

Chapter-2 (Manual 1)
Particulars of Organization, Functions and Duties

- 2.1. Objective/purpose of the public authority.
The Directorate of Agriculture was set up with the objective of implementing farmers oriented schemes of the state and centre. Formulations of such schemes and harnessing the potential of human and natural resources and participation of the farming community in implementation of agricultural schemes.
- 2.2. Vision Statement of the public authority.
Holistic approach towards attaining Food Security, conservation of natural resources, and economic development of the farming community.
- 2.2a Salient mission features towards achieving the Vision
- (a) Popularise cultivation of Maize, Wheat and Pulses through crop demonstration and minikit programmes.
 - (b) Introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and more area coverage under such seeds with higher yields wherever suitable to be grown with proper package of practices. To encourage farmers to replace the improved and traditional varieties with low yield records by HYV seeds but maintenance of germplasms of indigenous local varieties.
 - (c) Production and multiplication of quality, disease- free certified and true to type seeds through establishment of at least three seed farms at different agro-climatic regions to be supplemented with then setting up of seed certification agency. Introduction of seed villages concept in the pattern of registered growers for seed potato to be looked into as an alternative.
 - (d) Strategic interventions through timely delivery of agriculture inputs and efforts to encourage the farmers to go in for timely sowing of seeds and transplanting of seedling.
 - (e) Raising the level of productivity per unit area through increased and judicious use of fertilizers.
 - (f) Encouraging farmers for production of organically produced crops through use of organic manure, etc.
 - (g) Ensuring availability of irrigation facilities from minor irrigation projects, diesel pump-sets and shallow- tube wells and maximizing utilization of command areas especially in the winter months for multiple cropping.
 - (h) Attempting to increase crop intensity by facilitating the availability of proper inputs and other necessary resources.
 - (i) Increasing the availability of proper agricultural machineries through schemes for mechanization of agriculture and popularization of power tillers, small tractors, hand tools and other farm implements.
 - (j) Encouraging rabi (winter) crop cultivation with concentration on rabi maize and winter vegetables with local improved and high yielding varieties.
 - (k) Thrusts on land development and management.
 - (l) Frequent and widespread publicity campaigns.
 - (m) Attempts to improve marketing facilities and marketing linkages.
 - (n) Implementation of existing developmental schemes in right earnest and formulation of schemes for employment generation that would provide ample scope for involvement of unemployed youth for earning their livelihood
 - (o) Strengthening and modernisation of the Extension wing for the purpose of wide publicity and improving efficiency in transfer of technology to farmers in aspects of package of practices, new technique and improved cultivation methods so that the production and productivity can be increased. Effective mobility of extension personnels through provision of two – wheelers on loan basis.
 - (p) Systematic interaction with Research organisations like ICAR for technical guidance in various areas of crop production, evolving of specific rice varieties for mid and high altitude regions and varietal improvement of local cultivars for better productivity.
 - (q) Use of Sprinkler irrigation, Drip irrigation, mulching and rain- water harvesting to be given more emphasis.
 - (r) Development of necessary infrastructure for phyto- sanitation facilities.
 - (s) Implementation of Watershed Development programmes with involvement of watershed functionaries at the management level
 - (t) Ensuring of adequate and need- based plant protection measures to reduce losses in crop production
 - (u) Emphasis on the development of rural infrastructure for effective storage facilities and market infrastructure.
 - (v) Extension of subsidies on both organic and inorganic fertilizers and encouraging use of organic manure. Awareness programmes through farmers' training and demonstration on technology for production of vermiculture, etc.
 - (w) Stress on evaluation and monitoring through of on- going programmes to realize the impact of the schemes being implemented.
 - (x) Use of Information technology through setting up of computer network for imparting new technology and for providing marketing intelligence system.
- 2.3. Brief history of the public authority and context of its formation.
The Department of Agriculture was created in 1882 as the Department of Agriculture, Assam. However on attaining statehood it was bifurcated and named as Department of Agriculture, Meghalaya.

- 2.4. Duties of the public authority.
Overall supervision of developmental schemes both physical and financial, administrative control over its employees, formulation of projects and programmes relating to agriculture development of the state.
- 2.5. Main activities/functions of the public authority.
Implementation, supervision, guidance and framing of policies and schemes relating to agriculture development of the state.
- 2.6. List of services being provided by the public authority with a brief write-up on them.
- a) Information Services: Imparting and dissemination of information relating to agriculture practices and technology.
 - b) Advisory Services: Mainly technical advisory in nature pertaining to Crop production technology.
 - c) Financial Services: Providing subsidy assistance as well as grant in aid in certain areas.
 - d) Research and Training services: Research and training services is being provided in areas of soil and seed testing, as well as conducting adaptive trials in farmers field. Imparting classroom and on field training on the different agricultural topics.
 - e) Mechanisation Services: Promotion of mechanisation in Agriculture.
- 2.7. Organizational Structure Diagram at various levels namely State, directorate, region district, block etc (whichever is applicable).
As per Annexure I
- 2.8. Expectation of the public authority from the public for enhancing its effectiveness and efficiency.
Active participation.
- 2.9. Arrangements and methods made for seeking public participation/ contribution.
Through its extension functionaries, interaction and publicity.
- 2.10. Mechanism available for monitoring the service delivery and public grievance resolution.
Monitoring of service delivery is being done by the Monitoring cell.
- 2.11. Addresses of the main office and other offices at different levels. (Please categorise the addresses district wise for facilitating the understanding by the user).
- a) Directorate of Agriculture, Cleve Colony, Shillong-793 003, Meghalaya
 - b) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, East Khasi Hills District
Opposite St. Edmund's College, Shillong-793 003.
 - c) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, West Khasi Hills District
 - d) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Ri-Bhoi District
Saiden, Nongpoh.
 - e) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, Jaintia Hills District
Jowai.
 - f) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, West Garo Hills District
Hawakhana, Tura.
 - g) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, East Garo Hills District
Williamnagar
 - h) Office of the District Agricultural Officer, South Garo Hills District
Baghmara.
- 2.12. Morning hours of the office: 10.00 AM
Closing hours of the office: 5.00 P.M

ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP

DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

