centre(PHC) acts as a referral unit for 4 or 5 sub-centres. A PHC consists of one or more doctors, a pharmacist, a staff nurse and other support staff. A Community Health Centre(CHC) acts as a referral centre to neighbouring PHCs (usually 4 or 5 in number) for patients requiring specialised health care services. It is manned by four specialists i.e, Surgeon, Physician, Gynaecologist and Paediatrician besides Medical Officers and a dental surgeon.It has 30 beds for indoor patients with an operation theatre, X-ray, labour room and laboratory facilities.

A district hospital is the major health care delivery system in a certain district or region. It is staffed by medical officers, physicians, surgeons and other specialists, nurses and paramedical personnel. It has beds for indoor patients and for patients requiring intensive care and long term care .It is equipped with an operation theatre, X-ray, labour room and laboratory facilities. The state has district/Civil hospitals at Tura, Jowai, Nongpoh, Williamnagar, Baghmara, Ampati,



Khliehriat, Nongstoin and Mairang. All district hospitals have 100 beds (except Tura in West Garo Hills District with 250 no. of beds).

The state also has a mental health hospital and a T.B. hospital, namely, MIMHANS and R.P. Chest hospital . There are two Maternal and Child Health hospitals i.e. Ganesh Das Govt MCH hospital at Shillong and District MCH hospital at Tura.

To cater to the needs of the general public in health delivery system the state under the Health and Family Welfare Department has a strength of 675 allopathic doctors (504 General doctors and 171 specialists), 63 dental surgeons ,28 ayush physicians and 2420 nursing personnel . With regard to institutional health delivery the State has 3340 numbers of General Beds; 340 Maternity beds; 110 Paediatric Beds;287 T.B Beds; 150 Other Beds spread across all Government Hospitals and Institutions, besides attending to the medical needs of thousands of Out- Patients on a daily basis.

NEW PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

- The Dialysis Unit Civil Hospital , Shillong funded by NEC was inaugurated on 3rd October, 2017.
- The AMRIT (Affordable Medicine and Reliable Implant Treatment) pharmacy of the Government of India at the campus of the Civil Hospital, Shillong was inaugurated on the 21st ,September, 2017.
- Early Diagnostic and Intervention Centre for the assessment of hearing handicapped persons was inaugurated on 12th July, 2016 at Civil Hospital Shillong.



INAUGURATION OF AMRIT PHARMACY AT CIVIL HOSPITAL SHILLONG



INAUGURATION OF THE DIALYSIS UNIT AT CIVIL HOSPITAL SHILLONG





OTHER NEW PROJECTS OF THE DEPARTMENT

- ❖ Laying of foundation stone of Umsaw Nongbri PHC, Ri Bhoi District on 21st July, 2017
- ❖ Laying of foundation stone of 50 bedded MCH Hospital at Umniangbyrnai Parila, Umsning, Ri Bhoi on 11th October, 2017
- ❖ Laying of foundation stone of 50 bedded MCH Hospital, Mahendraganj on 27th November, 2017
- ❖ Laying of foundation stone of Shillong Medical College on 6th December, 2017
- ❖ Laying of foundation stone of 100 bedded Hospital, Resubelpara on 9th January, 2018

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME.

Under the Health Department, Maternal & Child Health & Family Welfare programme (MCH & FW) a centrally sponsored scheme is implemented in the State to cater the Health needs of women and children at large. The Directorate of Health Services (MCH & FW) is the nodal agency at the State level for implementation of various interventions under this programme in the Districts up to the grass-root level. The main objective of this programme is to improve the health of mother's and young children (0-5yrs) as well as to stabilize population at a level consistent with the needs of the national Development.

Family Planning Programme started in the composite State of Assam in the year 1952 along with the rest of the country, with the creation of Meghalaya as a separate State in 1972, the implementation of Family Planning Programme was carried over to Meghalaya with very little infrastructure. According to 1971 census the density of population of Meghalaya was 45 persons per sq. km. only as against the all India average of 178 persons per sq. km. at the time our State was not having any real problem explosion. Till 1977, the major health activity was Family Planning (FP) which was changed in to Family Welfare Programme (FWP) with Maternal & Child Health (MCH) becoming an integral part of Family Planning Programme (FPP), therefore the programme was MCH oriented for reduction of Infant, Child & Maternal morbidity and mortality, the IMR of the State in 1971 was 185 which was higher to the all average of 129 (SRS).

Subsequently, in the year 1978 the diarrhoeal disease control programme was initiated with the objective to prevent death of children under 5 year of age due to dehydration caused by diarrhoeal diseases.

Immunisation Programme prior to 1978 was confined mostly to BCG and small pox immunisation with the eradication of small pox, Expanded Immunisation Programme (EPI) was started in 1978 for immunisation against Diptheria, whooping cough, tetanus and tuberculosis. Oral polio vaccine was introduced in the year 1979-80 and measles vaccine in the year 1985. Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) achieved National coverage in 1990.

With a view to sustain the performance areas achieved under UIP and also strengthen the immunisation services in poor performance areas the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme (CSSM) was started in 1992-93.



The RCH programme was started in the year 1997-98 with the objective to effectively improve the health status of women and children and fulfill the unmet for Family welfare service, under the programme, the initiatives of CSSM programme were integrated and new component for management of RTI/STI was incorporated. A project for immunisation strengthening was launched to strengthen routine immunization and pulse polio immunisation (started in 1955). New schemes such as, RCH Camps, RCH Outreach services were initiated to address felt gaps.

The Reproductive and Child Health phase II (RCH-II)/National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was implemented in the year 2005 with the objective for reduction of Maternal Mortality (CPR) and increase in coverage of children through immunisation. These are to be achieved through the provision of a common essential package of service delivery mechanism. At the same time, the NHRM was launched for implementation with a vision to bring about dramatic improvement in the health delivery system and health status of the people in addressing the needs that we have emerged, responsive and quality health services to the citizen of the state in particular and the country as a whole.

National Health Mission (NHM) launched by the Government of India in 2012 encompasses all National Health Programme implemented in the State in which MCH & FW, as the major components are further strengthened to deliver quality Reproductive-Maternal--Neonatal-Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A), in order to achieve the goals of the mission. Some of the key features are making:

- The Public health delivery system fully functional and accountable to the community.
- Human resource management
- Community involvement
- Decentralisation
- Rigorous monitoring and evaluation against standard convergence of health and related programmes from village level upward.
- Innovation and flexible financing and
- Intervention for improving the health indicators.

The following are the Goals of the Mission related with Maternal, Child Health, & Family Welfare Programme.

- Reduce MMR to 1/1000 live births
- Reduce IMR to 25/1000 live births
- Reduce TFR to 2.1
- Prevention and reduction of anaemic in women aged 15-49 years
- Reduce household out of pocket expenditure on total health care expenditure.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) is a new initiative of the NHM implemented in 2014 in 4 Districts Headquarters i.e Shillong, Jowai, Tura and Nongstoin (2016) with the objective to cover the poor and vulnerable population in urban areas.



Vital Statistics

- The birth rate declined marginally from 24.1 in 2007 to 23.7 in 2016, while the death rate declined from 7.4 to 6.6 per 1000 population over the same period. The natural, growth rate is 17.1 in 2016 (Source –SRS)
- Infant Mortality rate has declined considerably (56 in 2007) during the last decade and reached 39 per 1000 live births in births in 2006 (Source -SRS)
- The under – five mortality rate (U5MR) has also declined from 70 (NFHS-3 2005-06) to 40 (NFHS 4 2015-16)

Socio Economics Indicators

- The literacy rate in the State has shown an increase of 11.87% during the decade (2001-2011) and is 74.43% i.e 75.95 % for females and 72.89% for females (source – census 2011)
- No. of Household having electricity has increase by 26.2% as per DLHS-4 2012-13 which is 88.5% in comparison to DLHS 3 (2007-08) which was 62.3%
- No. of Households having improved source of drinking water has also increased by 31.2% as per DLHS-4 which is 81.3 and 50.1 (DLHS-3)
- No. of Households having access to improved toilet facilities has increased by 30.3 % i.e (DLHS-4 76.0 and DLHS-3 45.



Table 11.01

Achievement of MCH & FW as per survey report – National Family Health Survey -4 (2015-16)

Key --- INDICATORS	Achievement as per findings of NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal & Child Health: Ante Natal Care, Maternity care (for last birth in the 5 years before survey)	
1. Mothers who had ante natal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.3
2. Mothers who had at least 4 ante natal care visits (%)	50.0
3. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus (%)	79.3
4. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.2
5. Mothers who had full ante natal care %	23.2
6. Registered Pregnancies for which the mother received mother and child protection (MCP) card %	93.6
7. Mothers who received post natal care from doctors/Nurse/LHV/ANM/Midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery %	47.5
8. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.0
Delivery care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
9. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel %	53.8
10. Institutional births %	51.4
Couples using contraceptives	
Use of Family Planning Methods (Currently married women age 15-49 yrs)	
11. Any methods (%)	24.3
12. Any modern methods (%)	21.9
13. Female Sterilisation	6.2
14. Male Sterilisation (%)	0.0
15. IUD/PPIUCD (%)	2.1
16. PIU (%)	11.7
17. Condom (%)	1.3
Child Immunisation and Vitamin A Supplement	
18. Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and 3 doses each of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.5
19. Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.0
20. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Polio Vaccine (%)	71.0
21. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT Vaccine (%)	74.0
22. Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.9
23. Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine (%)	62.9
24. Children age 9-59 months who have received a Vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	54.4
Children Breastfed and their Nutritional status	
25. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	60.6



26.Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	35.8
27.Children 6-8 months receiving solid or semi solid food and breast milk (%)	67.4
28.Children under 5 years who are stunted (Height-for-age) (%)	43.8
29.Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-age) (%)	15.3
30.Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	29.0
Anaemia among children and pregnant women	
31.Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.0
32. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.1

Achievement of MCH & FW as per Routine Reporting under Health Management Information System (HMIS) NHM, Meghalaya.

- Status on Health Indicators at Annexure-I
- Target and Achievement on Immunisation at Annexure –II
- Status of Achievement on maternal Health, ANC coverage at Annexure III
- Status of Achievement on Family Planning Annexure-IV
- Current status on Health Infrastructure at Annexure-V

Vision/Mission and challenges ahead:

With the continuous support from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, the State is hopeful to bring about the quality health delivery services to the community at all levels with special emphasis to uplift the Health Status of Women and children at large and community as a whole to a desirable level and be able to sustain thereafter. The task/challenges ahead is to achieve the following targets put forward under the Draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neo natal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.
3. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
4. Achieve universal health coverage, including financing risk protection, access to quality health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccine for all.



Table 11.02
Achievement of MCH & FW as per survey report – National Family Health Survey -4 (2015-16)

Key --- INDICATORS	Achievement as per findings of NFHS-4 (2015-16)
Maternal & Child Health: Ante Natal Care, Maternity care (for last birth in the 5 years before survey)	
1. Mothers who had ante natal check-up in the first trimester (%)	53.3
2. Mothers who had at least 4 ante natal care visits (%)	50.0
3. Mothers whose last birth was protected against neo natal tetanus (%)	79.3
4. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	36.2
5. Mothers who had full ante natal care %	23.2
6. Registered Pregnancies for which the mother received mother and child protection (MCP) card %	93.6
7. Mothers who received post natal care from doctors/Nurse/LHV/ANM/Midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery %	47.5
8. Mothers who received financial assistance under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) for births delivered in an institution (%)	28.0
Delivery care (for births in the 5 years before the survey)	
9. Births assisted by a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/other health personnel %	53.8
10. Institutional births %	51.4
Couples using contraceptives	
Use of Family Planning Methods (Currently married women age 15-49 yrs)	
11. Any methods (%)	24.3
12. Any modern methods (%)	21.9
13. Female Sterilisation	6.2
14. Male Sterilisation (%)	0.0
15. IUD/PPIUCD (%)	2.1
16. PIU (%)	11.7
17. Condom (%)	1.3
Child Immunisation and Vitamin A Supplement	



18.Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, Measles and 3 doses each of Polio and DPT) (%)	61.5
19.Children age 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)	86.0
20.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Polio Vaccine (%)	71.0
21.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT Vaccine (%)	74.0
22.Children age 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%)	71.9
23.Children age 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Hepatitis B Vaccine (%)	62.9
24.Children age 9-59 months who have received a Vitamin A dose in last 6 months (%)	54.4
Children Breastfed and their Nutritional status	
25. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	60.6
26.Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	35.8
27.Children 6-8 months receiving solid or semi solid food and breast milk (%)	67.4
28.Children under 5 years who are stunted (Height-for-age) (%)	43.8
29.Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-age) (%)	15.3
30.Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	29.0
Anaemia among children and pregnant women	
31.Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	48.0
32. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	53.1

Achievement of MCH & FW as per Routine Reporting under Health Management Information System (HMIS) NHM, Meghalaya.

- Status on Health Indicators at Annexure- I
- Target and Achievement on Immunisation at Annexure- II
- Status of Achievement on maternal Health, ANC coverage at Annexure- III
- Status of Achievement on Family Planning Annexure-IV
- Current status on Health Infrastructure at Annexure-V



Vision/Mission and challenges ahead:

With the continuous support from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India, the State is hopeful to bring about the quality health delivery services to the community at all levels with special emphasis to uplift the Health Status of Women and children at large and community as a whole to a desirable level and be able to sustain thereafter. The task/challenges ahead is to achieve the following targets put forward under the Draft Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neo natal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births.

3. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

4. Achieve universal health coverage, including financing risk protection, access to quality health care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccine for all.

Annexure -I

Table 11:03
Status on Health Indicators (as per SRS & NFHS)

Indicators	India	Meghalaya Achievement (Year & Source)					
	Current Status	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
MMR	167 (SRS 2013)	229* (HMIS-2011-12)	232* (HMIS-2013-14)	241* (HMIS-2013-14)	187* (HMIS-2015-16)	211* (HMIS -2015-16)	198* (HMIS-2016-17)
IMR	34 (SRS 2017)	52 (SRS 2011)	49 (SRS 2012)	47 (SRS-2013)	46 (SRS 2014)	42 (SRS-2015)	39 (SRS-2017), 30 (NFHS 4)
TFR	2.2 (NFHS 4)	2.9 (SRS-2007-10)				3.0 (NFHS 4)	
U5 Mortality	50 (NFHS)	40 (NFHS 4)					

*-No. of Maternal Deaths (MMR not calculated for small States) (as per SRS).



Table 11:04
Target and Achievement on Immunisation for the last 5 years:

	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-17 (upto November, 2017)		
	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%	Target	Ach	%
BCG	77078	87530	114	79800	86132	108	82201	83963	102	86059	85600	99	98389	54364	55.3
OPV3	77078	76583	99	79800	75484	95	82201	74419	91	86059	70694	82	98389	48295	49
Pentavalent 3										86059	68972	80	98389	47870	48.7
DPT 3	77078	76756	100	79800	75647	95	82201	66278	81						
Hepatitis B0 (against Inst. Delivery)	43545	22384	51	44369	27724	62	46017	34474	75	47491	37912	80	31118	26992	86.7
Measles 1st dose	77078	72182	94	79800	71840	90	82201	70438	86	86059	71446	83	98389	45027	45.8
JE 1st dose										55332	29637	54	67200	25451	37.9
Fully Immunized	77078	68383	89	79800	68528	86	82201	66321	81	86059	67302	78	98389	44814	45.5
Measles 2nd dose	87839	39712	45	90367	47868	53	92890	51381	55	94958	50506	53	112706	34876	30.9
DPT Booster	87839	55673	63	90367	57488	64	92890	58307	63	94958	55427	58	112706	36235	32.2
OPV Booster	87839	55422	63	90367	57206	63	92890	58156	63	94958	54952	58	112706	36344	32.2



Table 11:05

Status of Achievement on Maternal Health.

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr Sept)
% of women Receiving 3 ANC	51%	55%	57%	58%	38% 4 or more ANC
Trend of Out Patient	3294129	3408512	3649405	4214650	2252171
Trend of Inpatient	218315	254297	264261	303792	173464
Institutional Delivery	52%	51%	53%	55%	56%
Home Delivery	48%	49%	47%	45%	44%
Maternal Deaths	241	187	211	198	71
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) beneficiaries	20780	27318	28542	26655	N.A

Table 11:06

Percentage of ANC Coverage is below:

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Apr-Sept)
First Trimester Registration	33%	32%	32%	34%	34%
3 Ante-Natal Care against Total Registration	51%	55%	57%	58%	38% 4 or more ANC



IFA tablets against Total Ante- Natal Care registration	32%	41%	35%	46%	30% PW given 180 Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets
TT2 or Booster against Total Ante-Natal Care registration	53%	55%	56%	55%	31% (TT2) 21% (TT Booster)
C-section delivery against reported delivery	15%	15%	15%	15%	8%
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) attended Home Delivery	8%	9%	6%	5%	4%
Institutional Delivery against ANC registration	33%	34%	35%	35%	32%
Mothers discharged within 48 hours after delivery in public hospitals	53%	54%	45%	48%	495

Source: HMIS, NHM, Meghalaya.

Annexure – IV

Table 11:07

Status on Family Planning.

Indicators	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	ELA for 2016-17	2016-17	ELA for 2017-18	2017-18 upto 2 nd QTR
IUCD	4440	4723	4410	6710	4570	6710	1053
PPIUCD	7	685	1498	2760	1274	5080	354
Minilap	1065	935	1118		1387		330
Post Partum sterilization	1373	1114	1324		1387		330
Laparoscopic sterilization	55	67	73	2884	41	3728	20
Post abortion sterilization	-	-	-		-		20
Vasectomy	14	22	11	55	15	46	2
PAIUCD	-	-	-	-	-	-	33

Source: HMIS, NHM, Meghalaya.



Annexure – V

Table 11:08

Current Status on Health Infrastructure.

Sl. No.	Districts	No. Block	No. DH	NO.CHC	No.PHC	No. St.Dspy	No. UHC	No. SC
1	East Garo Hills	3	1	1	7	1	0	31
2	East Jaintia Hills	2	0	2	6	0	0	35
3	East Khasi Hills	8	4	6	26	5	13	65
4	North Garo Hills	2	0	1	9	0	0	50
5	Ri Bhoi	3	1	3	8	2	0	32
6	South Garo Hills	4	1	1	6	1	0	21
7	South West Khasi Hills	2	0	1	9	0	0	27
8	South West Garo Hills	2	0	2	2	0	0	21
9	West Garo Hills	6	2	5	9	3	3	64
10	West Jaintia Hills	3	1	3	12	1	2	46
11	West Khasi Hills	4	2	2	15	0	1	46
Total		39	12	28	109	13	19	438



Chapter - 12

EDUCATION

Meghalaya is continuously striving for a qualitative progress in education in the North Eastern Region for which it is known as the educational hub. At per UDISE 2017-18, the number of schools in Meghalaya covered under UDISE is **13017** Elementary schools, **1443** Secondary schools & **339** Higher Secondary schools with Enrolment up to **7,94,781** in Elementary Schools, **1,04,727** Secondary Enrolment & **54,739** Higher Secondary Enrolment. The Government of Meghalaya, through its multiple programs and interventions, has ensured that the Education sector in Meghalaya made good progress in recent years. Flagship Programs like SSA, RMSA, and MDM have helped improve educational indicators considerably.

The Elementary Schools in Meghalaya is dominated by the Government Schools (Dept. Education & Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) in term of total schools by management where about **53%** of Schools are State Government, **0.12%** is Central Govt. **0.3%** are Public Sector whereas **28%** of schools are covered by Govt. Aided and **19%** schools are Private Unaided schools. With respect to **Secondary schools**, only **4%** schools are funded by State Government, **1%** by Central Government, **49%** schools are Govt. Aided management and another **41%** are private unaided schools.

The Government of Meghalaya is emphasizing to reduce the gaps that exist in the state to ensure accessibility and quality of education, especially at the school level. Interventions through SSA, RMSA, and MDM have been there for quite some time and has attributed to the improvements mentioned. However there are also State specific programs like the ongoing ADB Project, Rural Hostels, and Residential schools etc. which have been planned for specific intervention in weak areas.

The initiatives, interventions and the achievements by Education Department to improve quality of Education are as under:

1. SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN: The Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan has initiated several programme to uplift quality education and exposure of children towards a dynamic educational scenario befitting the global needs.

Initiatives under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Programme:

Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan comprises of the earlier schemes of SSA, RMSA and Teachers' Education. The Department has been making all effort to reduce dropout rates amongst the students and out of School going children through its various programmes. Through these various programmes the dropout rate has been reduced to 3.02% at the Elementary stage and 17.54% at the Secondary stage in 2017-2018.



Performance indicators that are key to quality education are:

- **Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER):**

Over the years, the department has initiated effort to improve the enrolment ratio of children in school through various initiatives under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. During the year 2017-18, there was an increase in the GER as compared to the previous years. The GER for the year 2017-18 is as follows: Elementary-145.63 Secondary – 89.40 Higher Secondary – 44.80.

- **Net Enrollment Ratio (NER):**

With the improvement in the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER), the Net Enrollment Ratio has also improved during the year, the NER for the year 2017-18 is as follows: Elementary-92.23 Secondary – 39.59 Higher Secondary – 20.81. Although much work needs to be undertaken in the UP and Secondary and Higher Secondary level.

- **Coverage for Out of School Children (OoS):**

During the year 2018-19, the State has identified 11451 Out of School Children who are drop out from schools or are never enrolled in Schools. Out of 17734 identified, the State was able to enroll 10112 Out of School Children into the Special Training Centers in which a preparatory training was imparted to them. Out of this, 3729 Children have been enrolled into regular School.

- **Distribution of Free Textbooks:** Free textbooks for 614525 children studying in Government, Government Aided and SSA Schools have been successfully distributed during the year.

- **Establishment of Readers' Club in Meghalaya**

As per the guidelines of Ministry of Human Resource & Development, Govt. of India, Readers' Clubs is being established in all the Govt. Schools in the country in a phased manner and under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan each school will have a Reading Corner.

- **Computer Aided Learning (CAL):**

The Computer Aided Learning has been successfully implemented in 129 UP Schools

- **Initiatives for Secondary Section:**

The scheme under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan has also supported existing Government Upper Primary Schools and Upgrading such schools to Secondary School, in addition, the upgradation of SSA Upper Primary School to Secondary Schools. Till date there are 67 RMSA Schools in the State of Meghalaya which enjoy the benefits from the scheme that includes teachers' salary, school infrastructure, school grant, sports material, Laboratory support, teachers' training. At present 67 schools are functional with 320 teachers in place. The Scheme also supports Schools in ICT (Information and Communication Technology), Vocational Education, IEDSS (Integrated Education for the Disabled in Secondary School) and Girls Hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks.

The scheme is creating a vast impact in filling the vacuum of un-served habitation for Secondary school and recruitment of qualified teachers in those Upgraded schools.



The initiatives under this schemes also includes innovative approaches such as, Creative Arts, in which the Picasso International Art Community are being incorporated to implant innovative training to teachers as well as exposures of the world attitude towards art forms. Renowned NGO *Edugenie* is also being brought in to undertake innovative training on Mathematics and Science with special emphasis on hands on experience and it will cover all RMSA schools.

The Government is providing Computer, Scanners, Printers with educational content software under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Programme to Government, Government Aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in order to promote Computer Literacy amongst the students and to enable them to utilize latest technology teaching aids. Under the Education Facility Improvement Intervention, the Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools are being provided with quality classroom furniture and science laboratory equipment to create a better learning environment with an aim to arrest dropout rate government schools have also been equipped with digital classrooms.

- **Vocational Education**

In order to channelize student's interest in academic life and to curbed chronic dropout trend, the State has taken the opportunity offered by the Government of India to Vocationalise Secondary and Higher Secondary School. At present, under RMSA, a pilot project to 23 Government Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools is functioning to offer 2 trades each ranging from Agriculture, Electronics, IT/ITES, Hotel Management and Tourism, Beauty & Wellness and Healthcare. The scheme of studies was duly notified by the Meghalaya Board of School Education for recognition as an Additional Subjects at the Secondary level and as a Compulsory Elective at the Higher Secondary Level.

Learning Outcomes

Learning Outcomes are assessment standards indicating the expected levels of learning that children should achieve for that class. These outcomes can be used as check points to assess learning at different points of time. The learning outcomes would help teachers to understand the learning levels of children in their respective classes individually as well as collectively.

This document is meant for teachers, teacher-educators, educational administrators as well as parents. It aims to enhance the quality of learning in schools, by enabling teachers to ascertain learning skills more accurately and take corrective steps without delay and provide effective learning opportunities to all students including children with special needs.

Improving the quality of learning has consistently been in focus under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the Right to Education (RTE) Act. Various Assessment Surveys at the National/ State level (NAS/SLAS) are some of the initiatives in this direction. In addition to these, different stakeholders at the school and community level also play a crucial role towards quality improvement in education.

The learning outcomes for each class not only help the teachers to direct their teaching- learning in the desired manner but make other stakeholders especially the parents/guardians, School Management Committee (SMC) members, community and the state functionaries be responsible and alert towards their role for ensuring quality education. So, the learning



outcomes defined explicitly can guide and ensure the responsibility and accountability of different stakeholders for the accomplishment by expectations in different curricular areas. Inclusion is all about providing effective learning opportunities to all students. Following are some more points to allow Children with Special Needs accomplish the learning outcomes.

Initiative undertaken by the State:

- The Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT, New Delhi have been translated into local languages (Khasi & Garo) for 3 subjects only Hindi, Mathematics and EVS for classes 1 to 5.
- Printing of the Learning Outcomes document for teachers and Posters for displaying at the school campus has been completed.
- Dissemination of the posters, learning outcomes document to the schools has been completed.
- The above translated document has also been uploaded on DERT website for public access and wider circulation.

Jodo Gyan:

The State has implemented the following quality improvement programme for improvement in learning levels of children:

- An innovative learning enhancement projects is being implemented in collaboration with Jodo Gyan to bring about a quality improvement in maths teaching in foundational classes I & II, through innovative means. The objective of the programme is to promote conceptual understanding in primary mathematics and encourage joyful learning on maths. This programme was successfully undertaken in 2013 in Ri-Bhoi & West Khasi Hills, covering 57 Schools and 1353 children of classes I & II.
- In April 2014 recommended budgetary support and enhanced coverage for 1000 schools in other Districts to the PAB, which was approved under the Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP) component as a measure to improve overall quality in Maths. The programme is currently being implemented in 1000 school covering 1000 teachers and 36,693 students.

Enhancing English Language:

- Innovative learning enhancement projects was also carried out through ARK for enhancing English language capabilities in schools known as ASPIRE (allow synthetic, phonetic to improve result in English). The programme was undertaken successfully in 2013 in 41 schools in East Khasi Hills Districts covering 523 children and up-scaled in 2014 to another 2 Districts of Garo Hills with a total coverage of 47 schools covering 983 children.



- SSA Meghalaya in collaboration with the British Council India and NCERT also organised a 2 day Workshops in March 2014 and December 2014 on Art Integrated Learning (AIL) Programme to develop aesthetic sensibility and values as part of the NCF (National Curriculum Framework) 2005 and Right to Education 2009 for integrating art in curriculum and for nurturing and molding children, who will grow up to be balanced individuals.

KGBV:

- Action on all issues and concerns pointed out in the 3rd National KGBV Evaluation 2013 has been taken up to ensure smooth and effective functioning of KGBVs, particularly Buildings and Quality
- Innovative 8 month capacity building programme called Education Quality Improvement Pathway for Schools (EQUIPS) specifically designed for capacity building of teachers of the 10 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the Garo Hills region of Meghalaya SSA was successfully conducted at Tura for all 40 KGBV teachers drawn from the 10 KGBV schools in Garo hills region, w.e.f. 13th – 17th October 2014.
- The programme has been initiated by SSA Meghalaya in the context of recommendations of the National KGBV Evaluation 2014 to undertake capacity building programme for KGBV schools.

2. TEACHER INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (TIMS):

Education Department is implementing Teacher Information Management System, which is a web based application which will have complete and authenticated data for all teachers. Some of the features of TIMS are:

- Accurate, secure and authenticated online data repository for teacher information pertaining to teachers' service records, skill, training, appointment, transfer, promotion and retirement etc.
- faster decision making and approval cycles through automated workflow of the online system for day to day administrative matters
- An automated web based system which can be accessed anytime, anywhere through any device or interface by the authorized users
- Information about each school about the capacity and current staffing details.
- Demand forecasting and financial planning for the schools for teachers appointment
- Key Performance Indicators (KPI) and other automated analytics as required by the department or government.
- Ability to generate automatic alert based on various events (like retirement) and to send automated notification/ email messages
- record the daily attendance record of each teacher and generate daily ,weekly, monthly, yearly attendance records of all teachers



- All important Departmental activities like appointments, transfers, salary processing etc. to be done executed through the TIMS application only
- An important program of Education Department Midday meal scheme, implementation will also be captured through TIMS.
- Integration of TIMS with Department GIS application.

3. SUPPORTING HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT IN MEGHALAYA (ADB PROJECT)

The Project aims for improved teaching and learning in government-aided secondary and higher secondary schools through

- Upgrading the infrastructure of 117 of the government-aided private SHS schools to RMSA standards in terms of additional classrooms, library, digital classrooms, separate toilets for boys and girls etc.
- Promoting interactive learning and teaching by providing Digital Classrooms, Computer equipments and digital content
- Training by qualified public and private sector training providers for about 3,500 under-qualified and untrained teachers working in Government Aided schools. The Project will also send 314 teachers for B.Ed training
- Enhancing Meghalaya's capacity to train teachers by upgrading the six teacher training centers (TTCs)

The Project also aims at increased capacity and responsiveness of technical and vocational education and training

- Strengthening skills training in Meghalaya to coordinate and target priority skills training
- Incentivizing ITI's to upgrade their training equipment, training their instructors, and improving their curriculum and delivery methods.

The Project is currently in the fifth year and about 114 schools are under construction and the balance schools are currently under the process of commencing. Additionally teaching facilities will be greatly improved with upgradation of 2 Teacher training centres, 4 DIET's and 8 ITI's. Through the Project, 3500 Teacher will be trained under new approaches propagated by renowned institution nationally and internationally.

4. THE MEGHALAYA SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (MSIP)

Meghalaya School Improvement Plan: School Improvement is a distinct approach to educational change that aims to enhance student outcomes as well as strengthening the school's capacity for managing change. It is concerned with improving learner achievement by focusing on the teaching-learning processes and the conditions that support it. The School Improvement Programme of the Department of Education is a learner centered plan aimed primarily at improving the learning environment and learning outcomes of students. It is a blueprint for the



school's progress toward its goals. It focuses on improving student achievement through continuous comprehensive assessment as well as on the felt needs of the school that lie beyond the realm of assessment; for example, improving student attendance, reducing the number of drop outs, strengthening the physical environment, etc. The School Improvement Programme gives schools an opportunity to focus on long-term goals, formulate needs based objectives, plans, and actions to improve all facets of school life. The MSIP provides Secondary & Higher Secondary School with a framework for enhancing student outcomes and organizational development aimed at strengthening the school's capacity for managing change and sustaining improvements in student achievement through recurring cycles of collective inquiry and action research.

Under the MSIP, every Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools will prepare a School Improvement Plan (SIP) that will focus on the following key areas that touch various facets of school life: (i) Quality (ii) Equity (iii) Curriculum delivery (iv) School learning environment (v) Parental involvement

Purpose of the MSIP

The MSIP is a blue-print for how a school envisages/plans to improve. The purpose of the program can be seen in the following statements:

- (i) School improvement has a moral purpose and, at its crux, is to increase the life chances and achievement of all students.
- (ii) Improves the quality of teaching and learning in the school, so that greater numbers of students achieve proficiency in the core academic subjects and co-scholastic areas,
- (iii) Prevents overloading teachers, principals and SDMC members with over-ambitious and unrealistic improvement activities and voluminous School Development Plans. It recognizes that meaningful change occurs incrementally.
- (iv) Encourages teachers, principals and SDMC members to take up change-agent roles and implement central/state policy mandates and directives within the local context.
- (v) Places accountability on schools. Accessible data and information enables stakeholders such as students, parents, teachers, administrators, and the broader community understand the needs of their school, enables them to take ownership and contribute to the development of their school and also hold the school management to account,
- (vi) Enables S&HSS track, review and revise the implementation of SIPs.

Shaala Siddhi:

The need for effective schools and improving school performance is increasingly felt in the Indian education system to provide quality education for all children. The quality initiatives in school education sector necessitate focusing on school, its performance and improvement. In a major step towards comprehensive school evaluation as central to improving quality of school education in India, National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation has been initiated by National



University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), under the aegis of MHRD. NPSSE visualizes 'School Evaluation' as the means and 'School Improvement' as the goal. It refers to evaluating the individual school and its performance in a holistic and continuous manner leading to school improvement in an incremental manner. The major objectives of NPSSE are to develop a technically sound conceptual framework, methodology, instrument, and process of school evaluation to suit the diversity of Indian schools; to develop a critical mass of human resource for adaptation and contextualization of the school evaluation framework and practices across states. Both these programmes are complimentary to each other, whereas, the Shaala Siddhi provides the tools and mechanism for understanding the structure and character of the school, the MSIP contextualized and build a comprehensive perception and priority action for improvement of quality education. In the State of Meghalaya, the MSIP is spearheading all programmes related to quality improvement and at present several programmes under the Government of India such as the State Education Quality Indics (SEQI), Shaala Siddhi, Performance Indicators for Primary school teachers(PINDICS) and constitution of the Professional Earning Community(PEC).

5. SWACHH BHARAT

- During the Swachh Bharat Vidyalaya initiative, the State of Meghalaya was sanctioned with 3509 Boy's Toilets and 5295 Girl's Toilets. 2320 Dysfunctional Toilets was blocked by PSUs and Corporates.
- The construction of these toilets was successfully implemented and completed within the deadline fixed by PMO. For Girl's Toilets, PHE department was entrusted with the construction of toilets and for Boy's Toilets, MePGCL was entrusted for the same.

Table 12:01

The status of construction of these toilets is indicated in table below:

Sl. No.	Type of Toilets	Targets	Completed	Not Required for construction
1	Girl's Toilet	5295	5295	0
2	Boy's Toilet	3509	2719	790
3	Dysfunctional Toilet	2320	2145	175
	Total :	11124	10159	965

6. MID DAY MEAL

The main objective of MDM Programme in the State is to boost universalisation of Elementary Education. Mid Day Meal Programme was expected to attract more children to come to school and in this way it will increase enrolment, attendance, retention and bring down drop-out rate.

Mid Day Meal is implemented in Government and Government Aided LP and UP Schools in the State. The coverage of schools and enrolment for the last 5 (five) year is given below:



1. Number of Schools and Enrolment :-

Table 12:02

A.No. School Covered

Year of Coverage	No. of schools Approved by GOI				No. of schools Covered			
	LPS	UPS	OoSC	Total	LPS	UPS	OoSC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2014-15	7968	3259	0	11227	7963	3259	0	11222
2015-16	7965	3265	859	12089	7848	3231	582	11661
2016-17	7868	3253	729	11850	7854	3242	593	11689
2017-18	7865	3254	650	11769	7848	3240	510	11598
2018-19	7929	3263	660	11825	7924	3263	529	11716

(LPS= Lower Primary School, UPS= Upper Primary Schools, OoSC=Out of School Children Special Training Centers)

Table 12:03

A. No. of Children Covered

Year	Enrolment (In Lakhs)									%
	Actual Enrolment			GOI PAB Approval			Coverage			
	LPS	UPS	Total	LPS	UPS	Total	LPS	UPS	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2014-15	4.06	1.59	5.65	3.78	1.36	5.14	3.75	1.35	5.1	90.27%
2015-16	4.06	1.49	5.55	3.93	1.43	5.36	3.88	1.46	5.34	96.22%
2016-17	4.26	1.81	6.06	3.86	1.41	5.27	3.82	1.41	5.23	86.30%
2017-18	4.25	1.73	5.99	3.85	1.42	5.27	3.81	1.42	5.22	87.17 %
2018-19	4.26	1.74	6.00	3.85	1.42	5.27	3.85	1.42	5.27	87.83%



Table 12:04

2.A) Budget Approval :-

Year	Central	State	Total
2014-15	6347.08	600.96	6948.04
2015-16	7258.12	666.95	7925.07
2016-17	6772.82	680.81	7453.63
2017-18	6929.19	693.09	7622.28
2018-19	7861.04	801.96	8663.00

Table 12:05

B) Funds Received From GOI and State:-

Year	Amount in Lakhs		
	Central	State Share	Total
2014-15	6247.18	590.86	6838.12
2015-16	7024.57	637.90	7662.47
2016-17	6239.53	650.68	6890.21
2017-18	6486.73	674.65	7161.38
2018-19	7734.38	786.02	8520.40

Table 12:06

C) Financial Target Vs. Achievement of (Amount in Lakhs):-

Component	Budget Provision (Financial Target as per PAB)			Financial Expenditure			% of Utilisation
	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	
2014-15	6347.08	600.96	6948.04	6207.11	588.71	6795.82	97.81%
2015-16	7258.12	666.95	7925.07	6932.29	630.83	7563.12	95.43%
2016-17	6772.82	680.81	7453.63	6609.54	667.32	7276.85	96.73%
2017-18	6929.19	693.09	7622.28	6755.05	681.09	7436.14	97.56%
2018-19	7861.04	801.96	8663.00	7119.84	719.59	7839.43	90.49%



Fund flow

MDM fund to the schools is being done through E-Transfer.

Norms (MDM) Scheme:

The number of school working days under Mid Day Meal scheme,

Table 12:07

Number of Days Approved	
LPS	UPS
200	220

Cooking Cost : The cost of conversion of food grain into hot cooked meal has to be met jointly by the Govt. of India and State Govt. The rate of cooking/conversion cost is given as below :

Table 12:08

Year	LPS			UPS			Remarks
	Central Share	State Share	Revised Rate	Central Share	State Share	Revised Rate	
2014-15	3.34	3.01	0.33	5.00	4.50	0.50	From April to June 2014
	3.59	3.23	0.36	5.38	4.84	0.54	From July 2014 onwards
2015-16	3.23	0.36	3.59	4.84	0.54	5.38	From April to June 2015
	3.39	0.38	3.77	5.08	0.57	5.65	From July 2015 onwards
2016-17	3.47	0.39	3.86	5.20	0.58	5.78	April – June 2016
	3.72	0.41	4.13	5.56	0.62	6.18	From July 2016 Onwards
2017-18	3.72	0.41	4.13	5.56	0.62	6.18	
2018-19	3.91	0.44	4.35	5.86	0.65	6.51	



Cooking cost is released directly to the School Managing Committee Account.

Food grain : For implementation of the scheme, the Govt. of India is providing foodgrain free of cost through Food Corporation of India. Food grain is given @ 100 gm/child/day for LP schools and @ 150 gm/child/day for Upper Primary schools.

Table 12:09

Years	Allocation (in MTs)			Lifting (in MTs)		
	LPS	UPS	Total	LPS	UPS	Total
2014-15	7567.01	4483.41	12050.42	7554.72	4483.39	12038.11
2015-16	7851.82	4728.51	12580.33	6309.52	4722.28	11031.8
2016-17	7582.22	4558.5	12140.72	7582.22	4558.5	12140.72
2017-18	7700.42	4698.01	12398.43	7643.71	4860.9	12504.61
2018-19	7691.66	4699.46	12391.12	7851.09	4434.49	12285.58

Transportation Cost : The transportation assistance for lifting of foodgrain from FCI Godowns to the schools @ Rs.980/- per MTs and the expenditure is borne entirely by the Govt. of India.

The amount released for transportation cost is as follows:

Table 12:10

Year	in Lakhs
2014-15	Rs.118.10
2015-16	Rs.123.29
2016-17	Rs.118.98
2017-18	Rs.120.67
2018-19	Rs.125.20

Appointment of Cook - cum - helpers : The Govt. of India has provided fund for appointment of cook – cum – helpers @ Rs. 1000/- per cook (CSS – Rs. 900/-, State share – Rs. 100/-). The status of appointed of cook-cum-helper is as follows:



Table 12:11

Year	Approved	Appointed
2014-15	17789	16957
2015-16	17789	17086
2016-17	18271	17622
2017-18	18319	17762
2018-19	18547	17993

Construction of Kitchen shed - cum - Store room: GOI have sanctioned kitchen shed-cum-store to 9491 Schools 2006-2019.

Table 12:12

Years	Target (Units Sanctioned)	Constructed	In Progress	Not Started
2006-07 to 2011-12	9491	9491	0	0
2018-19	267	0	0	267

NB: Sanction of 267 unit of Kitchen shed have been received during the fag end of March 2019, and hence fund could not be utilised during 2018-19.

Procurement of kitchen devices: GOI have sanctioned Kitchen devices to schools @ Rs.5000/- per school. The Status for the last three years can be views as follow:-



Table 12:13

Sl. No.	Years	PHYSICAL PROGRESS				FINANCIAL PROGRESS	
		Target (Units Sanctioned)	Procured	In Progress	Not Started	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2014-15	615	615	0	0	30.75	30.75
2	2015-16	6737	6737	0	0	336.85	336.85
3	2016-17	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	2018-19	1192	1192	0	0	59.60	59.60

School Health Programme: The status of School Health Check up under RBSK can be views as follows.

Table 12:14

Year	Target Total children to be covered under SHP	Target Total children covered under SHP	% Coverage
2014-15	514212	253369	49.27%
2015-16	463002	389229	84.07%
2016-17	463002	314893	68.01%
2017-18	599355	431271	72%
2018-19	526991	540599	102%

Management Monitoring & Evaluation: Fund for Management Monitoring & Evaluation, have been provided for the State, Districts, Sub-Divisional Offices and schools. It is used for capacity building activities, transportation purposes, for salary of MDM staff, and for Monitoring & Evaluation. At the State level, MDM staffs consist of Monitoring Officer, MIS Co-ordinator, 3 (three) Consultants (1) Planning & Monitoring, (2) Health, Food & Hygiene & (3) Research & Evaluation, 1 (One) Project Manager for ARMS, 1 (One) Data Entry Operator, 1 (one) Accountant-cum- Office Assistant and 1 (One) Grade-IV. At The District Offices, 2 (two) more MIS Coordinator are appointed one in East Khasi Hills and one in Jaintia Hills. In Sub-Divisional Offices, 1(one) each Data Entry Operator cum Office Assistant has been appointed in all the 15 Sub-Divisions in the State.



State Achievements:

- Government has taken steps to transfer MDM fund to the school through E-transfer from the Directorate to the Districts/Sub-Divisional/Bank Account of the Schools.
- State Government has created a Corpus fund of Rs.10 crore to bridge the gap of cooking cost and this corpus fund is utilized during the period awaiting the release of fund from the Government of India.
- State Government has been able to provide training to 715 cook-cum-helpers and 168 head teachers have been trained in 2015-16 in 15 sub-divisional in collaboration with IHM, Shillong and Food Craft Institute, Tura.
- State Government has released 100% payment to FCI during 2014-16.

7. RTE ACT 2009

To ensure good quality at the elementary education conforming to standards and norms specified in the Act. The State Government has exercised several steps to comply with the Act:

1. Constitution of Academic Authority: DERT has been notified as Academic Authority
2. Untrained teachers are undergoing training and the numbers of untrained teachers are being marginalised.
3. State ensuring standards and Norms set up in RTE : Several Notification on Norms and Standards of RTE are being notified and capacity buildings are being carried out in the State.
4. There are issues pertaining to CCE and No Detention Policy: Since both are correlated, the State Government felt that the implementation of No Detention policy could be relaxed only at the Primary level. Meanwhile, the DERT has developed CCE Manual and as such extensive training is being carried out in all Districts.
5. Teachers' Vacancy: A rationalization of teachers is being carried out to ensure that the PTR is kept in check.

8. SAAKSHAR BHARAT

- In Meghalaya, Saakshar Bharat Programme covers only two districts since the year 2011-12.
 1. West Garo Hills
 2. South Garo Hills
- As per the survey conducted Meghalaya has a target of 72681 learners, out of this 56600 enrolled. The achievement in Adult Literacy Programme is that out of 72681 learners the NIOS has issued and certificates distributed to **49633** learners.

9. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

The Govt. sanctioned the setting up of Residential Schools in such areas with the infrastructure and facilities that can be compared to the National standard. Therefore, 20 educationally backward blocks have been identified for the purpose. Currently 19 schools are in various stages of construction. Work had been completed at Insambal Village Kharkutta Block (East Garo Hills).



10. RURAL HOSTELS

Govt. had also sanctioned construction of Hostel for Rural students in 7 (seven) District of Meghalaya to provide better accommodation to rural students migrating to cities for Higher Education. Currently work is almost completed in 3(three) locations.

11. EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

The Govt. is taking initiatives to construct Eklavya Model Residential Schools, where construction work will soon start in 1 location at Pahamsyiem, Ri Bhoi District. The Govt. of India had sanctioned 11 locations for EMRS during 2018-19 viz., Mawkynrew, East Khasi Hills, Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills, Mawkyrwat, South West Khasi Hills, Kharkutta, North Garo Hills, Rongara, South Garo Hills, Amlarem, Jaintia Hills, Samanda, East Garo Hills, Tikrikilla, West Garo Hills, Umsning, Ri-Bhoi, Khliehriat, East Jaintia, Zikzak, South West Garo Hills.

12. PROJECTS UNDER ARTICLE 275 (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Two projects viz. Construction of additional classrooms (24ft x 18ft) with verandah in Government & Government aided UP/LP Schools @ Rs. 8.20 lakh per schools in 150 schools across the State and Supporting activity based learning centre for Class I to V children in 100 schools of educationally backward Districts where pass percentage in secondary level is below 30% @ Rs. 5.50 lakh per school had been sanctioned by the Govt. of India during 2017-18 which was being implemented by the Directorate of School Education & Literacy and these projects have reached completion stage.

Another project viz. Additional classroom in Govt. LP, UP & Secondary Schools in 10 Schools in all 11 districts @ Rs 10.00 lakh each had been sanctioned by the Govt. of India during 2018-19. Tendering of the project is in process and work will start soon.

13. NEC and NLCPR

NEC funded schemes for schools and vocational centres are critical components towards development of educational sector in the State. So far, the Education Department through NEC has been able to provide financial assistance for infrastructural development to organization catering to the welfare of the disabled students. Four projects had been taken up till the year 2018-19 where 2 projects viz. Vocational Infrastructure Development for Bellefonte Community College, East Khasi Hills and Umdohlun Village, South West Khasi Hills and Building for Skill Development at Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda Cultural Centre, Quinton Road have been successfully completed and closed.

The Education Department through NLCPR Scheme has been able to provide support to some Govt. and Non Govt. Schools of the State by way of granting financial assistance for infrastructural development and upgradation. So far, 12 (twelve) Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools both Govt. and Non Govt. have been able to avail financial assistance under



NLCPR. In retrospect these schools which are located both in Urban as well as in Rural areas have greatly reaped the benefit of the Scheme.

Meghalaya State was awarded the most improved small State in education, by India Today in its latest State of the States study. Union Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley handed over the award on the 4th of November 2016.



Chapter 13

Water Supply And Sanitation

The mandate for PHED, Meghalaya is to provide & maintain adequate safe drinking water supply in both Rural & Urban areas of the State on a sustainable basis as well as to implement Rural Sanitation Program. PHED is the nodal agency for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the State.

Water Sector:

❑ Aspirations:

- All households have access to piped water supply in adequate quantity with a metered tap connection providing safe drinking water, throughout the year, that meets prevalent national drinking water standards, leading to healthy and well-nourished children and adults and improved livelihoods and education. Continuous uninterrupted water supply is an aspiration and efforts should be made to cover increasing numbers of habitations with 24x7 water supply.

❑ Goals:

- To ensure that every person has enough safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic needs as well as livestock throughout the year including during natural disasters.

Central Government has been supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through different programmes to achieve the aspirations and goals of PHED.

Some of the few programmes / schemes initiated by Central Government to support this sector are:

- National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) now subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)
- Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR)
- North Eastern Council (NEC)
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- North-East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)

The State Government on its part support this sector through budgetary support under Development Expenditure Head.



Rural Water Supply:

Details	Nos.
Total Habitations	10470 nos.
Habitations which are fully covered with ≥ 40 lpcd	4124 nos. (39.39%)
Habitations which are partially covered with ≤ 40 lpcd	6339 nos. (60.54%)
Habitations which are Quality Affected (Excess Iron in Meghalaya)	7 nos. (0.07%)
Total Rural Population	26.02 Lakhs
Population getting Supply @ 40 LPCD	10.78 Lakhs (41.43%)
Population getting Supply @ less than 40 LPCD	15.17 Lakhs (58.30%)
Population of Quality Affected Habitations	0.07 Lakhs (0.27%)
Habitations covered with Piped water Supply	5928 nos. (56.62%)
i) With Piped water supply @ 40 lpcd	3180 nos. (30.37%)
ii) With Piped water supply less than 40 lpcd	2741 nos. (26.18%)
iii) With Piped water supply but Quality Affected with excess iron	7 nos. (0.27%)
Population covered with piped water supply	17.13 Lakhs (65.83% of the total rural population)
Population fully covered with piped water supply @40 lpcd.	8.82 Lakhs (33.90% of the total rural population)
Population with Quality affected (excess iron) piped water supply.	0.07 Lakhs (0.27% of the total rural population)
Total No. of households in rural area	4,60,527 nos.
Rural Households provided with tap connections till date	4826 nos. (1.05%)



Urban Water Supply:

All the 22 urban centres of the State are provided with Piped Water Supply, though the extent of coverage or level of supply varies between 40-135 lpcd. While funding could recently be arranged for Tura & Cherrapunjee under North-East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), funding for other urban centres has to identified to narrow the gap between demand and supply of water. At present the following water supply projects are being taken up under Urban Sector: -

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Programme of Funding	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in crores)	Progress of the Scheme (%)
1.	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III)	JnNURM (now under AMRUT)	193.49	70.00
2.	Renovation of Jowai water supply scheme	NLCPR	15.41	91.73
3.	Nongstoin Urban Water Supply Scheme	State Plan	133.94	68.00
4.	Augmentation of Tura Phase-I & II water supply scheme	NESIDS	34.73	75.00
5.	Greater Sohra (Cherrapunjee) water supply scheme	NESIDS	24.81	5.00

Some of the new proposals taken up for funding under various programmes are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Proposed Amount (₹ in crores)	Proposed Programme of Funding
1.	Baghmara wss	120.33	Concept paper sent for consideration under Fifteenth Finance Commission
2.	Nongpoh wss	75.18	Concept paper sent for consideration under Fifteenth Finance Commission
3.	Williamnagar wss	230.85	Concept paper sent to MoHUA for consideration under 10% Lumpsum for infrastructure development of North Eastern Region (NERUDP)
4.	New Shillong Township wss	224.90	Concept paper sent to MoHUA for consideration under 10% Lumpsum for infrastructure development of North Eastern Region (NERUDP)
5.	Resubelpara wss	114.95	Concept paper sent for consideration under Japan International Co-operation Agency- Official Development Assistance (JICA-ODA)
6.	Greater Pynursla wss	27.37	Concept paper sent for consideration under Japan International Co-operation Agency - Official Development Assistance (JICA-ODA)



Plan of Action

Keeping in view the timeline set under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-6) No. 6 where the National indicators have been drawn to achieve the goal that all the population in general and vulnerable ones in particular should have access to basic services of adequate safe water supply by 2030 and also the goal under Jal Jeevan Mission to provide “Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC)” to every rural Household by 2024, the state PHED had formulated a broad roadmap for next 5 years and remaining years thereafter. It is expected that over a period next 11 years the aspirations of people residing both in Urban as well as Rural areas can be fulfilled.

Rural Areas:

- Provide all Rural population with piped water supply @55 lpcd by 2024.
- Provide 100% of the Rural Households with piped water connection by 2024.

Urban Areas:

- Provide Urban Population in Shillong Urban Agglomeration, Tura, Jowai Town, water supply @ 135 lpcd by 2030
- Provide Urban Population in other Eight Towns with water supply @70-100 lpcd by 2030.
- Taking up Sustainability measures including Protection of Catchment areas for all the sources of both Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes.



Some Water Supply Schemes for the last 5 years

Patharkhmah Combined Water Supply Scheme under Ri-Bhoi District (Completed)

Name of Scheme	: Patharkhmah Combined Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹7,56,24,800/- (Rupees Seven Crores Fifty Six Lakhs Twenty Four Thousand Eight Hundred)
Sanction No. & Date	: No. PHE. 264/2008/26 Dt. 23-01-2009
Name of villages under the scheme	: Patharkhmah, Umphung, Umkadhor, Lyndet Thanad, PWD Area, Orgabara (Baerigoan), Umsaw Barigoan Domrim, Sohram Syiem, Nongthymmai Umsaw and Weilaram in Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya
Date of Completion	: 31 st March 2014



Gravity Main

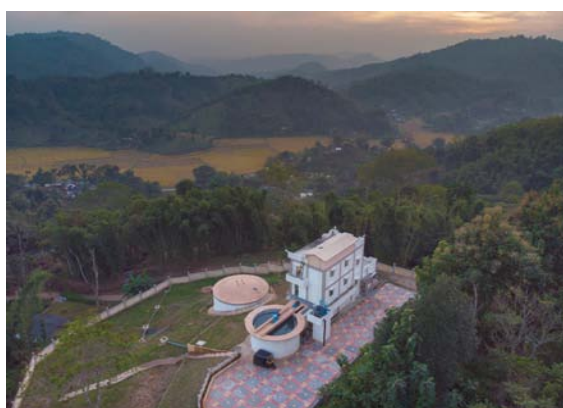


Treatment Plant



Lalumpam Combined water supply scheme under Ri Bhoi District (Completed)

Name of Scheme	: Lalumpam Combined Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹ 4,88,70,600.00 (Four crore Eighty Eight Lakh Seventy Thousand Six Hundred) only
Sanction No. & Date	: No. PHE/19/2007/14 Dated 31.03.2007
Name of villages under the scheme	: Lalumpam; Borgang ; Purangang ; Nongagang ; Joygang ; Nalapara ; Dehangang ; Borkuchi ; Sarikuchi ; Borghatsari Them ; Pahamrangi ; Mawsyntai & Umtham
Date of Completion	: 31.03.2018





Nongstoin Urban water supply scheme (Ongoing)

Name of Scheme	: Nongstoin Urban water supply scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹133,94,12,700/- (Rupees One Hundred Thirty Three Crores Ninety Four Lakhs Twelve Thousand Seven Hundred) only
Sanction No. & Date	: No.PHE.8/2011/14, Dt.31/3/2011
No. of villages under the scheme	: 22 (twenty two) villages under which 28 (twenty eight) localities are identified according to the Provisional Census Report 2010.
Date of Completion	: Ongoing



Intake Point



Feeder Main Line



Water Treatment Plant



Zonal Reservoir



Nongjri Combined Water Supply Scheme (East Khasi Hills District)

Name of Scheme : Nongjri Combined Water Supply Scheme
 Sanctioned Amount : ₹3,70,28,000.00 (Three Crore Seventy Lakh and Twenty Eight Thousand) only
 Sanction No. & Date : No.PHE.117/2013/31 Dated 30.01.2014
 Name of villages under the scheme : Nongjri Bah, Nongjri War and Nongjri Tluh





Rongmil Gravity Piped Water Supply Scheme (East Garo Hills District)

Name of Scheme	: Rongmil Gravity Piped Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹66,71,000.00 (Sixty Six Lakh Seventy One Thousand) only
Sanction No. & Date	: No. PHE/84/2011/71 Dated 31.03.2011
Name of villages under the scheme	: Rongmil and Rongmil Bazar



Pre-Sedimentation Tank & Slow Sand Filter



Public Stand Post



Godalgre Water Supply Scheme

Name of Scheme	: Godalgre Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹1,34,81,000.00 (Rupees One Crore Thirty Four Lakh Eighty One Thousand) only
Name of villages under the scheme	: Nokmagittim (Godalgre), A·dinggittim (Godalgre), A·gitokgre, Nokmagittim (Gimbilgre), A·palgittim (Baladinggre), Christianguittim (Baladinggre) and Dalbotpara
Date of Completion	: 2014-15



Iron Removal Plant



Pump House



Clear Water Reservoir



Deep Tube Well



Public Tap



Chellipara Songma Water Supply Scheme (South West Garo Hills)

Name of Scheme : Chellipara Songma Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount : ₹67,54,000.00 (Rupees Sixty Seven Lakh Fifty Four Thousand) only
Name of villages under the scheme : A·palgittim, Dilwalgittim, Nokmagittim and Noksikgre
Date of Completion : 2014-15



Bore well and Pump House



Iron Removal Plant



Tray Aerator and Sedimentation Tank of IRP



Clear Water Reservoir



Public Stand Post



Chengkompara Water Supply Scheme (South West Garo Hills)

Name of Scheme	: Chengkompara Water Supply Scheme
Sanctioned Amount	: ₹1,72,85,000.00 (Rupees One Crore Seventy Two Lakh Eighty Five Thousand) only
Sanction No. & Date	: 2011-12
Name of villages under the scheme	: Kosakgittim, Tankigittim, Chelapara, Chiattapara, Hajongpara, Gujribari and Durapara
Date of Completion	: 2015-16



Bore well and Pump House



Iron Removal Plant



Tray Aerator and Sedimentation Tank of IRP



Clear Water Reservoir



Public Stand Post



IMPLEMENTATION OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

Achievements during the Years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20

Public Health Engineering Department in addition to water supply is also assigned the role as the nodal agency for various rural sanitation programme initiated by the Central Government as part of its national programme under the above different initiatives, namely, TSC, NBA and SBM (Gramin).

Total Sanitation Campaign was started in the State in 2004 and implemented through the Community and Rural Development Department Govt. of Meghalaya in two Districts only namely, East Khasi Hills District and West Garo Hills District. However in 2006, the implementation of TSC was transferred to PHE Department for taken up the works in all the Districts of the State.

The basic objective under the above rural Sanitation Programme is “to improve the over-all quality of life of the rural people through accessibility to safe sanitation” which necessarily requires provision of safe sanitary toilets for all households through incentive schemes.

Currently, the State under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is adopting demand - driven and community - led approaches under which the village community being placed at the center of the programme, plays a proactive role in identifying and accessing critical issues and concerns regarding the sanitation status of the village. The village community adopts necessary rules and regulations and takes a collective decision to make the village open defecation free (ODF) within a fixed time frame.

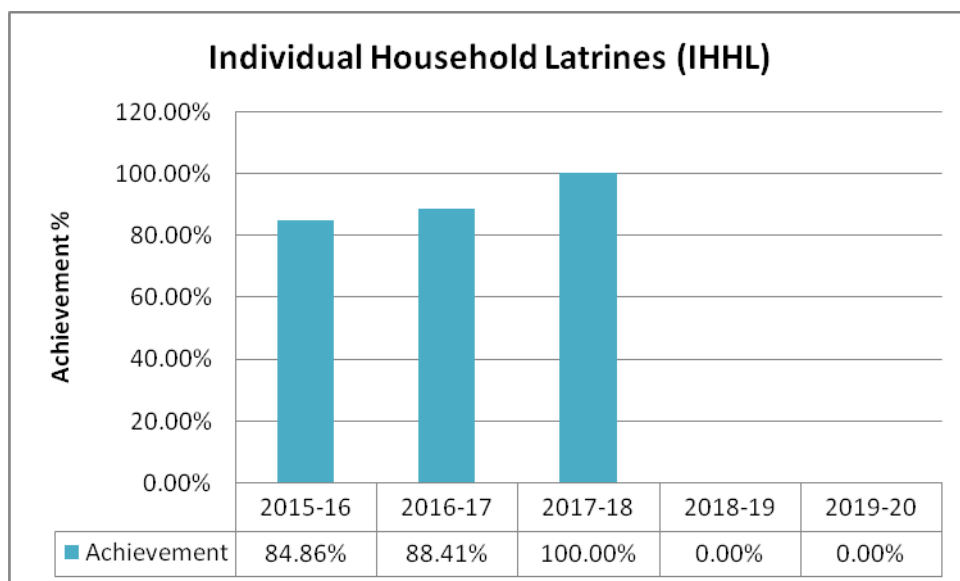
The strategy that the State is adopting to ensure sustainable sanitation apart from creation of sanitation infrastructures and facilities in rural areas is by facilitating behavior change and inculcation of correct attitudes of personal health and hygiene among the general masses through various interpersonal and behavior change communication (IPC and BCC) exercises as the main driver of change. Key water and sanitation messages like regular use and maintenance of toilets, hand washing at certain time, namely; before meals and feeding of infants, after using of toilets and during taking care of the sick, safe handling and disposal of child feces and proper solid and liquid waste management, are greatly emphasized.

The objective of “safe sanitation for all” under the current programme of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is enforced with the mission - mode strategy of creation of Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities in all our villages and targeting at making India an ODF Country by 2nd Oct, 2019. Through concentrated efforts from all stakeholders, the State has eventually become an ODF State much ahead of the target set from the entire country with effect from 31st Jan, 2018 and has been showing significant performance in the sanitation sector as seen from the following indicators.

- 1. Individual Household Latrines (IHHL):** For eradication of the practice of open defecation by the people in the villages, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) provides financial incentive of Rs. 12.000/- per household for construction of safe sanitary



toilets in each individual house in the villages as per Baseline Survey 2012. The Achievements of the State over the years are as given below:

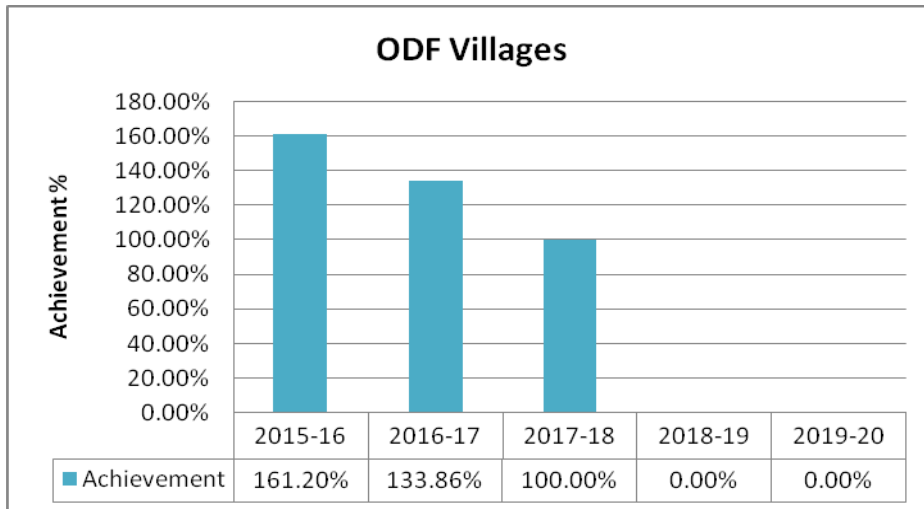


Remarks: There is no construction of individual household latrines during 2018-19 and 2019-20 as the balance target as per Baseline Survey 2012 has already been covered during the year 2017-18



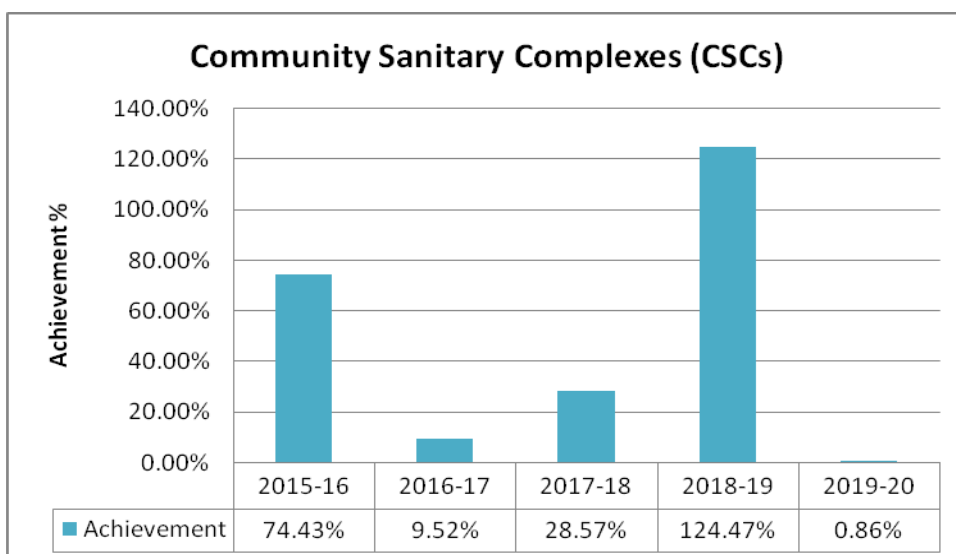
Individual Household Toilets (IHHL)

- 2. ODF Village Coverage:** The target under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is to make all villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the year 2019. However, the State has achieved ODF States w.e.f 31st January, 2018. The Achievement over the years are given below:



ODF Declaration Boards

3. Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs): For promotion of ODF status and to ensure sustainability by preventing slip backs, community sanitary complexes are also provided for number of households as shared toilet and also in places of gathering like Markets places, bus stand, parking lots, and others. The Achievements over the years are given below.





Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs)

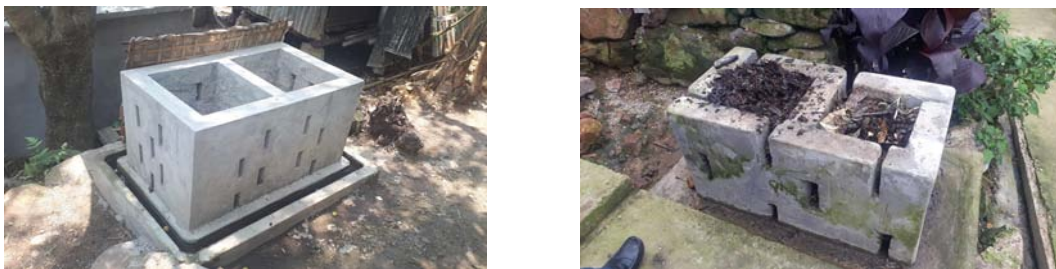
- 4. Solid and Liquid Wastes Management (SLWM):** As part of ODF Plus activities with the objective of ensuring overall cleanliness in the villages, works under Solid and Liquid Wastes Management are taken up in the villages, whereby construction of Soakpits and oil trap for safe disposal of Domestic liquid wastes and dual chamber composting tanks for biodegradable wastes are constructed both at household and community level. Besides, Community Storage Shed is constructed for each village to serve as a collection and resource recovery facility for all non-biodegradable wastes for further resale to scrap dealer.

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Total Nos. of Villages sanctioned	Items of works under SLWM taken up in the villages			Remarks
			Soak Pit	Composting	Community Storage Shed	
1	East Garo Hills	88	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
2	East Jaintia Hills	61	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
3	East Khasi Hills	231	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
4	North Garo Hills	166	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
5	Ri Bhoi	121	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
6	South Garo Hills	78	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
7	South West Garo Hills	50	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
8	South West Khasi Hills	98	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
9	West Garo Hills	97	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
10	West Jaintia Hills	43	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
11	West Khasi Hills	219	✓	✓	✓	In Progress
Total		1252	-	-	-	-

Remarks: Sanction for SLWM works have been accorded to District Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin during the year 2018-19 only.



Household Wastewater Oil Trap cum Soakpits



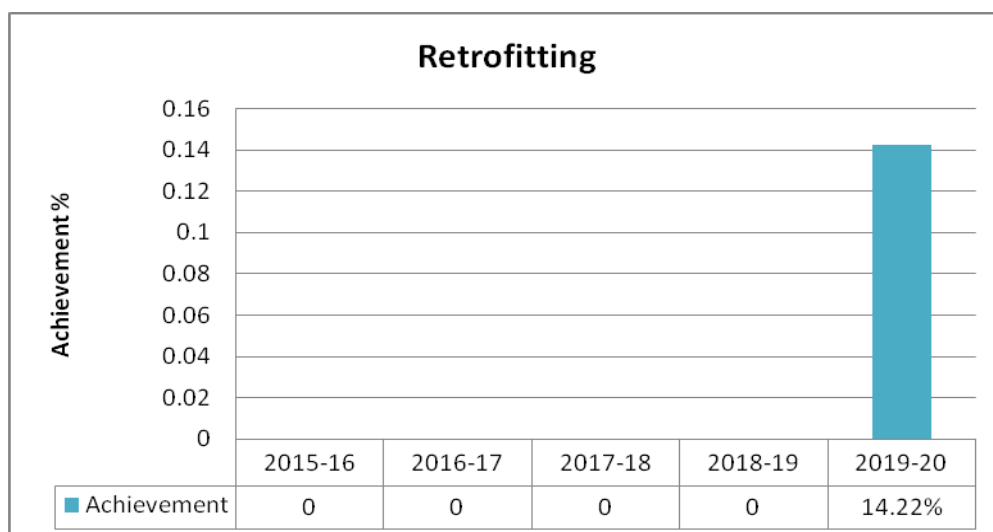
Dual Chamber Organic Composting Tank for Household Biodegradable Wastes



Community Storage Shed for Non-Biodegradable Wastes



5. Toilet Retrofitting: As part of ODF Sustainability, Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin provides for additional incentives of Rs. 5000/- per unit for taking up necessary retrofitting works for individual household toilets for cases of need of a Soakpits, or a second leach pit and other works. A total of 11860 units have already been completed out of a target of 83431 units. Retrofitting works had commenced during 2019-18 and due for completion subject to availability of fund. The achievement over the year are at below:



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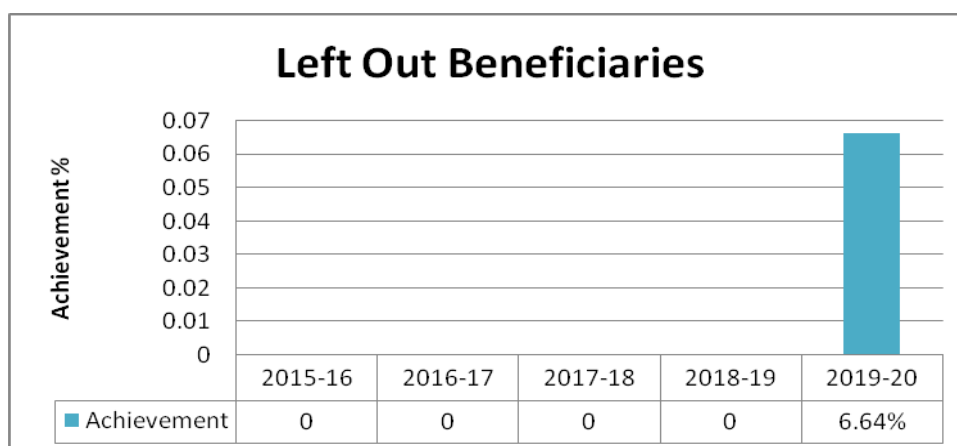
Before



After

Retrofitting of Toilets

6. Left out Beneficiaries (LOB): Beyond the target as per Baseline Survey 2012, the State has also been allowed to include additional beneficiaries left out of BLS 2012 vis-à-vis the Census 2011. A total of 2313 units have already been completed out of a target of 34790 units. The Achievements over the years are as below.



Household toilets for LOB

7. Modular Toilets / Community Sanitary Complex (CSC): The Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) is an infrastructure for the use of public along the highways, market places, and other public places and takes care of safe disposal/reuse of human waste in addition to the objective of providing a toilet facility that enhances social privacy and dignity. It aims at sustaining the Open Defecation Status of the State by ensuring coverage of Sanitation in all public places. The Community Sanitary Complex (CSC) is a structure comprising of a **4 Nos.** of 4'x3' sanitation unit in a row & 2 urinals for gents. The Community Sanitary Complex is eco-friendly in the sense that the construction process is almost dry and does not waste resources or pollute the environment to the extent the conventional building methods do. Mode of Waste Management/Treatment is a Twin Pit Model.

A. Details of Modular Toilets in important Tourist Places and National Highways.

Sl. No.	Locations	Year	Completed	Remaining
1	1. Mawlyngbna, East Khasi Hills 2. Mawmluh, East Khasi Hills 3. Kseh Bilat, East Khasi Hills	2018	4	-



	4. WahPathaw-Urksew, East Khasi Hills			
	1. Smit, East Khasi Hills 2. Sunapyrdi, East Jaintia Hills 3. Jakrem	2019	2	1
	1. Umiam, RiBhoi District. 2. Dawki, West Jaintia Hills 3. GanoldAppa, West Garo Hills	2019	2	1

B. Installed CSC in West Khasi Hills.

Sl.No	Locations	Year	Completed	Remaining
1	A. Mairang Block 1. SDO Civil Mairang 2. Circuit House, Mairang B. Mawthadraishan Block 1. Kynshi Bangla 2. KynshiMawria 3. Markasa Village 4. Nongkasen Village C. Nongstoin Block 1. 4 th Battalion, Sohpien 2. Upper New Nongstoin 3. Office of the SyiemNongstoin 4. Nongstoin College, Nongstoin D. Mawshynrut Block 1. ShahlangSohbar Village 2. Riangdo Village.	2017	12 (All Completed)	-



Modular Toilets

C. Proposed CSC under CSR Projects for funding by Airport Authority of India (AAI)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Location of CSC
1.	East Khasi Hills	Mawryngkneng	Smit	Tourist Spot
2.		Mawsynram	Mawkaphan	Tourist Spot
3.		KhadarShnong	Laitsohpliah	Tourist Spot



Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Location of CSC
4.		Mylliem	Maittilang Park	Tourist Spot
5.		Shella Bholaganj	Nohkalikai	Tourist Spot
6.	West Khasi Hills	Mawshynrut	Seinduli I	National Highway
7.		Nongstoin	Nongspung	National Highway
8.		Mawthadrai shan	Mawlangkhar	National Highway
9.			Mawroh	National Highway
10.		Mairang	Bynther	National Highway
11.		Nongstoin	Lawse	Tourist Spot
12.	South West Khasi Hills	Mawkyrwat	Hot Spring (Lawblei)	Tourist Spot (Lawblei)
13.			Mawranglang	Tourist Spot
14.			Khundom	Umngi River
15.		Ranikor	Borbasing Ranikor Bridge	Tourist Spot
16.	Ri -Bhoi	Umsning	Lumroman	National Highway
17.			Umsning	National Highway
18.			Umiam	National Highway
19.		Umling	Pahamsyiem	National Highway
20.			Rongmesek	Tourist Spot
21.			Rongmesek	Tourist Spot
22.	East Jaintia Hills	Khliehriat	Nongsning	National Highway
23.			Umkiang	National Highway
24.			Mutong	Tourist Spot (Moopun Waterfall) Mutong
25.			Sunapyrdi	National Highway
26.			Umtyra	National Highway
27.			Tuber Sohshrieh	National Highway
28.	West Jaintia Hills	Amlarem	Darrang	Tourist Spot
29.			Dawki	Tourist Spot
30.			Shkentalang (Thlumuwi)	Tourist Spot
31.	East Garo Hills	Samanda	NorekPatranggre	National Highway
32.		Songsak	Rongap Bazar	National Highway
33.			Rongre Bazar	National Highway
34.	South Garo Hills	Baghmara	Rongdong	Rongdong Bazar (NH-62)
35.		Gasuapara	Chengkali	Chengkali Bazar NH-62
36.		Rongara	Mohadeo	Balpakram Gate (Tourist Spot)
37.	West Garo Hills		GanolApal	Near Eco Park(Tourist Spot)

1.		Rongram Block	GanolSangma	Picnic Spot
2.			Agunagre	Near Ringgi Bridge
3.		Gambegre	Bolchuggre	
4.		Dalu	Chandiboi	



5.	North Garo Hills	Kharkutta	Chachinat	RongmaGitil (Tourist Spot)
6.			New Sarangma	NH-62
7.		Resubelpara	ResuDekachang	Rangjokram (Tourist Spot)
8.			Chikasin (ChisimApal)	NH-62
9.			Mendal	NH-51
10.	South West Garo Hills	Betasing	Ampati Market	Market
11.			Garobadha Market	Market
12.		Zikzak	Mahendraganj Market	Market
13.			Purakashia Market	Market

8. Awards and Recognition: The State has been participating actively in all the programmes and events, contest and competition organized by Ministry/ Department of Water and Sanitation Govt. of India. In most occasions the state could find a place among winners and qualifies for different awards in various categories, some of which are given below:

8.A Swachhata Hi Seva Awards: Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation, Government of India, initiated a fortnight long campaign proceeding the 2nd October each year celebrating the Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. Each year during the campaign, contests were held throughout the country for which many award were given away to winners. During the year 2017-2018, the state managed to get awards from winning contestant from different competitions namely:

1. Shri. Carol Shadap, Ribhoi District, awarded National Level **2nd Prize** Winner of Essay Competition in Junior category.
2. Smti. Aife Wanniang, East Khasi Hills District, awarded National Level **3rd Prize** Winner of Essay Competition in Senior category.



Carol Shadap and Affie Wanniang receiving the Award from Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State, Drinking Water and Sanitation Govt. of India



8.B Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018:

	<p>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt. of India, has commissioned “Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018”, which is a nationwide survey on rural sanitation parameters through an independent survey agency between August 1 and 31, 2018 to rank States and Districts on key qualitative and quantitative Swachhata parameters. Meghalaya has emerged among the top 3 stat from among North Eastern States securing 3rd position with 83.52 points out of 100 total points. Besides, West Khasi Hills managed to be among the top 20 districts ranking based on direct observations by securing 11 positions with 29.76 out of total 30 points.</p>
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Similarly, during **the Swachhata Hi Seva 2018-19**, the State could emerge as national winner when Kumari Banica Nongrum, a Class V student of Government Lower Primary School, Ingsaw village, Ri Bhoi District was awarded 3rd Prize Award for the Best Post Card letter written to Hon’ble Prime Minister of India.



Shri. W. R. Lyngdoh. IAS., Secretary to the Govt. of Meghalaya & Mission Director, SBM(G) Meghalaya and Shri. A. Lyngkhoi, State Coordinator, SBM(G) Meghalaya receiving Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018 Award from Susree Uma Bharati, Union Minister, Drinking Water and Sanitation, Govt. of India and with Banica Nongrum, the 3rd Prize National Awardee of Best Letter written to Prime Minister.



<p>8.C</p>	<p>WORLD TOILET DAY CONTEST 2018</p>
<p>South West Khasi Hills District was one among the top 10(ten) Districts across the Country to be awarded in the Contest for its intensive IEC activities and active participation in mass mobilization activities for continued usage, maintenance and cleaning of Toilets as well as campaigns for construction of toilets using safe and ecofriendly technology options, across all the Villages in the District. Every year on the 19th of November the World celebrates “World Toilet Day”.</p>	
<p>Smti. Isawanda Laloo IAS., Deputy Commissioner, South West Khasi Hills District received the Award from Shri. Akshay Kumar, Brand Ambassador, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) in the presence of Shri. P. Iyer, IAS, Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.</p> <p>The key purpose of the Contest is to encourage all Districts in India to re-intensify the sanitation movement with a special focus on Open-defecation Free and its Sustainability measures.</p>	
<p>8.D</p>	<p>SWACHH SHAKTI AWARD 2019</p>
<p>The Swachh Shakti Programme is a national event which aims to bring in to focus the leadership role played by rural women in Swachh Bharat Mission. Launched in 2017, the Programme is a part of the ongoing activities under the aegis of the Swachh Bharat Mission, launched on 2nd October, 2019.</p>	
<p>In February 12, 2019 at Kurukshetra, Haryana, the Swachh Shakti Event was held whereby 12(twelve) distinct women from across the country were felicitated by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India with the Swachh Shakti Award, 2019.</p> <p>With a great sense honour and pride to the State of Meghalaya, one beloved Smti. Marshal Basaiawmoit from Mawkhan Village, Mawthadraishan Block, West Khasi Hills District Meghalaya was one among the 12 awardees to be felicitated on this memorable day.</p>	



8. E SWACHH SUNDAR SHAUCHALAYA (SSS) 2019

Earlier this year, to fight the age-old practice of open defecation in rural parts of the country and promote toilet usage, then Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation instituted 'Swachh Sundar Shauchalaya Contest' (Clean Beautiful Toilet Contest) during 1st January, 31st January, 2019. The intent of the contest was to instill a sense of pride, promote sustained usage, increasing sense of ownership and to have aesthetically pleasing looking toilets across all parts in rural India.



With great pride one, Shri. Medarius Langrin hailing from Mawlait Village, Nongstoin Block, West Khasi Hills District had been conferred the 'National Level Special Recognition Award' on the 24th of June 2019 for his active participation during the contest painting somewhere between 18-20 toilets in his Village.

8. F SWACHH MAHOTSAV AWARDS 2019

Swachh Mahotsav 2019 is a campaign held from 1st June 2019 till 2nd October 2019. To give due recognition to Swachhata Champions from across the Country during which a series of IEC Events were held in at District, State and National Level to mobilize all Stakeholders of Swachh Bharat Mission.

Smti Bellinda Kharsati from Pomlaheir Village, Mawryngkneng Block, East Khasi Hills District was awarded in the Women Category towards her iconic contribution to Swachh Bharat Mission in her Village through her active and voluntary participation in maintaining health hygiene and Cleanliness in Schools and her Village surroundings. Through a self-help group which she had started, she was also actively involved in promoting Solid and Liquid waste Management in her Village.



It is a proud moment to the State of Meghalaya and to when Smti. Lamlynti Lyngkhoi from Umjakoid Village, Mawthadraishan Block, West Khasi Hills District Meghalaya, has been awarded Best Swachhagrahi Award 2019 from among only 2(two) nominees awarded at the National Level on the 2nd October, 2019 during Swachh Diwas, for her active involvement and contribution towards Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin.





9. Innovations: Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) encourages and promotes innovations in toilet intervention keeping in mind the local relevance, suitability and acceptability. The State has come up with innovative designs of toilets with bamboo based - superstructure thereby incorporating the indigenous construction skills and designs. Besides, special construction technique is used to have a visual effect of the toilet blending with the natural landscape.



Besides, to promote usage by the general public, attractive and user friendly designs have been adopted with beautiful wall paintings and important wordings and slogans alongwith painting of cartoon drawings for spreading the the messages on cleanliness.



Mawlyngbna Tourist Spot

Near Office of B.D.O Mawphlang, C&RD



Community Sanitary Complex at the Office of B.D.O Mawryngkneng, C&RD Block, with provisions for Divyang Toilet



Chapter - 14

TAXATION

(i) An overview general budgetary position, VAT/GST tax receipts and state budget.

The State Taxation Department is the highest revenue earning department of the state government. It is headed by the Commissioner of Taxes and assisted by different level of Taxation Officers and ministerial staff. The Department collects revenue from taxes on Trade, Generation and Consumption of electricity, Profession, etc.

In order to maximize revenue collection, the department engages itself in policy framing, execution and monitoring of field officials by senior officials with periodic review taken by the Commissioner of taxes and higher officials.

Information and data pertaining to the Taxation Department is given in the table below:-

Table 14 : 01
STATE'S OWN REVENUE (₹. in crores)

Heads A	Items B	2017-18	
		Receipts	Budget Estimates
0028	Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	3.51	5.14
0040	Tax on Sales, trade etc. of which		
101	Central Sales Tax	13.52	134.00
102	State Sales Tax	1.23	172.25
103	Sales Tax on Motor Spirit & Lubricants	276.35	375.00
104	Surcharge on Sales Tax	0.11	0.00
100	Trade Tax/VAT##	413.04	403.00
800	Other Receipts	2.03	121.00
0042	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	7.10	5.62
0043	Taxes & Duties on Electricity of which		
101	Taxes on consumption & Sale of Electricity	1.62	2.26
0045	Other Taxes and Duties and Commodities and Services of which		
101	Entertainment Tax	1.09	0.86
102	Betting Tax	0.45	3.35
105	Luxury Tax	4.20	0.00
800	Other Receipts	0.03	0.00
0006	State Goods and Services Tax	266.28	0.00
	Of which Apportionment of IGST – Transfer-in of Tax, Interest and Penalty Component of SGST	234.6	0.00
0008	Integrated goods and Services Tax		
	Of which Apportionment of IGST – Transfer – out Tax, Interest and Penalty Component of SGST	-1.78	0.00
	Total Tax Receipt	1223.38	1222.48



(ii) General budgetary position, VAT/GST tax receipts, state budget

---Information and data pertaining to the Taxation Department is the same as given at.

(iii) Write up on achievements during the last five years, vision and mission of the Department and challenges ahead.

---Information and data pertaining to the Taxation Department are given:

a) Achievements during the last five years: The taxation Department is one of the major revenue earning Department of the State and the main function of the Department is to collect tax under different Taxation Acts. The Department has been making a substantial contribution to the State ex-chequer annually and the overall revenue collection during the last 5(five) years are shown in the Table below:

Table 14 : 02
Revenue Collection from 2013-14 up to 2017-18 (₹. in crores)

Year	Amount	Percentage Increase	Remark
2013-14	₹ 723.65		Actual
2014-15	₹ 738.72	* 2.08%	Actual
2015-16	₹ 828.85	12.20%	Actual
2016-17	₹ 950.34	14.66%	Actual
2017-18	₹ 1223.38	28.73%	Provisional

Note: * The revenue collection during 2014-15 was affected by the NGT ban on extraction and transportation of extracted coal.

b) Vision: The Department's vision is to strive towards use of Information Technology (IT) to improve Tax administration and provide better service to tax payers, use IT enable Management Information System (MIS) for Tax enforcement and analysis and also to establish model offices that are paperless to the extent possible. Various processes listed in the table below are currently provided by the department:-

Sl.No	Name of the e-Services
1	e-Payment of Tax for goods outside GST
2	e-Registration (online application for Dealer Registration in Taxation Department) for goods outside GST
3	e>Returns (online filling of returns for Dealer of Taxation Department) for goods outside GST
4	e-C Forms (online application C Forms by dealer in Taxation Department) for goods outside GST
5	e-Dealer's Profile
6	The fronted module of GST is available at gst.gov.in (GSTN portal)
7	The backend module of GST id developed and processed by the State National Informatics Centre (NIC)



c) Mission: Being one of the major revenue earning Department of the State, the mission of the Department is to increase and augment collection of taxes under different Taxation Acts, broaden the tax base, unlock Revenue held-up due to pending proceeding, recovery of arrears of revenue and conduct Audit/review assessment under Meghalaya Value Added tax Act and Meghalaya Tax on Luxury as well as to eliminate leakages under the Acts.

e) Challenges: The immediate foreseeable challenges that the department will face will be the challenges that the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from 1st July, 2017 will bring along. Challenges in smooth transition from the MVAT regime to the new regime, the awareness level of the stake holders like the officials, different tax consultants and the public in general. The challenges in internet connectivity especially in the different district offices where the internet connection is less than reliable and inconsistent, the availability of uninterrupted power supply and other infrastructural bottleneck that may affect the implementation of GST in the State.



Chapter – 15

15 - PRICE

Table 15 : 01

Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

Centre/Shillong

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	In ₹														
			Jan 4	Feb 5	Mar 6	Apr 7	May 8	Jun 9	Jul 10	Aug 11	Sept 12	Oct 13	Nov 14	Dec 15	Annual Average		
1	2	3															
	Cereal & Product																
1	Rice parimol	Kg	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33.8	35	33.35
2	Rice coarse	Kg	30	30	30	29	27.4	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	26.2	28	26.86
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	30	30	30	30	28	27.25	25	25	26.5	26.5	28.8	28.8	28.8	30	28.05
4	Moong Dal	Kg	90	86.25	81	80	80	80	75	77.5	80	80	84	84	85	85	81.5
5	Masur Dal	Kg	83.75	75	73	75	75	70	72.5	72.5	75	75	79	79	80	80	75.84
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	Vanaspati (daida)	Kg	115	115	106	110	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	117.88
9	Beef	Kg	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
10	Mutton	Kg	400	400	420	450	450	437.5	400	400	400	400	480	480	480	480	429.84
11	Pork	Kg	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	200	200	200	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	216.25
13	Fish (Fresh)																
13	Rohu	Kg	162.5	170	166	160	160	162.5	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	161.31
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	12.5	12	12	10.5	10	10	10.5	14	13	12	12	12	12	12	11.84
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56

Contd..



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20	20	20	20	20	20.6	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20.73
17	Onion	Kg	53.75	48.75	33	22.5	23	26.25	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	27.5	32.31	
18	Chillies (Green)	Kg	61.25	55	58	70	61	60	62.5	60	60	63.75	63	63	60	60	61.21	
19	Potato (Medium)	Kg	16.25	15	15	18.75	23	25	25	25	27.5	26.25	30	30	26.25	23.94		
20	Tomato	Kg	40	30	26	20	26	37.5	27.5	23	25	30	30	30	35	29.38		
21	Cabbage	Kg	22.5	20	17.6	20	20	26.25	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20.4		
22	Cauliflower	Kg	32.5	30	27	30	48	62.5	80	62	60	53.75	30	30	26.25	44.5		
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	33.75	35	35	35	33	37.5	30	25	25	28.75	30	30	30	30.73		
24	Sugar	Kg	47	46	46	43.75	40	40	42.25	45	45	45	45	45	45	44.38		
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	250	250	250	285	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	289.69		
26	Betel nut	100 Nos.	400	400	384	390	400	400	387.5	368	380	400	470	470	500	414.34		
27	Betel leaf	20 leaves	20	24	31.2	33	34.4	38.5	23.75	19.4	17.75	17	17	17	18.5	22.8		
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR: Not reported



Centre/Nongpoh
Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	In ₹.												
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Cereal & Product														
1	Rice parimol	Kg	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
2	Rice coarse	Kg	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	25.83
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	30.00	30.00	28.00	28.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.00	28.00
4	Moong Dal	Kg	75.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	79.17
5	Masur Dal	Kg	75.00	75.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.50
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	90.00	90.00	95.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.42
8	Vanaspati (dalda)	Kg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Beef	Kg	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	293.33
10	Mutton	Kg	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	433.33
11	Pork	Kg	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	208.33
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Contd..



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
17	Onion	Kg	40.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	32.92
18	Chillies (Green)	Kg	80.00	80.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	100.00	80.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	85.83
19	Potato (Medium)	Kg	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	22.50
20	Tomato	Kg	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	31.67
21	Cabbage	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	22.50
22	Cauliflower	Kg	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	NA	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	60.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	40.00	40.00	49.00
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
24	Sugar	Kg	50.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	44.58
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	400.00	400.00	320.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	360.00	383.33
26	Betel nut	100 Nos.	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00
27	Betel leaf	20 Leaves	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR: Not reported



Centre/Jowai
Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	In ₹.														
			Jan 4	Feb 5	Mar 6	Apr 7	May 8	Jun 9	Jul 10	Aug 11	Sept 12	Oct 13	Nov 14	Dec 15	Annual Average		
1	Cereal & Product	3															
1	Rice parimol	Kg	36.00	35.75	35.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.90
2	Rice coarse	Kg	26.25	26.75	27.25	26.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.19
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	26.00	26.00	26.00	24.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.75	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.50	30.00	27.02
4	Moong Dal	Kg	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	77.50	75.00	75.00	80.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	81.50	80.00	80.00	79.42
5	Masur Dal	Kg	61.50	62.00	61.50	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	55.00	60.00
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	97.50	90.00	90.00	91.25	95.00	95.00	91.15
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	86.25	85.00	88.75	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	97.50	90.00	90.00	91.25	95.00	95.00	91.98
8	Vanaspati (dalda)	Kg	85.00	85.00	86.25	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	95.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	89.27
9	Beef	Kg	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	340.00	326.67
10	Mutton	Kg	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
11	Pork	Kg	275.00	280.00	280.00	260.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	277.92
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	190.00	190.00	190.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	173.33	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	183.61
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.72
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00

Contd...



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
17	Onion	Kg	55.00	46.25	32.50	21.25	22.50	27.50	35.00	32.50	30.00	33.33	31.75	29.25	33.07									
18	Chillies (Green)	Kg	80.00	80.00	75.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	57.50	53.75	55.00	55.00	53.75	51.00	63.42									
19	Potato (Medium)	Kg	15.00	15.00	17.25	18.25	22.50	25.50	25.00	23.00	25.00	24.33	25.75	23.00	21.63									
20	Tomato	Kg	51.25	55.00	40.00	27.50	31.25	42.50	22.50	20.00	21.67	25.00	24.25	32.00	32.74									
21	Cabbage	Kg	37.50	40.00	36.25	30.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	22.50	30.00	26.67	20.00	21.25	28.68									
22	Cauliflower	Kg	50.00	50.00	38.75	32.50	30.00	30.00	28.33	NA	53.33	53.33	31.25	30.00	38.86									
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	127.50	130.00	130.00	100.00	75.00	77.50	75.00	82.50	95.00	95.00	92.50	90.00	97.50									
24	Sugar	Kg	45.00	45.00	44.75	43.00	38.50	41.50	44.50	44.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00	43.44									
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	260.00	260.00	257.50	260.00	275.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	272.71									
26	Betel nut	100 Nos.	392.50	420.00	317.50	245.00	175.00	170.00	175.00	226.25	366.67	450.00	315.00	267.50	293.37									
27	Betel leaf	20 Leaves	25.75	25.00	20.25	23.75	25.00	20.00	17.25	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	17.67									
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	37.00	37.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	37.17									



Centre/Nongstoin

Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

Sl. No.	Commodity	Unit	In ₹.															
			Jan 4	Feb 5	Mar 6	Apr 7	May 8	Jun 9	Jul 10	Aug 11	Sept 12	Oct 13	Nov 14	Dec 15	Annual Average			
1	2	3																
	Cereal & Product																	
1	Rice parimol	Kg	37.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.25	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.77
2	Rice coarse	Kg	27.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	27.75	27.00	26.50	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.94
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	32.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.17
4	Moong Dal	Kg	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
5	Masur Dal	Kg	65.00	61.67	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	80.00	62.22
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.50	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	100.00	96.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	96.56
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	107.50	100.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	96.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.06
8	Vanaspati (dalida)	Kg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.00	98.75
9	Beef	Kg	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00	280.00
10	Mutton	Kg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
11	Pork	Kg	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	236.67	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	230.00	236.39
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	210.00	210.00	210.00	195.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	NA	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	199.55
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	14.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	11.21
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.50	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	65.21

Contd...



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
17	Onion	Kg	62.50	46.33	42.00	25.50	21.25	20.00	26.25	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	30.00	37.40
18	Chillies (Green)	Kg	105.00	93.33	97.50	87.50	65.00	75.00	110.00	100.00	113.33	102.50	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	99.10
19	Potato (Medium)	Kg	20.00	16.67	15.00	18.75	20.50	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	23.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.33
20	Tomato	Kg	60.00	40.00	28.75	30.00	28.75	52.50	31.25	25.00	38.33	38.75	37.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	37.78
21	Cabbage	Kg	55.00	40.00	22.50	20.00	25.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	21.67	30.00	30.00	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	23.75	28.58
22	Cauliflower	Kg	57.50	45.00	31.25	NR	30.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	NA	NA	37.50	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	33.75	54.38	
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	40.00	40.00	31.25	25.00	35.00	37.50	31.25	26.67	29.00	33.75	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	32.76
24	Sugar	Kg	50.00	48.00	48.00	45.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	42.58
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	280.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	252.50
26	Betel nut	100 Nos.	295.00	240.00	290.00	300.00	305.00	315.00	290.00	296.67	300.00	300.00	290.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	255.00	289.72
27	Betel leaf	20 Leaves	26.50	23.00	23.25	33.75	36.25	30.25	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	28.00
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.75	40.00	57.50	70.00	73.33	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	57.88

NR:Not reported



Centre/Williamnagar
Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

In ₹.

Sl.No.	Commodity	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Average
	Cereal & Product														
1	Rice parimol	Kg	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.50	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	36.38
2	Rice coarse	Kg	24.00	24.25	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.85
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
4	Moong Dal	Kg	90.00	97.50	120.00	120.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	95.63
5	Masur Dal	Kg	70.00	70.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	77.08
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	140.00	137.50	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	131.46
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	86.67
8	Vanaspati (dalda)	Kg	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
9	Beef	Kg	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
10	Mutton	Kg	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00	450.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	600.00	520.83
11	Pork	Kg	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.58
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	70.00	72.50	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	78.54

Contd...



Centre/Baghmara
Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

In ₹.

Sl.No.	Commodity	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Cereal & Product	3													
1	Rice parimol	Kg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
2	Rice coarse	Kg	26.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	26.75
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
4	Moongdal	Kg	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5	Masur Dal	Kg	70.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	65.42
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
8	Vanaspati (dalda)	Kg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
9	Beef	Kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
10	Mutton	Kg	480.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	498.33
11	Pork	Kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	NR	NA	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
17	Onion	Kg	52.50	47.50	20.00	32.50	40.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	41.46	35.00	41.46
18	Chillies (Green)	Kg	85.00	80.00	80.00	52.50	80.00	100.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	105.00	85.00	79.38	85.00	79.38
19	Potato(Medium)	Kg	20.00	30.00	21.25	27.50	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.71	30.00	27.71
20	Tomato	Kg	45.00	32.50	30.00	27.50	30.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	55.00	47.50	40.42	40.00	40.42
21	Cabbage	Kg	37.50	30.00	27.50	35.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	36.25	40.00	36.25
22	Cauliflower	Kg	37.50	30.00	30.00	32.50	NA	NA	NA	NR	NA	NA	75.00	40.00	37.50	39.06	39.06	37.50	39.06
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	50.00	45.00	40.00	NR	NR	NR	NR	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	48.13	50.00	48.13	50.00
24	Sugar	Kg	50.00	50.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	46.25	46.25	45.00	46.25
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00	430.00
26	Betel nut	100 Nos	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
27	Betel leaf	20 leaves	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

N.A. - Not Available

N.R. - Not Reported



Centre/Tura

Average Retail Price of selected commodities in all District headquarter during the year 2018.

In ₹.

Sl.No.	Commodity	Unit	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	2	3													
	Cereal & Product														
1	Rice parimol	Kg	36.50	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	37.79
2	Rice coarse	Kg	26.50	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.50	26.80	27.73
3	Atta (Wheat)	Kg	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	33.00	34.40	31.12
4	Moong Dal	Kg	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	77.00	77.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	77.42
5	Masur Dal	Kg	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
6	Mustard oil (loose)	Lit	122.50	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	129.38
7	Refined oil (loose)	Lit	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
8	Vanaspati (dalda)	Kg	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
9	Beef	Kg	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	256.00	256.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	255.17
10	Mutton	Kg	405.00	420.00	432.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	442.25
11	Pork	Kg	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
12	Chicken (Broiler)	Kg	220.00	220.00	212.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	204.33
13	Fish (Fresh) Rohu	Kg	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
14	Egg (Farm/Vety)	Pair	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
15	Milk (Cows)	Lit	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00

Contd...



16	Salt Tata	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.67
17	Onion	Kg	57.50	36.25	27.00	26.25	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	31.25	33.75	39.00	33.42			33.42
18	Chilies (Green)	Kg	80.00	65.00	56.00	50.00	52.50	72.00	72.00	72.00	120.00	112.00	77.50	70.00	62.00	74.08			74.08
19	Potato (Medium)	Kg	23.75	20.00	15.00	18.75	26.25	28.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	25.00	28.75	25.00	23.00	23.88			23.88
20	Tomato	Kg	38.75	26.25	25.00	27.50	42.50	52.00	52.00	52.00	60.00	56.00	50.00	42.50	40.00	42.71			42.71
21	Cabbage	Kg	20.00	20.00	22.00	30.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.00	30.00	22.00	28.43			28.43
22	Cauliflower	Kg	20.00	20.00	20.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.00	37.50	25.00	32.08			32.08
23	Banana Champa	Dozen	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00			20.00
24	Sugar	Kg	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00			50.00
25	Tea leaf (medium)	Kg	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00			300.00
26	Betel nut	100 Nos	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	225.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	165.00	165.00	172.50	175.00	175.00	198.29			198.29
		20																	
27	Betel leaf	leaves	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.98			11.98
28	Kerosene oil	Litre	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00			50.00

N.A. - Not Available

N.R. - Not Reported



Table 15:02
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers.

Old Base 1982=100

New Base 2001=100

Month/Year	All India Indices
2002	477
2003	496
2004	514
2005	536
2006	123
2007	131
2008	142
2009	157
2010	176
2011	192
2012	209
2013	232
2014	247
2015	261
2016	274
2017	281
January,2018	288
February,2018	287
March,2018	287
April,2018	288
May,2018	289
June,2018	291
July,2018	301
August,2018	301
September,2018	301
October,2018	302
November,2018	302
December,2018	301

Source :- Labour Bureau, Government of India.



Table 15:03
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Agricultural Labourers

Base Year-1986-

87=100

Month/Year	Agricultural Labourers			
	Meghalaya		All India	
	General	Food	General	Food
1	2	3	4	5
1996	256	264	249	253
1997	273	279	262	262
1998	302	311	287	293
1999	331	340	304	310
2000	343	348	307	307
2001	348	347	307	300
2002	347	340	315	309
2003	346	335	328	322
2004	355	346	337	331
2005	368	357	349	341
2006	397	385	372	366
2007	423	418	402	400
2008	459	462	439	440
2009	517	533	494	500
2010	553	563	553	562
2011	604	608	602	598
2012	670	667	652	638
2013	731	727	735	724
2014	785	778	788	768
2015	806	781	825	797
2016	847	818	864	837
2017	862	825	883	845
January,2018	885	853	895	847
February,2018	885	851	889	834
March,2018	890	860	887	830
April,2018	900	872	888	831
May,2018	896	864	891	834
June,2018	906	875	894	837
July,2018	909	876	902	846
August,2018	908	874	907	853
September,2018	905	869	910	854
October,2018	908	874	913	856
November,2018	910	876	914	856
December,2018	913	880	913	854

Source:Labour Bureau,Government of India.



Table 15: 03 (contd)
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural Labourers

Base Year-1986-
87=100

Month/Year	Rural Labourers			
	Meghalaya		All India	
	General	Food	General	Food
1	2	3	4	5
1996	255	263	250	253
1997	271	278	263	263
1998	300	311	288	293
1999	329	339	305	310
2000	341	348	308	307
2001	345	346	309	301
2002	343	339	318	310
2003	344	334	331	323
2004	353	345	340	332
2005	366	356	351	341
2006	394	384	373	366
2007	422	417	403	399
2008	456	462	440	440
2009	513	531	494	500
2010	549	561	552	563
2011	600	606	602	599
2012	638	664	654	640
2013	726	723	735	725
2014	781	774	791	771
2015	807	779	829	802
2016	849	814	869	843
2017	864	822	889	850
January,2018	886	849	901	852
February,2018	886	848	896	840
March,2018	892	856	894	835
April,2018	901	868	896	836
May,2018	899	861	899	840
June,2018	908	872	902	843
July,2018	911	872	910	853
August,2018	909	870	915	859
September,2018	907	866	917	859
October,2018	909	869	920	861
November,2018	912	872	921	861
December,2018	914	875	921	859

Source:Labour Bureau,Government of India.



Table 15: 04
Consumer Price Index Numbers for Rural, Urban and Combined (Rural+Urban) of Meghalaya, North Eastern States and All- India During the Calendar Year 2018

Sl.No	State	Jan	Feb	Marc	April	May	Jun	Jul	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Meghalaya												
	Rural	140.2	139.8	139.5	139	139	140	141	142.1	142	140.4	138.6	138.9
	Urban	129.4	128.5	128.2	128.4	129.8	130.8	132.1	132.6	132.8	133.1	133.4	133
	Combine	136.8	136.3	136	135.7	136.1	137.1	138.2	139.2	139.1	138.1	137	137.1
2	Assam												
	Rural	137.8	136.8	137.1	137.9	138.6	139.6	140.9	141.4	141.5	143.5	145.3	145
	Urban	130.7	131	131.2	132.3	132.8	131.9	132.8	134.6	138.4	137.7	138.8	137.1
	Combine	136.3	135.6	135.9	136.7	137.4	138	139.2	140	140.9	142.3	144	143.4
3	Tripura												
	Rural	144.7	144.1	145.2	145.7	145.8	146.4	147.8	148.2	151.1	150.2	149.6	150.4
	Urban	139.1	138.9	138.7	139.4	139.4	140.2	142.1	143.5	143.7	145	145.4	145.6
	Combine	143.3	142.8	143.5	144.1	144.1	144.8	146.3	147	149.2	148.9	148.5	149.2
4	Mizoram												
	Rural	138.3	139.3	139.5	138.7	137.5	137.8	137.8	137.6	138.5	139.6	139	139
	Urban	127.8	127.2	127.7	128.4	129.5	129.7	130.2	130.2	130.9	130	130.3	130
	Combine	131.9	131.9	132.3	132.4	132.6	132.9	133.2	133.1	133.9	133.7	133.7	133.5

Base Year 2010=100

New Base 2012=100



Table 15: 04 (contd)

Sl.No	State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Manipur												
	Rural	161.1	160.3	163.2	165.7	165	165	164.8	164.6	165.7	165.5	166.1	165.9
	Urban	132.3	132.5	132.7	133.6	134.3	134.3	135	136.8	138.7	139.7	141.3	140.9
	Combine	152	151.5	153.5	155.5	155.3	155.3	155.4	155.8	157.2	157.3	158.3	158
2	Nagaland												
	Rural	148.9	149.2	149.2	150.5	151.3	151.9	152.8	153.6	153.3	155.6	159.5	160.6
	Urban	134.9	135.3	135.2	135.1	135.6	135.9	137.7	137.7	139	139.1	139.6	139.7
	Combine	142.9	143.3	143.2	144	144.6	145.1	146.4	146.8	147.2	148.6	151	151.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh												
	Rural	147.9	147.9	147.9	149.8	150.5	152.1	154.9	156.8	160.8	161.3	165	162.3
	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Combine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	All India												
	Rural	139.3	138.5	138.7	139.1	139.8	140.5	141.8	142.5	142.1	142.2	142.4	141.9
	Urban	134.1	134	134	134.8	135.4	136.2	137.5	138	138.1	138.9	139	138
	Combine	136.9	136.4	136.5	137.1	137.8	138.5	139.8	140.4	140.2	140.7	140.8	140.1

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MEGHALAYA

Sl. No.	Items	Units	Reference Period	Meghalaya
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Area (Sq.Km)	'000 Sq. Km.	2011	22
2.	No. of Districts	Nos.	2011	11
3.	No. of C&RD Blocks	Nos.	2011	39
4.	No. of Sub- Divisions	Nos.	2001	8
5.	No. of Villages	Nos.	2011	6839
6.	No. of Towns	Nos.	2011	22
7.	Population	Lakh Nos.	2011	29.67
8.	Density of Population (Per Sq.Km.)	Nos.	2011	132
9.	Sex Ratio	Females per '000 Males	2011	989
10.	Rural Population	P.C.	2011	79.93
11.	Urban Population	P.C.	2011	20.07
12.	Scheduled Tribe Population	P.C.	2011	86.15
13.	Scheduled Caste Population	P.C.	2011	0.58
14.	Disabled Population	P.C.	2011	1.49
15.	Literacy rate	P.C.	2011	
	i. Total	P.C.	2011	74.43
	ii. Male	P.C.	2011	75.95
	iii. Female	P.C.	2011	72.89
	iv. Rural	P.C.	2011	69.92
	v. Urban	P.C.	2011	90.79
	Gender gap in Literacy rate	P.C.	2011	3.06
16.	Total Workers (Main + Marginal) as % to total population	P.C.	2011	39.96
17.	Percentage to total Workers (Main + Marginal)	P.C.	2011	
	i. Cultivator	P.C.	2011	41.72

Cont'd...



	ii. Agricultural Labourers	P.C	2011	16.73
	iii. Workers engaged in household industry, manufacturing, processing & repairs	P.C	2011	1.73
	iv. Other Workers	P.C	2011	39.82
18.	Birth Rate	Per'000	2017	22.8
19.	Death Rate	Per'000	2017	6.1
20.	Infant Mortality Rate	Per'000	2017	39
21.	Net area sown as percentage to total area	P.C	2017-2018	11.27
22.	Percentage of area sown more than once to net area sown	P.C	2017-2018	22.31
23.	Per Capita net area sown	Hectares	2017-2018	0.09
24.	Average yield per hectare	Kg/Hectares		
	i.Rice	Kg/Hectares	2017-2018	2740
	ii.Maize	Kg/Hectares	2017-2018	2293
	iii. Potato	Kg/Hectares	2017-2018	9890
25.	Co-operative Societies per lakh of population	Nos.	2016-2017	52
26.	Post Office per lakh of population	Nos.	2016-2017	17
27.	Percentage of villages electrified to total inhabited villages	P.C	2017-2018	95.91
28.	Motor vehicles per '000 of population	Nos.	2018-2019	123
29.	Road length per 100 sq.km of area	Kms	2016-2017	42.61
30.	Surface road per 100 sq.km of area	Kms	2016-2017	33.14
31.	Percentage of surface road to total road length	P.C	2016-2017	78
32.	Elementary Schools per thousand of population	Nos.	2017-2018	4.53
33.	Elementary Schools & Sec. School/Higher Sec. School per thousand of population	Nos.	2017-2018	5.16

Cont'd...



34..	Secondary Schools per thousand of population	Nos.	2017-2018	0.52
35.	Elementary & Sec. School per thousand of population	Nos.	2017-2018	5.04
36.	Teachers – Pupil Ratio	Nos.		
	i. Lower Primary	Nos.	2017-2018	22.4
	ii. Upper Primary	Nos.	2017-2018	13.17
	iii. Secondary	Nos.	2017-2018	10.98
37	Hospitals and Dispensaries per lakh of population	Nos.	2017-2018	1
38	Primary health centers per lakh of population	Nos.	2017-2018	4
39	Hospital beds per lakh of population	Nos.	2017-2018	148
40	Population per Doctor	Nos.	2017-2018	4888
41	Population per Nurse	Nos.	2017-2018	2799
42	Population served per Police Station including Out Post	Nos.	2009-2010	39559
43	Police Station per lakh of population	Nos.	2009-2010	1
44	Population served per Veterinary Institutions	Nos.	2016-2017	11154
45	Bank Offices per lakh of population	Nos.	June 2019	12
46	Credit – Deposit percentage	P.C	June 2019	29.10
47	Per Capita Income at Current Prices	Rs	2018-2019 (Adv)	77358

*: Population as per 2011 census

** : Inhabited Villages as per 2011 census

Adv: Advanced Estimates

