

# **Draft Annual Plan**

## **1987-88**

### **Vol. III**

#### **HILL REGION SUB-PLAN**

**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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## CHAPTER I

### I. GENERAL

#### AREA AND POPULATION

The Hill Region of the State lies in the central zone of Himalayas and comprises eight northern districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Pauri-Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli and Uttarkashi. The region having a population of 48.36 lakh (1981 Census) is spread over 51125 sq. Kms. accounting for nearly 4.3 per cent and 17.4 per cent of the population and area of the State. The area is thinly and sparsely populated and the average density of population is 95 persons per sq. km. as against the average of 377 for the State. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes per 1981 Census, is 7.73 lakh and 1.82 lakh, respectively constituting about 16.0 per cent and 3.8 per cent of the total population of the hill region.

#### CONSTRAINTS OF DEVELOPMENT

1.2. The main factors inhibiting the pace of development of hill areas are undulating topography, rugged terrain, varied climate and texture of soil, sparse population, limited cultivated land (only 13.6 per cent of total reporting area), small and marginal holdings (87.1 per cent being below 2 hectares), settlement pattern (about 92 per cent villages have population below 500, severe soil erosion, inadequate essential infrastructural facilities of roads, irrigation and power, market and credit structure, lack of industrialization and institutional back up and relatively higher per unit cost of basic infrastructure, social services and community facilities etc. There is dearth of basic social inputs and facilities of potable drinking water, education and public health facilities particularly in remote and inaccessible areas. Unscientific land use pattern and management of resources have resulted in low productivity as also depletion of resources on the one hand and ecological and environmental deterioration on the other.

1.3. The eco-system of the Himalayan region has been greatly impaired due to denudation of forest, indiscriminate grazing, unscientific land use practices, uncontrolled mining and road construction etc. In view of the need to balance economic development with the imperatives of environmental conservation and to formulate realistic and manageable programme for tackling the interlinked problems involved in eco-development, specific recommendations have been made by the Task Force on the Study of "Eco-Development in the Himalayan Region" constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan by the Planning Commission Government of India. These recommendations mainly relate to forestry and soil conservation, horticulture and silviculture, livestock development, road construction, post harvest technology and habitat planning etc. Sivaraman Committee report for the "Development of Backward Areas" has also made valuable suggestions for the development of hills. Keeping in view the experience of Central Himalayas and the recommendations of the reports referred to hereinabove, the strategic objectives of development for the hill areas of U. P. during the Seventh Plan are as follows :

#### OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1.4. The strategy for development of the region visualises the following essential measures :

- (1) *Protective*—Protection of the resource base in all its aspects viz. soil, forest, water and other natural resources present in the eco-system.
- (2) *Regeneration of resources*—This involves restoration of forest and grass cover, realisation of agricultural potential by intensive means, effective

use of forest resources and the development of human knowledge and skills.

- (3) *Productive*—The third process involves deployment of the natural resources along with human skills, so as to enhance the productivity of economic unit along with maximization of local employment and local incomes.

1.5. The basic strategy being “development without destruction” the following measures are proposed for the Seventh Plan :

- (1) Determination of correct land use-to promote ecological security by paying greater attention to the care of soil stability and fertility, water conservation, bringing steeper slopes gradually under perennial shrubs, trees plantation and pasture; putting unirrigated areas under scientific dry land farming and development of forests consistent with the objectives both of production and environmental security.
- (2) Integrated micro-water shed management with inter-sectoral linkages and effective multi-disciplinary approach with suitable delineation of unit areas for socio-economic development viz., catchments, sub-catchments and micro-catchments as eco-units. As far as possible an attempt to fit the administrative boundaries to the natural boundaries will also be made.
- (3) A massive programme of afforestation to cover bare mountain slopes, degraded forest areas and uncultivated village lands in a prescribed rotation combined with grazing regulation.
- (4) Development of alternate sources of energy to assist afforestation and preservation of forest cover. For this purpose a coordinated scheme

for bio-fuel plantation combined with a massive programme for development of micro hydel energy and other alternate forms of energy will be launched.

- (5) Progressive reduction of incidence of poverty among weaker sections particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with stress on family oriented programmes maximising local employment to reduce out migration.
- (6) Consolidating gains of productive activities and correcting imbalance, if any, in investment in the productive sectors on the one hand and basic infrastructural and social facilities on the other. Though the importance of social infrastructure in hills is self evident a marked shift in investment to productive sectors will be brought about, especially towards income generating family focussed programme.
- (7) Resource based industries where pollution problems are manageable, preference being given to non-polluting industries. Encouraging small and cottage industries whose products have high value and low volume, foot lose industries, electronics, optics, light engineering goods, woollen, handicrafts and sericulture etc.
- (8) Harnessing as potential for development of power, especially micro-hydel generation and rural electrification as also irrigation. The rural electrification programme needs to be accelerated very substantially so that within eight to ten years all villages are covered.
- (9) Keeping in view the topography of Hill Areas it is envisaged to establish “Growth Centres” at each Nyaya Panchayat level so as to provide local

requirements, necessary inputs for production and consumption viz. fertilizers, pesticides, credit and storagewares, facilities and marketing facilities at single point within easy accessibility of rural population. These facilities are proposed through multipurpose co-operative societies.

- (10) Limiting of herds and improvement of livestock population which should be progressively stall fed. Development of dairying and milk supply programmes and coordinated efforts for their qualitative upgrading with necessary inputs, linkages and organisational support
- (11) Development of tourism as an industry.
- (12) Under education sector stress will be on qualitative rather than quantitative improvement of education and its vocationalisation, improvement in local skills through job oriented technical training suitable for hills and diversification of training courses to meet the growing manpower needs of existing and new industries planned for the area.
- (13) Development of rural roads especially a mix of arterial roads, link roads, bridge roads and foot bridges, linking of road programme with economic activities of agriculture, horticulture, tourism industries and basic amenities in the field of public health etc.
- (14) Removing inter-regional and intra-regional disparities of socio-economic level development through decentralised planning process.
- (15) Reorganisation of administrative set up strengthening co-operative structure and institution building, maximising

people's participation in development.

- (16) Development of action oriented research base, evaluation, monitoring and feed back. Involvement of universities, research institutions and technology transfer organization in problem identification and problem solving efforts with a view to bringing about a constructively meaningful land relationship.
- (17) Reorganisation and development of suitable technologies, training and extension services according to local needs for people's participation.

1.6. For effective co-ordination, implementation, supervision and monitoring of plan programmes some changes in organisations structure have also been brought about. Additional heads of departments for important departments have been made responsible exclusively for Hill Area programmes viz., Agriculture, watershed management, Forestry and Soil Conservation and Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Power, Roads, Water Supply (Jal Nigam), Education, Small Scale Industries, Medical and Health etc. Besides the above separate sub-cadres upto Class II level in certain important departments have also been created for the hills to solve the problems of personnel requirements for effective and speedy implementation of plan projects. Periodical reviews and monitoring of plan progress is being done at the State, Divisional and District level.

#### PLAN OUTLAYS

1.7. Keeping in view the special problems and requirements of hill areas, an outlay of Rs. 1075 crore including an amount of Rs. 553.50 crore of special central assistance has been proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 252.58 crore is proposed for 1987-88 which includes Rs. 146 crore of special central assistance for hill areas. The outlay and expenditure during the first two years of the Seventh plan and

proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 are given below :—

TABLE 1—Plan Outlay and Special Central Assistance

Period	Total outlay (crore Rs.)	Out of which special central assistance (crore Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Seventh Plan outlay (1985-90)	1075.00	553.50
2. Annual Plan—(1985-86)		
(a) Outlay	177.55	107.98
(b) Expenditure	186.47	108.55
3. Annual Plan (1986-87)		
(a) Outlay	205.00	120.00
(b) Anticipated expenditure	216.60	120.00
4. Annual Plan Outlay (1987-88)	252.58	146.00

1.8. In view of severe constraints of State resources relatively higher amount of Special Central Assistance is required for 1987-88 to cater to special problem of the area on the one hand and optimal utilization of resource potential of the area. Higher investment is also required for environmental conservation and ecological security and regeneration on the one hand and creating essential infrastructural social and community services on the other. The outlays and expenditure for the Seventh Plan 1987-88 by major heads of development are given in Annexure I.

1.9. Sectorwise outlay and expenditure by sub-head of development for the Seventh plan period are given in Annexure II and Targets of production and physical achievement of important programme are given in the Annexure III.

#### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

1.10. Out of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1075.00 crores for hill area an outlay of Rs. 381.53 crore has been earmarked for minimum needs programme (MNP). For the Annual plan (1987-88) an outlay of Rs. 83.71 crore is proposed under MNP as against the likely expenditure of Rs. 82.74 crore

during 1986-87. Programme wise outlay and expenditure under MNP is given in Annexure IV.

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

1.11. The main thrust under the tribal sub-plan of hill areas is on the socio-economic uplift of tribal people. Special central assistance for tribal sub-plan for the hill areas of the State has not been approved as yet by the Government of India relatively higher outlays are, however, being quantified for tribal sub-plan out of the total Hill Area sub-plan. An outlay of Rs. 84.77 crore has been quantified for the socio-economic uplift of Tribals during the Seventh plan period, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 16.97 crore intimated during 1985-86 and for 1987-88 an amount of Rs. 20.51 crore has been quantified as against an expenditure of Rs. 17.80 crore during 1986-87.

1.12. Besides the general and specified schemes under IRD NREP and 20 point programme, five Integrated Tribal Development projects (ITDP) for concentrated pockets of tribals are also proposed to be implemented. These ITDPs are for (1) Tharus in Khatima block of Nainital, (2) Primitive tribe of Buxas of Nainital, (3) Bhotias of Munshiyari and Dharchula blocks of Pithoragarh district, (4) for Joshimath block of Chamoli district and (5) for Kalsi and Chakrata blocks of Dehradun district. A project for the benefit of Raji primitive tribes is being implemented in Pithoragarh district.

#### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

1.13. Stress has been laid on the progressive development of scheduled castes and for bringing them above the poverty line as early as possible. The outlay and expenditure under special component plan of Hill areas for Seventh plan 1987-88 are given below :

	Amount (Rupees in crore)	Percentage to total Hill Plan outlay/expenditure
(1) Seventh Plan outlay ..	142.54	13.25
(2) 1985-86 expenditure	29.89	16.03
(3) Anticipated expenditure	35.82	16.53
(4) 1987-88 proposed outlay	38.26	15.15

**TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME**

1.14. Great significance has been attached to 20 point programme for ensuring progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment and to raise productivity levels in the fields

of agriculture and industry and simultaneously providing basic social facilities of education public health drinking water, nutrition and mother and child care etc. The new 20-point programme will now be implemented with greater vigour during 1987-88.

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## CHAPTER II

### SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

#### CROP HUSBANDRY

##### *Agriculture*

2.1. The main source of livelihood of the hill people is predominantly agriculture as about 71 percent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture. Out of the total reporting area of 53.36 lakh ha. in the Hill Region, the net sown area is only about 7.18 lakh ha. The net area irrigated is about 2.12 lakh ha., out of the total cropped area of 11.51 lakh ha. Kharif crops occupy about 6.77 lakh ha. and Rabi about 4.66 lakh ha. The area under Zaid crop is 0.07 lakh ha. Out of the total number of 7.379 lakh operational holdings 71.5 percent 87.1 percent of the holdings are limited to only one ha. and two ha. respectively. The soil erosion mixed with land-slips and land-slides poses severe problems for crop production. Due to complicated nature of geographical factors, agricultural process becomes complicated.

2.2. For agricultural development, an outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan by the Agriculture Department. Out of the above outlay, an amount of Rs. 141.94 lakh was spent during 1985-86, An outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh provided for 1986-87 is likely to be utilized fully. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakh is proposed.

2.3. The strategy for the development of Agriculture in the hill areas during the Seventh Plan is to increase productivity of agriculture crops, especially cash crops and other high value crops. The major thrust for increasing agricultural production would be on the following measures :—

- (1) Proper land use according to land capability and desired diversification in cropping pattern as also taking into account importance of the region.
- (2) Intensive and improved cultivation practices, better input facilities with extension and training support

for increasing productivity per unit of area particularly in higher hills.

- (3) Diversification to cash crops, oil seeds, Soyabean, pulses, spices, sun-flower etc. and upgradation of traditional crops like mandua, jhungora, Koni etc.
- (4) Training and unit programme under integrated watershed management programme.
- (5) Further increasing cropping intensity with better irrigation facilities, advanced agricultural practices and scientific management of land and water resources, integrated soil and water conservation measures.
- (6) Providing package of services within easy reach of farmers.
- (7) Intensifying agricultural research, developing cold resistant seeds and management of rainfed agriculture.

2.4. In view of ecological / environmental importance efforts would be directed towards bringing steeper slopes under perennial shrubs and tree plantation, development of waste land and integrated development of agriculture on catchment basis, micro planning at village level for formulating cropping plans with proper soil and farm management and people's involvement in optimal use of land resource and for greater involvement of agricultural research institutions for quality seed production, propagation and application of result oriented research programme, ensuring lab-land relationship particularly for varied soils and climate conditions of different hilly areas of the region. Emphasis would also be laid to intensify programmes for increasing production of oil seeds and pulses and dry land farming under 20-Point Programme during 1987-88.

2.5. The schemes of Sixth Plan which are being continued and intensified during the Seventh Plan are : Multiplication, Storage and distribution of

quality seeds, modernisation of agriculture testing and demonstration on centres, subsidy on transport of fertilizers and provision of 10 Kg. packets of fertilizers, subsidy of high yielding varieties of seed under exchange programme, composite fertilizer demonstration, popularisation and distribution of improved agricultural implements, intensive cultivation of pulses programme, strengthening of plant protection service etc. For increasing intensity of cropping and agricultural productivity per unit of area a new scheme of intensive multiple cropping has been taken up during 1985-86 which will be continued in 1987-88. In order to protect agricultural crops from pests and diseases, programme for strengthening of plant protection services in effected areas would be expanded and a new

schemes for surveillance of pests and disease has also been taken up during 1985-86. Above scheme will also continue for the year 1987-88. A Soyabean project costing about Rs. 46.00 crore with the assistance of IFAD is also proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Plan.

2.6. For the Seventh Five-Year Plan target of 17.50 lakh tonnes of total foodgrain production has been proposed as against the level of 13.43 lakh tonnes achieved during 84-85. For 1987-88 a target of 15.80 tonnes of total food grain is proposed as against the target of 15.10 lakh tonnes for 1986-87. In order to achieve the above target, it is proposed to increase area under high yielding varieties and production of improved seeds. The physical target and achievements are given below:

TABLE 2—Target of Selected Physical Programme (Agr.)

Programme/Item	Unit	Achievement 1984-85	Average yearly achievement 1980-85	Seventh Plan Target (1985-90)	1986-87		1987-88 Target	
					1985-86 achievement estimated	Anticipated achievement Target		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. H. Y. V. Foodgrains</b>								
(i) Paddy	.. '000 ha.	143.87	128.58	200	171.55	185.00	185.00	190
(ii) Wheat	.. '000 ha.	228.08	189.91	240	243.21	225.00	225.00	230
(iii) Maize	.. '000 ha.	12.81	8.55	15	24.20	13.50	19.59	14
Total	..	384.76	327.04	455	438.96	423.50	429.59	434
<b>2. Production of food grains</b>								
(1) Rice	.. '000 tonnes	490.50	441.76	600	445.64	500	500	530
(2) Wheat	.. '000 tonnes	493.73	510.40	700	580.04	600	600	635
(3) Maize	.. '000 tonnes	53.80	52.84	70	45.91	60	60	62
(4) Other foodgrains	.. '000 tonnes	288.50	288.55	345	336.41	325	325	326
(5) Pulses	.. '000 tonnes	16.77	16.90	35	22.00	25	25	27
Total Foodgrains		1343.30	1310.45	1750	1430.00	1510	1510	1580
<b>3. Commercial crops</b>								
(i) Total oil seeds (pure)	.. '000 tonnes	10.84	8.28	18	10.14	12	12	14
(ii) Soyabean (pure)	.. '000 tonnes	15.93	15.16	25	16.04	20	20	22
4. Distribution of certified seed	.. '000 tonnes	4.197	2.637	5.477	5.132	5.208	5.208	5.342
<b>5. Consumption of Chemical fertilizers</b>								
(i) N		48.61	43.22	56	51.48	51.33	51.33	53
(ii) P		20.13	17.08	24	18.35	21.28	21.28	22
(iii) K		8.81	8.05	10	6.69	9.22	9.22	9
Total		77.55	68.35	90	76.52	81.83	81.83	84
6. Coverage under plant protection	.. '000 ha.	1007.25	852.69	1250	993.33	1100	1100	1150

2.7. During the Seventh Plan period, 7,000 quintals of certified seed is to be produced from 9 seed multiplication farms and 3 demonstration farms. Five new seed multiplication farms are proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan period. One farm in Pauri is being established. During 1987-88 one farm is proposed to be established in Tehri. Two seed processing plants have been established in Naini Tal and Dehra Dun District; one farm is also available in Almora.

2.8. During Kharif 1985-86 certified-seed was distributed to the tune of 5523 quintals. During 1986-87, it has been distributed to the extent of 12950 quintals. It shows an increase of 134 percent in 1986-87 Kharif over 1985-86 Kharif. During 1986-87, seed distribution to the tune of 52,080 quintals is likely to be achieved. The Target for 1987-88 is 53,420 quintals.

2.9. The following measures are being taken up to increase fertilizer consumption in hills.

- (i) Increase on transport subsidy for fertiliser.
- (ii) Stress is laid for the use of organic manures to recoup the physical condition of soil.
- (iii) During 1985-86 and 1986-87 two surveillance units for pests and diseases have been established one for each division.
- (iv) Subsidy at 50 per cent of the cost of equipment up to a maximum of Rs. 300 per equipment is available.
- (v) Plant protection chemicals are made available at 50 per cent of the cost for general pests and at 75 per cent of the cost for curmula pests.
- (vi) In each block for transfer of technology, one graduate subordinate has been provided to develop scientific cropping pattern and layout remunerative crop demonstrations.

2.10. In order to change cropping pattern in hills for scientific land use planning and development, a new scheme of multiple cropping was initiated during 1985-86 and three dis-

tricts of Kumaon were covered. During 1986-87 the districts of Chamoli, Pauri and Tehri has been taken under this scheme and during 1987-88, the district of Dehra Dun and Uttarkashi are proposed to be covered.

2.11. In order to increase the production of pulses, phosphatic fertilizer is provided to the cultivators at two-thirds cost. The pulses production during 1985-86 was 22 thousand tonnes.. During 1986-87, 25 thousand tonnes off pulse production is expected. The goal for 1987-88 is 27 thousand tonnes and specific villages have been adopted for pulse production.

2.12. At present the Soyabean production is anticipated of the order of 107.39 thousand tonnes in an area of 118.79 thousand ha. The following steps are proposed to be adopted for increasing soyabean production :

- (i) Verietal replacement
- (ii) use of quality seed
- (iii) optimum-seed rate
- (iv) timely sowing
- (v) seed treatment
- (vi) optimum use of fertiliser
- (vii) timely plant protection and intercultural operations.

2.13. As the women folk play a key role for all agricultural developments in hills, it is proposed to reorient the women folk in modern agricultural technology.

2.14. As the major part of hill area depends upon natural rain for agriculture, efforts are being made to popularise scientific rainfed farming and use of improved agricultural implements in the hill area. Some trained technicians have also been provided for this purpose.

2.15. For rainfed agriculture, stress has been laid on the following measures ;

- (i) to improve the technology for conserving moisture and ensure better management of land and water resources,
- (ii) to develop and distribute appropriate and improved seeds.

(iii) to reduce vulnerability to drought through suitable changes in drought prone area and drought relief programmes.

2.16. For improving the production and productivity of agricultural crops the following targets are proposed under 20-Point Programme.

TABLE 3—Physical Targets and Achievement under (Dry Land Farming)

Item	Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Target
			Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Development of selected watersheds					
(a) No. of watershed (No.)	158	158	158	158	158
(b) Area covered under watersheds ('000ha.)	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50
(c) Area under land development ('000 ha.)	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
2. Area covered outside selected watersheds ('000 ha.)	54.50	46.50	48.50	48.50	50.50

#### MARKETING AND STORAGE

2.17. In order to ensure remunerative price and fair prices for agricultural commodities to the cultivators improvements in the existing marketing system have to keep pace with the plans of agricultural development. At present 14 principal markets and 23 subsidiary markets are functioning in three districts of Naini Tal, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun under the overall control of the Mandi Parishad. During the Seventh Plan (1985—90) the main thrust is on the programmes for giving grant-in-aid to the Mandi Samitis for creating modern market yard facilities in the primary and subsidiary markets. In addition to this grant-in-aid facilities will also be provided to Mandi Samitis for construction of cool houses to provide storage facilities for perishable products like fruits and vegetables at assembling points. To achieve the above mentioned goal an outlay of Rs. 87.00 lakh has been approved for Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) for construction and development of market yards, 17 subsidiary marketing yards, 6 rural godowns and 35 cool houses at assembling points for hill produce. In addition 12 new commercial grading units and 2 supervisory grading centres will be established to extend the grading

facilities for development of agricultural marketing in hill region.

2.18. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1986-87, and it is proposed to develop and construct one principal market yard, 2 sub-market yards and hats, 2 rural godowns having capacity of 2,000 M. T. and one cool house, in the hill area. Besides this, 2 commercial grading units at Vikasnagar (Dehra Dun) and Kotdwar (Pauri-Garhwal) have also been proposed to be established during the year.

2.19. For the annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh has been proposed for the construction of one principal market yard, two sub-market yards and two rural godowns having a storage capacity of 2,500M.T., two commercial grading units and five cool houses.

2.20. At present 8 warehouses are functioning in the Hill Region having a total capacity of 43, 918 tonnes. These centres are in Haldwani, Kichcha, Sitar-ganj, Rudrapur, Gadarpur, Dehra Dun, Vikasnagar and Kotdwar. For Seventh Plan (1985—90), it is proposed to construct 32,000 tonnes additional storage capacity by the State Warehousing Corporation, and two ware-

houses of 5,000 tonnes capacity each are proposed to be constructed in 1986-87 and in 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) for 1986-87 Rs. 15.00 lakh and for 1987-88 Rs. 25.00 lakh is proposed as state contribution to State Warehousing Corporation. A matching contribution will also be made available by the Central Warehousing Corporation during the year.

#### AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

2.21. Agro-climatic environment and land in U.P. hills are radically different from that in plains. For the altitude orientation locational specific studies in the heart of hills itself are essential. This approach requires entire development of new fields of knowledge. To achieve this objective a Hill Campus project under Agriculture Research and Education support exclusively suitable to varied agro-climatic conditions of hill areas was established. For the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs. 256.00 lakh is proposed for Agricultural Research and Education Programme, out of which an outlay of Rs. 26.00 lakhs is proposed for 1986-87 and Rs. 51.00 lakh for 1987-88. During the Seventh Plan in addition to the completion of the main research station and the Hill Campus, efforts would also be made to strengthen the project for extending effective land-lab relationship and dissemination of modern farm technology and know how to fields. For the implementation of the following schemes the additional amount of the funds will be required :—

1. Strengthening of existing research and extension activities at Hill Campus, Ranichauri and its sub-station at Pauri and Majhora will continue.
2. Additional research and extension facilities and suitable infrastructure at Kirna, Munshiar and Kodarkanth sub-stations will be provided by posting of additional staff and undertaking building works. The I.C.A.R. financed K. V.K. and N.A.R.P. projects have been proposed for these stations.

3. Action for creation of infra-structures facilities like construction of College and Hostel buildings Ranichauri has been initiated in 1986 and the same will be completed during 1987-88. The building work for the Home Science College is likely to be taken up soon.
4. The I.C.A.R. financed location specific *ad hoc* projects will be taken up.
5. The I.C.A.R. financed project on Agro-Meteorology will be started at Ranichauri.
6. A project on research back up for World Bank financed Himalaya Watershed Management Project at Pauri will be started.

#### HORTICULTURE

2.22. Horticulture development has been assigned a high priority during the Seventh Plan to ameliorate the economic condition of the people of the area, to provide them additional income and for encouraging proper land use, specially on steep slopes on which crop production is discouraged.

2.23. By the end of the Sixth Plan period, the level of area and production under orchards was 1,41,324 ha. and 3.30 lakh tonnes respectively. The area and production under vegetables also reached the level of 34,141 ha. and 1.30 lakh tonnes respectively. The area and production under potato cultivation was also achieved to the extent of 11,546 ha. and 3.10 lakh tonnes respectively. So far, 104 Government orchards/Farms and nurseries, 6 potato seed farms, 8 vegetables seed farm, 156 horticulture-cum-plant protection mobile teams, 40 community-cum-training centres, 201 mushroom production units, 4 cool houses, 2 Food Science Training Centres one in each division, one Horticulture Research and Training Centre at Chaubatia and four sub-research stations at Jeolikote, Srinagar, Pithoragarh and Dunda are also functioning.

2.24. Efforts would be concentrated during the Seventh Plan/1987-88 Plan for consolidating horticulture infrastructure and maximising capacity

utilization of services and facilities created so far. Besides, increasing per unit productivity of horticulture crops integrated development of horticulture with proper linkage of storage, grading, packaging, marketing and processing support is also envisaged for which the major thrust would be on the following measures :

- (1) Increasing the area under horticulture by developing compact areas. Stress will be laid on nuts and citrus fruits and offseason vegetables, spices, floriculture and olive,
- (2) Increasing productivity per unit area of existing orchard through better scientific management and application of inputs and adoption of modern package practices.
- (3) Strengthening of existing infrastructure to provide better extension services and advance research and training programmes.
- (4) Providing market intelligence, survey, export promotion, organised marketing, grading and packing, storing and processing facilities to ensure proper return to the growers,
- (5) Expansions of mushroom production and bee-keeping programme.
- (6) Intensifying certified potato and vegetable seed production and
- (7) Provision of credit and subsidy facilities to the growers.

2.25. Programmes for co-ordinated research on apple, peach, new varieties of flower and bee-keeping with the assistance of ICAR are being continued. A scheme for the development of temperate climate fruit crops with the assistance of Government of Italy has

been taken up during 1984-85 at Dhakrani (Dehra Dun) and Jeclikot (Naini Tal). The main objective of the scheme is to be diversify fruit crops, particularly for developing Olive, Citrus Almond, Hazelnut, Walnut and Apricot etc. Under this scheme planting material and tools and equipments are being provided by the Government of Italy. This scheme is being continued in 1987-88. A comprehensive project of Horticulture development with an estimated cost of Rs. 57 crore is also proposed to be implemented during the Seventh Plan with the assistance of World Bank. Under this project programmes for establishment of Elite gardens, Cold storages, transshipment centres, reopeways, collection centres, besides bee-keeping mushroom training and demonstrations, bulk pasturisation, Juice concentrate and processing plants and research programmes have been envisaged. During 1985-86, expenditure of Rs. 20.20 lakh was incurred on the establishment of one Elite garden, one cold storage and bee-keeping programmes as an advance action by the State Government. In 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakh and for 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for this project. The project is under consideration of the World Bank.

2.26. An outlay of Rs. 3500.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan for the development of Horticulture, out of which an amount of Rs. 562.31 lakh was spent during 1985-86 and the outlay of Rs. 500 lakh is likely to be utilized during 1986-87. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 750.00 lakh is proposed. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :—

TABLE 4—Physical targets and achievement—Horticulture

Item/Unit	1984-85 level	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Target	1985-86 Actual Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
				Target	Anticipated achievement :	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Area to be brought under orchards (Additional) ('000 hectare)	141.32	40.00	6.40	7.00	7.00	8.00
2. Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation ('000 hectare)	34.14	15.00	2.30	2.00	2.00	3.00

Item/Unit	1984-85 level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Actual Achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
				Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crops (Additional) ('000 hectare)	35.65	165.00	35.96	34.80	34.80	35.00
4. Rejuvenation of old orchards (Additional) ('000 hect.)	10.07	40.00	7.29	7.00	7.00	8.00
5. Area to be developed under potato cultivation (additional) ('000 hect.)	11.55	15.00	0.81	1.00	1.00	2.00
6. Production of fruits (Lakh tonnes)	3.30	4.20	3.50	3.70	3.70	3.90
7. Production of Potato (Lakh tonnes)	3.10	3.60	2.85	3.30	3.30	3.40
8. Production of vegetable (Lakh tonnes)	1.30	1.80	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60

2.27. Horticulture Plant Protection mobile Teams were provided for the scab prone areas. A special scheme for the Tribal blocks was introduced and two potato seed farms were established. For the transport on various inputs the requirement of subsidy from the orchards to the motor road was provided. Seed certification scheme was extended to the more districts of Dehra Dun and Naini Tal. Under the World Bank Project 4 elite gardens have been established and two bee-keeping centres have been strengthened. During 1986-87 in addition to continuing programmes the following new facilities are being provided.

- (1) Establishment of 14 additional Horticultural Plant Protection Mobile Teams, according to the demand of various districts.
- (2) Provision of two trucks one each for district Chamoli and Dehra Dun for transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds etc.
- (3) Strengthening of potato seed production farm at Balanti (Pithcragarh) and provision of seed certification staff for district Tehri, Pauri and Almora,
- (4) Development of Floriculture in hill districts and
- (5) Development of mushroom production in hills with the assistance of Dutch Government.

2.28. Work on buildings is also proposed. A package programme for off-seasons vegetable cultivation is also

proposed. Advance action is proposed for World Bank Project. Project for the development temperate/citrus fruits with the assistance of Italian Government is being continued.

2.29. For the year 1987-88 the main new programmes proposed are as under :—

- (1) For transportation of fruit plants, vegetable seeds etc. provision of a new truck has been proposed for district Naini Tal,
- (2) To cater to the need of the concentrated areas in various hill districts, 15 additional horticulture plant protection mobile teams and five posts of Horticulture specialists have been proposed,
- (3) Establishment of five additional community canning-cum-training centres and strengthening of existing food science training centres by introducing 3 additional craft courses,
- (4) Strengthening of Central Directorate and Regional offices.
- (5) Provision of subsidy for transportation of potatoes for potato growers of the hill areas, and
- (6) Strengthening of Government Horticulture Experiment and Training Centre, Chaubatia.

2.30. Steps are also being made to strengthen infrastructure for marketing of fruits and vegetables. Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations

are stepping up marketing facilities. In addition co-operative fruit marketing societies are also being streamlined. For fruit processing, the Ramgarh factory is proposed to be modernised for its optimal capacity utilization for which a project is being prepared. A fruit processing project at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.00 crore has been prepared by Industrial Development Unit of Commonwealth Secretariat. This project is under consideration for implementation under aegis of "UPAI" Ltd.

#### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

2.31. The main thrust for soil and water conservation programmes during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) will be on the following measures :-

- (1) Protection of agricultural land and reduction in soil erosion,
- (2) reclamation of denuded and degraded land through an integrated watershed development programme and;

- (3) ecological regeneration through multi-disciplinary integrated development approach on micro catchment basis.

2.32. Soil and water conservation programmes are being implemented on the basis of micro catchment by Agriculture Department in agricultural land, in community land and under the centrally sponsored schemes of Ram Ganga Valley and Integrated Soil and Watershed Management in the catchments of river Yamuna and Upper Ganga. Forest department is taking up integrated soil and water conservation works in the Civil and Soyam forests and catchments of Ram Ganga and Himalayan Region and Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of flood prone rivers Yamuna (above Tajewala) and Upper Ganga. These are 100 per cent centrally sponsored schemes. The outlay and expenditure during Seventh Plan and 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as under :

TABLE 5--Outlay and Expenditure under soil conservation programme

Department	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 expenditure	Annual Plan 1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture	750.00	183.74	175.00	200.00	220.00
2. Forest	2500.00	489.59	500.00	500.00	550.00
Total	3250.00	673.33	675.00	700.00	770.00

2.33. The Physical target/achievement during the Seventh Plan and annual

plans are given below :-

TABLE 5(a)—Physical Target and Achievement

Item	Target Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1985-86 Achievement	Likely Achievement 1986-87	Proposed target 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Area treated by soil and water conservation ('000 hect.)	40000	9750	8000	8000
2. Survey and Demarcation (hect.)	31250	6683	10000	7500
3. Afforestation/Pasture Development (hect.)	20000	5695	4000	4500
4. Minor Engineering Works (Nos.)	Worth Rs. 30000 lakh	1629	1760	1800
5. Conservation of low density forests into normal density forests (hect.)	22500	5213	5050	6000



2.34. Under the hundred percent aided Centrally Sponsored Schemes three schemes viz. (1) soil and water conservation in the catchment of Ram Ganga Valley, (2) integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan region and (3) watershed management

in the catchment of Flood Prone River of Indo-Gangetic Basin (Upper Ganga and Yamuna above Tajewala) are continuing. The financial and physical targets proposed under above schemes for the Seventh Plan and annual plans are given below :—

TABLE 6—Financial and physical target of centrally sponsored schemes

Scheme/Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	Achievement 1985-86	Likely achievement 1986-87	Proposed target 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. River valley project in the catchment of Ramganga</b>				
PHYSICAL				
(i) Afforestation/pasture development (ha.) ..	10400	1258	1250	1250
(ii) Minor engineering works (Nos.) ..	2550	247	100	..
(iii) Density improvement in forest areas (ha.) ..	5200	..	..	..
FINANCIAL (RUPEES IN LAKH) .. ..	995.00	85.11	65.91	80.00
<b>2. Integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan Region :</b>				
PHYSICAL				
1. Afforestation/Pasture Development (ha.) ..	20800	4604	4100	2725
2. Density improvement (ha.) .. ..	10400	981	..	..
3. Distribution of seedling to Farmers (Nos. in lakh)	82.00	8.00	..	..
4. Soil conservation survey work (Sq. Km.) ..	20000	5015	5000	..
5. Engineering works construction ..	Worth Rs. 360.00 Lakh	607	100	..
FINANCIAL (RS. IN LAKH) .. ..	2215.00	247.08	164.00	120.00
<b>3. Integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin :</b>				
PHYSICAL				
1. Plantation and pasture development (ha.)	12800	1300	2000	1300
2. Minor engineering works (Nos.) ..	12050	1294	..	..
3. Density improvement (hect.) .. ..	6400	656	..	..
4. Roadside plantation (R. Km.) ..	100	15	..	..
5. Nursery establishment (No.) .. ..	100	4	..	..
FINANCIAL (RS. IN LAKH) .. ..	1475.00	98.79	73.34	73.34

## WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

2.35. The strategy of watershed management programme envisages ecological regeneration and productive approach for optimum utilization of land, water and human resources in a scientific way. Under this programme the main thrust during the Seventh Plan is on integrating various developmental activities having a bearing on ecological balance, and development of potential resources of the hill areas on micro-catchment basis *viz.* afforestation, soil and water conservation, agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation and animal husbandry etc. on micro watershed basis with a multi-disciplinary approach under one umbrella. Under this programme efforts are being directed towards ensuring optimum utilization of land, water and plant resources on the one hand and man and animal resources on the other. The basic objectives of the programme are summarised below :

- (i) To minimise soil erosion and surface water runoff by afforestation on denuded hill slopes.
- (ii) To increase the production of domestic timber, fuelwood and fodder consistent with the requirement of local people.
- (iii) To minimise further deterioration of the Himalayan eco system in the selected critical sub-watershed/micro-catchment areas on priority basis.
- (iv) To ensure socio-economic development by providing improved seed minikits, goods animal health

services with provision of feed and fodder minikits, minor irrigation facilities and maximising efforts for increasing the productivity of agriculture and fruits as also evolving proper land use pattern for optimal returns *viz.* increasing high value crops and cropping intensity.

- (v) To create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour and educated unemployed persons.
- (vi) People's participation and re-orientating productive effort through Training and Visit system.

2.36. *European Economic Community (E.E.C.) aided South Bhagirathi Project*—The first phase south Bhagirathi zone comprised of the area lying within Bhagirathi Watershed which drains directly in the Bhagirathi river from Tehri to Deoprayag and part of which the area, which drains directly into Ganga, Hingal and Alaknanda rivers. It lies mostly in Tehri District. The total area of the project is about 192 Sq. Kms. covering mainly three micro-watersheds *viz.*, Ghandrabhaga, Ghargaon and Chamba. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4.90 crore out of which Rs. 4.58 crore of assistance has been approved by the E.E.C. for a period of 5 years starting from 1983-84 and the remaining Rs.0.32 crore by the state from its own resources. Programme-wise outlay and expenditure under the project is given below :—

TABLE 7—Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Component	Outlay and expenditure			
	Up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	During 1985-86	Anticipated 1986-87	Proposed 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Forestry	50.28	59.97	76.55	58.08
2. Soil Conservation	13.10	6.79	6.00	2.38
3. Horticulture	12.75	0.10	0.30	0.30
4. Minor Irrigation	1.00	3.00	3.30	3.00
5. Animal husbandry	3.20	3.90	2.35	1.45
Sub-Total (1 to 5)	80.33	73.76	88.50	65.21
6. Staff office contingencies building, vehicles etc.	42.01	40.51	51.50	52.79
Total	122.34	114.27	140.00	118.00

2.37. *World Bank aided Himalayan Watershed Management Project*—The project has been approved by the World Bank at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.58 crore for a period of seven years, out of which an I.D.A. loan of Rs.46.2 million U.S. dollars from the World Bank has been agreed to be provided in different years of operation as per disbursement scheduled. The area of implementation extends over 3,120 Sq. Kms. It covers 9 sub-watersheds of which 8 are in

Nayar and Lower Alakhanda watersheds in Garhwal hills (2656 Sq. Kms.) and one is in Panar Sub-watershed in Kumaon hills (464 Sq. Kms.) of the State. In all the project covers 83 micro-watersheds (MWS), 74 MWS in Garhwal hills and 9 MWS in Kumaon hills. The work in each sub-watershed is phased to be carried out in 5 years. The details of sub-watershed project and the year of implementation etc. are under :—

TABLE 8—Sub-watershed Projects

Sub-watershed	Starting year of implementation	Area (Sq. Kms.)	No. of Micro watershed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Machlad	.. 1983-84	168	4
2. Srinagar	.. 1984-85	366	11
3. Rudraprayag	.. 1985-86	152	4
4. Randigad	.. 1985-86	161	4
5. Nayar Right	.. 1985-86	101	2
6. Panar	.. 1985-86	464	9
7. Paschimi Nayar	.. 1986-87	760	22
8. Purvi Nayar	.. 1987-88 Projected	695	19
9. Nayar left	.. 1987-88 Projected	253	8
Total		3120	83

238. Thus the first two SWS were started in the Sixth Plan period and four new sub-watersheds projects were also started with as the beginning of the Seventh Plan. One more SWS has been started from 1986-87. Two new SWS viz., Purvi Nayar and Nayar Left are

proposed to be started from 1987-88, the year when all nine SWS will be under operation.

2.39. The programme-wise outlay and expenditure under the World Bank Project is given below :—

TABLE 9—Outlay and expenditure (World Bank Projects)

Programme	Actual expenditure/proposals (Rupees in lakh)			
	Upto end of Sixth Plan 1984-85	During 1985-86	Anticipated 1986-87	Proposed 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Forestry	47.39	106.02	322.78	725.97
2. Soil conservation	2.71	9.29	13.60	30.55
3. Horticulture	3.98	10.83	21.10	42.19
4. Minor Irrigation	5.18	21.20	41.55	69.10
5. Animal husbandry	12.15	32.11	178.73	108.08
6. Agriculture	3.29	7.95	13.33	28.00
7. Research	0.18	0.32	2.00	4.00
8. Watershed Management Training	0.13	0.10	0.15	0.11
Sub-Total 1-8	75.01	197.82	593.24	1008.00
9. Staff office contingencies, building, vehicles etc.	157.55	97.70	189.76	309.00
Total	232.56	295.52	783.00	1317.00

2.40. The physical targets and achievements under EEC and World Bank assisted projects are given on the Pages xxxii and xxxiii

2.41. Besides the above two projects, the following externally aided projects

are also being finalized for implementation during the Seventh Plan. Total project cost, agency for assistance etc. of the proposed projects is given in the following table :—

TABLE 10—Proposed new projects

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Project	Name of the external agency	Estimated cost	Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Aglar river project	Swiss	1100.00	The project has been cleared by State Government and sent to Government of India.
2. Benalgad S. W. S.	F. R. C.	1608.00	To be approved by the State
3. Bhimtal (Kala Gola Project)	E. E. C.	360.40	Sent to Govt. of India
4. Van Panchayat Afforestation project	S.I.D.A./USAID or Canadian	851.00	Sent to Govt. of India
5. Kutchgad project	World Food Programmes	635.00	To be approved by the State Nodal Committee

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2.42. The topography and agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Hill Region of U. P. offer better scope for livestock development activities. The livestock play a vital role in the rural economy of Hill Region.

2.43. U. P. Hills have about 41.60 lakh livestock population (Cow 46 per cent, Buffalo 18.4 per cent, Sheep 9.8 per cent, Goat 21.6 per cent) and 4.73 lakh poultry as per livestock census of 1982. There was an overall increase of 1.30 per cent in livestock and 32.68 per cent in poultry population as compared to 1978. The cow and goat population has shown a decreasing trend as compared to 1978. However, buffalo and sheep population has shown an overall increase of 9.58 per cent and 0.60 per cent respectively.

2.44. The main objective of the animal husbandry programme is to increase productivity per unit of cattle, sheep, pig and poultry, encourage establishment of Angora Rabbitaries, elimination

of non-descript livestock population to reduce pressure on land and forest and encouraging occupational diversification of the people which would provide subsidiary occupation to marginal/small farmers, landless labourers, weaker section of the society and self-employment opportunity to unemployed educated youth.

2.45. In order to achieve the objectives outlined above an integrated approach towards improvement of genetic potential of local livestock, increase in feed and fodder resources, adequate health cover, extension service, applied research, training marketing of livestock and livestock products and adequate provision of credit support to marginal and small farmers is being made.

2.46. For Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) an outlay of Rs. 1575.00 lakh has been proposed for the development of animal husbandry programmes. During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs. 274.08 lakh was incurred and the outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakh for 1986-87 will be fully utilized. For 1987-88 an

outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakh is proposed. The details are given below :—

TABLE 11—Animal Husbandry-Groupwise outlays and expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme/group	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Proposed Outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Direction and administration ..	67.00	2.98	6.49	6.49	14.00
2. Extension and training ..	28.00	0.59	2.15	2.15	2.90
3. Investigation and statistics ..	19.30	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
4. Veterinary services and animal health	417.00	67.88	62.84	62.84	119.50
5. Cattle development ..	428.50	94.66	94.60	94.60	110.00
6. Poultry development ..	184.71	21.52	22.87	22.87	30.00
7. Sheep and wool development	275.28	46.98	50.42	50.42	90.60
8. Piggery development ..	17.21	5.72	4.50	4.50	3.00
9. Other livestock development	123.00	31.55	31.43	31.43	27.00
10. Feed fodder and pasture develop- ment	15.00	2.20	3.70	3.70	2.00
Total ..	1575.00	274.08	280.00	280.00	400.00

2.47. The level of services estimated at the end of Sixth Plan (1980—85) and those for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are as follows :—

TABLE 13—Level of Services

Item	By the end Sixth Plan (1980—85)	At the end of			At the end of Seventh Plan (1985—90)
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Level of livestock (Thousand)					
(a) Per veterinary hospitals	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.18
(b) Per stockman centre ..	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.055	0.05
2. Percentage breeding facilities (potential) :					
Cow ..	17.17	18.00	20.00	20.25	25.00
Buffalo ..	20.88	21.10	22.75	23.00	28.00
Sheep ..	91.42	92.00	94.00	94.00	96.00

2.48. The level of production of Plan period has been proposed as eggs, wool and milk during Seventh under :

TABLE 14—Level of production

Year	Eggs (lakh No.)	Wool (lakh Kg.)	Milk (in 000 tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985—86	288.9	4.16	478
1986—87	309.1	4.33	528
1987—88	330.8	4.68	560
1988—89	333.9	4.68	593
1989—90	378.7	4.87	629

2.49. The level of institutional facilities available by the end of Sixth plan period (1980—85) and that of Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) period is given below :—

TABLE 15—Physical Targets and Achievement

Item	At the end of Sixth Plan (1980—85)	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	1985-86 Actual achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
				Target	Actual achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Veterinary hospitals	162	75	18	20	20	14
2. Veterinary stockman centres	511	150	22	32	32	20
3. Natural breeding centres	307	50	25	25	25	20
4. Sheep and wool extension, centres	104	28	3	6	6	..
5. Angora Rabbit breeding farms	1	3	1	2	2	2
6. Mobile Veterinary hospitals	..	8	..	2	2	..
7. Calf rearing unit	1	1	..	..	..	..
8. Intensive poultry development project	1	3	1	..	..	2
9. Establishment of Pashmina goat breeding farm	..	1	..	..	..	1
10. Yak breeding unit	..	1	..	..	..	1
11. Polyclinics	..	2	..	2	2	..
12. Additional stockman training class	..	1	..	1	1	..
13. B. P. Section	..	1	..	..	..	1
14. Multipurpose centres on sheep migratory routes	..	10	3	6	6	..

2.50. *Cattle Development*—There are about 6.90 lakh breedable cows and 4.80 lakh breedable buffaloes. The average daily yield of lactating cows and buffaloes are 3.50 litres and 8.50 litres respectively. From each cow kept for breeding/milk production only 270 litres of milk is expected per annum while for buffalo this figure is 575 litres. The main thrust of cattle development programmes is, therefore, to improve production potential of local cows and buffaloes through improved breeding, balanced feeding and suitable health cover. Facility for cross-breeding of local hill cattle with jersey breed and upgrading of buffaloes with Murrah breed is being provided through artificial insemination using deep frozen semen technology where communication facilities are available and through natural breeding centre in remote areas to produce progenies having 50—62.5 per cent exotic blood. In order to make best use of the available potential it has, therefore, been envisaged to strengthen the existing programme so as to make this facility available either at the door step and establish 20 N.N.C. remote areas for which necessary provisions have been made.

2.51. The cattle population of the hill region is more than its carrying capacity, in view of available feed and fodder resources. Efforts are, therefore, required to be made to reduce the population by adopting suitable measures such as castration, sterilization and controlled breeding. Mass castration of scrub bulls and bull calves will ensure elimination of indiscriminate breeding. Selective breeding is the available tool for improving production potential and reducing pressure which could be achieved by arousing awareness in the cattle breeder to adopt proper selection, modern scientific breeding and management practices for which necessary provisions have been made.

2.52. Bull is the backbone of breeding programme. Large number of cow and buffalo bulls will be required for deep frozen semen production centre as well as for Natural Breeding centres. In order to ensure availability of quality exotic cow bulls as well as Murrah

bulls the existing cattle breeding farms are required to be reorganised and suitably strengthened. Additional breeding farms are required to be established to fill up the existing gap has, therefore, been proposed to establish one exotic Holstein Fresian cattlebreeding and Murrah Buffalo Breeding farms at Champawat and Sitarganj where land is being made available for this purpose.

2.53. The construction of building of Calf Rearing Unit at Pashulok is likely to be completed by 1986-87. The programme of rearing of the progenies of exotic stock maintained at exotic cattle breeding farm, Bharari Sain and cattle breeding farm Kalsi will be taken up in 1987-88 which will ensure availability of good quality breeding bulls for strengthening the breeding programme. In order to preserve and propagate superior germ plasm in urban areas important dairies and gaushalas will be associated with this programme.

2.54. In order to provide specialized services to ailing livestock, establishment of polyclinics at strategic points has been initiated.

2.55. To extend the Veterinary aid at the door step of the livestock breeder, mobile clinics have been established. In view of the topography and scattered population this programme is proposed to be extended further.

2.56. The livestock suffers from varieties of bacterial, viral, protozoan and parasitic diseases. Establishment of a Biological Product sections for manufacture of seras vaccines, antigens etc. has been proposed. It has been proposed to suitably strengthen the existing laboratories and establish more such laboratories at strategic points including mobile laboratories for on the spot diagnosis.

2.57. The main thrust of sheep development in hills is on increasing the quality and quantity of wool as well as mutton. With this end in view sheep having an average body weight of 35 Kg.

yielding not less than 2 kg. of wool suitable for 56—58 counts for apparel purpose is required to be developed. Cross-breeding and up grading of local non-descript sheep of Hill Region with exotic breed viz. Rambouillet, Russian Merino and Polworth has resulted in upgraded progeny with higher economic traits such as body weight wool yield, fibre length, fineness, lower mortality rates and higher productive efficiency.

2.58. The average yield per sheep is about 992 gm. per sheep per annum having 5—15 percent medullations. The average fibre density is 800—1,000 per sq. cm. In view of the experience gained in cross-breeding of local sheep with Rambouillet and Russian Merino rams scientific section techniques have been adopted. It is proposed to maintain the level of exotic germ plasm at 50—62.5 per cent.

2.59. Proposed breeding facilities are being extended to sheep flocks by supply of rams during breeding season through sheep and wool extension centres/stud ram centres located in sheep breeding pockets. Mass castration of all male lambs has been taken up to eliminate indiscriminate breeding.

2.60. In order to ensure availability of quality rams for extending breeding facility to sheep population, therefore, 13 sheep-breeding farms in Hill Region. It is proposed to strengthen these existing farms so as to make full use of the potential available and produce sufficient number of quality rams to meet the requirement of the area.

2.61. For migratory sheep it is essential to ensure package of facilities viz. veterinary care, shearing and marketing of wool and culled stock of migratory flocks for which establishment of multipurpose centres was initiated in 1985-86. It is proposed to suitably strengthen in these centres with mobile facilities in 1986-87.

2.62. One Integrated Cattle Development Project with an estimated cost of about 111 crore and an Integrated Sheep Development Project with an estimated cost of about Rs. 18.00 crore

have been prepared by the Agriculture Finance Corporation. It is proposed to implement these projects with the assistance of external agencies.

2.63. *Poultry Development* — In order to strengthen the poultry programme in Hill Region, Intensive Poultry Development Projects have been launched in Dehra Dun, Almora, Nainital and Pauri Districts. Similar I.P.D.P. have been proposed to be established in Pithoragarh and Tehri Districts during 1987-88. Keeping these facts in view strengthening and re-organisation of existing poultry farms has been initiated in 1985-86 and 1986-87 which will be continued in 1987-88. It is proposed to establish poultry with package of facilities like housing, stock feeding veterinary aid and marketing etc. at strategic sites where market for eggs and chicken is readily available involving infrastructural component of such agencies as I.R.D., D.P.A.P., Harijan and Social Welfare etc.

2.64. In addition to stock, quality of feed plays a vital role in poultry production programme. In order to cater this essential need, feed manufacturing units will be established and existing nutrition laboratory will be suitably strengthened to have quality control over the feed being manufactured at department units as well as on the foods being marketed by commercial units.

2.65. *Piggery Development*—The establishment of two piggery units one in Garhwal Division and the other in Kumaon Division are at the eve of completion. These will further be strengthened to cater to the need of the area under various development programme such as I.R.D., D.P.A.P., Harijan and Social Welfare Programme etc.

2.66. *Goat Development*—In view of ecological aspects goat development in general is not being encouraged in hills. However, programmes of cross-breeding of hairy breeds with Angora in cold arid areas may bring encouraging results in mohair production. Mohair is about three times more profitable than wool.



An Angora Goat breeding unit already exists at Gwaldam in Chamoli district. It is proposed to procure good quality Angora breeding stock for production of quality Anogra bucks in order to take field programme of mohair production in cold and arid areas.

2.67. Pashimina is in great demand in cottage industry as well as in foreign market. It has proposed to procure exotic Pashimina Goats for developing strain of high Pashimina producing goats for extension in the field.

#### DAIRYING

2.68. The main activities of Dairy Development sector during Seventh Plan relates to :

- (i) enhancement of milk production and its regular collection from rural areas,
- (ii) processing of milk and
- (iii) developing efficient infrastructure for the marketing of milk products in the urban areas.

2.69. There are 5 dairy plants in hill areas (*viz.* Dehra Dun, Pauri-Garhwal (Kotdwar) Almora, Pithoragarh and Nainital) and the co-operative structure is to be strengthened around them.

2.70. In order to fulfill the objectives of increase of milk procurement, raising of milk production and efficient marketing of milk and milk products the following strategy is being adopted as follows :

1. Producers Co-operative Societies will undertake all activities of milk procurement, processing, marketing and production enhancement etc.
2. To achieve this, in the rural areas of the selected districts, Anand Pattern Societies would be organised on a large scale.
3. Requisite infrastructure to provide milk production enhancement inputs would be created.
4. To process milk adequate milk processing facilities would be established.

2.71. No district in the Hill Region is at present covered under the Operation Flood-II Programme. The main

thrust in hill areas will be on revitalization and strengthening of existing infrastructure of milk co-operative societies, milk plants, co-ordination and linking of dairying programme with animal husbandry in compact suitable areas and ensuring proper marketing and price support sustained manpower development, technical support milk processing and improving operational efficiency of plants. To achieve this in the rural areas of the selected district Anand Pattern Co-operative Societies would be organised.

2.72. For the Seventh Plan (1985—90) period an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is proposed for dairy development out of which an expenditure of Rs. 33.00 lakh is spent during 1985-86. For 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakh is expected to be utilized. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

#### FORESTRY

2.73. Forest is the most important natural resource of the hill region and is closely connected with the daily life of the local people. The area under forests in the hill region is about 34,399sq. kms. as against 16812.49 sq. km. for the plains. The detailed area statistics for the eight hill districts are given below :—

1. Total Geographical area of eight hill Districts of U. P.	51,12,500
2. Total Forest Area	34,39,900
3. Forest area under Forest Department	23,81,965
4. Forest area not under the control of Forest Department	10,57,935
5. Percentage of item 2 to 1	67,29%

2.74. The classification of forest area in the hill region not under the control of Forest Department as on April 1, 1982 is given below :—

	<i>Area in ha.</i>
1. Civil and Soyam forest	8,01,363
2. Panchayati Forests	2,36,800
3. Private and Cantonment Forests	19,772
Total	10,57,935

2.76. Heavy dependence of human and cattle population on forests in respect of timber, fuel wood and fodder has led to very serious depletion of forest resources. Soil erosion and consequent floods are posing a serious threat not only to hill but for the fertile plains. In view of the above objectives the major thrust would be as :

- (a) Ensure ecological security and environmental conservation.
- (b) Harmonise development with conservation of resource base.
- (c) Undertake massive afforestation programmes laying stress on multi-storied forests.
- (d) Create energy plantations with mini-hydel power generation, wind mills, solar energy, smokeless chullah etc.
- (e) Cultivation and upgradation of grasses, fodder herbs and medicinal plants.
- (f) Develop pastures.
- (g) Conserve soil and water on micro-catchment basis through one single agency.
- (h) Orient educational programmes to cover conservation of environment, forests etc.
- (i) Cultivate grasses, fodder and fuel areas in fallow and agriculture waste and particularly in vacant of marginally productive agricultural lands.
- (j) Manage snow and glaciers.
- (k) Reduce the drudgery of women.
- (l) Encourage the use of non-conventional sources of energy.

2.77. Besides the prime importance of regeneration of ecology, the forestry programmes also aim at providing the hill population with sustainable supplies of fuel, fodder and timber for their needs. Appropriate re-afforestation of bare, degraded and denuded village forest areas, will be undertaken. Efforts would be made for massive afforestation along with fuel plantation on the principle of maximum calorific value with stress on increasing fodder per hectare of area. In particular regeneration of bad areas with grass cover

is envisaged. Besides stress would also be laid on plantation of subsidiary forest products such as nuts and fruits or silk worm plantation of commercial species of surplus land and on marginal cultivated land and steep slopes. Priorities for the utilization of forest resources would be as given below :—

- (a) To meet the requirement of local people in respect of their domestic and other needs.
- (b) Scientific silviculture for meeting needs of industries. This would be done keeping in mind the paramount importance of ecological security.
- (c) To encourage people to develop forestry in such areas of their holding which are unsuitable for agriculture, horticulture and vegetable, cultivation.

2.78. Maximum possible efforts would be made for the involvement of local people and voluntary agencies in afforestation programmes consistent with the above frame work. Providing employment to rural population with special attention to weaker sections viz. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would continue to be given high priority.

2.79. Outlay for Seventh plan (1985-90) actual expenditure for 1985-86, outlay and likely expenditure for 1986-87 and proposal for annual plan 1987-88 under forestry sector are as under :—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rs. in lakh</i>
1. Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay ..	4095.00
2. Actual expenditure 1985-86 ..	688.07
3. Outlay 1986-87 ..	832.00
4. 1986-87 anticipated expenditure ..	832.00
5. Proposed outlay 1987-88 ..	1180.00

2.80. The Seventh plan targets and important physical achievement under forestry sector for 1985-86, anticipated achievements for the year 1986-87 and

proposals for Annual plan 1987-88 are as under :—

TABLE 14—Physical target and achievement

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Achievement 1985-86	Target for 1986-87	Likely achievement 1986-87	Proposed target 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Industrial and pulp wood plantation :					
(i) Plantation (ha.)	37000	6785	6400	6400	7600
(ii) Coppicing (ha.)	..	1030	..	..	..
2. Management of road side avenues .					
Plantation (R. Km.)	5000	523	710	610	600
3. Communication (Km.) :					
(i) New roads (including bridle path)	275	131	63.5	63.5	66
(ii) Renovation of old roads	1275	592	476	476	500
4. Rural fuel wood plantation (ha.)	31160	3369	3437	3437	3450

2.81. In addition to intensification of ongoing schemes and massive afforestation, protection and conservation of forest new schemes viz. (1) agro-forestry, and (2) rehabilitation of degraded reserved forest are also proposed during the Seventh plan for increasing income and employment of farmers and reducing biotic pressure and soil erosion. Besides a scheme for fodder development and regulation of grazing and topping is also proposed. For preserving, conserving, protecting and proliferating varieties of flora and fauna four national Parks (1) Nanda Devi National Park, (2) Valley of flowers—Biosphere Reserve, (3) Kedar-nath Sanctuary and (4) Govind Pashu Bihar, wild life sanctuaries and National Parks were taken up for development during the Sixth plan period. In addition, new scheme for intensification wild life protection in areas outside sanctuaries and captive breeding of endangered species, protection of mahaseer fish, development of Askot Sanctuary and protection of musk deer etc. are also proposed. Establishment of Raja Ji National Park has also been taken up during 1985-86 and the amount of about Rs. 44.00 lakh was spent. During 1986-87, about Rs. 100.00 lakh

are likely to be spent. This scheme will be continued in 1987-88. Besides the above a new scheme of afforestation in Van Panchayats and a modern fire protection project with the assistance of U.N.D.P have also been taken up in 1985-86. These scheme would be continued in 1987-88.

2.82. For effective co-ordination and massive plantation in social forestry and people's participation, scheme of education and training for generating awareness for conserving natural resources and maintain ecological balance will also be taken up

#### CO-OPERATION

2.83. Co-operative movement in the hill areas has not been able to keep pace with the requirements on account of topographical and geographical reasons besides the backwardness of the area. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen the co-operative institutions and to provide more effective machinery for proper supervision, guidance and reorganisation of co-operative structure on the other in hill areas. The main objective under this sector during the Seventh Plan will be on the restructuring of primary.

societies for improving production, consumption and distribution. Activisation of consumer co-operative, soya-bean growers societies, collection, processing and marketing of herbs and medicinal plants through co-operatives is proposed. The important programmes will be as follows :—

- (i) Strengthening of co-operative credit delivery structure through financial support and rehabilitation of societies.
- (ii) Strengthening of primary societies and diversification of their activities to convert them as multi-purpose societies with greater emphasis on societies having predominantly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes membership.
- (iii) Building up a strong and effective marketing infrastructure particularly for marketing of fruits, vegetables, soyabean and medicinal herbs and plants etc.
- (iv) Strengthening of consumers co-operatives in rural areas.
- (v) Streamlining the public distribution system, especially under 20-Point Programme, for ensuring price stabilization and easy access to essential consumption goods.

2.84. There are 737 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACS), 66 Large Area Multi-purpose Agricultural Co-operative Societies (LAMPS), 25 Marketing Societies, and 162 Primary Consumers Societies at the primary

level. Recent additions have been a few Soya Growers Societies, which are to be organised on a large scale. Eight District Co-operative Banks (D.C.Bs.) with 133 branches, 7 District Co-operative Development Federations (DCDFs), 4 Central Consumers Stores and 5 Co-operative Herbs Development and Marketing Federation constitute Central Co-operative in the hill areas, One Apex for marketing and development of apple and other hill fruits *i.e.* U. P. Apple and other Fruit Marketing and Development Federation has been registered in June 1983 with headquarters at Haldwani in the hill region. Other institutions working for the development of co-operatives include one Pharmaceutical Laboratory, a museum and a Training Centre, all three in one premises of Co-operative Drug Factory (CDF), Ranikhet owned by Provincial Co-operative Federation (PCF). One Soyabean Complex including a Vanaspati is also under construction, which after commissioning has to be organised and handed over, as a Soyabean Growers Society to Apex Federation.

2.85. For the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs. 850.00 lakh has been proposed out of which an outlay of Rs. 160.00 lakh and Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plans 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. The main physical targets/ achievements for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and annual plans are given as under :—

TABLE 15—Physical Target and Achievement

Item	Unit	Seventh	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
		Plan (1985—90) Target	Achievement	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Short term loan	Rs. in crore	17.65	12.81	14.00	15.00
2. Medium term loan	„	9.15	9.23	8.00	9.00
3. Long term loan	„	1.20	0.95	1.00	1.10
4. Retail sale of fertilizer	„	10.00	6.87	8.00	8.50
5. Agriculture produce marketed	„	15.00	8.05	12.00	12.50
6. Retail sale of consumer goods by Urban consumers co-operative	„	16.00	7.22	11.00	11.50
7. Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in rural areas	„	14.00	7.52	12.00	12.50
8. Co-operative storage units installed	Lakh tonnes No. Cum)	0.08 9	0.03 8	0.01 8	0.01 9

2.86. During the Seventh Plan period efforts are being made to step-up the performance of consumer co-operatives and the public distribution system is also being streamline in the hill areas. The Apex Consumer's Federation has decided to open branches at Srinagar in Garhwal and at Bageshwar in Kumaon division to cater to the needs of consumer articles. Women Consumer's Co-operative Society of Almora is also functioning as a multi-purpose PACs. An Apex Co-operative Credit Federation has been established which provides financial assistance for herbs and drug development in the area. Co-operative Credit Institutions are providing financial support through its PACS at village level, Co-operative Banks at district level and Apex Institutions at State level. These institutions are proposed to be strengthened during the Seventh Plan.

2.87. Greater emphasis would be laid on the coverage of additional membership of the societies to the extent of 75 per cent of the rural families, especially societies having predominantly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes membership provision has been made for modernisation of D.C.B. branches. Primary marketing infrastructure will be strengthened for which marketing societies are being integrated functionally with DCDFs and PCF. It is proposed to construct 162 godowns of 50 tonnes capacity during the Seventh Plan (1985-90), out of which 74 godowns were proposed for 1985-86 under NCDC scheme.

2.88. Under Co-operative processing programme 8 Rice/Paddy processing units and a Soyabean and Vanaspati Plant of PCF has been established at Haldwani. Financial assistance to

deserving units will be given for making these units viable. Besides financial assistance for rehabilitation of weak wholesale consumer stores will also be given. Drugs and herbs development schemes will be streamlined. Financial assistance will be provided to LAMPS for collection of herbs to benefit weaker communities of hill areas.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

2.89. A major thrust will be on maximising efforts for anti-poverty programme, particularly through IRD, NREP and DPAP etc. and other programmes under 20-Point Programme for socio-economic uplift of the rural masses. Investment under these programmes will be made during the Seventh Plan period for increasing income and employment opportunities in the hill areas.

2.90. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRD)*—The main thrust under the Centrally Sponsored IRD programme will be to raise the income of Small and Marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans and providing employment to unemployed and under employed through productive programme in a definite time frame. The programme includes schemes of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, cottage and small scale industries, petty trades and rural services. The target groups are being provided a subsidy of 25 per cent and 33-1/3 per cent in the plain areas of the State. Additional subsidy under hill area plans is provided to IRDP beneficiaries to increase the total subsidy to 50 per cent. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :

TABLE 16—Financial and Physical achievement

Programme	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>A—Financial</i>					
IRD State share Rs. in lakh) ..	3500	700	700	700	700
<i>B—Physical</i>					
Families benefited No.) ..	267000	58219	59500	59500	66000*

\*Estimated

2.91. *National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*—National Rural Employment Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme designed chiefly to provide employment to the needy persons in the rural areas specially during lean periods of agricultural operation. This programme which replaced food for work programme in

October, 1980, was a regular part of the Sixth Plan and is included in the Seventh Five-Year Plan. Apart from employment maximisation the programme aims at strengthening the rural infrastructure which in turn would boost rural economy. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :—

TABLE 17—*Financial outlays and Physical targets*

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1985-86	Annual Plan 1986-87 Approved	Annual Plan 1986-87 Anticipated	1987-88 Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
National Rural Employment Programme (Rs. in lakh)	2250.00	248.83	400.00	156.89	500.00
Employment generated (Lakh mandays)	200.00	40.14	40.00	40.00	50.00*

\*Estimated

2.92. *Drought prone area programme*—Drought prone area programme aims at reducing the intensity and effect of drought and scarcity in areas of uncertain rainfall. It is a centrally sponsored scheme for which Rs. 750 lakh per block is made available by the Government of India and an equal amount is contributed by the State Government. The programme is being proposed in hill areas also with a view to restoring ecological balance and introduce improved production techniques. The main items of the programme are soil and water management, afforestation and social forestry, fuel fodder and grass land development, fruit utilisation, dairying and animal husbandry, irrigation, fisheries, cooperative and mineral development etc. The Seventh Plan outlay for the programme is Rs. 1500.00 lakh and in 1985-86 Rs. 71.84 lakh have been spent. For 1986-87 and 1987-88 outlay is proposed Rs. 225.00 lakh for each year. During 1985-86 D. P. A. P. will cover 5 hill districts Almora, Pithoragarh Pauri, Chamoli and Tehr and will be implemented in 30 hill blocks.

through general sector programme, specific project (I. T. D. Ps.) for the integrate development of Tribals have also been formulated for execution. Programmes finalised under the I.T.D. Ps. would be suitably dovetailed adjusted within the Tribal area plan of hill region.

2.94. To ensure the around development of Scheduled Tribes residing in the hill region of the state following integrated tribal development projects were formulated during the Sixth Five Year Plan period :—

Projects	Population
1. Bajpur—Gaderpur—Ramnagar and Kashipur (Buxas) district Nainital	18,884
2. Khatima—Sitarganj (Tharus) District Nainital	53,406
3. Munshiyari—Dharchula (Bhotias) District Pithoragarh	14,196
4. Joshimath (Bhotias) District Chamoli	6,528
5. Chakrata—Kalsi (Jaunsari) District Dehradun	63,710
Total	1,56,724

2.93. *Integrated tribal development* Besides streamlining the productive and social amenities programme

About 86.26 per cent of schedule tribes population of the hill region will be covered under the above ITDPs.

2.95. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 2130.45 lakh has been proposed for the around development of scheduled tribes residing in ITDP areas of hill region. Out of the above proposed outlays Rs. 700.00 lakh will be made available by the State Govern-

ment and remaining Rs. 1430.45 lakh will be met out of quantification from the different departmental outlays and as special central assistance. For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs. 62.41 lakh have been spent under different heads. The outlays proposed for Seventh Plan i. e. 1985—90 and for the year 1987-88 under different ITDPs. are as follows :—

TABLE 18—Outlay for ITDPs.

Tribal Development Block	(Rupees in lakh)	
	Seventh Plan outlay	1987-88 Proposed outlay
(1)	2)	(3)
1. Bajpur (Nainital) .. .. .	89.00	21.75
2. Khatima (Nainital) .. .. .	243.69	31.41
3. Nachani (Munshiar-Dharchula) (Pithoragarh) .. .. .	95.10	22.37
4. Joshimath (Chamoli) .. .. .	55.25	18.82
5. Chakrata-Kalsi (Dehradun) .. .. .	216.96	30.65
Total .. .. .	700.00	125.00

2.96. In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been provided for the construction of houses and repairs. An amount of Rs. 4.93 lakh have been incurred in the year 1985-86 under above schemes. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakh have been proposed for the construction of houses/repairs in the year 1987-88 by which 100 families will be benefited during the year.

#### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

2.97. The hill region of the State has been recognised economical backward region in the State. The land area suffer from lack of assured irrigation facilities except for Tarai area of Nainital and some area in districts Dehra Dun. This has been due to the fact that only limited areas are available on the banks of major rivers and the major portion of the culturable areas lies at considerably higher altitude where water is scarce. Thus out of a total culturable area of about 30 lakh hectares less than 10 per cent of the area

has been provided with irrigation in the hill region. Thus main thrust will be to provide irrigation facilities to such small pockets which are adjacent to main tributaries of these rivers by constructing hill gravity channels and by lifting water to about 100 metres height by small pump canals. Wherever possible and economical small polythene lined tanks will be constructed to store rain water.

2.98. The main thrust during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) period will be to streamline private and state minor irrigation programmes in hills. Besides construction of hill channels, hydrams/sprinkler irrigation the following measures are proposed to be taken up to increase irrigation facilities:—

1. Small irrigation hill gravity channels will be constructed in the valley areas and local small tributaries and nalas will be harnessed,
2. Tube-wells will be constructed in tarai area,

3. Survey and investigation for medium schemes will be intensified,
4. Small pump canals for lifting water to about 100 metre height will be constructed,
5. Lining of hill channels and guls will be undertaken to improve utilisation of irrigation potential and
6. Remodelling of channels in Tarail. Bhabar areas will be undertaken.

2.99. *Minor Irrigation* : Greater emphasis has been given to increase

irrigation potential under 20-Point Programme. Priority has, therefore, been assigned to this programme and efforts will be made to increase, as far as possible, irrigation facilities in hills from all sources. In view of the special topography of the area it is proposed to cover the possible areas through construction of contour channels, lift scheme guls, hydram/ sprinkler irrigation etc. and tube-wells in the foot hills. The outlays and expenditure during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and the annual plans are given as under :—

TABLE 19—*Outlay and Expenditure*

Work	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual expenditure 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Private Minor Irrigation Works	1000	174.61	160	160	200
2. State Minor Irrigation Works ..	5800	1202.00	1250	1250	1400
Total ..	6800	1376.61	1410	1410	1600

2.100. The physical targets and achievement are given below :—

TABLE 20—*Selected physical targets and achievements*

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	Actual achievement 1985-86	1986-87		Proposed target 1987-88
				Target	Achievement anticipated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION</b>						
1. Irrigation potential created (additional)	'000 ha.	45.28	11.76	9.40	9.40	9.70
2. Boring for small and Marginal farmers	No.	1500	914	510	510	550
3. Pump sets on surface water	"	750	47	178	178	50
4. Pumps sets on boring/tube-well	"	6560	1714	1370	1370	1500
5. Artisan well (Departmental)	"	20	4	4	4	6
6. Hydram	"	500	65	68	68	80
7. Departmental boring	"	1500	546	570	570	570
8. Total boring	"	4500	1252	1370	1370	1400
9. Guls/Hauz	Ha.	6880	2092.28	1728	1728	1400
<b>STATE MINOR IRRIGATION</b>						
Irrigation potential created (additional)	'000 ha.	41.50	77.12	9.60	9.60	10.24



2.101. *Medium Irrigation*—Both continuing schemes namely Khatima and Laster irrigation schemes have been completed. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period out of which Rs. 5.00 lakh

is proposed for the year 1987-88. Kho-barrage scheme in Pauri district and Nandhor scheme in Naini Tal district are under investigation. The salient features of these schemes are as under :

	Kho Barrage	Nandhor Barrage
1. Name	Pauri-Garhal	Nainital (Chorgalia)
2. Location		
3. Total cost (Rs. in crore)	5.18	6.15
4. Irrigation Potential (ha.)	3498	23708
5. Year of start	1987-88	1987-88
6. Year of completion	1992- 93	1992-93
7. Cost benefit ratio	1:12 : 1	2: 1
8. Per Hectare cost	14800	2600
9. Additional produce (quintal)	98740	..
10. Seventh Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)	25.00	25.00

2.102. *Survey and Investigation*—A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed in the Seventh Plan for investigation of new schemes out of which Rs. 5.00 lakh has been provided for the year 1986-87.

#### FLOOD CONTROL

2.103. Mainly anti-erosion works and town protection works are being carried out under this programme. The outlays and expenditure during the Seventh Plan and annual plans are as under :

TABLE 21—*Outlay and expenditure*

Work	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Actual expenditure 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Protection of Towns ..	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
2. Anti-erosion works ..	350.00	82.58	55.00	55.0	80.00
Total ..	450.0	102.58	75.00	75.00	100.00

#### POWER

2.104. Power is one of the most important infrastructure for economic and social development. Availability of Power reduces the pressure on forests for fuel in hill areas. A high priority, therefore, has been assigned for accelerating the pace of power development especially rural electrification, and

optimal utilization of hydropotential through micro-hydel schemes. The strategy for power development in the hill region will be directed towards the following measures :

1. To tap the micro-mini hydroelectric potential from all the viable scheme for local use, and

2. To strengthen the transmission system by laying secondary and main transmission lines and sub-stations to cope with the load growth and maintain reliable power supply.

2.105. The physical status of power development at the commencement of Seventh Five year Plan (1-4-1985) is given below :

1. Installed micro (Hydel + Diesel) generation capacity (K.W.)	13922
2. Construction of 66/33 KV Lines secondary sub-station (Nos.)	46
3. Construction of 66/33 KV lines (Skt. KMs.)	947.88
4. Electrification of villages (Nos.)	6969
5. Electrification of Harijan Bastis (Nos.)	4491
6. Energisation of PTWs/Pump sets (Nos)	5039

2.106. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period (1985—90) for power development. This includes Rs. 10.00 crore for micro-generation schemes including investigation of new schemes Rs. 51.00 crore for secondary transmission and distribution work and Rs. 64.00 crore for rural electrification works.

2.107. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been provided for the Annual Plan

1986-87. This includes Rs. 2.00 crore for micro-generation schemes including investigation of new schemes Rs. 9.50 crore for secondary transmission and distribution works and Rs. 13.5 crore for rural electrification including Rs. 1.0 crore for renovation works. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crore has been proposed for the annual plan 1987-88.

2.108. *Rural Electrification*—The total number of villages in the hill region are 15010 out of which 6966 had been electrified by the end of Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to electrify 4335 number of villages during the Seventh Plan so as to achieve 75 per cent electrification of villages by the end of Seventh Plan. In addition 3468 Harijan Basties and 500 PTMs/Pumpsets have been proposed to be electrified energised during Seventh Plan. It is also proposed to electrify 830 numbers of villages, 664 numbers of Harijan Basties and 20 numbers of PTWs/Pump sets during the year 1987-88.

2.109. *Micro Hydel Schemes*—The micro hydel schemes offer the most convenient means to make electricity available to the remote areas of hilly regions. The following 16 micro hydel schemes are under execution.

TABLE 22—Micro Hydel Schemes

Name of Scheme	District	Approved capacity (KW)	Installed capacity (KW)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>GARHWAL ZONE</b>			
1. Gangori	.. Uttarakashi	3×200	600
2. Harsil	.. Ditto.	2×100	200
3. Bhawari	.. Ditto.	2×25	50
4. Koti	.. Ditto.	2×100	200
5. Chamoli	.. Chamoli	3×200	600
6. Gupt-Kashi	.. Ditto.	2×100	200
7. Badrinath	.. Ditto.	1×30	30
8. Pandukeshwar	.. Ditto.	3×250	750
9. Tilwara	.. Tehri Garhwal	2×100	200
10. Deoprayag	.. Pauri Garhwal	2×50	100
11. Ganthi Cheera	.. Ditto.	2×100	200
12. Galogi Power House (Mussorie)	.. Dehradun	2×1000+2×150	3000*
<b>KUMAON ZONE</b>			
13. Durgapur	.. Nainital	2×350+3×150	1150*
14. Bageshwar	.. Almora	1×50	50
15. Champawat	.. Pithoragarh	2×100	200
16. Dharchula	.. Ditto	2×100	200
		Total	7730

2.110. *Schemes under construction.*—The following nine micro hydel schemes are under construction.

TABLE 23—*Estimated cost of Micro Hydel Schemes*

Name of Scheme	District	Latest cost (Rs. in lakh)	Installed capacity (KW)	Expenditure up to 9/86 (Rs. in lakh)	Commission- ing Sched- ule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Tapovan	.. Chamoli	110.00/ 146.62 (revised)	2×400	91.82	10/86 12/86
2. Sureingad	Pithoragarh	105.00 204.79	2×400	92.09	10/86 12/86
3. Sitapur Chatti	.. Chamoli	57.00	1×200	6.04	6/88
4. Therali	.. Pithoragarh	65.00	1×400	0.58	6/88
5. Gangori	.. Uttarkashi	34.34	1×200	13.85	6/87
6. Gangori East	.. Uttarkashi	3.22	4×5	0.02	6/87
7. Badrinath	.. Chamoli	6.06	1×30	2.50	6/87
8. Kedarnath	.. Chamoli	3.18	4×5	0.05	6/87
9. Chamoli	.. Chamoli	33.76	1×200	23.64	6/87

2.111. *New Schemes Proposed.*—Project reports of the following nine new micro hydel schemes of total capacity 14400 KW have been prepared and submitted to Central Electricity Auth-

ority/ Planning Commission, Government of India for techno-economic clearance/investment approval/ sanction of subsidy on capital account respectively :

TABLE 24—*Proposed Projects (Micro Hydel Schemes)*

Name of Scheme	District	Proposed capacity (KW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sobla	.. Pithoragarh	6000	4746.75 713.19 (revised)
2. Seraghat	.. Pithoragarh	500	126.50
3. Chirkila	.. ..	1500	202.35/ 191.60 (revised)
4. Kanchauti	.. Pithoragarh	2000	302.58 284.99 (revised)
5. Jeolikote	.. Nainital	500	99.98
6. Harsila	.. Almora	1000	163.63
7. Aglar	.. Tehri Garhwal	1500	277.73
8. Kotabagh	.. Nainital	200	34.94
9. Mandal	.. Chamoli	1200	231.36
Total		.. 41,400 KW	

2.112. *U. P. Alparthak Evam Laghu Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Lucknow*—The State Government has set up a Nigam for formulation and implementation of micro and mini hydel schemes in hills. Out of the nine proposed new schemes, the following three schemes will be taken up for execution by this Nigam :

TABLE 25—*Projects Jal Vidyut Nigam*

Name of Scheme	District	Proposed capacity (KW)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Sabla	Pithoragarh	600
2. Chirkila	Pithoragarh	1500
3. Kanchauti	Pithoragarh	2000

2.113. Besides the above three schemes, Sitapur Chatti (Chamoli) hydel scheme of 200 KW capacity is also to be transferred to Nigam by UPSEB for construction.

2.114. *Schemes under Formulation*.—At present following 6 nos. micro/mini/small hydel schemes of total estimated proposed capacity of 5200 KW are under project formulation.

Name of Project	District	Likely installed capacity kW
GARHWAL ZONE		
1. Pilanggad	Uttarkashi	3000
2. Arakote	Do.	100
3. Hanumanchatti	Do.	400
4. Gangaria	Chamoli	100
5. Budha Kedar	Tehri Garhwal	400
Total Garhwal zone		4000

In addition, measurement of discharge and preliminary investigations have been started on 49 nos. schemes of total capacity 18700 KW.

2.115. *Schemes Identified for Preliminary Investigation*.—17 schemes of total capacity 15560 KW on which discharge measurement is preliminary

investigation is to be commenced have been identified.

2.116. *Transmission and Distribution*.—Transmission is the vital link in conveyance of power from the generation end to the consumer. Reliable supply at proper voltage can be ensured at the consumers end only if it is backed up by adequate transmission and distribution system. During the year 1985-86, against the target of 160 ckt. Kms. of 66/33/11 kV lines and 29.0.55 ckt Kms lines were constructed. In 1986-87 the target of 180 ckt. kms. lines and 8 sub-station have been proposed which is likely to be achieved.

2.117. *Secondary Transmission and Distribution Works 1987-88*—It is proposed to construct 240 ckt. kms. of 66/33/11 kV lines and 12 Nos. Sub-Station in the year 1987-88.

2.118. *Tribal Sub-Plan*—During the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 162.00 lakh is provided to electrify 90 tribal villages.

#### NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

2.119. The non-conventional Energy Development Agency U. P. has taken up programmes for harnessing and developing alternate sources of energy viz., development of different devices such as solar cookers, solar water heaters, solar grain dryers, solar house, wind pump, aerogenerator, biogas plants, biogas engine, pyrolytic converter etc. Effort would be made to transfer technically viable technologies to the rural masses through Integrated Rural Energy Centres.

2.120. Under this programme, villages are identified and Energy Centres are set up to take the concept of renewable energy to the villages. These centres take up extension and demonstrations for effective propagation regarding use of alternate sources of energy.

2.121. Sixteen energy villages have been set up to act as demonstration centres. These energy villages include renewable sources of energy to provide cooking gas, lighting etc., electricity for pumping water, and hot water. Till the end of 1985-86 under the

demonstration programme 180 solar cookers, 24000 litres/day capacity solar water heaters, 2 solar photovoltaic pumping systems, solar timber seasoning kilns, 32 wind pumps and other systems have been installed at various places. Under the subsidy programme, 3500 solar cookers and 32 wind pumps had been distributed to the beneficiaries. More than 13,000 improved chulhas have been constructed and more than 80 villages were declared as smokeless villages. A number of micro-hydel schemes are under execution.

2.122. *Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise*—Integrated Rural Energy Planning Exercise is a joint exercise of Planning Commission, Government of India and Government of Uttar Pradesh. In 1983-84 and 1984-85 this exercise was extended to hill region and block namely Jaspur (Naini Tal), Nainidanda (Pauri Garhwal), Raipur (Dehradun), and Hawalbagh (Almora) were taken up under this programme.

2.123. The scheme-wise break-up of outlays has been given as under :

TABLE 26—Financial outlay

Item	(Rupees in lakh)	
	1987-88 Approved outlay	1987-88 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Organisation of NEDA .. .. .	12	12
2. Solar Energy :		
(a) Solar P. V. Systems including subsidy and power generation schemes	18	18
(b) Solar thermal system including subsidy and power generation schemes	20	20
3. Wind Energy (including power generations subsidy schemes)	30	30
4. Bio-mass Bio-Energy. .. .. .	10	9
5. Chulha/Energy Conservation .. .. .	10	10
6. Training, survey, publicity etc. } .. .. .	5	6
7. R and D .. } .. .. .		
8. Setting up Rural Energy Complexes/villages .. .. .	15	15
9. Micro—Hydel .. .. .	30	30
10. Integrated Rural Energy Planning (IREP) .. .. .	50	50
Total .. .. .	200	200

2.124. *Biogas*.—In order to provide gas for cooking and lighting and conserving organic manure, National Project on Biogas Development is being operated in hill districts by the Ministry of Energy, Government of India. The scheme is being implemented through the Rural Development Department as 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme since 1981-82. A new thrust has been given to the pro-

gramme by the Government of India in their revised pattern from 1984-85. Many additional facilities like establishment of repairing units at regional level, provision for repair of defective biogas plants and training programmes have been added and extended and staff support at the rate of 2.5 per cent is allowed for construction of bio-gas plants as service charges. Quantum and rates of central subsidy, turn-key

job, promotional incentives to village functionaries etc. have been increased considerably especially in the backward areas of the State to eliminate the pressure on forests, to maintain the ecological and environmental sanitation and to increase agricultural production. During Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to cover four families per Gram Sabha and a target of 5000 Gobar Gas/Bio-gas plants have been proposed in the hill area. A programme of installing 1400 plants in the hills has been envisaged for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

2.125. An outlay of Rs. 291.50 lakh has been envisaged for Seventh Plan period (1985-86) out of which Rs. 80.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88.

#### ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2.126. The conservation of hill eco-system is of prime importance as development activities viz., mining, road construction, industrialization and urban development etc. have resulted in environmental deterioration. The ecological changes in the hills have their repercussions on the well being of plains as well. In view of the importance of environmental conservation and ecological security, the Government of India have initiated several eco-development programmes for hills.

2.127. To meet the broad objectives, several activities are proposed in the hill region. These include enforcement of laws for preservation of environment, environmental impact assessment, eco-development, conservation of natural living resources, environmental education, awareness, training research promotion and information system. The programme to be taken up are given below :

##### (a) *Control of Environmental Degradation and Environmental Law—*

Environmental degradation refers to the process by which resources (natural or man-made) are rendered unfit for some beneficial use owing to natural, man-made or social factors. The following programmes are proposed for control of environmental degradation monitoring of environmental degrada-

tion in rural, urban, and industrial areas, development of appropriate technology for conservation and improvement of environment, combustion improvement in limekilns glass industry foundaries etc. with a view to reduce air pollution and save fuel, monitoring of residue of agro-chemicals in selected important locations, where these are extensively used, study of causes and development of preventive measures for environmental diseases in selected areas, Project (Wealth from Waste) e.g. bricks from pine needles paper from waste fibres, packing material from bushes solid waste management in Dehra Dun, Nainital and other important towns including development of demonstration project.

2.128. *Environmental Law*— Many of the existing laws are updated versions of earlier ones. They are primarily meant to promote development and resources utilisation for specific economic benefits without a careful analysis of the potential short and long term detrious effects on the environment. It is, proposed that modifications and improvement in the existing laws from environmental angle should be spread and opinion created for enactment of environmental laws to meet the requirement of local conditions.

2.129. *Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)*—Environmental impact assessment is an activity designed to identify and predict the impact on the biogeophysical environment and on man's health and well being of developmental proposals, policies programmes, projects and operational procedures, to interpret and communicate information about the impact. It is proposed that Environmental Impact Assessment may be made for development project, e.g., Irrigation, Power, Highways, Proposed Industrial Estates (such as Bhim Tal) and hazardous large industries, etc.

2.130. *Eco-development*—The ecological system, in hill region of the State is under great stress due to the growing pressure of human and livestock population. Forests are being destroyed, marginal lands are being cultivated and

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grass lands have disappeared. The very resources base of the State is threatened. The situation leads to soil erosion in the uplands and excessive sedimentation and floods in the downstream areas. It is proposed to carry out stress to environmental management of water bodies in sensitive areas, eco-utilization of industrial effluents such as utilization for biogas production, environmental improvement of unproductive and barren lands, reclamation of land in mined areas, environmental management of watersheds in hills, use of mined areas for fish culture, reclamation of degraded areas under lime kilns, brick kilns, etc., environmental treatment of landslide and slip prone hill slopes, afforestation and soil conservation in critically eroded areas, conservation of ecological sensitive areas, environmental management of selected village, mapping of environmentally sensitive areas, eco-development in the buffer zones of bio-sphere reserves, ecological management of agricultural systems and identification of ecologically important agro-forestry species.

2.131. *Integrated Environmental Improvement programmes*—Environmentally compatible development includes integrated environmental improve-

ment for archeological monuments, tourist and pilgrimage resorts, integrated environmental improvement of important lakes, hill resorts etc., environmental improvement programmes of sensitives and important cities, towns and villages and conservation of natural living resources.

2.132. It is necessary to take immediate measures to preserve the endemic flora and fauna and protect the endangered species from facing extinction by suitable conservation measures. The following activities are proposed:— Environmental improvement schemes for zoological and botanical gardens, national parks, sanctuaries etc., study of environmental status of the habitat of natural living resources, project for conservation and development of national parks and biosphere reserves, environmental education, awareness, training, research promotion and information system. Environmental education is proposed to educate youngmen as regard our wonderful ecological fabric and steps to be taken for protecting and preserving it.

2.135. The proposed outlay for the activities Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 are given below:

TABLE 27—Proposed outlays for Seventh Plan and Annual Plan

(Rupees in lakh)

Activities	Proposed outlay	
	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Annual Plan (1987-88)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Control of environmental degradation and environmental law ..	30	5
2. Environmental Impact Assessment .. .. .	29	5
3. economic development .. .. .	96	12
4. Conservation of natural living resources .. .	25	6
5. Environmental education, awareness, training research promotion and information system	12	12
6. Strengthening of Directorate .. .. .	8	10
Total ..	200	50

## INDUSTRIES AND MINERAL

*Industries*

2.134. Under this sector the major thrust will be directed towards the development of small scale, village and cottage industry in hills. Following industries will be encouraged :

- (1) Resource based industries compatible with environmental security.
- (2) Pollution free/Foot-loose industries viz., high value, low volume industries like engineering, handicrafts and sericulture etc.
- (3) Industry based on traditional crafts, handicrafts and wool based industries.
- (4) Fruits and vegetable processing, industry based on herbs etc.
- (5) Small scale tiny industries based on alternate sources of energy like wind mills, solar energy.
- (6) Encouraging traditional handicrafts through training of modern design and marketing support.

- (7) To provide adequate infra-structure and industrial nucleus suited to the hill region.
- (8) To develop entrepreneurial skill through training programme, consultancy services and technical know-how.
- (9) To provide incentives in the form of technical assistance, raw materials credit and marketing facilities etc.
- (10) To step up investment in the state as well as joint sector venture through various state corporations.
- (11) To develop growth centres and provide package of services at focal points.

2.135. The proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Annual Plans for the development of industries and minerals are given below :

TABLE 28—*Outlay and Expenditure Industry and Minerals*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay	actual expenditure (1985-86)	Annual Plan 1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Large and medium industries ..	500.00	182.00	50.00	50.00	200.00
2. Electronics ..	1000.00	147.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
3. Village and small scale industries	2350.00	399.71	450.00	434.34	550.00
4. Geology and Mining ..	450.00	69.39	85.00	85.00	90.00
Total ..	4300.00	798.10	785.00	769.34	1040.00

2.136. There is limited scope for the establishment of heavy industries due to fragility of hill environment and lack of infrastructural facilities. Major thrust during the Seventh Plan period is therefore, being directed towards the development of tiny and small scale village and cottage industries. Besides, efforts would also be made for such medium industries where pollution problems are manageable and which do not create ecological disturbance. Incentives and pro-

motional measures are being provided to encourage forest resource based industries and pollution free small and cottage industries viz. electronics, optics precision instruments, light engineering, pharmaceuticals herb based units, handloom and sericulture industries, handicrafts etc.

*Medium and Large Industries*

2.137. Under this sector different State Corporations viz. Kumaon and



Garhwal Development Corporations and its subsidiaries, Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations, HORTICO, State Industrial Development Corporation, Mineral Development Corporation and State Cement Corporation etc. are being provided share capital and loan assistance by the State Government for promoting and establishing local resource based, pollution free industries for which an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is proposed for Seventh Plan with an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh for 1986-87 and an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakh for 1987-88.

2.138. Under large and medium industries UP SIDC has assisted following industries and provided Rs. 73.35 lakh of share Capital (1) M/s Kichcha Sugar Mills Ltd. (2) M/S Tarpina Private Ltd., (3) M/s Banwari Paper Mills Ltd., (Kashipur), (4) M/s Himalaya Magnesite Ltd., (Pithoragrah), (5) M/s Aditya Chemicals Ltd., (Dehradun) (6) M/s Venus Kay Cements Ltd., (Dehradun) (7) M/s Belwal Spinning Mills Ltd., (Ramnagar) and (8) M/s Anand Polymers Private Ltd., (Rudrapur). Almora Magnesite Factory has been established in Joint sector. Besides, U. P. Digital System, Bhowali is also functioning in joint sector.

2.139. Following industries are being established under joint /assisted sector by PICUP, (1) Higher Pressure Sodium Vapour lamp Nainital (Rs.2.75 crore), (2) High Gelating Capsule Dehradun (Rs. 0.88 crore), (3) Narrow cold rolled strips, Muniki Reti (Tehri Garhwal Rs. 8.44 crore) (4) Cine Colour Film and Colour paper Almora (Rs. 8.00 crore).

2.140. The following units are also being established in Private sector (1) Polyfilm (Polyota film), Khatima (Rs. 12.50 crore), (2) Polyplack (polyester film) Khatima (Rs. 12.50 crore), (3) Aester India (polyester chips) Khatima (Rs. 16.80 crore) and (4) U. P. Glych ole (Ethyle Glycol) Kashipur (Rs. 0.80 crore).

2.141. For encouraging small and medium industrial units, U. P. Finance Corporation so far has assisted about 1504 units and provided Rs. 29.21 crore of assistance to these units.

2.142. *Central Projects*—Establishment of a news print project at Kashipur has been proposed by NEPA with an estimated cost of Rs.250.00 crore. One factory of BHEL with an estimated cost of Rs.20.00 crore is being established at Kotdwara and one HMT factory for watch assembly at Rambagh (Nainital) with an estimated cost of Rs.45.00 crore has already been established. Bhart Electronics Ltd. an undertaking of Defence Ministry, is being established at Balabhadrapur, Kotdwara (Pauri).

2.143. Under the policy of industrialisation of backward districts, all the eight hill districts have been placed under special category. In special category district, twenty-five per cent central capital subsidy, 75 per cent transport subsidy and other incentives are admissible. It has been decided to encourage at least one small scale industry having an investment of more than Rs.2.00 lakh in every growth centre. Under this scheme 164 units have been established. In addition, four districts viz. Chamoli, Uttarakashi, Pauri and Tehri have been identified for assistance by IDBI under the scheme of assistance in zero industry districts.

2.144. *U.P. Textile Corporation Ltd.*—The first phase of expansion of Kashipur Spinning Mill has been completed by Textile Corporation from 12,300 spindles to 25,000 spindles. A new spinning mill has also been set up at Jaspur. It is also proposed to establish sizing plant in the Jaspur spinning mill. A sizing plant of 6 lakh kg. per annum capacity has already been commissioned in the Kashipur spinning mill.

2.145. *U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation*—Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1961 for accelerating the pace of industrial growth. The UPSIDC's principal activities are as under :

(1) Acquisition of land for industrial purposes and development of infrastructure,

(2) Setting up of medium and heavy industrial units in joint sector, and

- (3) Financial assistance to medium and heavy industrial units through equity participation and underwriting.

2.146. The Corporation has developed an Industrial Area of 46 acres in, Mohan (Almora). During Seventh Plan more emphasis will be laid on development of industrial areas in hill region. This Corporation has acquired land for development at Peepalsana, Kashipur, Bhowali, Bhimtal and Bazpur (Nainital district), Dehradun, Muni-ki-Reti (Tehri) and Balbhadrapur (Pauri) and development works have been taken up. Development of infrastructure facilities has also been taken up in zero industries districts for which an amount of Rs.104.50 lakh was provided in 1985-86 and Rs.100 lakh is proposed in 1987-88 for UPSIDC. At present this corporation is developing a total of 17 industrial estates in about 1353 acres of area which work will be continued in 1987-88. At the end of the Sixth Plan 9 industrial estates with 120 sheds and 203 plots were developed. Establishment of one new industrial estate at Bin, Pithoragarh has also been taken up. The State Government has decided to establish one mini industrial Estate in each Block. During 1985-86 Rs.20.00 lakh were provided for 8 mini industrial estates. During 1986-87 and 1987-88 20 mini industrial estates would be established.

2.147. *Uttar Pradesh State Cement Corporation*: This corporation has proposed the establishment of Mandarasu cement project Dehradun district for which technic and environmental investigations are being made.

2.148. *Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd.* There are three sugar factories operating in the Hill Region. During the Sixth Plan establishment of one new Sugar Factory at Gadarpur has been taken up which is likely to be commissioned in 1986-87. Expansion programme of Nadehi (Nainital) Sugar Factory is being completed. Thus total crushing capacity of the Co-operative sugar factories in the hill region is likely to be increased to 6250 tonnes per day. The expansion programme of Bazpur

Distillery has also been completed. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to establish one Paper Plant unit and one Bottling factory.

2.149. *Garhwal Development Corporation*: This corporation is undertaking various commercial ventures viz. establishment of industries, promotion of tourism by conducting package tours, mountaineering and trekking, winter sport camps, tourist bungalows, marketing of agricultural and horticulture produce, cooking gas, petrol pump and transport services etc. So far this Corporation has established (1) Resin and Turpentine Factory (Tilwara), (2) Integrated Wood Industry (Gawana), (3) Parwat Wood Wool Unit (Muni-ki-Reti), (4) Cement Concrete Block Unit (Tehri) and (5) Flush Door Unit (Kotdwara). The following new industrial units/ventures are also proposed to be taken up by this Corporation. (1) Resin Development Unit (Tilwara), (2) Cement Concrete Block Unit in new Tehri Town, (3) Wood Treatment Plant (Muni-ki-Reti) and (4) Collaboration with M/s. Vewes Cement Ltd. (Ranipokhri) for establishment of a small Cement Plant. Besides the above, one Ropeway-Joshimath Auli and Construction of cold storages at Barkot and Chakrata has also been taken up by this corporation.

2.150. *Kumaon Development Corporation*: This Corporation is also undertaking economic, industrial services i.e. tourism promotion, marketing, cooking gas, etc. for the benefit of local people. At present following industrial units are functioning under this Corporation (1) Resin and Turpentine unit (Champawat), (2) Parvat works unit (Kathgodam), (3) Parvat Plastic unit (Kathgodam), (4) Teletronix Ltd. for television sets and other electronics equipments (Bhimtal), (5) Transcables Ltd. (Kathgodam) for Aluminium conductors, (6) Indian Medical and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Almora) etc. Besides the above, establishment of four Mini Cement Plants at Khatima (Almora), Matela (Almora) Gangoli-ghat (Pithoragarh) and G.I. Wire Plant (Ranibagh). Synthetic Resin and Turpentine Chemicals (Champawat), soap

stone industry (Almora) and Kumaon electronics, Bhimtal are in progress. A passenger ropeway in Nainital, (Poplars-Snow view) has also been completed. This ropeway is functioning since May, 1985.

2.151. *Electronics Industry* : The electronics industry is of vital importance for the Hill Area. Electronics industry has been given encouragement by the present liberal policy of licensing import and reduction in duties and taxes etc.

2.152. *Uttar Pradesh Electronics Corporation* : The State Electronics Corporation is promoting electronics industry by encouraging joint sector projects and setting up of State Sector

Projects for electronic items. This corporation has undertaken promotional units for manufacture of several electronic items in Hill Areas. An electronics Test and Development Centre at Muni-ke-Reti, and one at Bhimtal are being established. For the development of electronics industry in Seventh Plan, State / Joint Sector Assisted Projects will be established, encouraged and promoted. Besides design development centre., test development centre, Tool-room and Electronics Estates will also be established. The other major projects proposed are :Electronic Rural Automatic,Exchange Magnetic Media Project, Ferrites Project Hybrid ICs and Key Telephone etc. The following projects are being taken up implementation :

TABLE 29—Proposed Electronics projects by UPHILL Corporation

Name of Project	Cost of project (Rs. in lakh)	Share equity (Rs. in lakh)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Carbon block potentiometers project	90.00	30.00	The project is being established at Chmapavat (Pithoragarh) in joint sector.
2. Transistorized Radio Receivers, Two in one etc.	30.00	10.00	The project is being promoted at Bageshwar.
3. Electronic T.V. Tuners project	60.00	5.20	The project is being promoted in joint sector in Almora.
4. Floppy diskettes project	173.00	15.00	The project is being promoted in joint sector at Dehradun.
5. Magnetic Media project	724.00	62.80	The project is proposed to be in joint sector at Kashipur.
6. Chip capacitors project	352.00	11.70	The project is proposed to be in assisted sector at suitable location in Hill of U. P.
7. Ferrites project	680.00	22.60	The project is proposed to be in assisted sector at suitable location in U. P. Hills.
8. Cat Scanner project	450.00	22.50	Proposed to be in assisted sector with private entrepreneurs.
9. Soft ware Development Centre	216.00	50.00	Proposed at Almora.
10. Electronic Rural automatic exchange project.	900.00	153.00	Proposed at suitable place of hills.
11. Hybrid Iskay telephone speaker phones system, modems project	517.00	18.36	
12. Facsimile equipment project	420.00	21.00	Proposed to be taken up in assisted sector in U. P. hills.
13. Cordles Telephones project	174.00	30.00	To be set up in assisted sector at U. P. hills.
14. Night vision devices	1000.00	178.50	
15. Transreceiver/surveillance Receivers	570.00	27.00	To be set up in assisted sector in U. P. hills.

2.153. *Village and Small Industries* : Various incentives are being provided through Growth Centres and District Industries Central Scheme, IRD and TRYSEM Programmes. By the end of Sixth Plan 8,950 small scale units were established in the hill areas. During the year 1985-86, 1450 S. S. I. units and 1931 Artisan units have been established. For the Seventh Plan 1985-90, it is proposed to establish 6,000 small scale and cottage industries out of which 1630 S.S.I. Units and 1800 Artisan Units for each year are proposed for 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. A design centre for the development of traditional crafts is being established. Provision has also been made for package programme through DICs and growth centres. It is also proposed to establish electronic complexes in hill districts.

2.154. During the Seventh Plan, emphasis has been laid on rationalisation of fiscal incentives and provision of such infrastructure as would assist industrial growth in remote corners of the region. Efforts are also being made to introduce appropriate technology in production and training to improve the skills of artisans. A programme for human resource development through adequate training and entrepreneurial motivation will also be undertaken.

2.155. The District Industries Centre Scheme has been strengthened and reorganised and technical and managerial skills are being streamlined to make single window concept at DIC more realistic.

2.156. *Industrial Estate* : Industrial estates have played an important role in promotion of industrial development. There were seven industrial estates having 76 sheds and 147 plots up to the end of 1980-81. At the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85) the number of industrial estates increased to 9 having 120 sheds and 203 plots. One industrial estate had already been sanctioned in the district Pithoragarh at Binh.

2.157. It is proposed to establish one mini industrial estate of one hectare in each block of hill districts. Besides establishment of new industrial estates,

improvement of infrastructural facilities such as maintenance of link road, electric feeder line and sewerage etc. will be provided to existing industrial estates. Eight mini industrial estates have been sanctioned for the year 1985-86. Twenty mini industrial are envisaged to be established during the year 1986-87. The programme for the establishment of these estates have been entrusted to Rural Engineering Service and U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation. 20 new mini-industrial estates are also proposed to be established during the year 1987-88 at an estimated cost of Rs.180 lakh. A provision of Rs.56.00 lakh has been made for this work in 1987-88.

2.158. During the Seventh Plan and annual plans various promotional programmes like District Industries Centres, Industrial Co-operatives for Non-Textiles, subsidy on generating sets and assistance to sick units and grant for workshop/Godowns etc. are proposed to be augmented. Under integrated margin money loan scheme; loan will be extended up to Rs.3.00 lakh. This will encourage the establishment of small scale units. Five per cent State capital subsidy will be given to S.S.I. units in all districts. Besides five per cent additional subsidy will be given to ancillary units.

2.159. Under entrepreneurs development programme Carpet, Wood Carving, Stone Carving etc. is arranged through Master Craftsmen and trainees are encouraged to set-up small units in hills. It is proposed to streamline and extend the Khadi and Village Industries Board activities which include spinning and weaving of wool, distribution of improved implements, bee keeping and other cottage and village units engaged in trading. Presently, there are 21 departmental centres functioning in the districts of Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun. More emphasis will be laid for the development of KVIC schemes during Seventh Five-Year-Plan. With a view to train the village artisans in twenty two Khadi and Village Industries, 40 trainees per block are proposed to be

trained. It has also been decided to launch a massive programme so as to establish one cottage industry in every house in all villages of hills.

2.160 *Handloom and Sericulture* : Under Handloom and Sericulture programme through promotional measures viz, financial assistance is provided for modernisation of looms, improved equipment, dye house etc. through handloom co-operatives. A pilot project at Kashipur Jaspur (Naini Tal) is functioning for printing and weaving with facilities of modern design colour and weaving for cotton handloom. A design centre at Kashipur and two quality control centres at Kashipur and Dehra Dun are also functioning. The design centres provide training in hand block printing, screen printing and handloom weaving. These centres will be strengthened during the Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan Period it is proposed to strengthen and improve the level of skills by organisation of handloom industrial co-operatives, training, adoption of modern techniques, design, printing and processing and marketing facilities etc. For streamlining the working of woollen handloom industry, it is proposed to organise individual handloom weaver's co-operatives and bring them under Intensive Handloom Development Project. With a view to promoting woollen handloom industry in a co-ordinated manner an integrated wool development scheme to provide raw materials training in weaving and dyeing, carding and finishing facilities had been taken up during the Sixth Plan. These schemes will be continued in the Seventh Plan.

2.161. *Woolen Handloom Intensive Development Project* : With a view to improve the lot of weavers engaged in the production of woollen items on handlooms, an ambitious programme for woollen handlooms in Garhwal and Kumaon Division is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.7.98 crore. It envisages setting up of 8 training Cum Production Centres, 46 Production Centres, Modernisation of 500 looms, Design Development Centre, setting up of process house and regular marketing outlets. It is envisaged that

after the completion of the Project in 5 years the annual production of woollen items would be worth Rs.10.00 crore. The direct employment would be over 3400 persons and the annual income of a weaver's family would increase to Rs.5,000 to Rs. 5,500.

2.162. An amount of Rs. 2.05 crore has been made available for this project. The project is being implemented by U.P. State Handloom Corporation. The Corporation has undertaken marketing of woollen items. The area has been surveyed Project Offices have been established at Almora (for Kumaon region) and Dhampur (at the foot hills of Garhwal, for Garhwal region). Production Centres at the following places are being started :

1. KUMAON DIVISION

Production Centres	1. Dharchula,
<i>Project Headquarter,</i> <i>Almora</i>	2. Didihat
	3. Munshiari

2. GARHWAL DIVISION

<i>Project Headquarter,</i> <i>Dhampur</i>	
Production Centres	1. Bhimtalla
	2. Tafna (Nand Prayag)
	3. Dunda
	4. Kodia
	5. Chhinka

2.163. In order to meet the requirement of woollen yarn orders have been placed with Garhwal Mandal Anusuchit Jan Jati Vikas Nigam and Kumaon Mandal Anusuchit Jan Jati Vikas Nigam.

2.164. *Sericulture* : While continuous efforts are being made to increase the production of cocoons and raw silk the problem of marketing of these products has assumed importance. At present there is only one agency for utilisation of cocoons viz., Resham Audyogic Sahkari Sangh Limited, Premnagar, Dehra Dun. Due to financial difficulties, the Sangh is not,

able to purchase the entire cocoon production with the result the cocoons are purchased by outsiders and private agencies at cheap rates. It is now proposed to have an organisation

exclusively for marketing of cocoons and silk products.

2.165. The outlays for handloom and sericulture are as below :

TABLE 30—Outlay and expenditure—Handloom

(Rupees in lakh)

Sector	Seventh Plan	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Handloom .. .. .	520.00	81.33	83.55	115.00
Sericulture .. .. .	280.00	43.67	41.45	35.00
Total .. .. .	800.00	125.00	125.00	150.00

2.166. The anticipated achievement for 1987-88 are given below :  
for the year 1986-87 and the proposals

TABLE 31—Physical targets and achievement (Handloom)

Item	Unit	1986-87 Anticipated achievement	1987-88 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>HANDLOOM</b>			
1. Production of handloom cloth (level)	.. Lakh metre	25.09	27.00
2. Looms brought under co-operative fold (level)	No.	50	50
3. Organisation of societies .. .. .	.. Numbers	2	2
4. Training of persons .. .. .	.. Number	80	80
<b>SERICULTURE</b>			
1. Production of raw silk .. .. .	.. '000 Kgs.	9.00	10.00
2. Production of mulberry cocoons .. .. .	.. '000 Kgs.	100.00	100.00
3. Production of tasser cocoons .. .. .	.. '000 Nos.	200.00	200.00

2.167. *Mineral Development*—Directorate of Geology and Mining and State Mineral Development Corporation are engaged in (i) mineral exploration and mining administration and (ii) exploitation work. In the mineral exploration work, the efforts of the Directorate have resulted in realistic assessment of the mineral potential in the area and sizeable deposits of non-metallic minerals such as cement grade limestone, high grade limestone, marble, high grade dolomite, magnesite-

soapstone have been proved or established. In the field of metallic minerals, additional reserves of polymetallic ore (copper-lead-zinc), tungsten minerals in Kumaon region, possibilities of placer gold and associated metallic minerals in the foot hills, lead-zinc ore in Dehra Dun and Tehri Garhwal.

2.168. The efforts in the mining administration work aimed and regularising the mining work on scientific lines and in accordance with the

provisions of mining laws, have resulted in the regularisation of mineral exploitation.

2.169. The U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation is engaged in mineral exploration. The Corporation has set up a large limestone and marble mines at Lambidhar and Calcium Carbide Plant based on the above minerals at Purkulgaon in Dehra Dun District. Some other mineral based industries such as lead burnt magnesite plants based on magnesite deposits have also been established in joint and private sectors.

2.170. An outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakh have been approved for the mineral development in the Seventh plan period. During the year 1985-86 against an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh (Rs. 70.00 lakh for the Mining Directorate and Rs. 5.00 lakh for the Corporation). expenditure of Rs. 64.39 lakh for mining directorate and Rs. 5.00 lakh for corporation were incurred on mineral exploration, mining administration and engineering geology studies and for the Corporation's on-going projects of Lambidhar mines and Calcium Carbide.

2.171. In the current year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 85.00 lakh (Rs. 80.00 lakh for the D.G.M. and Rs. 5.00 lakh for the Corporation has been provided for this sector. The mineral Exploration programmes of the Directorate have been re-oriented in the beginning of the year. The emphasis has been given to consolidate the present achievements and complete work on priority investigations. The exploration work now consist of 12 investigation programmes. In the mining administration work, greater emphasis is being given to control of mining activities and reclamation of the mining areas of the mines which have since been closed. In Engineering Geology studies, inspections of areas referred by the local authorities have been under taken and 41 inspections have been carried out in the year 1985-86. In the current year these units have carried out of 20 inspections. The efforts are being made to study the problems on scientific basis for determining the cause and magnitude of land slides and to suggest

economically viable measures for their control, so that the damage of the hill side, agricultural land and also inhabitation and people could be minimised.

2.172. An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakh (Rs. 85.00 lakh for the mining directorate and Rs. 5.00 lakh for the corporation) has been proposed for the year 1987-88. The exploration work during this year would include 12 investigation comprising of 5 investigation on metallic minerals and 7 investigations other minerals like cement grade limestone, high grade dolomite, magnesite soapstone. In polymetallic ore, work aimed to assess the newly discovered geophysical anomalies, and also to complete the on going investigations on known ore bodies. The laboratory and supervisory back-up to these investigations would also be strengthened and sophisticated equipment and additional staff would be provided for this purpose.

2.173. The beneficiation projects on placer gold and tungsten mineralisation under implementation with the help of Corporation would be implemented. It is hoped that beneficiation of river sediments in selected areas for determining the recovery of gold and other metallic minerals would be functional and preliminary idea of economic viability of gold exploitation would be available during the year. Similarly, test work, both on laboratory and bench scale in some suitable outside labs, would also be pursued and flow sheet for beneficiation process would be finalized. The fabrication of the pilot plant is likely to be taken up on the basis of above work. The test work on the ore samples made available on the present on going exploratory mining would also be undertaken. In non-metallic minerals, efforts to complete proving of cement grade limestone reserves in selected parts of deposits, preliminary assessment of dolomite and magnesite deposits would be aimed. The engineering geology studies would be further strengthened and detailed surveys in the selected areas would be taken up.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

2.174. Roads construction is a necessary pre-requisite for all development activities. In the hill areas particularly, roads are the life line and open up the remote and inaccessible areas. A high priority has, therefore, been assigned for the development of roads and bridges during the Seventh Plan period.

2.175. In view of the ecological factors, the road building strategy has been modified for the Seventh Plan period and instead of concentrating on arterial motor-roads, there will be a mix of main motor-roads, feeder roads and bridle paths with more emphasis on the latter two categories. This new mix will enable linking of more rural areas and village clusters and at the same time reduce pressure on land and forests. Emphasis is being given to construct roads based on modern technology to meet the growing traffic demands of the area and main arterial roads are being strengthened and modernised. Semi-dense carpet is being laid over bituminous macadam to provide strength and smooth riding quality.

2.176. The major problem improper maintenance of hill roads are fragile areas sensitive to land slides and slips. So far this problem has been tackled by engineering protection works which provide short-term remedy. It is now proposed to sanction project for treatment of sensitive slip prone areas separately tenable long-term protection measures to be undertaken and both engineering works and biological treatment undertaken simultaneously. Important research institutions, Geological Survey of India and Remote Sensing Centre are being associated with these investigations.

2.177. The spill-over of schemes at the end of Sixth Plan period in respect of roads and bridges alone was estimated about Rs 243.00 crore. The requirement of funds for roads and bridges during the Seventh Plan period was thus assessed at Rs. 300.00 crore. However, in view of constraints of resources an outlay of Rs.175.00 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan. Emphasis will be given to complete all the works of pre-Sixth Plan.

2.178. It has also been decided to link road construction programme with economic programmes of the area for which it is proposed to prepare a master plan for roads taking into account the economic need *viz.* connecting potential areas of horticulture, agriculture, industries, tourism and power development etc. A committee of concerned departments under the chairmanship of Secretary Hill Development has been constituted for above work.

2.179. An amount of Rs. 3200.00 lakh has been made available during the year 1986-87 for the construction of roads and bridges out of which Rs. 2100.00 lakh are provided for the MNP Works. The physical targets anticipated to be achieved, for the year 1986-87 are 170 Kms., 25 Kms. and 100 Kms. for new motor, light vehicle and bridle roads respectively besides the reconstruction of 250 kms. of motor roads and 25 kms. of bridle roads. It is also proposed to construct 6 motor bridges and 45 bridle road bridges.

2.180. The outlay proposed for 1987-88 is Rs. 3800.00 lakh out of which an amount of Rs. 2600.00 lakh has been earmarked for MNP works. The outlay and expenditure approved during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and annual plans are given below :

TABLE 32 — *Outlay and expenditure—Rccds and Bridges*

Programme	Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Roads and Bridges	17500	3024	3200	3200	3800
MNP	12000	1662	2100	2100	2600



2.181. The physical targets and achievement during the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and annual plans are given below :

TABLE 33—Physical Targets and Achievement Roads and Bridges

Item	Unit	Seventh plan (1985—90) Target	Actual achievement (1985-86)	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
				Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Construction of Roads :						
(i) Motor Roads	.. Km.	1200	159	170	170	200
(ii) Light vehicle roads	.. ..	200	9	50	25	40
(iii) Bridle roads	.. Km.	550	94	100	100	120
2. Re-construction of roads :						
(i) Motor roads	.. Km.	1000	221	220	250	285
(ii) Bridle roads	.. Km.	250	22	40	25	20
3. Bridges :						
(i) Motor roads	.. No.	25	9	5	6	6
(ii) Bridle Roads	.. No.	150	30	35	45	37

2.182. Under Minimum Needs Programme efforts will be made towards connecting more villages/clusters of village by any type of roads. Under this programme the achievement made

up to the Sixth Plan period by population group and the target proposed for Seventh Plan (1985—90) and 1985-86 and 1987-88 are as under :—

TABLE 34—Targets according to population villages

Item	Village connected by the end of 1984-85	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Target	Additional coverage			
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. Population of 1500 and above	..	86	7	..	1	..
2. Population between 1000—1499	..	120	21	3	4	5
3. Population between 500—999	..	661	266	12	23	25
4. Population between 0—499	..	4533	1642	125	140	150

## TOURISM

2.183. For promotion of tourism in hills efforts are being made for providing necessary infrastructure facilities of accommodation, wayside amenities, development and beautification of important tourist resorts and places of scenic interest, mountaineering and trekking, fairs and festivals and intensifying publicity through media. Development of tourism as an industry is proposed and the Seventh Plan proposals include the following :

- (1) Strengthening various infrastructure facilities increasing suitable accommodation for domestic as well as international tourists viz. for low, middle and higher income groups,
- (2) Development and beautification of attractive places and important tourist resorts,
- (3) Improvement of transport and communication facilities, wayside amenities, tourists centres, hoteling and catering etc,
- (4) Augmenting publicity through various media,
- (5) Development of satellite towns adjacent to over crowded tourist resorts so as to attract tourists to off beat places,
- (6) Encouraging off season tourism by promoting mountaineering, trekking and winter sports etc.
- (7) Development of small tourism complexes, dormitories log huts etc,
- (8) Promotion of tourist industry in the private sector by providing financial incentives, to local people,
- (9) Development of wild life flora and fauna and increasing tourist occupancy through various facilities, and
- (10) Co-ordination of various tourist activities and ensuring proper linkages

2.184. Financial outlay and expenditure for Tourism during Seventh Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and proposals for 1987-88 are given below :—

Plan period	Amount (Rupees in lakh)
1. Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1950.00
2. 1985-86 expenditure	222.33
3. 1986-87 :—	
(a) Outlay	315.00
(b) Anticipated expenditure	315.00
4. 1986-87 Proposed outlay	500.00

2.18.5. By the end of the Sixth Plan 2,998 beds in about 80 units were provided. During the Seventh Plan (1985—90) period it is proposed to provide 372 beds in 64 units at various places. Besides, at 9 places log cabins are also proposed to be constructed and 22 places have been identified for wayside amenities. Development of satellite towns and beautification of 35 places is also envisaged besides streamlining of programme of mountaineering and trekking, winter sports, publicity fairs and festivals etc. for encouraging local people to take up tourist industry in the private sector is proposed in which 20 per cent subsidy will be provided. In addition promotional and commercial aspects of tourism like conducting package tours, hoteling, catering and management of tourist rest houses etc. would be streamlined by Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporation.

2.186. During 1985-86 120 additional bed accommodation was completed at Chopta and Dehra Dun. Expansion of tourist bungalow (100-beds) at Muni-Ki-Reti was also taken up. For trekking facilities, trekking equipment worth of Rs. 6.00 lakh was provided. For promotion of off season tourism a project costing Rs. 534.68 lakh for winter sports complex was prepared and submitted for Government of India for providing central assistance of Rs. 219.45 lakh. Under this project construction of tourist bungalow at Auli, Ski-lits and slope development

skiing equipment and other necessary infrastructure at Auli—Joshimath are proposed.

2.187. During 1986-87, additional beds capacity of 90 beds is likely to be completed from continuing projects. Government of India is also considering to take up a project of log huts at Dhangari where wild life attraction for tourist exists.

2.188. During 1987-88 additional 122 beds accommodation would be completed. New schemes include construction of tourist bungalow at about 31 places (at Harsil, Narendranagar, Haldwani, Hemkund etc.) and construction of Motel at Dodital, beautification of 8 places i.e. Sahastradhara, Katarmal, Guchupani etc. are also proposed to be taken up.

2.189. A Central team recently visited the State and held discussions with State Government officers to explore the various possibilities of tourist development in U. P. hills. The following suggestions have been made for the development and promotion of tourism in the hill areas.

- (1) At places where infrastructure facilities are available, programmes for construction of tourist rest houses cottages, dormitories and improvement of transport/communication facilities would be undertaken. Government of India has also agreed to provide help and implement construction of tourist accommodation at 7 places which would cater to domestic international tourists. A proposal for above has been sent by the State Government to Government of India which envisages construction of rest houses at Govindghat, Chamoli (60 beds), Rishikesh, Dehra Dun (200 beds), Dhanuti, Tehri (84 beds), Dwarahat, Almora (32 beds), Kausani, Almora (36 beds), Sattal, Naini Tal (68 beds), Chaukori, Pithoragarh (40 beds) and Champawat, Pithoragarh (40 beds). The total cost of the proposal in Rs. 561.39 lakh for the development of 544 beds. Govt. of India would

also provide assistance for the construction of Fibre Glass huts.

- (2) For promotion of tourism, construction of ropeways would be taken up in a big way for which help would be sought from consultant agencies and Govt. of India. Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India has already accorded its approval for construction of proposed ropeway Badrinath—Kedarnath.
- (3) For tourist promotion, Govt. of India has been requested to provide assistance for trekking equipment worth Rs. 27.78 lakh. Besides financial assistance has also been sought from Govt. of India for winter sports complex.
- (4) Possibilities for providing helicopter services are also being explored by the Govt. of India. State Civil Aviation department has taken up survey work and concrete proposals for the above services will be worked out.

#### EDUCATION

2.190. The main priorities in the Sector of education are as follows :—

- (1) Extension of educational facilities in remote in accessible rural areas and in the relatively less developed areas. Removal of imbalances in the coverage of elementary education,
- (2) Strengthening and expansion of girl's education,
- (3) Extending and improving facilities for science education,
- (4) Making use of the existing facilities to the fullest extent by reducing wastage and tackling the problem of drop-outs more effectively,
- (5) Meeting the requirement of buildings, libraries and equipment etc.,
- (6) Broadening access to education through provision of non-formal and adult education,
- (7) Vocationalization of secondary education,
- (8) Qualitative improvement and diversification of higher education, and

(9) The present emphasis on Special Component Plan and Tribal Plans would continue to improve the educational status of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

2.191. The following table shows the allocation of funds on different sectors of education and allocation of funds for Seventh Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 :—

TABLE 35—Outlay and Expenditure—General Education

Sector	Seventh Plan 1985—90 outlay	1985-86 expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Education					
Total .. ..	7600.00	1418.36	1575.00	1624.64	1725.00
MNP .. ..	3842.69	752.82	837.13	837.13	864.38

2.192. The following table depicts the physical achievements in terms of number of schools, enrolment of children and number of teachers at primary

middle and secondary levels during the, Sixth Plan, 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

TABLE 36—Target and Achievement—Education

Head	ACHEVEMENT				
	1980—85 level	1985—90 level	1985-86 level	1986-87 level	1987-88 level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>					
<i>(a) Primary</i>					
(i) Schools (No.) .. ..	7599	8609	7747	7920	8106
(ii) No. of Student I—V (000) .. ..	680	754	879	854	904
(iii) Teachers No. .. ..	19781	24691	20290	20657	21020
<i>Junior High Schools</i>					
(1) Schools No. .. ..	1484	1648	1511	1541	1571
(2) No. of student VI—VIII (000) .. ..	250	314	246	274	286
(3) Teachers (No.) .. ..	8858	9858	8988	9138	9288
<i>Secondary Education</i>					
(1) Schools (No.) .. ..	815	935	920	928	936
(2) No. of Student (000) .. ..	218	249	222	228	234
(3) Teachers No. .. ..	11445	12804	12734	13061	13356

2.192. *Elementary Education*— For achieving the objective of elementary education, Junior Basic School has to be provided within a radius of one km. with a habitation of over 200 population and a Senior Basic School within a radius of three kms. with a habitation of over 800 population. Accordingly it is proposed to open 1,100 primary and 200 middle schools in the rural areas and 19 primary schools in urban areas in the Seventh Plan. 242 primary schools in rural areas, 5 schools in urban areas and 27 Senior Basic schools in rural areas have been opened in 1985-86. 171 primary schools in rural areas, 2 schools in urban areas and 30 Senior Basic schools in rural areas have been proposed for 1986-87. It is proposed to open 184 primary schools in rural areas, 2 schools in urban areas and 30 Senior Basic schools in rural areas in 1987-88.

2.193. At present 508 Primary and 285 Junior High schools do not have their own building. Such schools are run in the open place which results practically in closure of schools during the rainy season. Besides there are many schools whose buildings are in a very bad shape. It is proposed to sanction building grants for 508 primary and 270 senior basic schools during the Seventh Plan period. Due to rise in prices, the cost of a primary school building has been revised to Rs. 93,300 for hill areas and Rs. 66,700 for plain areas of the hill region. Construction grant for the construction of buildings of 80 primary schools and 77 senior basic schools was sanctioned in 1985-86. During 1986-87 grant would be sanctioned to 115 primary and 76 senior basic schools for buildings. It is proposed to sanction grants to 101 primary and 59 senior basic schools for construction of buildings in 1987-88.

2.194. Provision has been made for teaching materials and science equipment etc. for the qualitative improvement of the Junior and Senior basic school in 1987-88 also. Provision has also been made for construction of buildings and teaching material of non-government senior basic schools in 1987-88.

2.195. It is proposed to open school complexes and establish libraries in the central schools. Provision has been made for 50 libraries and 1,500 schools complexes in 1987-88 plan.

2.196. It is proposed to upgrade one post of Assistant teacher to Head Teacher level in all primary schools. As such provision has been made for appointment of 3,222 Head teachers in primary schools of rural areas in 1987-88.

2.197. It is also proposed to give grant to 215 Senior Basic schools (mainly girls) to start tailoring and embroidery classes during 1987-88.

2.198. Provision has been made for provincialization and upgrading of 6 non-government senior basic schools in 1986-87 and 1987-88. 5 schools have been provincialized and upgraded up to high school standard in 1985-86.

2.199. The problem of health of primary schools children is vital. Mid-day-Meals take care of mal-nutrition. It is proposed to provide weighing machines and first-aid boxes for health check-up to 84 primary schools in 1987-88.

2.200. Provision has also been made for strengthening of office of District Basic Education Officer, establishment of the offices of the Block Education Officer and Assistant Education Officers and Additional Basic Shiksha Adhikari (Women) for effective inspection and supervision.

2.201. *Secondary Education*— The secondary stage of education has great significance for a country's social and economic development. On the one hand it prepares students who want to pursue higher education and on the other hand, after completion of class XII studies enables them to settle down in their life. For the first category this is a preparatory stage and for the second it is the terminal stage. The vocational dimension of education provides the link between the production function, employment and educational process. A beginning has been made in the first year of the Seventh plan for vocationalisation of the Higher

Secondary level of education. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose in 1986-87 and 6.26 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

2.202. To ease the pressure of admissions at the higher Secondary stage, more facilities will be provided to the existing institutions by way of allowing more sections and starting additional subjects in Government and non-government institutions. Priority will be given to the education of girls specially in rural, backward and remote areas. 59 new Government High schools and 41 Government Intermediate colleges were opened in 1985-86 and 8 new Government high schools and 6 Inter colleges are proposed to be opened in 1986-87. Provision has been made for opening of 8 new Government High schools and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges in 1987-88. Provision has also been made for introduction of science, commerce and agriculture courses in 8 Government Intermediate colleges and other additional subjects in Government Institutions. Provision has been made for the construction of spill-over scheme of science laboratories, special repairs of existing Government Buildings and girls hostels of Government higher secondary schools.

2.203. It is proposed to bring 5 recognised higher Secondary Institutions on the grants-in-aid list in 1987-88. Provision has also been made for 28 schools brought on the grant-in-aid list in 1984-85 and 5 schools of 1985-86 and 1986-87.

2.204. Provision has been made for organising science exhibition at district, regional and State levels in order to inculcate scientific aptitude amongst students.

2.205. The teaching of science has been made compulsory with the introduction of the ten years general education. Provision has been made for recognition in Science group of 20 aided Higher Secondary Institutions in 1986-87 and 20 schools in 1987-88. Grant to 9 institutions has been sanctioned in 1985-86.

2.206. Provision has also been made for drinking water facilities and sanitation facilities for girls studying in the boys institutions and development of libraries of the aided Higher Secondary Institutions in 1987-88.

2.207. It is proposed to give grant of Rs. 1.20 lakh to Institutions for purchase and maintenance of T.V. sets. Available services of INSAT-1 would be utilized for educational television programme in the hills.

2.208. For effective supervision and guidance provision has been made for the strengthening of the Directorate of Education, creation of posts of Associate Inspectors and Inspectresses and District Inspectress of girls schools.

2.209. *Higher Education*—At present there are two universities in the Hill Region one at Naini Tal and the other at Srinagar (Pauri-Garhwal), besides the Agricultural university at Pantnagar (Naini Tal). The total number of affiliated colleges including Government degree and post-graduate colleges in the hill areas is 29.

2.210. It is felt that at present there is no need of expansion in the field of Higher Education. It is, therefore, proposed that the opening of colleges be restricted to only educationally backward areas where the need is clearly made out on sound academic considerations and subject to the availability of adequate resources. Accordingly it is, proposed to open one Government Degree Colleges in 1986-87 and one Government Degree college in 1987-88. Special emphasis has been laid down on the qualitative improvement of Higher Education.

2.211. Most of the 22 Government colleges do not have their own land and nearly two-thirds of them do not have their own buildings. For construction of college buildings along with residential accommodation for teaching and non-teaching staff of the college, a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been made in 1987-88 plan.

2.212. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been allotted for Computer Training Programme with a view to introducing computer education in degree college and Rs. one lakh for T.V. sets.

2.213. A sum of Rs. 9.86 lakh has been provided for opening of new faculties/subjects in degree/postgraduate colleges in 1987-88.

2.214. In addition to the above schemes and programmes a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been made for development grant to the hill universities.

2.215. *Adult Education*— According to the census of 1981 literacy percentage in Uttar Pradesh is 27.80 and in hills is 39.24. The literacy figures in hill for male and female are 54.06 and 24.01 respectively. It shows that the literacy percentage in hill is better than the State. Efforts are being made to raise the percentage of literacy through adult education programmes. It is proposed to maintain the total number of adult education centres which were in existence at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

2.216. It is proposed to provide a sewing machine and material for crafts at the selected Women adult education centres to impart useful skill training.

2.217. *Language Development* — Among other programmes, the continuing schemes of giving development grant and grant-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas would continue in 1987-88 also. A provision of Rs. 0.53 lakh has been made for the purpose.

2.218. *Libraries*—It is proposed to extend the facilities of self-study to the people of different age-group of the community. For this purpose, Public libraries have been found to be the most effective medium. A sum of Rs. 16.00 lakh has been earmarked for different library schemes e. g. establishment and development of Government District and Branch libraries, recurring and non-recurring grant to public libraries, grant to library science teaching

centres and development of children libraries.

2.219. *Sports and Youth Welfare*— Sports have been recognised a essential activity for channelising the energies of youth towards character-building and the creation of health consciousness among them. More and more young students for sports are being attracted through sports schemes and this has made mass participation in sports programmes as a reality. Physical Education being an integral part of education curriculum, it will continue to receive due emphasis and strengthen promotion of physical efficiency and proficiency in sports and games. Sports and games, cultural and other programmes would be organised at the institutional and district level for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION—

2.220. Three tiers technical training at degree, diploma and certificate level is being imparted. Up to Sixth Plan there were only 10 diploma level institutions in the hill region covering each of the 8 districts of the region except Naini Tal and Almora Districts where there are two Polytechnics in each district. The intake of all institutes was 230. In these polytechnics the training in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Chemical, Auto, Electronics and Agriculture Engineering as also in Commercial Practice, Pharmacy and Stenography and Secretarial practice was being imparted. An amount of Rs. 480.85 lakh was spent on various schemes of technical education under Directorate of Technical Education in Hill Region during Sixth Plan.

2.221. Although the Hill Region of the State covers a large area and population, there was no arrangement for degree level technical education. Moreover no facility for technical training to girls was available. As such various small scale industries established and proposed in the hills, faced problems of technically trained manpower which they imported from outside the region.

2.222. In view of the regional requirement it was felt necessary to establish Engineering Colleges, Girls Polytechnics, Rural Polytechnics and to start new courses as per requirement of local industries besides consolidation of existing institutions during Seventh Plan.

2.223. During the year 1985-86 two engineering colleges one in the Garhwal Region and another in Kumaon Region were sanctioned. One polytechnic has also been sanctioned with the courses of Electronics and Pharmacy and intake of 30 seats each at Shakti Farm, Naini Tal. Two rural polytechnics one at Takula in Almora District and another at Thal Nadi in Garhwal District have also been sanctioned. Electronics course for five polytechnics at Srinagar (Garhwal), Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Kashipur and Lohaghat were also sanctioned during the year 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 153.00 lakh was spent during 1985-86. The total number of institutions at degree and diploma level became 2 and 13 respectively during the year 1985-86 with an intake of 1,470 for diploma institutions.

2.224. During the year 1986-87 main stress has been laid on consolidation and strengthening of existing and recently sanctioned institutions at degree and diploma level by providing funds for their land, buildings, equipment and staff. During the year 1987-88, the number of institutions at diploma level will be 15 with an intake of 1900. The proposed outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs. 350.00 lakh.

#### SPORTS

2.225. Efforts are being made to provide sports infrastructure in the form of sports stadia, multi-purpose sports halls etc. At present there are fully constructed stadia at Haldwani, Kashipur and Pithoragarh and stadia at Almora, Ransi (Pauri), Gopeshwar and Dehra Dun are under construction. Multi-purpose sports halls at Narendra Nagar is constructed completely and Almora multi-purpose hall is under construction. Attention is also now

being paid to encourage the mountaineering and trekking activities for this purpose. Two post of officers on special duty have also been created.

2.226. During the year 1985-86, residential sport's hostels were established at Kashipur (Football), Haldwani (Athletics and Hockey), with a total capacity of 50 students.

2.227. For Annual Plan 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is being proposed with a capital investment of Rs 15.00 lakh. During 1987-88, efforts will be made to complete the stadia and multi-purpose sports halls which are under construction and this will involve an expenditure of approximately Rs. 15.00 lakh. Emphasis will also be laid on coaching, tournaments and sports hostel schemes, to improve the standard of players. Financial assistance of Rs 2.40 lakh is also being proposed for mountaineering activities in the State.

#### HEALTH

2.228. Efforts have been made to provide medical and public health facilities in the Hill Areas as per norms approved by the Government of India, viz. establishment of one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population, establishment of sub-centres for 3,000 population and one dispensary for every 500 population. Emphasis has also been laid on control and eradication of communicable diseases, removal of intra-regional imbalances in health services, provision of rural dispensaries, consolidation and reorganisation of health services, encouragement for Indian System of medicines, posting of multi-purpose health workers in remote areas, providing immunization services and launching of family welfare programme etc.

2.229. During the Sixth Plan 55 new Primary Health Centres, 708 sub-centres, 145 Allopathic Dispensaries, 49 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 25 Homoeopathic Dispensaries were established.



2.229. The outlay expenditure under the sectors given below :

TABLE 37—*Outlay and Expenditure—Health*  
(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Seventh Plan (1985—90)	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87		Proposed outlay 1987-88
			Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	3360.00	627.99	650.00	665.00	800.00
MNP	1810.00	154.80	320.00	320.00	430.10

2.230. [Targets and achievement] of important items during [Seventh] Plan (1985—90) are given below :

TABLE 38—*Targets and achievement—Health*

Item	Unit	Base year 1984-85 level	Seventh . Plan (1985—90) Targets	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88 Targets proposed
					Targets	Anticipa- ted achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Health and Family Planning</i>							
(i) Hospitals							
(a) Urban	Nos.	48	2	1	—	—	—
(b) Rural	Do.	16	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Dispensaries							
(a) Urban	Do.	6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	Do.	420	15	..	..	..	5
(iii) Beds							
(a) Urban Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do.	2543	200	100	..	..	..
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do.	2786	450	..	52	52	72
(c) Bed population ratio	Do.	1/923	1/921	1/922	1/922	1/922	1/922
(iv) Nurses and Doctors ratio	Do.	1/3.2	1/4	1/3.2	1/3.2	1/2.9	1/2.8
(v) Doctors population ratio	Do.	1/4216	1/3690	1/3924	1/3923	1/3837	1/3820
(vi) Health Centres—							
(a) Sub Centres	Do.	1366	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Primary Health Centres	Do.	133	91	17	15	15	20
(vii) Training of Auxiliary Nurses Midwives—							
(a) Institutions	Do.	6	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Annual intake (capacity)	Do.	275	275	258 (per year)	275	275	275
(c) Annual out-turn	Do.	235	275	236 (per year)	275	275	275

2.231. During the Seventh Plan main stress is being accorded for the construction of buildings, as buildings on rent are not easily available in hills, staff posted to these areas do not join their duties specially in the rural areas resulting a large number of vacancies.

2.232. Establishment of two 200 bedded base hospitals with all specialised services, one in district Almora of Kumaon Division and another at Srinagar district Paurigarhwal in Garhwal Division has been planned for Seventh plan. These hospitals will serve as referral hospitals for both the divisions. Base Hospital at Almora has already started functioning during the year 1986-87.

National Malaria Eradication Programme has been included in Hill plan. Necessary provision has also been done for the medical and sanitation facilities on Yatra Routes of hill districts. Construction of five Sulabh Community Sanitation complexes was undertaken in 1984-85 and additional 6 complexes in 1985-86. One complex at Rudra Prayag, Pauri, has been constructed and has started functioning during this year.

2.233. During the year 1986-87 Seven P.H.C. buildings, 40 Sub-centres and three Community Health Centre's buildings are expected to be sanctioned.

2.234. For the year 1987-88 it is further proposed to establish 20 new P.H.Cs., commission to community health centres. Construction of 20 P.H.Cs., three community health centres, 125 sub-centres, two Ayurvedic dispensaries buildings is also proposed. Two Homoeopathic dispensaries have been targeted for establishment during the year 1987-88. The proposed new schemes are the strengthening of State Veterinary Institute Patwadnagar, Nainital and establishment of three mobiles electro medical cells.

#### WATER SUPPLY, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.235. *Water Supply* : Out of 15010 villages in the hill region of U.P., 7771 villages were identified as having drinking water problems according

to survey carried out in 1972. Due to a number of ecological and other changes since the last survey, a large number of other villages are now experiencing drinking water problem. A survey to identify these additional problem villages was conducted in the hill region in 1980, according to which 3201 more villages have come in the category of problem villages. The position was revised in 1985 by the district authorities, according to which on April 1, 1985, 4953 villages (including 4500 problem villages) have to be provided with drinking water facilities.

2.236. According to the International Drinking water supply and sanitation programme, all villages are proposed to be covered with drinking water supply facilities by the end of year 1990. It is proposed to cover 3500 villages (3150 problem villages as per new survey 1985 and balance problem villages identified in 1972) during Seventh Plan under Minimum Need programme and 1153 (including 1040 problem villages) villages under accelerated Rural water Supply programme assisted by the Government of India. A sum of Rs.130.00 crore has been provided for the Seventh Plan under Minimum Need Programme to cover 3500 villages. A provisions of Rs.2400.00 lakh for the annual plan of 1985-86 has been made to cover 625 villages and Rs.2550.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1986-87 to cover 750 villages. The actual achievement during 1985-86 is 537 new villages and reorganisation and extension and augmentation has been done for another 100 villages. For the year 1987-88 an outlay for Rs.2900 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs.2600 lakh will be utilised to benefit 720 villages, including 640 scarcity villages and Rs.300.00 lakh will be utilised to reorganise/augment/extension scheme for 160 villages.

2.237. The work of rejuvenation of old and defunct schemes has been carried out by the Jal Sansthans for which provisions of Rs.200.00 lakh in the Seventh Plan and Rs.50.00 and 55.00 lakh in the annual plan of 1985-86 and

1986-87 have been made. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88.

2.238. *Urban Water, Supply and Sewerage* : There are 51 local bodies in hills out of which 50 had been provided with drinking water supply facilities by March 85. The remaining are local body namely Dugadda (District Pauri) has been covered during 1985-86.

2.239. Urban areas suffered comprative neglet as high priority was given to rural water supply in Sixth plan. Even in the Seventh plan, only Rs.8.00 crore could be provided, out of which Rs.153.51 lakh have been utilised in the year 1985-86. The provision for 1986-87 is Rs.125.00 lakh which will be adequate only to cope with the current schemes already in hand. Rs.200 lakhs are proposed for the year 1987-88.

2.240. Out of 51 local bodies in the hill region only 11 local bodies have been covered with partial sewerage facilities up to March 1985. It is proposed to cover 100 per cent population of class-1 towns with sewerage treatment (towns with population more than 1 lakh) and augmentation and extension of existing swerage systems during Seventh plan. Dehra Dun is the only class-I town with partial sewerage facilities in hills.

2.241. Provision in the Seventh Plan has been made for Rs.200.00 lakh out of which Rs.55.43 lakh have been utilised in the year 1985-86

and Rs.50.00 lakh have been proposed each for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 for new sewerage schemes and augmentation schemes.

2.242. *Accelerated rural water supply Programme* : During Seventh Plan 1153 villages including 1040 problem villages as per new survey and balance problem villages identified in 1972 survey, have been proposed to be covered at a cost of Rs.35.00 crore During 1985-86, 69 villages have been covered at a cost of Rs.265.00 lakh. For the year 1986-87 it is proposed to cover 267 villages at a cost of Rs.703.50 lakh. A provision of Rs. 350.00 lakh have been made for 1987-88 to cover 100 villages.

2.243. *Harijan drinking Water scheme* : Under the scheme, drinking water sources are provided through construction of Diggies in hill areas and hand pumps and wells in plain areas of hill districts. In the Seventh plan an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh has been proposed and a target for construction of 1000 diggies at the rate of Rs.20,000 has been fixed. During the financial year 1985-86 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh was earmarked for Hill Districts and 320 diggies were constructed. During the current financial year 1986-87 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been earmarked for hill distictes against which a target of 250 diggies is expected to be achieved. For 1987-88 also Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed with a target of 250 diggies. The outlay and expenditure under drinking water Supply programme are given below :

TABLE 39—*Outlay and Expenditure—Water Supply*

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87		Proposed outlay 1987-88
			outlay	Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. JAL NIGAM					
(a) Total ..	14300.00	2458.29	2780.00	3780.00	3250.00
(b) MNP ..	13000.00	1973.42	2550.00	3550.00	2900.00
2. RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (WATER SUPPLY)					
(a) Total ..	200.00	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00
(b) MNP ..	200.00	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00

(Rupees in lakh)

## RURAL HOUSING

2.244. For providing housing facilities to rural poor, especially for weaker sections, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and landless labours.,

a target of 1000 houses per district per year has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period. The financial and physical targets for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given below :

TABLE 40—Outlay and Expenditure (Rural Housing) and Physical targets and achievement

Item	Seventh Plan (1985—90)	1985-86	1986-87		Proposed for 1987-88
			Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) Financial (Rs. in lakh)	800.00	49.98	50.00	50.00	75.00
(B) Physical construction of houses (No.)	26666	7885	1741	1741	1741

## SOCIAL HOUSING

2.245. Working Group on Housing and Urban development constituted by U.P. Government have estimated housing shortage of 49,000 by 1985. A part from this, 62,000 new households would also require houses in the period 1985—90. Thus by 1981 the magnitude of housing shortage will be about 1.11 lakh.

2.246. Till now the social housing schemes were being implemented through local bodies. These local bodies were not able to execute these schemes properly due to their poor financial condition. The state government has created two development authorities in the hills viz., Dehradun -Mussorie and Greater Nainital in 1984-85, to step up housing activities, and each of these authorities was provided with an initial seed capital of Rs.50.00 lakh. With the creation of these two authorities it is likely that the housing programme will get impetus. Therefore under seed capital scheme an allocation of Rs.101.00 lakh has been proposed during the year 1987-88. This will facilitate these authorities in acquiring land for housing and urban development activities. For house construction programmes these authorities will approach financial institutions like HUDCO etc.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.247. The towns of hill regions have good potential for tourist development along with development of mineral based industries and horticulture. This region assumes special characteristics with emphasis on conservation and ecological measures needed for their special type of development. Following three schemes are being taken up under this programme.

2.248. *Nagar Vikas Yojna* : Under Nagar Vikas Yojna, financial assistance will be provided to the local bodies in hills for purchase of cleaning equipment and lighting. The assistance will be in shape of subsidy Rs.75.00 lakh is likely to be spent during the year 1985-86 under this programme. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh is proposed for 1987-88 for this purpose, in the shape of subsidy.

2.249. *Towns and Regional Planning* : The outlay under this head will be spent on the establishment of Tehri Unit of Town and Country Planning Department. In the year 1986-87 Rs.3.50 lakh is likely to be spent. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1987-88.

2.250 *Environmental Improvement of Slums* : Under this scheme, basic civic amenities like paved path, sanitation,

water supply, drainage, street light, public latrines and baths are provided in slums areas. At present this scheme is being implemented in 6 towns (Dehradun, Almora, Kashipur, Haldwani, Rudrapur and Ramnagar) only. It is also proposed to cover all the hill towns having population more than 1500 as per 1981 census, during Seventh Five Year Plan period. For the improvement of slums in the town, financial assistance at Rs.250 per capita is provided in the shape of grant to the local bodies. During the year 1986-87, against an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh an

expenditure of Rs 26.50 lakh is likely to be incurred for benefitting about 12000 population. An outlay of Rs.26.00 lakh is proposed, during the year 1987-88, to benefit 10000 persons.

**WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

2.251. Keeping in view the importance of education for improving the economic and social status of these classes priority in allocation of funds has been given to educational programmes. Details are given in table below :

TABLE 41—Outlay and Expenditure—Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward classes

(Rupees in lakh)

Group/Items of Expenditure	Seventh Plan 1985-90 approved outlay	1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Approved outlay	1987-88 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>1. Welfare of Scheduled caste</b>				
(1) Administrative set up .. ..	32.00	..	1.00	6.00
(2) Education .. ..	322.00	44.68	66.59	82.00
(3) Economic Development .. ..	66.00	8.52	15.31	4.00
(4) Other Expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>420.00</b>	<b>53.20</b>	<b>82.90</b>	<b>92.00</b>
<b>2. Denotified Tribes</b>				
(1) Administrative set up .. ..	2.00	..	0.50	0.50
(2) Education .. ..	120.00	25.99	20.90	32.50
(3) Economic Development .. ..	58.00	24.55	5.50	5.75
(4) Other Expenditure .. ..	50.00	7.92	11.10	6.50
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>58.46</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>45.00</b>
<b>3. Other Backward classes</b>				
(1) Administrative set up .. ..	80.00	17.72	14.10	18.00
(2) Education .. ..	..	..	..	..
(3) Economic Development .. ..	..	..	..	..
(4) Other Expenditure .. ..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>17.72</b>	<b>14.10</b>	<b>18.00</b>
<b>4. Total (Excluding scheduled tribes)</b>				
(1) Administrative set up .. ..	34.00	..	1.50	6.50
(2) Education .. ..	522.00	88.39	111.59	132.25
(3) Economic Development .. ..	24.00	33.07	20.81	9.75
(4) Other Expenditure .. ..	50.00	7.92	11.10	6.50
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>730.00</b>	<b>129.38</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>155.00</b>

2.252. The Central Working Group for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has recommended that the rates of scholarship in all classes of Prematric with 100 per cent coverage should not be less than Rs.40 per month. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh Rs. 7.00 lakh for Scheduled Caste and Rs. 4.00 lakh is being proposed provisionally to meet the additional requirement involved in increasing the rate of scholarship in Prematric classes. A decision in this matter has yet to be taken by the State Government.

2.253. The Central Working Group has also recommended for to provide

adequate facilities of Hostels, mid-day meals, free supply of stationery and text books supply of proper uniforms, especially to Scheduled Caste girls students. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for the establishment and construction of Ashram Type schools and Hostels respectively wherein free education fooding and lodging and stationery/text books will be provided to Scheduled Caste students.

2.254. *Physical Programme* : During the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985—90 the Physical programme target/achievement, yearwise is given as under :

TABLE 42—Physical Targets and Achievements

Item/unit	Seventh Plan 1985—90 target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
			Target	Achievement anticipated	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>I—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>					
<b>(A) Prematric Education incentives Scholarship stipends (I to X) (Student)</b>					
<i>(i) Scheduled castes ;</i>					
(a) Primary level classes I to V	51350	12219	7427	37500	32500
(b) Junior H.S. level VI to VII	..	24900	15000	20000	15385
(c) Classes IX and X (compulsory)	..	2000	1250	2083	2500
<i>(ii) Special Scholarship in IV and V</i>					
<i>(iii) Other Backward classes</i>					
(a) Primary level classes I to V	..	5715	3500	8750	10000
(b) Junior H.S. level classes VI to VII	..	18100	1426	3946	3846
(c) Classes IX to X ..	..	2240	1400	2333	2083
<b>(B) ASHRAM TYPE SCHOOLS A.T.S.</b>	..	Maintenance	..	..	2
<b>II—ECONOMICS DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<i>(i) Economic aid Subsidy for development of</i>					
(a) Agriculture/Horticulture (Families)	800	300	620	620	620
(b) Small scale cottage ..	380	34	266	266	266
<b>III—SCHEDULED TRIBES (special scholarship in IV &amp; V)</b>					
Scholarship Stipend (students)	18888	..	1526	3816	4166
	23383	3100	3100	3100	3636

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

2.255. *Labour Welfare*—The main stress under the labour welfare programme for the Seventh Plan (1985–90) has been placed on the effective enforcement of various labour laws and providing amenities and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Other programmes include opening of new labour welfare centres and providing additional facilities at the existing labour welfare centres, construction of buildings and purchase of land for regional offices and labour welfare centres, setting up of an additional labour court, construction of staff quarters, providing staff for the enforcement of the provisions of Trade Union Act, etc.

2.256. An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakh was proposed for labour welfare schemes for the Seventh Plan against which an expenditure of Rs. 55.15 lakh was incurred during 1985-86 which included Rs. 54.46 lakh incurred on rehabilitation of bonded labourers. Against a target of 1500 bonded labourers 2300 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated. One more labour welfare centre at Rishikesh has been opened. Three Television sets have been provided at the existing 3 labour welfare Centres of Nainital District. One office of the Conciliation officer has been set up at Rishikesh (Dehradun). Sanction for setting up of a labour Court at Dehradun for the convenience of industrial workers both of Garhwal and Kumaon Divisions, has been given. Additional staff for Regional officer Dehradun, for enforcing the Trade Union Act has been provided. During 1986-87, an outlay for Rs. 33.00 lakh has been allotted. Out of this, Rs. 29.23 lakh will be spent on the rehabilitation of 1150 bonded labourers and Rs. 3.77 lakh will be spent on other labour welfare programmes.

2.257. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 84.00 lakh has been proposed. Out of this, Rs. 73.00 lakh will be spent on the rehabilitation of bonded labourers including administrative expenditure of the scheme, Rs. 11.00 lakh will be spent on other labour welfare programme including expenditure on continuing schemes. The main program-

mes proposed for the Annual plan 1987-88 are as under :

1. Opening of 4 Labour Inspector offices at Tehsil level to ensure minimum wages to agricultural labourers etc.
2. Opening of 4 labour Inspector offices at Koshi (Almora), Thal (Pithcragarh), Tehri Garhwal and Joshi Math (Chamoli) specially for more effective enforcement of provisions of Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and also providing welfare and entertainment facilities to the drivers.
3. Construction of buildings for Regional office Haldwani (Nainital).
4. Rehabilitation of 2000 released bonded labourers.
5. Organising 2 Rural Camps for rural and unorganised workers to create in them a sense of responsibility and to make them aware of their rights as well.

2.258. *Craftsmen training*—The main objectives in this sector are to provide adequate skilled man power in the field of trade and industry, job oriented training to educated youth for self employment, diversifications of courses and trades specially suited to hill areas, consolidation and strengthening of training facilities in existing industrial training institutions and qualitative improvement in training.

2.259. At the end of Sixth plan (1980–85) were 19 Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), 4 Government Industrial Training Centres (G.I.T.Is.) and 4 Branch I.T.Is. with a sitting capacity of 6061 out of which one I.T.I. and one Branch I.T.I. were exclusively for girls with a seating capacity of 916.

2.260. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh (Rs. 620.00 lakh) for building construction has been approved. The industrial training units to be established in hills during Seventh Plan period include Electronics Industry, Paper Industry, watch industry etc. These industries as well as running

industries will require a large number of technically trained persons for their efficient running.

Out of 19 I.T.Is and 4 Branch I.T.Is., 11 I.T.Is. are being run in rented buildings. Construction of building of 6 I.T.Is. is in progress. Construction of buildings of I.T.Is. is essential so that the institutes may get permanently affiliated by the National Council qualitative improvement must be effected by making up deficiencies of staff, tools and equipment etc. It is also proposed to establish 2 new I.T.Is and 10 Branch I.T.Is. The intake capacity will, thus, be increased by 3200 seats.

2.261. For the Annual plan 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh (Rs.100.00 lakh for capital content) was approved against which Rs.217.24 lakh was spent (Rs.122.50 lakh) for capital content. One new I.T.I. (for women with 80 seats) was opened at Haldwani and 10 Branches I.T.I's, Ranikhet, (Almora), Daulta (Pithoragarh) Minshiyari and Gangolihat, (Tehri) Chamba, (Chamoli) Deval, Gairsen, (Uttarkashi) Puraula Vikashnagar (Dehradun) and Thalisen (Pauri) with 640 new seats (64 seats in each branch) were established. In two year courses 284 seats (32 seats for girls) for second unit were opened. At I.T.I Jayanti and Kandla in Almora, 64 seats were increased. 616 supernumerary seats were also added. Thus at the end of Annual plan 1985-86 there were 20 I.T.Is. and the intake capacity of I.T. Is. and Branch I.T.Is was 7745 seats.

2.262. For the Annual plan 1986-87, an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh was approved against which Rs. 92.07 lakh is estimated as expenditure for capital works. Three new I.T.Is. are proposed to be established. To make up of the deficiencies of the post of foreman, 19 posts are proposed to be created.

2.263. For the Annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakh (including Rs.100.00 lakh capital content) has been approved, out of which Rs.190.00 lakh is for district sector. The entire amount will be spent on continuing schemes and strengthening of the existing I.T.Is. and Branch I.T.Is. by making up the

deficiencies of staff, buildings and tools and equipment. In different I.T.Is. only 160 new seats in different trades are proposed to be opened in the existing institutes.

2.264. *Employment Services* :—Much stress has been given on strengthening of employment exchanges and establishment of coaching-cum-guidance centre for scheduled castes; scheduled tribes and backward classes besides opening of University employment information and guidance bureau for imparting vocational guidance and occupational information to the students. Emphasis would also be laid on promoting self employment programmes. It is also proposed to modernise the employment exchanges.

2.265. There are 2 regional Employment exchanges, 5 district employment exchanges, 4 towns employment exchanges and 2 university employment information and guidance bureau in the hill Region besides one job development unit and 3 coaching-cum-guidance centres for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.

2.266. During Seventh plan an outlay of Rs. 35.00 lakh has been allotted for employment services, against which an expenditure of Rs.0.77 lakh was incurred during 1985-86. 2 coaching-cum-guidance centres and 2 EMI were established. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been earmarked for employment services for hills during 1986-87. It is proposed to construct an office building in the current year. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed which will be utilised for completion of employment exchange building.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

2.267. Social Welfare programme aims at increasing self reliance among socially and physically handicapped persons, destitute widows and children so as to make them self reliant. In addition to promoting institutional services, emphasis is also being laid on streamlining preventive, curative and reformative service under this programme.



2.268. Against the Sixth Plan outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh, Rs.116.16 lakh has been spent for social welfare programme. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.275.00 lakh is proposed out of which Rs.131.41 lakh is for 1985-86 and during 1986-87, Rs.140.85 lakh is expected to be utilised. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.145.00 lakh has been proposed.

2.269. The approach during the Seventh Plan would be to provide direct financial assistance to needy women and handicapped persons so that they may become self sufficient. A scheme to provide subsidy to destitute women under the IRDP is proposed to be initiated during the Seventh Plan and under this scheme, 50 per cent subsidy will be provided to those women who obtain bank loan for various crafts and trades under the IRD programme.

2.270. Under Centrally sponsored programmes 19 ICDS projects were functioning by the end of 1985-86. The ICDS projects are hundred per cent financed by Government of India. Six ICDS Projects are to be established in hill region during 1986-87. According to the phased programme 24 additional projects will be established at the rate of 6 per year (from 1986-87 to 1989-90) in the hill region, i.e. 6 more ICDS Projects will be established during 1987-88.

2.271. *Soldiers Welfare* : Provision is being made since 1982-83 financial assistance for ex-servicemen. The programme include provision of grant-in-aid for construction of hostels for children of ex-servicemen, rest houses and Sainik Sarai for retired military persons to provide clean and cheap accommodation. Additional bed strength in military hospitals of hill areas is also being provided. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.138.00 lakh is proposed out of which Rs.6.93 lakh was spent during 1985-86 and Rs 20.00 lakh is proposed for 1986-87. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is being proposed to meet the requirement of soldiers welfare.

2.272. *Nutrition*—The programme is being implemented by three departments of the State. The rural development department runs supplementary feeding programmes (special nutrition programme) and applied nutrition programme in the rural areas. Education Department looks after the mid-day meals programme for school-going children as also the supplementary feeding programme for pre-school going children and expectant and lactating mothers in urban areas. The Social Welfare department has taken up the supplementary feeding programme under integrated child development service programme in selected areas. The outlay and expenditure for these programmes are given below :

TABLE 43—*Outlay and Expenditure—Nutrition*

(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay	1985-86 expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Outlay	Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Education Department	20.00	1.02	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. Social Welfare	250.00	60.73	65.00	65.00	75.00
Total	270.00	61.75	70.00	70.00	80.00

**Sub. National Systems Unit,**  
**National Institute of Educational**  
**Planning and Administration**  
**17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016**  
 DCC. No.....  
 Date.....

**ANNEXURE— I**

*Annual Plan 1987-88—Outlay and Expenditure under major head of Development—Hill Region*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sector	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) agreed outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	1986-87		1987-88
			Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed cutlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>					
I. Agriculture and Allied Services	19681.75 (18.31)	3238.06 (17.36)	3891.75 (18.98)	4054.99 (18.72)	5456.00 (21.60)
II. Rural Development ..	8950.00 (8.33)	1595.38 (8.55)	1630.00 (7.95)	1387.43 (6.41)	1754.00 (6.94)
III. Special Area Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control ..	7350.00 (6.84)	1542.19 (8.27)	1490.00 (7.27)	1490.00 (6.88)	1705.00 (6.75)
V. Energy ..	13700.00 (12.74)	2314.00 (12.41)	2650.00 (12.93)	2650.00 (12.23)	3150.00 (12.47)
VI. Industry and Minerals [ ..	4300.00 (4.00)	798.10 (4.28)	785.00 (3.83)	769.34 (3.55)	1040.00 (4.12)
VII. Transport ..	17600.00 (16.37)	3024.00 (16.22)	3210.00 (15.66)	3210.00 (14.82)	3816.00 (15.11)
VIII. Science, Technology and Environ- ment	100.00 (0.09)	14.43 (0.08)	20.00 (0.10)	20.00 (0.09)	50.00 (0.20)
IX. General Economic Services ..	2244.20 (2.09)	252.91 (1.36)	357.75 (1.74)	356.35 (1.64)	547.00 (2.17)
Total (A) Economic Services ..	73925.95 (68.77)	12779.07 (68.53)	14034.50 (68.46)	13938.11 (64.34)	17518.00 (69.36)
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES :</b>					
X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture	9700.00 (9.02)	1630.18 (8.74)	1901.00 (9.28)	1964.00 (9.07)	2170.00 (8.59)
XI. Health ..	3360.00 (3.12)	627.99 (3.37)	650.00 (3.17)	665.00 (3.07)	800.00 (3.17)
XII. Water Supply, Housing and Urban development	16036.00 (14.92)	2743.91 (14.71)	3077.00 (15.01)	4213.62 (19.45)	3762.00 (14.39)
XIII. Information and Publicity ..	50.00 (0.05)	.. (—)	5.00 (0.02)	5.00 (0.02)	6.00 (0.02)
XIV. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other back- ward classes	1430.00 (1.33)	191.85 (1.03)	245.00 (1.20)	245.00 (1.13)	280.00 (1.11)
XV. Labour and Labour welfare ..	1711.05 (1.59)	274.06 (1.47)	238.50 (1.16)	291.89 (1.35)	315.00 (1.25)
XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition ..	683.00 (0.64)	237.57 (1.27)	230.00 (1.12)	230.85 (1.07)	250.00 (0.99)
Total, (B) Social Services ..	32970.05 (30.67)	5705.16 (30.59)	6346.50 (30.96)	7615.36 (35.16)	7583.00 (30.02)
<b>GENERAL SERVICES</b>					
XVII. Public Works ..	604.00 (0.56)	163.20 (0.88)	119.00 (0.58)	106.13 (0.49)	157.00 (0.62)
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b> ..	<b>107500.00</b> (100.00)	<b>18647.43</b> (100.00)	<b>20500.00</b> (100.00)	<b>21659.60</b> (100.00)	<b>25258.00</b> (100.00)

NOTE—Figures in brackets are the percentage from the total.

**ANNEXURE— II**  
*Summary of Outlays and Expenditure—Hill Region*

(Rupees in lakh)

Head Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87				1987-88 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	Capital content against total outlay
					Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against anticipated expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>A—ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>										
<b>I—Agriculture and Allied Services</b>										
<i>1. Crop Husbandry</i>										
(1) Agriculture Department ..	850.00	120.00	141.94	54.80	200.00	49.00	199.70	49.00	210.00	52.00
(2) Horticulture ..	3500.00	1655.55	562.31	250.82	500.00	233.99	515.00	233.99	750.00	357.48
(3) Cane Development ..	117.00	..	19.95	..	20.00	..	20.00	..	24.00	..
(4) Assistance to Small Marginal farmers (State share)	1112.00	..	219.50	..	250.00	..	250.00	..	250.00	..
Total, (1) Crop Husbandry	5579.00	1775.55	943.70	305.62	970.00	282.99	984.70	282.99	1234.00	409.48
<i>2. Soil and Water Conservation</i>										
(1) Agriculture Department ..	750.00	25.00	183.74	..	175.00	5.00	200.00	5.00	220.00	8.00
(2) Forest Department ..	2500.00	..	489.59	..	500.00	..	500.00	..	550.00	..
(3) Watershed Management ..	3500.00	1118.00	409.79	67.76	800.00	92.06	923.00	144.45	1435.00	155.00
Total (2) Soil and Water Conservation	6750.00	1143.00	1083.12	67.76	1475.00	97.06	1623.00	149.45	2205.00	163.00

3. Animal Husbandry	..	1575.00	358.05	274.08	146.22	280.00	100.30	280.00	97.30	400.00	130.00
4. Dairy Development	..	200.00	..	33.00	..	45.00	..	45.00	..	50.00	..
5. Fisheries	.. ..	100.00	60.00	13.42	12.05	20.00	12.52	20.00	12.52	30.00	22.00
6. Forests	.. ..	4095.00	..	688.07	..	832.00	..	832.00	..	1180.00	..
7. <i>Agricultural Marketing, Storage and Warehousing—</i>											
(1) Agriculture marketing	..	..	..	..	..	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.95	1.95
(2) <i>Storage and Warehousing :</i>											
(a) Warehousing Corporation		100.00	100.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
(b) Food and Civil Supplies		50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total, (2) Storage and Warehousing		150.00	150.00	10.00	10.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	57.00
Total (7), Agriculture Marketing, Storage and Warehousing		150.00	150.00	10.00	10.00	76.42	76.42	76.42	76.42	76.95	76.95
8. <i>Agricultural Research and Education</i>											
(1) Agriculture Department	..	256.00	..	25.41	..	26.00	..	26.00	..	51.00	..
(2) Cane Department	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Forest Department	..	105.00	..	16.66	..	18.00	..	18.00	..	20.00	..
Total (8), Agricultural Research and Education		369.00	..	42.07	..	44.00	..	44.00	..	71.00	..
9. Marketing and Quality Control		87.00	72.00	10.58	7.00	8.58	6.00	8.58	6.00	13.05	10.00
10. <i>Co-operation</i>											
(i) Co-operative Audit Organisation		20.00	..	3.00	..	2.00	..	2.54	..	16.00	..
(ii) Co-operative Department	..	756.75	283.49	137.02	83.09	138.75	58.20	138.75	58.20	180.00	85.46
Sub-Total (10), Co-operation	..	776.75	283.49	140.02	83.09	140.75	58.20	141.29	58.20	196.00	85.46
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Services		19681.75	3802.09	3238.06	631.74	3891.75	627.49	4054.99	682.88	5456.00	896.94

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90)		1985-86		1986-87				1987-88 Proposed outlay	
	Agreed outlay		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure			
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against anticipated expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>II—Rural Development</b>										
1. <i>Special Programme for Rural Development</i>										
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3500.00	..	700.00	..	700.00	..	700.00	..	700.00	..
(b) Drought Prone Area Programme DPAP (State share)	1500.00	..	71.84	..	225.00	..	225.00	..	225.00	..
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	300.00	..	13.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..
Sub-Total (1), Special Programme	5300.00	..	784.84	..	975.00	..	975.00	..	975.00	..
2. <i>Rural Employment</i>										
(a) National Rural Employment Programme	2250.00	..	248.83	..	400.00	..	156.89	..	500.00	..
(b) Drought Assistance (Advance plan assistance)	..	..	276.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total, (2)	2250.00	..	524.83	..	400.00	..	156.89	..	500.00	..

3. Land reforms (consolidation)									6.00	
4. <i>Community Development and Panchayats</i>										
(1) Panchayati Raj	139.78		10.81		22.98		20.52		23.00	
(2) Grant to Zila Parishad	100.00		40.00		24.00		24.00		24.00	
(3) Grant to Blocks	445.00		89.00		89.00		89.00		89.00	
(4) Community Development	300.00	253.55	80.56	38.71	50.00	6.62	50.00	6.62	60.00	40.00
(5) Training Programmes										
(a) Rural development	155.00	50.00	29.94		32.00		35.00		35.00	
(b) Panchayati Raj	10.22		1.86		2.02		2.02		2.00	
Sub-Total(5), Training Programme	165.22	50.00	31.80		34.02		37.02		37.00	
(6), Engineering Services	250.00		33.84		35.00		35.00		40.00	
Sub-Total(4), Community Development and Panchayats	1400.00	353.55	286.01	38.71	255.00	6.62	255.54	6.62	273.00	40.00
Total, (II) Rural Development	8950.00	353.55	1595.38	38.71	1630.00	6.62	1387.43	6.62	1754.00	40.00
<b>III—Area Development</b>										
<b>IV—Irrigation and Flood Control</b>										
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	100.00	100.00	63.00	63.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. Minor Irrigation :										
(a) Private Minor Irrigation	1000.00	172.00	174.61	33.93	160.00	22.00	160.00	22.00	200.00	22.00
(b) State Minor Irrigation	5800.00	5800.00	1202.00	1202.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1400.00	1400.00
Sub-Total (2), Minor Irrigation	6800.00	5972.00	1376.61	1235.93	1410.00	1272.00	1410.00	1272.00	1600.00	1422.00
3. Flood Control	450.00	450.00	102.58	102.58	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	100.00	100.00
Total, (IV) Irrigation and Flood Control	7350.00	6522.00	1542.19	1401.51	1490.00	1352.00	1490.00	1352.00	1705.00	1527.00

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five year Plan (1985—90) Agreed outlay		1985-86		1986-87				1987-88 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	Capital content against total outlay
			Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against anticipated expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>V—Energy</b>										
1. Power	12500.00	12500.00	2127.00	2127.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	3000.00	3000.00
2. Non-conventional sources of energy	1200.00	..	187.00	..	150.00	..	150.00	..	150.00	..
Total (V), Energy	13700.00	12500.00	2314.00	2127.00	2650.00	2500.00	2650.00	2500.00	3150.00	3000.00
<b>VI—Industry and Minerals</b>										
1. <i>Village and Small Industries</i>										
(1) Industries department	1550.00	548.00	293.13	163.00	325.00	158.72	325.00	158.72	400.00	206.75
(2) Handloom	800.00	168.00	106.58	21.15	125.00	36.39	109.34	36.39	150.00	56.41
Sub-Total (1), village and Small Industries	2350.00	716.00	399.71	184.15	450.00	195.11	434.34	195.11	550.00	263.16
2. <i>Industries</i>										
(1) Major and Medium Industries	500.00	500.00	182.00	182.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	200.00	200.00
(2) Electronics	1000.00	1000.00	147.00	147.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Sub-Total (2), Industries	1500.00	1500.00	329.00	329.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	400.00	400.00

3. *Geology and Mining*

(1) Geology and Mining Directorate	400.00	..	64.39	..	80.0	..	80.00	..	85.00	..	
(2) Mineral Development Corporation	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
Sub-Total (3), Mining	..	450.00	50.00	69.39	5.00	85.00	5.00	85.00	5.00	90.00	5.00
Total, VI—Industries and Mineral		4300.00	2266.00	798.10	518.00	785.00	450.11	769.24	450.11	1040.00	668.16

**VII—Transport**

1. Roads and Bridges	..	17500.00	17500.00	3024.00	3024.00	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	3200.00	3800.00	3800.00
2. Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
3. Ropeway	..	50.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	1.00	..
4. Railways	..	50.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
Total, VII—Transport	..	17600.00	17500.00	3024.00	3024.00	3210.00	3200.00	3210.00	3200.00	3816.00	3800.00

**VIII—Science, Technology and Environment**

1. Scientific Research	}	100.00	..	14.43	..	20.00	..	20.00	..	50.00	..
2. Ecology and Environment											

**IX—General Economic Services**

1. <i>Secretariat Economic Services</i>											
(1) Studies and Research	...	50.00	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	..
(2) Hill development department		20.00	..	2.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	4.00	..
(3) State Planning Institute	..	75.00	..	9.61	..	12.00	..	12.00	..	14.00	..
(4) Economics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..
Sub-Total (1), Secretariat Economic Services		145.00	..	12.61	..	17.00	..	17.00	..	23.00	..



## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub of Head Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87				1987-88 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expen- diture	Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	Capital content against total outlay
					Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against antici- pated expen- diture		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2. Tourism .. ..	1950.00	1389.00	222.33	189.06	315.00	225.70	315.00	225.70	500.00	410.00
3. Survey and Statistics .. ..	72.00	..	0.50	..	2.00	..	0.60	..	..	..
4. Civil supplies .. ..	67.20	50.95	15.80	13.90	20.75	17.20	20.75	17.20	20.00	6.40
5. Other General Economic Services— Weights and Measures	10.00	..	1.67	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	4.00	..
<b>Total IX—General Economic Services</b> .. ..	<b>2244.20</b>	<b>1439.95</b>	<b>252.91</b>	<b>202.96</b>	<b>357.75</b>	<b>242.90</b>	<b>356.35</b>	<b>242.90</b>	<b>547.00</b>	<b>426.40</b>
<b>Total (A), Economic Services</b> .. ..	<b>73925.95</b>	<b>44383.59</b>	<b>12779.07</b>	<b>7944.07</b>	<b>14034.50</b>	<b>8379.12</b>	<b>13938.11</b>	<b>8434.51</b>	<b>17518.00</b>	<b>10358.50</b>
<b>B—SOCIAL SERVICES</b>										
<b>X—Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>										
1. General Education .. ..	7475.81	1362.35	1388.75	382.14	1556.60	264.26	1606.23	313.90	1705.00	276.00
2. Technical Education .. ..	1650.00	520.00	153.00	94.52	250.00	100.00	250.00	100.00	350.00	135.00
3. <i>Art and Culture</i>										
(1) Art and Culture .. ..	150.00	20.00	5.58	..	20.00	4.00	20.00	4.00	20.00	2.00
(2) Public Libraries .. ..	74.54	10.00	24.19	10.00	15.45	..	15.45	..	16.00	..
<b>Sub-Total (3), Art and Culture</b> .. ..	<b>224.54</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>29.77</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>35.45</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>35.45</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>36.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>

4. *Sports and Youth Welfare :*

(1) Sports department ..	150.00	60.00	33.96	2.11	26.00	8.00	39.36	20.00	40.00	15.00
(2) Education department ..	49.65	..	5.42	..	2.95	..	2.96	..	4.00	..
(3) Youth welfare (PVD) ..	150.00	..	19.28	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	35.00	..
Sub-Total 4, Sports and Youth Welfare	349.65	60.00	58.66	2.11	58.95	8.00	72.32	20.00	79.00	15.00
Total, X—Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	9700.00	1972.35	1630.18	488.77	1901.00	376.26	1964.00	437.90	2170.00	428.00

**XI—Health**

Medical and Public Health ...	3360.00	2750.85	627.99	532.46	650.00	479.00	665.00	478.00	800.00	581.00
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**XII—Water Supply , Housing and Urban Development**

1. *Water Supply and Sanitation*

(1) Jal Nigam ..	14300.00	14300.00	2458.29	2458.29	2780.00	2780.00	3780.00	3780.00	3250.00	3250.00
(2) Rural Development Department	200.00	200.00	48.40	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

Sub-Total (1), Water Supply and Sanitation	14500.00	14500.00	2506.69	2506.69	2830.00	2830.00	3830.00	3830.00	3300.00	3300.00
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2. *A—Government Residential Buildings*

1. Police Housing .. ..	18.00	18.00	13.00	13.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	20.00
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2. *Other Housing :*

(1) Judicial .. ..	19.00	19.00	6.80	6.80	18.00	18.00	14.00	14.00	20.00	20.00
(2) Revenue .. ..	15.00	15.00	5.86	5.86	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	16.00
(3) Estate ... ..	64.00	64.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	30.00	70.00	70.00	30.00	30.00
(4) Public Works ..	70.00	70.00	30.89	30.89	25.00	25.00	53.62	53.62	25.00	25.00
(5) House Building advance to government employees	150.00	150.00	67.00	67.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	50.00

Sub-Total (2), Other Housing ..	318.00	318.00	130.55	130.55	128.00	128.00	190.62	190.62	141.00	141.00
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XI

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)		1985-86		1986-87				1987-88 Proposed outlay	
	Agreed outlay		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Total	Capital content against total outlay
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against anticipated expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B—URBAN HOUSING										
3. Urban Housing ..	50.00	50.00	10.84	10.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	101.00	101.00
4. Rural Housing—										
(1) Allotment and development of house sites	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
(2) Construction assistance ..	800.00	800.00	49.98	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00
(3) Harijan Welfare Department	80.00	80.00	7.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
(4) Tribal Welfare ..	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total (4), Rural Housing ..	950.00	950.00	65.98	65.98	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	100.00	100.00
Total, (2) to (4) Housing ..	1336.00	1336.00	220.37	220.37	217.00	217.00	278.62	278.62	362.00	278.62
5. Urban Development ..	200.00	..	16.45	..	30.00	..	105.00	..	100.00	..
Total, XII—Water Supply, housing and Urban Development	16036.00	15836.00	2743.51	2727.06	3077.00	3047.00	4213.62	4108.62	3762.00	3662.00

x

<b>XIII—Information and Publicity</b>	..	50.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	6.00	..
<b>XIV—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes</b>											
1. <i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes :</i>											
(1) Harijan Welfare	..	500.00	..	70.92	..	97.00	..	97.00	..	110.00	..
(2) Tribal Welfare	..	230.00	..	58.46	..	48.00	..	48.00	..	45.00	..
Sub-Total (1), Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes		730.00	..	129.38	..	145.00	..	145.00	..	155.00	..
2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme	..	700.00	..	62.47	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	125.00	..
Total, XIV—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		1430.00	..	191.85	..	245.00	..	245.00	..	280.00	..
<b>XV—Labour and Labour Welfare</b>											
1. <i>Labour Welfare</i>											
(1) Labour Department	..	150.00	41.00	55.15	..	33.00	0.04	86.39	9.48	84.00	4.03
(2) Co-operative Department	..	26.05	14.00	0.90	0.90	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	—
Sub-Total, (1) Labour Welfare	..	176.05	55.00	56.05	0.90	33.50	0.04	86.89	9.48	84.00	4.03
2. Craftsmen Training	..	1500.00	620.00	217.24	122.50	200.00	84.00	200.00	92.07	225.00	100.00
3. Employment Services	..	35.00	26.75	0.77	..	5.00	2.70	5.00	2.70	6.00	3.70
Total, XV—Labour Welfare	..	1711.05	701.75	274.06	123.40	238.50	86.74	291.89	104.25	315.00	107.73
<b>XVI—Social Welfare</b>											
1. Social Security and Services	..	275.00	..	131.41	..	140.00	..	140.85	..	145.00	..
2. Sainik Kalyan	..	138.00	138.00	6.93	6.93	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
Total, (1 + 2) Social Services	..	413.00	138.00	138.34	6.93	160.00	20.00	161.00	20.00	170.00	25.00

## ANNEXURE II—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90)		1985-86		1986-87				1987-88		
	Agreed outlay		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay		
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against anticipated expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
3. Nutrition—	..			..							
(1) Education ..	..	20.00	..	1.02	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
(2) Rural Development ..	..	..	..	37.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Social Welfare ..	..	250.00	..	60.73	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	75.00	..
Total (3), Nutrition ..	..	270.00	..	99.23	..	70.00	..	70.00	..	80.00	..
Total XVI—Social Welfare ..	..	683.00	138.00	237.57	6.93	230.00	20.00	230.85	20.00	250.00	25.00
Total, (B) Social Services ..	..	32970.05	21298.95	5705.16	3878.62	6346.50	4009.00	7615.36	5148.77	583.00	4803.73

## C—GENERAL SERVICES

## XVII—Public Works

## 1. Office and Other Buildings:

(1) Police Housing ..	..	82.00	82.00	..	1.86	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	10.00
(2) Judicial ..	..	41.00	41.00	4.00	3.65	2.00	2.00	1.51	1.51	2.00	2.00
(3) Revenue ..	..	85.00	85.00	3.00	3.13	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	12.00

(4) Estate	..	286.00	286.00	80.00	24.16	70.00	70.00	30.00	30.00	90.00	90.00
(5) Public Works	..	80.00	80.00	72.00	71.96	25.00	25.00	53.42	53.42	25.00	25.00
(6) Home Jails	..	30.00	30.00	4.20	4.20	.00	5.00	4.20	4.20	5.00	5.00
(7) Sales Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	13.00
<b>Sub-Total (1), Office Buildings</b>	..	<b>604.00</b>	<b>604.00</b>	<b>163.20</b>	<b>108.96</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>106.13</b>	<b>106.13</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>
2. Printing and Stationery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Eighth Finance Commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total (C), General Services</b>		<b>604.00</b>	<b>604.00</b>	<b>163.20</b>	<b>108.96</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>106.13</b>	<b>106.13</b>	<b>157.00</b>	<b>157.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)</b>	..	<b>107500.00</b>	<b>66286.54</b>	<b>18647.43</b>	<b>11931.65</b>	<b>20500.00</b>	<b>11507.12</b>	<b>21659.60</b>	<b>13689.41</b>	<b>25258.00</b>	<b>15319.23</b>

**ANNEXURE—III**  
*Physical Targets and Achievements—Hill Region*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>								
<b>1 Production of Foodgrains</b>								
<b>(i) Rice</b>								
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	490.50	600.00	445.64	500.00
								500.00
								530.00
<b>(ii) Wheat</b>								
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	493.73	700.00	580.04	600.00
								600.00
								635.00
<b>(iii) Jowar</b>								
<b>(iv) Bajra</b>								
<b>(v) Maize</b>								
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	53.80	70.00	45.91	60.00
								60.00
								2.00
<b>(vi) Other cereals</b>								
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	288.50	345.00	336.41	325.00
								325.00
								26.00
<b>(v) Pulses</b>								
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16.77	35.00	22.00	25.00
								25.00
								27.00

Total Foodgrains											
Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated	..	..	..	..	..	1343.30	1750.00	1430.00	1510.00	1510.00	1580.00
<b>2 Commercial Crops</b>											
(i) Oilseeds :											
(a) Major Oilseeds											
Seasamum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rapseed and Mustard	..	..	..	..	..	10.84	18.00	10.14	12.00	12.00	14.00
(b) Others											
Soyabean	..	..	..	..	..	15.93	25.00	16.04	20.00	20.00	22.00
Total all Oilseeds (a+b)	..	..	..	..	Lakh tonnes	26.77	43.00	26.18	32.00	32.00	36.00
(ii) Sugarcane (cane)	..	..	..	..	..	34.25	52.30	33.39	42.50	42.50	46.40
<b>3 Horticulture and Fruit Utilisation</b>											
(i) Area to be brought under Orchards (Additional)	..	..	..	..	Hectare	1,41,324	40,000	6,402	7,000	7,000	8,000
(ii) Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation (addl.)	..	..	..	..	..	34,141	15,000	2,302	2,000	2,000	3,000
(iii) Area to be brought under Potato cultivation (additional)	..	..	..	..	..	11,546	15,000	801	1,000	1,000	2,000
(iv) Control of pest and diseases against Horticulture crops (additional)	..	..	..	..	..	35,652	1,65,000	35,958	34,800	34,800	35,000
(v) Rejuvenation of orchards (additional)	..	..	..	..	..	10,068	40,000	7,290	7,000	7,000	8,000
(vi) Production of Fruits	..	..	..	..	Lakh tonnes	3.30	4.20	3.50	3.17	3.70	3.90
(vii) Production of Potato	..	..	..	..	..	3.10	3.60	2.85	3.30	3.30	3.40
(viii) Production of vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.60

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## ANN EXURE—III (Cont.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>4 Improved Seeds</i>								
	(i) Production of Seeds..							
	(a) Cereals .. .. .	000 tonnes	0.479	0.835	0.559	0.565	0.565	0.640
	(b) Pulses .. .. .	"	4.015	0.100	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.052
	(c) Oilseeds .. .. .	"	0.016	0.008	0.017	0.020	0.020	0.029
	(d) Cotton .. .. .	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Jute—Mesta .. .. .	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total (i)		0.510	1.003	0.600	0.609	0.609	0.721
	(ii) Distribution of seeds							
	(a) Cereals .. .. .	'000 tonnes	3.394	4.912	4.671	4.806	4.706	4.819
	(b) Pulses .. .. .	Ditto	0.060	0.065	0.061	0.062	0.062	0.063
	(c) Oilseeds .. .. .	Ditto	0.203	0.500	0.400	0.440	0.440	0.460
	Total (ii)		3.657	5.477	5.132	5.208	5.208	5.342
<i>5 Chemical Fertilizers</i>								
	(i) Nitrogenous (N) .. .. .	Ditto	48.61	56.00	51.48	51.33	51.33	53.00
	(ii) Phosphatic (P) .. .. .	Ditto	20.13	24.00	18.35	21.28	21.28	22.00
	(iii) Potassic (K) .. .. .	Ditto	8.81	10.00	6.69	9.22	9.22	9.00
	Total, (NPK)	Ditto	77.55	90.00	76.52	81.83	81.83	84.00

6 *Plant protection*

(i) Pesticides consumption (Technical Grade Material)	..	'000 Hect.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Area Coverage	..	..	..	..	1007.25	1250.00	993.33	1100.00	1100.00	1150.00

7 *Area Under distribution of—*

(i) Fertilizers	..	..	..	Ditto	1500.00	1525.00	1505.00	1510.00	1510.00	1515.00
(ii) Pesticides	..	..	..	..	1007.25	1250.00	993.33	1100.00	1100.00	1150.00

8 *High Yielding Varieties*

<i>(a) Rice</i>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	..	'000 Hect.	278.13	310.00	261.25	295.00	295.00	300.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	..	..	143.87	200.00	171.55	185.00	185.00	190.00
<i>(b) Wheat</i>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	..	..	385.05	440.00	388.70	425.00	425.00	430.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	..	..	228.08	240.00	243.21	225.00	225.00	230.00
<i>(c) Jowar</i>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(d) Bajra</i>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(e) Maize</i>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	..	..	36.15	50.00	34.91	47.00	47.00	48.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	..	..	12.81	15.00	24.20	13.50	18.59	14.00
Total, area under the above five cereaals	..	..	..	..	699.83	800.00	684.86	767.00	767.00	778.66
Total, Area under the HYV (above five cereals)	..	..	..	..	384.76	455.00	438.96	423.50	429.59	434.00

ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year	Seventh Plan	1985-86	1986-87		1987-88
			(1984-85) Level	(1985-90) Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>9 Dry and Rainfed Farming</b>								
<b>(i) Development of Selected Micro Watersheds</b>								
	(a) Number of watersheds taken up	.. .. Number	148	158	158	158	158	158
	(b) Area covered under watershed	.. .. '000 ha.	30.29	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50
	(c) Area under land development	.. .. "	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70
	(ii) Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices	.. .. "	45.82	54.50	46.50	48.50	48.50	50.50
<b>10 Soil Conservation—Area Coverage (Agr. Deptt.)</b>								
	(i) Agricultural land	.. .. '000 Hect. (Cum.)	7.35	40.00	9.75	8.00	8.00	8.00
	(ii) Forest Department	.. .. '000 ha. (additional)	154.38	64.00	11.47	11.35	11.35	9.78
<b>Cropped Area</b>								
	(i) Net area	.. .. '000 ha.	800	825	805	810	810	815
	(ii) Gross area	.. .. "	1500	1525	1505	1510	1510	1515
<b>Centrally sponsored schemes of Soil conservation</b>								
	(i) River Valley Project Ramganga	.. .. Hectare	607.04	7400	614	1600	1600	1600
	(ii) Upper Ganga	.. .. "	1137.00	5600	714	1200	1200	1200
	(iii) Upper Yamuna	.. .. "	574.27	9200	600	2000	2000	2000
	<b>Total (i to iii)</b>	.. .. "	<b>2318.31</b>	<b>22200</b>	<b>1928</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>3800</b>	<b>3800</b>

11 *Watershed Management—Area Coverage*

(a) Agriculture land

(i) Horticultural plantation	..	..	..	'000 Hectare	0.30	4.85	0.20	0.51	0.55	1.11
(ii) Farm Forestry	..	..	..	..	1.10	42.27	2.76	5.72	5.72	11.37

(b) Forest Land (Plantation)

(i) Fuelwood plantation	..	..	..	..	0.68	38.58	1.33	5.40	4.67	10.10
(ii) Fodder plantation	..	..	..	..	0.30	19.58	0.70	3.11	2.52	4.97
(iii) Forest Rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	0.40	2.00	0.42	0.59	0.59	0.59

(c) Others

(i) Brushwood stone check dams	..	..	..	No.	762	21044	449	3780	3900	753 <sup>5</sup>
(ii) Cratewire dams	..	..	..	No.	302	2304	193	379	325	704
(iii) Drop Structure	..	..	..	No.	3	260	21	29	27	82
(iv) Irrigation channels	..	..	..	Km.	3.42	60.43	4.94	17.77	16.58	13.24
(v) Storage tank	..	..	..	No.	11	922	55	149	142	282
(vi) Seed-Minikits distribution	..	..	..	Minikit No.	1300	46565	2605	4975	4675	12342
(vii) Field trials	..	..	..	No.	463	14427	845	1635	2030	3980
(viii) Strengthening of veterinary dispensaries/stockman centres	..	..	..	No.	2	31	9	4	4	6
(ix) Natural and artificial Breeding/insemination facilities of veterinary Hospital and stockman centres	..	..	..	No.	..	21/55	10/11	12/25	13/26	18/42
(x) Feed and Fodder stores	..	..	..	No.	..	23	..	23	19	4
(xi) Establishment of Liquid Nitrogen Plant	..	..	..	No.	..	2	..	2	1	1

## ANNEXURE III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>12 Agricultural Marketing</b>								
	(i) Total no. of markets at Mandi level	.. .. No. (Cum.)	255	255	255	255	255	255
	(ii) Regulated market	.. .. "	98	178	110	119	119	130
	(iii) Sub-market	.. .. "	39	439	53	69	69	80
	(iv) Sub-market yards developed	.. .. "	59	178	85	95	95	106
<b>13 Storage (owned capacity with)</b>								
	(i) State Warehousing Corporation	.. .. M. T.	43,918	32,000	..	5,000	5,000	5,000
	(ii) Co-operatives	.. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) State Government	.. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>14 Animal Husbandry Programmes</b>								
	(i) Establishment of deep frozen semen stations	.. No.	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	.. "	28	28	3	6	6	..
	(iv) Establishment of Intensive Poultry Development Project	.. "	1	3	1	..	..	2
	(v) Establishment of fodder seed production farms	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Establishment of veterinary hospitals	.. "	44	75	18	20	20	14
	(vii) Establishment of stockman centres	.. .. "	84	150	22	32	32	20
	(viii) Establishment of Mobile Veterinary Hospitals	.. .. "	..	2	..	2	2	..
	(ix) Establishment of Polyclinics	.. .. "	..	2	..	2	2	..

(x) Establishment of natural breeding centres ..	--	..	178	50	25	25	25	20	
(xi) Cattle Breeding Farms .. ..	--	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
(xii) Establishment of Calf-rearing units	..	..	..	1	1	--	--	--	
(xiii) Establishment of Pashmina Goat Breeding Farms	--	..	--	1	--	--	--	--	
(xiv) Establishment of Angora Rabbit Breeding Farms	..	..	1	3	2	1	1	2	
(xv) Biological Product Services	..	..	--	1	..	..	..	1	
(xvi) Additional Stockman training centre	--	..	..	1	..	1	1	--	
<b>15 Dairy Programme</b>									
(i) Fluid Milk plants (including composite and fodder/ balancing milk plants in operation		No. (Cum.)	5	5	5	5	5	5	
(ii) Milk product factories including creameries in operation		..	--	--	--	--	--	--	
(iii) Dairy Co-op. unions	--	..	6	6	6	6	6	6	
(iv) Milk handling/procurement	--	Lakh litres	0.05	0.20	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.12	
(v) Organisation of societies under special component plan		No.	1	10	2	2	2	2	
(vi) Organisation of milk societies on Anand Pattern	--	..	98	316	112	174	174	195	
<b>16 Fisheries</b>									
<b>(i) Fish Production :</b>									
Inland	--	..	Qtl.	10.53	100	21.10	25	25	26
(ii) Supply of fingerlings in private sector	..	..	Lakh no.	8.39	50.00	11.14	11.50	11.50	13.86
<b>(iii) Fish Seed Production :</b>									
(a) Mahaseer	..	..	Lakh no.	0.05	0.50	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.22
(b) Trout	..	..	..	0.02	0.40	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07
(c) Mirror carp	..	..	..	0.40	3.00	3.65	6.10	10	6.65
(iv) Number of Hatcheries	..	..	No.	..	..	..	..	..	2

ANNEKURE III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed
						Target	Achievement	target
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>17 Forestry</b>								
1.	Industrial and Pulpwood Plantation	'000 Hec.	168.59	37.00	6.79	6.40	6.40	7.60
	(i) Plantation Coppicing	"	..	..	1.03	..	..	..
	(ii) Management of roadside avenues plantation	R. Km.	..	5000	523	710	610	600
	(iii) Communications :							
	(a) New Roads	Km.	2049	275	131	63.5	63.5	66
	(b) Improvement of existing roads	"	5785	1275	392	476	476	500
	(vi) Rural Fuelwood plantation	Hec.	7224	31160	3369	3437	3437	3450
<b>II—Rural Development</b>								
<b>18 I. R. D. P.</b>								
	Beneficiaries assisted	No.	252520	267000	53219	59500	59500	66000*
<b>19 National Rural Employment Programme</b>								
	Employment generated	Lakh Mandays	150.62	200.00	40.14	40.00	40.00	50.00*
<b>20 Drought Prone Area Programme</b>								
	(i) Blocks covered	No.	..	30	30	30	30	30
	(ii) Minor Irrigation—Irrigation potential created	Hec.	..	5760	19	1200	1200	1200
	(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	"	..	34560	1275	7200	7200	7200
	(iv) Afforestation	Hec.	..	11520	140	2400	2400	2400
	(v) Pasture development	"	..	5760	..	1200	1200	1200

### III—Co-operation

21.	(i) Short-term loans	..	..	..	Crece Rs.	12.19	17.65	12.81	14.00	14.00	15.00
	(ii) Medium term loans	..	..	..	"	8.00	9.15	9.23	8.00	8.00	9.00
	(iii) Long-term loans	..	..	..	"	0.48	1.20	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.10
	(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	..	..	..	"	7.82	0.00	6.87	8.00	8.00	8.50
	(v) Agricultural Produce marketed	..	..	..	"	7.85	15.00	8.05	12.00	12.00	12.50
	(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer goods Co-operatives	..	..	..	"	6.25	16.00	7.22	11.00	11.00	11.50
	(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in Rural Areas	..	..	..	"	6.50	14.00	7.52	12.00	12.00	12.50
	(viii) Co-operative storage	..	..	..	Lakh tonnes	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
	(ix) Processing Units—										
	Organised	..	..	..	No. (Cum.)	8	9	8	8	8	9

### VI—Irrigation and Flood Control

#### 22. Minor Irrigation

##### (i) Ground water

(a) Potential	'000 Ha.	22.10	11.50	1.20	2.40	2.40	2.50
(b) Utilisation	"	..	4.00	..	0.20	0.20	0.50

##### (ii) Surface water

(a) Potential	"	97.20	30.00	6.51	7.20	7.20	7.74
(b) Utilisation	"	92.10	12.00	0.70	2.80	2.80	3.50

#### 23. Major and Medium Irrigation

##### (i) Potential created

	"	80.28	..	..	..	..	..
--	---	-------	----	----	----	----	----

\*Estimated.



## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan 1985-90 target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>V—Power</b>								
24.	(i) Installed capacity	MW	14038.40	5000	—	2070	1600	470
	(ii) (a) Transmission lines (66/33/11 and above)	Ckt/Km.	95.88	1175	29.06	180	180	240
	(b) Sub-stations (66/33/11)	No.	46	42	1	8	8	12
	(ii) Rural Electrification							
	(a) Villages electrified	No.	6966	4335	906	842	842	8
	(b) Pumpsets/Tubewells energised by electricity		5039	500	628	125	125	120
<b>VI—Industry and Minerals</b>								
25.	Village and Small Industries							
	(i) Small Scale Industries :							
	(a) Units functioning	No. (cum.)	8500	15000	9950	10450	10450	10450
	(b) Production	Rs. in lakh	9000	17000	11000	13000	13000	13000
	(c) Persons employed	No. (cum.)	37678	70000	45000	52000	52000	52000
	(ii) Industrial Estates/Areas :							
	(a) Estates/area functioning	No. (Cum.)	10	15	11	13	13	18
	(b) No. of Units	No. (Cum.)	244	300	259	300	300	300
	(c) Production	Rs. in lakh	250	350	260	300	300	300
	(d) Employment	No. (Cum.)	1000	1800	1200	1500	1500	1500

(iii) Handloom Industry :		..						
(a) Production of Cloth	..	Lakh metres (Annual)]	22.41	30.00	23.89	25.00	25.00	26.00
(b) Employment	..	No. '000	5.53	1.50	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.30
(iv) Sericulture :		..						
(i) Production of raw-silk	..	'000 Kg.	18.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	9.00	10.00
(ii) Employment	..	No. '000	4.00	4.00	0.48	0.80	0.80	0.80
(v) Handicrafts :		..						
(i) Production	..	Rs. in lakh	35.00	100.00	5.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
(ii) Employment	..	No.	2442	6000	1070	1100	1100	1100
(vi) Khadi and Village Industries :		..						
(a) Within the purview of KVIC		..						
(i) Production	..	Rs. in lakh	114.84	125.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
(ii) Employment	..	No.	35957	35000	8500	9000	9000	9000
(vii) District Industries Centres :		..						
(a) Units registered	..	No.	6091	6000	1450	1500	1500	1500
(b) No. of artisans assisted	..	No.	11270	9000	1800	1900	1900	1900

## VII—Transport

### [ 26. Roads

#### (i) State Highways :

(a) Surfaced	..	Km. (Cum.)	1299	10	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsurfaced]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1299	10	..	..	..	..

## ANNEXURE III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88
						Target	Ach e ve- ment	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(ii) Major District Roads ;							
	(a) Surfaced	Km. (Cum.)	1304	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Other District Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	4126	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Village Roads							
	(a) Surfaced	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	3647	1940	262	295	295	360
	(v) Total Roads :							
	(a) Surfaced	..	6729	10	..	..	..	..
	(b) Unsurfaced	..	3647	1940	262	295	295	360
	Total	..	10376	1950	262	295	295	360

## 27 Tourism

(i) International tourist arrivals	}	No. lakh	64.67	307.99	67.69	71.07	71.07	74.12
(ii) Domestic tourist arrivals								
(iii) Accommodation available		No. of beds	2998	2372	120	332	90	122

VIII—Social and Community Services Education ■

28 *Elementary Education*

(i) Classes I—V (age group 6—10) :

(a) *Total enrolment*

Boys	.. '000	405	450	547	557	557	564
Girls	.. ..	275	304	332	337	337	340
Total	.. ..	680	754	879	894	894	904

*Percentage to age-group*

Boys	.. %	110	110	149	148	148	
Girls	.. %	82	80	94	93	93	92
Total	.. %	97	95	122	121	121	119

(b) *Enrolment of Scheduled Castes*

Boys	.. '000	60	72	62	64	64	66
Girls	.. '000	35	49	38	40	40	42
Total	.. '000	95	121	100	104	104	108

*Percentage of Age-group*

Boys	.. %	102	109	103	105	105	110
Girls	.. %	65	80	67	71	71	72
Total	.. %	84	95	86	89	89	91

(c) *Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes*

Boys	— '000	16	18	16	16	16	17
Girls	.. '000 ]	9	12	11	11	11	11
Total	.. '000	25	30	27	27	27	28

## ANNEXURE III—(Contd.)

Serial. no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Percentage of Age-group</i>								
	Boys	.. %	114	120	114	114	114	122
	Girls	.. %	55	86	85	85	85	82
	Total	.. %	96	103	100	100	100	103
<i>(ii) Classes VI—VIII (Age group 11—13) :</i>								
	Enrolment	.. '000]	176	202	173	186	186	191
	Boys	.. '000	174	112	73	88	88	95
	Girls	.. '000]	250	314	246	274	274	286
	Total	..						
<i>Percentage to age-group]</i>								
	Boys	... %	85	86	85	85	85	89
	Girls	.. „]	40	54	37	46	46	46
	Total	.. „]	64	71	61	67	67	68
<i>Enrolment of Scheduled Castes</i>								
	Boys	.. '000]	16	25	17	19	19	21
	Girls	.. '000	6	10	6	7	7	8
	Total	.. '000	22	35	23	26	26	29
<i>Percentage of age-group</i>								
	Boys	.. %	48	68	50	54	54	61
	Girls	.. „	21	30	20	23	23	24
	Total	.. „	35	50	36	39	39	43

*Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes*

Boys	.. '000	5	7	6	6	6	6
Girls	... '000	3	3	2	3	3	3
Total	.. '000	8	10	8	9	9	9

*Percentage of age-group*

Boys	.. %	63	81	75	75	75	75
Girls	.. "	43	43	43	43	43	42
Total	.. "	53	63	60	60	60	60

29. *Secondary Education**(i) Classes IX—X Enrolment*

Boys	.. '000	102	116	105	107	107	110
Girls	.. '000	44	50	45	46	46	47
Total	.. '000	146	166	149	153	153	157

*(ii) Classes XI—XII (General Classes) :**Enrolment*

Boys	... '000	47	54	48	49	49	50
Girls	.. '000	25	29	25	26	26	27
Total	... '000	72	83	73	75	75	77

30. *Enrolment in Vocational Courses**(i) Post-elementary stage :*

Total	.. '000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..

*(ii) Post High School stage :*

Total	... "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girls	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..

## ANNEXURE —III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>31. Enrolment in Non-Formal</b>								
Part time/continuation Classes :								
(i) Age group 6—10								
	Total	.. '000 No.	100	125	64	85	85	108
(ii) Age group 11—13								
	Total	..	10	20	3	8	8	8
<b>32. Adult Education</b>								
	(i) Number of participants (Age-group 15—35)	.. '000 No.	274	813	77	96	96	96
(ii) Number of Centres opened under :								
	(a) Central Programme	.. No.	2400	12000	2495	2400	2400	2400
	(b) State's Programme	.. "	100	8100	100	100	100	100
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other Programmes	.. "	80	7000	1400	1400	1400	1400
<b>33 Teachers</b>								
	(i) Primary Classes I—V	.. No.	19781	24691	20290	20657	20657	21020
	(ii) Middle Classes VI—VIII	.. "	8858	9858	8988	9138	9138	9288
	(iii) Higher Secondary Classes XI—XII	.. "	11445	12806	12734	13061	13061	13356

**34. Health and Family Welfare**

<b>(i) Hospitals</b>							
(a) Urban	..	Nos. (Addl.)	48	2	1	..	..
(b) Rural	..	"	16	..	..	..	..
<b>(ii) Dispensaries :</b>							
(a) Urban	..	"	6	.	.	.	.
(b) Rural	..	"	420	15	.	..	5
<b>(iii) Beds :</b>							
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	..	Nos. (Addl.)	2543	200	100	..	..
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	..	"	2786	450	..	52	72
(c) Population ratio	..	No. (Per 1000)	[ 1/923	[ 1/921	1/922	1/922	1/922
(iv) Nurse and Doctor ratio	..	No. (Per 3 doctors)	[ 1/3.2	[ 1/4	1/3.2	1/3.2	1/2.9
(v) Doctor population ratio	..	No. (Per 1000 population)	1/4216	[ 1/3690	[ 1/3924	1/3923	1/3837
<b>(vi) Health centres :</b>							
(a) Sub-centres	..	Nos. (Addl.)	1366	..	..	..	..
(b) Primary Health Centres	..	"	133	91	17	15	20
(c) Community Health Centres	..	"	4	15	..	2	2
<b>(vii) Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Mid-Wives</b>							
(a) Institutes	..	"	6	..	..	..	..
(b) Annual Intake (Capacity)	..	"	275	275 (per year)	258	275	275
(c) Annual Out turn	..	"	235	275 (per year)	236	275	275



## ANNEXURE—III—(Concl'd)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
35.	<i>Sewerage and Water Supply</i>							
	A. URBAN WATER SUPPLY							
	(i) Corporation Towns							
	(a) Augmentation of Water Supply Mld.	.. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Population covered	.. Lakh (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Others Towns							
	(a) <i>Original Town Schemes</i>							
	Towns covered	.. Number	50	1	1	..	..	..
	Population covered	.. Lakh	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..
	(b) <i>Augmentation Schemes</i>							
	Towns covered	.. Number	..	4	3	1	1	2
	Population covered	.. Lakh	..	0.60	0.45	0.15	0.15	0.30
	B. URBAN SANITATION							
	(i) Sewerage Schemes— Corporation							
	Towns (Town-wise)							
	(a) Augmentation	.. Mld.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Population covered	.. Lakh	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Other Towns							
	<i>Original Schemes</i>							
	Towns covered	.. Number	..	2	1	..	..	..
	Population covered	.. Lakh	..	0.30	0.15	..	..	..

(b) Augmentation schemes

Towns covered	..	Number	..	2	1	..	..	..
Population covered	..	Lakh	..	0.30	.15	..	..	..

C. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

(i) Minimum Needs Programme

(a) Piped Water Supply

Villages covered (New)	..	Number	10057	3500	537	750	1000	720
Population covered	..	Lakh	..	7.00	0.81	1.50	2.00	1.44

(ii) Central Sector (ARP)

(a) Piped Water Supply

Villages covered	..	Number	..	1153	88	267	182	100
Population covered	..	Lakh	..	2.30	0.17	0.53	0.36	0.20

Harijan Drinking Water scheme (Rural Development Department)—construction of Diggies

No.	641	1000	320	250	250	250
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(xxxiii)

36. Housing

(i) Rural Housing

*Provision of house-sites cum construction scheme for rural landless workers*

Construction of Nirbal Varg Avas	..	No. (Cum.)	6686	26666	7885	9626	9626	11367
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(ii) Urban Housing

(a) Low Income Group Housing Scheme	..	Nos.	106	..	172	118	118	..
(b) Environmental improvement of slums (Persons benefited)	..	Nos. (Cum.)	63284	80000	75998	87998	87998	97998

## ANNEXURE III—(Concl.d.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
						Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(iv) <i>Labour Welfare</i>							
	(a) No. of Labour Welfare Centres	.. No. (Cum.)		8	8	..	8	..
	(b) <i>Bonded Labour</i>							
	Identified	.. Nos. of persons	11,711	4,318	2,567	1,733	1,733	2,000
	Released	.. ..	11,711	4,318	2,567	1,733	1,733	2,000
	<i>Rehabilitated</i>							
	Under on-going programmes	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Under the Centrally sponsored Schemes of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	.. ..	11,652	4,350	2,300	2,000	2,000	2,000
44	<i>Welfare of Backward Classes</i>							
	(i) Pre-matric education incentives :							
	(a) Scholarships/Stipends	.. Numbers	..	78050	65174	31530	77328	70480
	(b) Other incentives like boarding grants, books, stationary and uniforms	.. No. of students	1166	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Ashram Type Schools	.. Nos. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(ii) Economic Aid :							
	(a) For Agriculture/Horticulture	.. No. of families	511	800	300	620	620	620
	(b) For Cottage Industry	.. ..	208	380	34	266	266	266
45	<i>Social Welfare</i>							
	(i) Child Welfare							
	(a) ICDS—Units	.. Numbers	15	46	22	28	28	32
	Beneficiaries	.. Total (Cum.)	80590	276000	40300	1,47,000	1,47,000	1,92,000

(b) Balwadis—Units	..	Numbers	..	5	..	..	..	5
Beneficiaries	..	Total (Cum.)	..	375	..	..	..	125
(ii) Women Welfare								
(a) Training-cum-production centres—								
Units	..	No. of Units	..	1	1	1	1	1
Beneficiaries	..	Nos.	..	50	80	20	75	75
(iii) Welfare of the handicapped								
(a) Programme for the Blind—Units	..	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	..	Total (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Programmes for the Deaf—Units	..	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	..	Total (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped Unit	..	Numbers	..	3	3	3	3	3
Beneficiaries	..	Total (Cum.)	..	25	600	5	300	300
(d) Programmes for the Mentally retarded—Units	..	Numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beneficiaries	..	Total (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Scholarships (Beneficiaries)	..	..	..	1500	120	400	400	400
(f) Supply of prosthetic aids—	..	..	..	200	18	40	40	40
Beneficiaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Welfare of destitute and poor :								
(a) Financial assistance to ;								
Women (Beneficiaries)	..	..	..	1361	12292	12267	11267	11267
<i>Nutrition</i>								
No. of beneficiaries (women/children)	..	Nos.	..	80590	276000	40300	147000	147000

(XXXX)

**ANNEXURE IV**  
*Minimum Needs Programme—Outlay and Expenditure—Hill Region*

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Programme/Scheme	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) Approved outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87				1987-88 Outlay	
					Outlay		Anticipated expenditure			
	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Rural Electrification .. ..	5900	5900	1111.36	1111.36	1250	1250	1250	1250	1350	1350
2. Rural Roads .. ..	12000	12000	1662.00	1662.00	2100	2100	2100	2100	2600	2600
3. <i>Education</i>										
(a) Elementary education .. ..	3614.09	50.00	747.75	6.00	814.93	..	814.93	..	842.28	..
(b) Adult Education .. ..	228.00	..	4.47	..	22.20	..	22.20	..	22.30	..
Sub-Total, (3)† .. ..	3842.69	50.00	752.22	6.00	837.13	..	837.13	..	804.58	..
4. <i>Rural Health</i>										
(1) Improvement of existing P.H.Cs. and Sub-centres by way of providing water supply and construction of boundary wall, etc.	100.00	100.00	1.79	1.79	10.00	10.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	10.00
(2) Construction and establishment of P.H.Cs.	616.00	460.00	75.61	59.51	91.00	68.00	91.00	68.00	200.00	169.00
(3) Community Health Centres .. ..	562.00	486.00	46.35	46.35	140.00	133.00	148.00	141.00	150.10	140.00
(4) Establishment and construction of Sub-centres	500.00	532.00	31.05	31.05	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	70.00	70.00
Sub-Total, (4) Rural Health .. ..	1810.00	1578.00	154.80	138.70	320.00	290.00	320.00	310.00	430.10	389.00

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5. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation—

Jal Nigam—

(a) Rural Water Supply ..	13000.00	13000.00	1973.42	1973.42	2550.00	2550.00	3550.00	3550.00	2900.00	2900.00
(b) Rural Development Department Harijan Drinking Water	200.00	200.00	48.40	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total (5)	13200.00	13200.00	2021.82	2021.82	2600.00	2600.00	3600.00	3600.00	2950.00	2950.00

6. Rural Housing—

1. House Sites ..	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. Construction Assistance ..	800.00	800.00	49.98	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
3. House construction through UP Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam	80.00	80.00	7.00	7.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Sub-Total, (6) Rural Housing ..	930.00	930.00	61.98	61.98	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00

7. Urban Development Environmental Improvement of slums	200.00	..	9.70	..	30.00	..	26.50	..	26.00	..
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8. Nutrition :

1. Social Welfare ..	250.00	..	60.73	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	75.00	..
2. Education ..	20.00	..	1.02	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
3. Rural Development ..	..	..	37.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (8) Nutrition ..	270.00	..	99.23	..	70.00	..	70.00	..	80.00	..

GRAND TOTAL ..	38152.69	336.58	5846.17	4926.52	7277.13	6310.00	8273.63	7310.00	8370.68	7359.00
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ANNEXURE V  
Minimum Need Programme—Physical targets and achievements

HILL REGION

Head of Development/Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan 1985-90 target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88
					Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. Rural Electrification</b>							
(1) Electrification of villages	No.	2212	3935	784	780	780	772
(2) Electrification of Harijan Basties	„	1838	3148	617	625	625	618
<b>2. Rural Roads</b>							
(i) Length of Roads	K.M.	2281	1940	262	295	295	360
<b>(ii) Villages connected by Roads—</b>							
(i) with a population of 1,500 and above	No.	85	7	..	1	1	..
(ii) With a population between 1000—1499	No.	128	21	3	4	4	5
(iii) With a population between 500—999	No.	641	365	12	23	23	25
(iv) With a population below 499	No.	..	1642	125	140	140	150
<b>3. General Education</b>							
<b>1. Elementary Education enrolment :</b>							
(a) Class 1 to 5 (age-group 6—11)	000 No.	680	754	879	894	894	904
(b) Class 6 to 8 (age-group 11 to 14)	„	250	314	246	274	274	286
<b>2. Adult Education</b>							
(a) No. of participants (15 to 35 years)	„	274	813	77	96	96	96
<b>(b) No. of centres :</b>							
(1) Central	.. No.	2400	12000	2400	2400	2400	2400
(2) State	.. „	100	8100	100	100	100	100
(3) Other Programmes	„	80	7000	1400	1400	1400	1400
<b>4. Rural Health</b>							
<b>1. Primary Health Centres</b>							
(a) Construction	.. No.	78	47	7	15	7	20
(b) Establishment	.. „	133	91	17	15	15	20

Head of Development Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
					Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>2. Community Health Centres</b>							
(c) Construction	No	10	9	3	6	6	3
(b) Establishment ..	„	4	15	..	2	2	2
<b>3. Sub-Centres :</b>							
(a) Construction	No.	112	400	25	100	40	125
(b) Establishment	„	1366	..	..	..	..	..
<b>5. Rural Water Supply</b>							
<b>A—Jal Nigam :</b>							
<b>1 District Sector :</b>							
(i) Problem Villages	No.	7142	3150	519	636	825	640
(ii) Population benefited	000 No.	..	630	78	127	165	128
(iii) Other villages ..	No.	2915	350	18	114	175	80
(iv) Population benefited	000 No.	..	70	03	23	35	16
Total Villages	No.	10057	3500	537	750	1000	720
<b>(2) Central Sector (A.R.P.) :</b>							
(i) Problem villages	No.	..	1040	86	251	165	90
(ii) Population ..	000 No.	..	208	17	50	33	18
(iii) Other villages	No.	..	113	2	16	17	10
(iv) Population	000 No.	..	22	..	3	3	2
Total Villages ..	No.	..	1153	88	267	182	100
<b>B—Harijan Drinking Water Supply :</b>							
No. of Diggis	No.	611	1000	320	250	250	250
<b>6. Rural Housing</b>							
Construction of House for rural poor's	No.	6686	26666	7885	1741	1741	1741



Head of Development/ Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 achieve- ment	1986-87		1987-88
					Target	Ancipated achieve- ment	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>7. Urban Development</i>							
(1) Environmental Impro- vement of slums persons benefited	No.	63284	80000	75998	87998	87998	97998
(2) Low income group housing scheme	No. houses	106	—	112	118	118	—
(3) Economically weaker section housing scheme	„	104	100	..	..	..	..
(4) Land acquisition and development scheme	Hect.	..	6	..	..	..	..
<i>8. Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes</i>							
House construction through UP Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam	No. houses	..	100,000	8000	15,000	15,000	15,000
<i>9. Nutrition</i>							
<i>1. Social Welfaren :</i>							
Women/Children benefited	No.	80,590	2,76,000	40,300	1,47,000	1,47,000	1,92,000
<i>2. Education Department</i>							
(1) Pre-School going children and lactating mothers benefited	No.	..	4,400	2,200	3,500	3,500	3,500

Externally aided projects 1. EEC Aided South of Bhagirathi—Watershed Management project

Physical Target and Achievement—EEC Project

Project activity	Unit	Project target	Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (i.e. up to 1984-85)	Actual achievement during 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
					Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. Forestry</b>							
1. Afforestation of denuded hills	Ha.	2850	224	500	1060	1060	1066
2. Fodder and pasture development	Ha.	1000	200	200	300	300	300
3. Forest rehabilitation	Ha.	2000	400	415	590	590	595
4. Road side plantation	RKM	8	4	2	1	1	1
5. Vegetative rehabilitation of bench terraces	Ha.	1000	..	..	200	200	800
6. Subsidy for land use adjustment	Ha.	1400	..	..	200	200	1200
<b>2. Soil Conservation</b>							
1. Gully and nala control							
(a) Crate wire check dams	Nos.	LS	639	71 nos. and/438 mt. checkwall	100	100	69
(b) Drop structures/brush-wood dams	Nos.	LS	304	438	400	400	100
<b>3. Minor Irrigation</b>							
1. Construction of irrigation channel	Km.	LS	0.50	..	..	..	..
2. Construction of storage tanks	Nos.	LS	1	12 nos. with feeder channel)	12	12	12
<b>3. Animal Husbandry</b>							
1. Improved cattle breeding	Nos.	LS	bulls	5 bulls purchased and total 8 bulls maintained	Maintenance of 8 bulls	Maintenance of 8 bulls	Maintenance of 8 bulls for improved breeding
2. Stall feeding	Nos. (animals)	LS	..	45	75	75	100
3. Construction of veterinary care centres	Nos.	2	Part construction	2 part construction	2 (completion)	2 Nos will be completed	..
<b>5. Horticulture</b>							
1. Pest and disease control	..	LS	Insecticides worth Rs. 1.00 lakhs	Insecticides used in 834 ha. area	Worth Rs. 0.30 lakh	Worth Rs. 0.30 lakh	Worth Rs. 0.30 lakh
2. Raising of individual orchards	ha.	750	187.5 ha. actually distributed for 42.65 ha. orchards	Loan distributed for raising 56.35 ha. area	Loan distributed for 88.5 ha. orchards	(Loan distributed for 88.5 ha. orchards	..

*Externally Aided Project*  
**2. World Bank Aided Himalayan Watershed Management Project**  
*Physical target and Achievement under World Bank Project*

Project activity	Unit	Project target		Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (up to 1984-85)	Actual achievement during 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
		Total Project target	Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90)			Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>FORESTRY :</b>								
Fuelwood Plantation :								
Reserved forests	Ha.	21550	19550	200	596	2079	2029	4900
Civil Soyam forest	Ha.	18740	16105	255	237	2258	1581	4135
<b>FODDER PLANTATION</b>								
(a) Civil Soyam forests	Ha.	13766	11916	50	227	1664	1325	2900
(b) Private land	Ha.	7290	6670	50	270	1150	900	1770
(c) Farm Forestry	Ha.	51170	41170	1100	2762	5720	5720	11377
<b>SOIL CONSERVATION</b>								
1. Brushwood check dam	Nos.	24257	21044	63	378	3780	3500	7466
2. Cratewire dam	„	2626	2303	58	193	279	225	604
3. Drop structures	„	331	260	3	21	29	27	82
<b>HORTICULTURE</b>								
1. Topworking	Ha.	1762	1509	73	77	74	124	298
2. Rejuvenation of old fruit trees	Ha.	1038	948	—	10	91	104	229
3. Rising of individual orchards	Ha.	1704	1491	43	116	207	219	333
4. Home stead orchards	(‘000) Nos.	220	200 (new Programme)			35	25	62
<b>MINOR IRRIGATION</b>								
1. Lining of irrigation channels	Km.	85.28	56.29	2.92	4.94	17.77	16.58	13.24
2. Construction of storage tanks	Nos.	1200	875	10	43	137	130	270
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>								
1. Supply of minikits	Nos.	53027	46565	1300	2605	4975	4675	12342
2. Field trails	Nali/nos.	16590	14627	463	845	1635	2030	3980
3. Civil works	Nos.	58	57	2	5	9	9	24

Project activity	Unit	Project target		Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (i.e. up to 1984-85)	Actual achievement during 1985-86	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed target
		Total Project target	Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90)			Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>								
(Cattle exchange	Nos.	250	..	250	Item dropped and alternative cattle improved programmes introduced.			
Provision of A.I. facilities at VHH and SMC	Nos.	12/25	12/25	..	10/11	12/25	12/25	12/25 (work contd.)
(Opening of Natural breeding centres and natural breeding in Darinda pattern	(Nos. centres/ bulls)	21/55	21/55	..	26 bull purchased for 13 centres)	13/26 (works contd.)	13/26	18/42
Establishment of feed and fodder storage at V.H./S.M.C.	Nos.	23	23	..	..	23	19	4 and work contd.
Establishment of cattle feed milling plants	Nos.	2	2	..	..	2	1 (part)	work continue
Establishment of Liquid nitrogen plants	Nos.	2	2	..	..	2	1	..
Establishment of calf rearing centres	..	2	1	..	..	2 Land selection	1 Land selection	1
Castration of unwanted bulls	Nos.	L.S.	L.S.	..	..	6600	6600	7000
Cattle health cover	..	L.S.	L.S.	..	..	L.S.	L.S.	L.S.
Supply of concentrate calves heifers	Nos.	2800	2500	..	..	485	485	500
Strengthening of veterinary hospitals/bulls centre	Nos.	31	31	2 part	7 complete and 2 part	4	4	6

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