

# **Draft Annual Plan**

**1988-89**

**Vol. II**

**HILL REGION SUB-PLAN**

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**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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## 1. GENERAL

### GEO-PHYSICAL FEATURES

#### AREA AND POPULATION

The hill region of Uttar Pradesh lies in the central zone of Himalayas. The inner Himalayas adjoin the plain areas, the middle Himalayas consist of folded mountains and vallies ranging up to 8,000 ft. above sea level, and the outer Himalayas consist of the alpine meadows and the snow clad ridges and high peaks of Nanda Devi, Trishul, Kedar Nath, Neelkanth, Chaukhambha and Pancha Chooly etc. offering natural beauties on the one hand and rugged character of mountainous terrain and difficulties for the inhabitants on the other hand. The heavy rainfall, landslides and deteriorated eco-system due to felling of trees in the past, over-grazing and unscientific land-use has also increased the difficulties of the people.

1.2. The U. P. Hills comprise of 8 districts, viz., Nainital, Almora and Pithoragarh (3) in Kumaon Division and Pauri, Tehri, Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Dehradun (5) in Garhwal Division. Of them Nainital and Dehradun adjoining plains are more developed as compared to the remaining 6 districts of the interior. The hill region covers an area of 51,125 Sq. Km. or 17.4 per cent of the total area of U. P. and has a population of 48.36 lakh according to census of 1981 which is 4.3 per cent of the total population of the State. The average density of the population is 95 persons per sq. Km. as compared to the average of 377 of the State. The actual hills, excluding Tarai and Bhabhar areas of Nainital and Dehradun, constitute about 87.6 per cent of the total hill region and 74.8 per cent population reside in actual hilly areas. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes about 7.73 lakh and 1.82 lakh respectively constitute about 16.00 per cent and 3.8 per cent of the total population of the Hill region. The hilly areas constitute the sensitive regions bordering Tibet and call for special attention to accelerate the pace of development on the one hand and timely solution of local problems on the other.

### CONSTRAINTS

1.3. The main factor inhibiting the pace of development of hill areas may be enumerated as, undulating topography, rugged terrain, varied climate, texture and soils, thin and sparse population limited cultivated land predominantly small and marginal holdings, difficult agricultural process, severe soil erosion, inadequate infrastructural facilities of roads, irrigation, power, credit and marketing, lack of industrialisation and institutional back up, long gestation period of projects and relatively higher per unit cost of basic infrastructure and social/community services etc. There is acute problem of potable drinking water, education and public health facilities in remote areas of hill since the technology in the hill economics has remained more or less, unchanged, it has led to more intensive exploitation of local resources. The exploitation of natural resources which has added to the pressure already being exerted by the growing population led to seriously disturbing the delicate balance between the population and natural resources. Looking to the above limitations and natural characteristics, the planning strategy has been reoriented to overcome these difficulties and implement the developmental programmes without destruction in order to raise the standard of living of the people, uplift the poor and provide basic infrastructural facilities for continuous development.

### OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

1.4. In view of the need to balance economic development with the imperatives of environmental conservation, eco-restoration and to formulate realistic and manageable programmes 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 main development thrust is, therefore, on "Protective" Regeneration of Resources and "Productive" measures in an integrated manner. Keeping in view the constraints and imperatives of development of hill areas the major thrust will be on "*Development without Destruction*". The strategy and objectives of development for the hill areas of U. P. during the Seventh Plan are as follows :

- (1) Ecological security-integrated watershed management on the basis of catchment, sub-catchments and micro catchments with a multi-disciplinary approach.
  - (2) Massive afforestation programme in denuded forest areas, involvement of local people and voluntary organisations in afforestation. Strengthening of Van-Panchayats and establishment of Van-Chetna Kendra and development of waste land to provide vegetative cover etc.
- For conservation of environment and ecological security a ban on felling of green trees at altitude of 1000 metres and above has been imposed. Regulation of mining activity on scientific lines and conservation and reclamation measure in areas affected by mining activity are being undertaken.
- (3) Diversification of agriculture according to land capability and increasing the productivity of agricultural crops per unit of area, especially oil seeds, pulses and other cash crops is proposed. Greater attention to the care of soil stability and fertility, water conservation, bringing steeper slopes under perennial shrubs, tree plantation and pasture development, scientific dry

land farming. Priority is for the development of Horticulture with proper support of marketing and processing infrastructure.

- (4) Development of Tourism as an Industry. Besides providing all facilities, incentives and encouragement for tourism off season tourism, winter sports and holiday resorts. For development of tourism in private sector, tourism has been declared an industry in U. P. hills.
- (5) Consolidating gains of productive activities and correcting imbalances, if any, in investment in productive sectors on the one hand and basic infrastructural and social facilities on the other.
- (6) Progressive reduction of incidence of poverty particularly among weaker sections. Family oriented programmes will be taken up for raising the living standard and quality of life of weaker section, especially scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and small and marginal farmers below the poverty line. Major thrust is on maximising efforts for anti-poverty programmes for target groups particularly through Integrated Rural Development, Tribal development Projects, Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers to raise agricultural productivity, Employment Guarantee Programme for rural landless, Self Employment Programme for urban Educated youth, TRYSEM and programmes under the 20 Point Programme for social and economic uplift of the masses.
- (7) 75 per cent electrification of villages during Seventh Plan. To reduce pressure on forests, use of alternate sources of fuel and energy will be encouraged, viz. biogas, fuel efficient smokeless Chulhas, LPG, soft coke and Kerosene oil etc., wind, solar and micro-hydel energy for local use will be harnessed.
- (8) Intensive measures to develop resource based small scale village and cottage industries. In small scale

and tiny industries sector emphasis will be on high value low volume products and pollution free/foot-loose industries like electronics, optics and precision instruments etc. Development of local handicrafts, sericulture and integrated projects for development of woollen handloom is also envisaged especially through Integrated Handloom Development Projects for Kumaon and Garhwal.

- (9) The strategy of road construction has been modified, viz. instead of only motor roads, a mix of light vehicle roads, bridle paths, feeder roads and foot bridges are planned. Technological improvement in road construction for preservation of ecology and environment is also being taken up.
- (10) Under general education sector the main stress is on qualitative improvement of education. Besides emphasis has also been given on streamlining education for girls, extending and improving facilities for science education; qualitative improvement and diversification for higher education and vocationalisation of education at various levels.
- (11) For improvement of technical skills of local people, emphasis is on diversification of courses, trades especially suited to hill areas and around improvement of skills and job oriented technical training. In addition to consolidation and strengthening the present institutions with qualified trained staff, building and equipment etc. in the present ITIs and Polytechnics.
- (12) In view of dearth of buildings in hill, provision for building in hill area (residential and non-residential) has been adequately made. For improvement of urban slums, adequate provision for urban development has been made.
- (13) Priority has been given for rural water supply programme for which it is proposed to provide safe and

potable drinking water facility in all problem (scarcity) villages by the end of Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan period target of water supply to all scarcity villages as per latest assessment of 1980 has been included in the Plan. Besides Augmentation of urban water supply and sewerage will also be taken up.

- (14) Limiting of herds and improvement of livestock population with adequate feed and fodder resources and proper health cover and stall feeding. Development of dairying and milk supply programmes and co-ordinated efforts for their qualitative upgrading with necessary inputs, linkages and organisational support.
- (15) Removing inter-regional and intra-regional disparities of socio-economic level development through decentralised planning process.
- (16) Reorganisation of administrative set-up, strengthening co-operative structure and institution building, maximising people's participation in development.
- (17) Development of action oriented research base, evaluation, monitoring and feed back. Involvement of universities, research institutions and technical institutions for effective transfer and diffusion to increase the well-being of all sections of society. With a view to bring about a constructively meaningful lab-land relationship.
- (18) Reorganisation and development of suitable technologies training and extension services according to local needs for people's participation.

1.5. 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, water-shed management, Forestry and soil conservation and Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Power, Roads, Water Supply (Jal Nigam), Education, Small Scale Industries etc. Besides the above separate sub-cadres up to 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 levels. Decentralised Planning Process has also been taken up in hill districts.

#### PLAN OUTLAYS

1.6. There is characteristic backwardness prevailing in hill area of the State accentuated with multiplicity of problems like ecological degradation and outmigration of youth/local talents on the one hand and depletion of resources on the other. In view of special problems and requirements of hill areas substantial investment is essential to cater to the prevailing magnitude of problems and desired scientific management and conservation of resources. Efforts are, therefore, being made to step up plan outlay for hill areas. Plan funds are being also supplemented by Government of India to accelerate the pace of development of hill areas. However, due to constraints of resources an outlay of Rs. 1,075.00 crores including special Central assistance of Rs. 553.50 crores has been proposed for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1985-90). Out of the above outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 394.14 crores has been incurred during the first two years (1985-87) of the Seventh Plan which include an amount of Rs. 227.98 crores of special Central assistance. During 1987-88 the outlay of Rs. 235.00 crores including a sum of Rs. 129.65 crores as special Central Assistance is likely to be utilised fully. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 259.57 crores is proposed for Hill Area Sub-Plan of U.P. In view of the State's severe resource constraints it will not be possible for the State to set apart more than about Rs. 116.00 crores from the normal State Plan. It is, therefore, essential that at

least an amount of Rs. 143.00 crores of special Central assistance is provided by the Government of India during 1988-89 for Hill Area Sub-Plan of the State.

1.7. Efforts are also being made to supplement Plan investments through externally-aided Projects under Horticulture and Water-shed Management Projects. Since the magnitude of the problems particularly of eco-restoration and environmental preservation and regeneration of economy are immense, higher investment by Government of India in the areas of integrated soil and water conservation, water-shed management and rehabilitation of degraded lands especial fragile zones is required to be supplemented and 100 per cent Central aid be provided for such projects. Besides in the field of research back up and transfer of technologies as also in the field of industrialisation, tourism development, power generation-micro hydel and bio-energy, renewable sources of energy and maintenance and development of resource endowments etc. is also required to be supplemented in hill areas by cent per cent Central aid. Central undertaking and agencies have also to come forward for providing the desired catalytic role in supplementing development efforts and investments in hill areas for rapid industrialisation etc.

1.8. The outlays 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 programmes are given in the Annexure-III.

#### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

1.9. Out of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1,075.00 crore for hill areas an outlay of Rs. 381.53 crore has been earmarked for minimum needs programme (MNP). For the Annual Plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 92.69 crores is proposed under MNP as against the likely expenditure of Rs. 81.51 crore during 1987-88. Programme-wise outlay and expenditure under MNP is given in Annexure-IV.

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

1.10. 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. 84.84 crore has been quantified for the socio-economic uplift of Tribals during the Seventh Plan period, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 28.94 crore incurred during 1985-87 and for 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 19.31 crore has been quantified as against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 18.61 crore in 1987-88.

1.11. 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 Naini Tal (2) Primitive tribe of Buxas of Nainital (3) Bhotias of Munshiari and Dharchula blocks of Pithoragarh district, (4) for Joshimath block of Chamoli district, and (5) for Kalsi and Chakrata blocks of Dehra Dun district.

#### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

1.12. Stress has been laid on the progressive development of Scheduled Castes 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 are given below :

(Rupees in crores)		
<i>Plan period</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage to total Hill Plan outlay expenditure</i>
(1) Seventh Plan outlay	147.25	14
(2) 1985-86 expenditure	26.08	14
(3) 1986-87 expenditure	29.92	14
(4) 1987-88 Anticipated expenditure	30.84	12
(5) 1988-89 Proposed outlay	36.75	14

#### TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME

1.13. Great significance has been attached to 20-point programme for ensuring progressive reduction of poverty and unemployment and to raise productivity level 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. Expeditious implementation of 20-Point Programme is being ensured in the hill areas and financial and physical inputs are being provided for reduction of incidence of poverty and unemployment.

#### DECENTRALISED PLANNING

1.14. Under the decentralised planning nearly 52 per cent of the total outlay is being earmarked for district Plan of Hill Areas as against an average of 30 per cent in the State. Efforts are being made to fulfil the aspirations of the people at local level on one hand and bridge up the prevailing gulf of grass root planning by providing adequate basic social inputs and re-orientation of productive programmes for the desired socio-economic improvement of the area. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 130.00 crore has been earmarked out of the total draft plan outlay of Hill Area Sub-Plan for district Plan of hill district as against about Rs. 118.00 crore in 1987-88.

#### REORIENTATION AND NEW DIRECTION IN PLAN PROGRAMMES

1.15. In view of the objectives of development, effort are being made to re-orient the Plan programmes for 1988-89. The valuable suggestions and observations made by the Planning Commission Government of India in the last Annual Plan discussion of 1987-88 have been taken into account and as far as possible programmes have been incorporated accordingly for 1988-89. Measures for streamlining physical planning have also been taken.

1.16. In the preparation of Plans and execution of Plan programmes correlation between financial and physical targets has been taken care of for bringing desired



results. By and large efforts are being made for ensuring balance between productive programmes and infrastructural/social service sectors in the allocation of funds. Out of the total outlay for 1988-89, about 65 per cent outlay has been earmarked for productive/income generating sectors as against the corresponding percentage of about 57 per cent in 1986-87.

1.17. Action has also been taken to follow up recommendations of the high level meeting in Lucknow held in February, 1987 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble State Minister for Planning, Government of India, Sri Sukh Ram. A task force has been set up to make out recommendations for administrative and financial delegation of powers at the districts/division and State level. The report is under finalisation and is expected to be submitted shortly. Other matters are also being pursued. Suggestions made of Sri V. N. Dhaundhiyal, Advisor State Plan and Hills, Planning Commissions, during his recent visits to U. P. Hill Areas regarding fundamental and applied research on agriculture, horticulture, forestry-fodder etc. are also being taken into account. Accordingly provision has been made for following research programme.

(1) *Agriculture* — Varietal demonstration under multiple cropping scheme is being streamlined and remaining two districts are being covered during 1987-88. Seed varietal research will be taken up by Ranichauri research station. Besides, improved seed suitable for hills would also be multiplied in Agriculture farms of Hills.

(2) *Horticulture* — Research on Horticulture, Tissue culture and strengthening of Bharsar Research Station is also proposed. A scheme for price support for apple is being formulated. This will be implemented with the assistance of NCDC and Fruit Federation Haldwani. A scheme for providing transport subsidy from Rail head to Sahibabad for fruits is also under consideration. A carton packing case factory for packing of fruits is also proposed. Marketing of fruits and vegetable will be streamlined through co-operatives etc.

(3) *Forest* — Research Programme on shrubs and fodder etc. and study of Biomass Research will be taken up. Streamlining of nurseries and water harvesting in soil conservation programme has also been initiated. Forest Department has prepared 3 new schemes for implementation, viz. (1) Energy plantation, (2) Pasture/fodder development for local people which envisages closing of suitable areas for two years for developing grasses and fodder to meet the requirements of villagers, and (3) Research scheme for fodder/grasses including extension, propagation and application, transfer and diffusion of result on field.

(4) *Water-shed Management*—Research programme for hydrology, fuel and fodder programme for nurseries and water harvesting would be taken up.

(5) *Animal Husbandry* — Animal Husbandry Department has prepared a pilot project for fodder research and pasture development in different altitudes, extension and development which is likely to be implemented in 1988-89. Besides co-ordinated action has been initiated to co-ordinate and dovetail programmes concerning Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Forest Department to ensure desired complementarities and necessary linkages at the field level. Areas of milk belt, improvement of cattle breeds and fodder programme have been identified and effective measures for co-ordinated development have been taken up.

(6) *Hill Campus* — (Rani Chauri Research Station)—Programme for seed varietal research including rain fed and cold resistant seeds are proposed to be taken up. It is also proposed to establish a college of Forest with the assistance of ICAR and college of Hill Home Science for Women during 1987-88.

(7) *Tourism*—Adventure tourism programme has been taken up viz. winter sports at Auli for promotion of tourism, publicity media of T.V. etc. are being taken up for execution. For promotion of tourism/air strips at Nainisain (Pithoragarh) and Gauchar (Chamoli) will be constructed for providing helicopter service. Civil aviation Government of India

will provide this service in U. P. hills. For promotion of tourism in private sector, tourism has been declared as an industry. Tourism has also been provided linkage with cultural programme.

(8) *Youth Campus and Training Programme*—For local people by youth welfare department has been taken up in water-shed project areas which will be expanded in other areas for involvement of local people for awareness in environmental education, plantation and soil and water conservation etc.

(9) *Energy* — Programmes of expansion of micro-hydel schemes and alternate source of energy have also been envisaged on a large scale. Micro-hydel power project would be co-ordinated and linked with industry, growth centres/population centres.

(10) *Afforestation along road* — Since there is no social forestry scheme in hills, plantation along road sides is envisaged through forest department compensatory plantation in tie of departmental project is also being taken care of by Irrigation department, Social and water conservation agencies etc. Action is being taken to make out an integrated schemes for arresting soil erosion and ecological security. P.W.D has also been asked to take up

corrective measures against soil erosion due to construction of roads.

1.18. Measures have been initiated to check out-migration of local youth/educated unemployed through various training programme, improving their technical skills and human resource development particularly under institutions, organizing youth camp for training under water-shed management project and other areas like tourism to involve them in various developmental field and gainful employment.

#### COORDINATION

1.19. Inter departmental co-ordination at the field level for proper execution of various programmes to achieve desired results has been initiated between the following departments for providing complementarity and linkages required from respective department :—

- (a) Agriculture, Co-operative Irrigation and Horticulture,
- (b) Forest, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development,
- (c) Agriculture, Water-shed Management, Forestry, Horticulture, Soil and water conservation and Irrigation,
- (d) Power, NEDA and Industries.

## 2. SECTORAL PROGRAMMES

### CROP HUSBANDARY

#### *Agriculture*

Agriculture has not been a paying proposition in the hill areas due to difficult terrain, steep slopes of agricultural fields, marginal small holdings, difficult agricultural process, limited cultivate area, inadequate infrastructure and lack of inputs in remote and inaccessible areas, dearth of suitable technologies and technical support etc. Efforts are, therefore, directed towards diversification of agriculture to high value crops of oil seeds, pulses, sunflower, soyabean and fruit crops etc.

2.1. For agricultural production, an outlay of Rs.850.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan by the agricultural department. Out of the above outlay an amount of Rs.147.94 and Rs.172.64 lakh was spent in 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. During 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakh is likely to be utilized. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.240.00 lakh is proposed.

2.2. The main thrust for the development of agriculture in hills during the Seventh Plan is for increasing production and productivity per unit of area of agricultural crops, specially high value cash crops including oilseeds and pulses. Following measures have been taken for increasing crop production in hills:

- (1) Proper land use in accordance with soil capabilities and diversification in cropping pattern in consonance with ecological security and environmental preservation.
- (2) Adoption of improved agronomy practices with better supply of inputs suitable for hill areas. Intensive and improved practices, adequate extension and training support is also envisaged.
- (3) Upgrading the traditional crops like Mandua, Ramdana, Jhungora,

Buckwheat etc. with high yielding varieties.

- (4) Optional use of available infrastructural and input facilities of irrigation, seeds and fertilizer etc.
- (5) Providing package of services and improved agricultural practices within easy reach of cultivators.
- (6) Streamlining training and Visit programme under watershed Management projects for maximum returns to farmers with people's participation.
- (7) Intensification of agricultural research in hills, water harvesting and scientific management of rainfed agricultural.
- (8) Provision of storage and marketing support etc.

2.3. Efforts are being made to increase crop production per unit area and intensity of cropping by proper use of land, water and other inputs and adopting improved techniques of agronomy and soil and water management. In view of ecological/environmental importance of the region, efforts are being made to divert steeper slopes to be covered under shrubs and trees and also develop the waste land with suitable and proper soil, water and farm management.

2.4. Better co-ordination and involvement of Research Institutions for quality seed and application of research results being obtained for varied climates and soil of different hilly regions. Co-ordinated efforts are already being made to develop a two way system by passing field problems to agricultural research institutions for research and adopting research results by cultivators of the region through training and Visit system and through other agricultural extension agencies.

2.5. Diversification of cropping pattern by including cash crops, oilseeds and

pulses would be emphasized in order to achieve remunerative returns and dry land farming under 20-point programme.

2.6. Continued schemes from the plan period are Multiplication Storage and Distribution of quality seeds, Modernisation of agricultural testing and demonstrating centres. Subsidy on transport of fertilizers and provision of 10 kg. packets of fertilizers, Subsidy on High Yielding Variety seeds under seed Exchange programme, Composit fertilizer demonstration, Intensive cultivation of pulses programme, Strengthening of Plant protection services in Hills etc. for increasing intensity of cropping and agricultural productivity per unit of area, a new scheme of Intensive multiple cropping has been taken up since 1985-86 and is being extended to all the eight hill districts. Besides a scheme for populariza-

tion, demonstration and propagation and sale of improved agricultural implements is also proposed. In order to protect agricultural crops from pests and diseases, programme for strengthening of plant protection services in affected areas would be expanded. Schemes for surveillance of pests and diseases taken up during 1985-86 would continue during 1988-89.

2.7. By the end the Seventh Plan, a target of 17.50 lakh ton of total foodgrains production has been proposed as against the level of 13.43 lakh tonnes achieved during 1984-85. For 1988-89 a target of 16.70 lakh ton of total foodgrains is proposed as against the target of 15.80 lakh Ton for 1987-88. In order to achieve the above target, it is proposed to increase area under High Yielding Varieties and production of improved seeds as given below:—

TABLE 1—Increase in the area of High Yielding Varieties

Item	Unit	1984-85 level	1987-88 Anticipated achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total area under High Yielding varieties ..	'000 ha.	384.76	410.00	460.00
2. Production of Improved seed ..	'000 ton	0.510	0.721	0.858
3. Distribution of Chemical fertilizer ..	'000 ton	77.55	84.00	87.00

2.8. The physical targets of area and production under important crops and

input facilities have been given in the Annexure-III.

TABLE 2—Physical targets and Achievement

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
			Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>DRYLAND/RAINFED FARMING :</b>					
<b>(i) Development of selected micro-watershed</b>					
(a) No. of watershed taken up	Nos.	158	158	158	158
(b) Area covered under watershed	'000 ha.	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50
(c) Area under land development	'000 ha.	7.70	7.70	7.70	70.70
(2) Area covered outside the selected watershed by Dry farming practices ..	..	54.50	50.50	50.50	52.50
<b>Cropped area (Cumulative)</b>					
(1) Net area ..	'000 ha.	825	815	815	820
(2) Gross area ..	..	1525	1515	1515	1520

2.9. Under the new 20-Point Programme physical target and achievements during the Seventh Plan are given below:—

TABLE 3—Physical target and achievement—20 Point Programme

Point no.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1984-85	Seventh Plan target (terminal year)	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Anticipated achievement.	1988-89 Proposed target	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1.	Dry land farming	(a) No. of watershed taken up	Nos.	148	158	158	158	158
		(b) Area covered	ha.	69000	85000	81000	81000	83000
2.	(A) Pulses development	(a) Area covered	'000ha.	35.00	45.00	41.00	41.00	43.00
		(b) Production	'000ton	20.00	35.00	28.00	28.00	32.00
	(B) Oilseed development including Soyabean :	(a) Area covered	'000 ha.	183.50	210.00	200.00	200.00	205.00
		(b) Production	'000 ton	157.50	170.00	166.00	166.00	168.00

## CROPPING PATTERN

2.10. The main crops grown in the hill region are paddy, Mandua, Sawan,

Maize, wheat, Barley, Lentil and Gram. The area under these crops are given in the following table:—

TABLE 4—Cropping pattern of main crops

Name of Crop	Area sown in ('000ha.)			Percentage to total area sown		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Paddy	278.13	264.16	281.40	27.9	27.8	27.9
2. Mandua	154.12	145.89	158.10	15.4	15.4	15.7
3. Sawan	79.87	80.62	83.79	8.0	8.5	8.3
4. Maize	36.65	33.87	38.26	3.7	3.6	3.8
5. Kharif pulses	8.29	7.99	7.90	0.8	0.8	0.8
6. Wheat	385.05	364.18	381.67	38.6	38.3	37.9
7. Barley	34.42	29.96	32.39	3.4	3.1	3.2
8. Rabi pulses	21.24	22.60	23.16	2.1	2.4	2.3
9. Others	0.47	0.43	0.49	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	998.24	949.70	1007.16	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Prospects for 1987-88

2.11. The Kharif monsoons were quite scanty. Most of the crops under rainfed conditions were badly damaged, the loss was reported to the extent of

40—60 percent on an average. Effects were to achieve the food production target. The crop of soyabean was also damaged to a great extent. The crop prospects are expected to the extent of

about 50 percent of the target. For Rabi crops, all the input arrangements have been made for the season to achieve the total food production goal of 15.80 lakh ton. In view of draught situation prevailing in Hill areas and also non-availability of irrigational water, area of wheat is being diverted to legume and oilseeds which require much less soil moisture.

#### Target for 1988-89

2.12. The target of foodgrains production for year 1988-89 is 16.70 lakh ton. For this year provision for adoption of new agricultural extension support has been proposed. More area are proposed to be saturated with the increased number of seed minikits. (Cereals, Oilseeds, Pulses).

2.13. In view of erratic behaviour of monsoon, year after year, more emphasis is being laid on the production of oilseeds and pulses.

2.14. Paucity of quality seeds suited for hill region has been felt and with a view to produce more quality seeds particularly the varieties suited for hilly track, the programme of multiplication of seed

has been taken up with the coordination of Tarai Seed Corporation at cultivators' fields in Hill areas.

2.15. At present there are three seed processing plants at Almora, Nainital and Dehradun functioning in the Hill area. These are being streamlined suitably. There are 9 seed Multiplication farms-viz. Pawalia (Chamoli), Dhakram (Almora), Nautha (Tehri), Sisor (Uttarkashi) Sariyapauri (Almora), Khatima, Ramnagar and Rudrapur (Nainital) and Thal (Pithoragarh) in the hill areas having a total area of about 133 hectares. Efforts are being made to increase seed production in these farms.

2.16. The various measures adopted have shown by and large, an increase in trend in production and productivity of foodgrains. The foodgrain production during 1986-87 has shown an increase of 116.11 thousand tonnes over the previous year of 1985-86. The major contribution was in Rabi which increased by 10.64 thousand ton during 1986-87 over 1985-86. The increase in the productivity and fertilizer consumption trend is shown in the following table :—

TABLE 5—Productivity and Fertilizer Consumption

Districts	(Kg/ha)			
	Productivity of foodgrains		Consumption of fertilizers	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Nainital	2,235	2,397	174.80	164.23
2. Almora	1,036	1,084	4.73	4.33
3. Pithoragarh	1,203	1,219	6.90	3.46
Kumaon Division	1,663	1,677	92.25	86.25
4. Dehradun	1,505	1,779	31.35	26.10
5. Paurigarhwal	1,040	1,113	4.67	4.08
6. Tehri Garhwal	1,229	1,155	5.63	3.35
7. Chamoli	1,103	1,102	7.15	4.20
8. Uttarkashi	1,319	1,341	17.13	6.78
Garhwal Division	1,198	1,243	11.63	8.24
State	1,516	1,467	78.68	70.55

## MARKETING AND STORAGE

2.17. In order to ensure remunerative and fair prices for agricultural commodities to the cultivators, improvement 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 Nainital, Pauri-Garhwal and Dehradun 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 Samities 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 Samities 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 13 Principal market yards, 17 Subsidiary market yards, 6 Rural godowns and 35 cool houses at assembling points for hill produce. In addition to this the grading facilities have also to be provided in all regulated and developed markets of hill region and it is also proposed to demonstrate the marketing facilities by way of documentary films and Cinema slides and distributing pamphlets etc. in developed regulated markets and villages.

2.18. During the Annual Plan 1985-86 out of an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh Rs.10.58 lakh has been utilised and the construction of 2 Principal Market yards and one sub-market yard have been completed and two commercial grading units have been established in Sitargarh and Kichcha markets.

2.19. For Annual Plan 1986-87 out of an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh, Rs.7.77 lakh has been utilized and the construction of one Principal market yard and two rural markets and one cool house is in progress. Besides, two commercial grading units at Kotdwar (Pauri garhwal) and Vikas nagar (Dehradun) have been established. Pre-regulation survey was conducted to regulate markets of five hill districts

viz., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehrigarhwal and Almora and proposal to regulate these markets are under consideration.

2.20. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed during Annual Plan 1987-88 for the construction of one Principal market yard, two sub-market yards and two rural godowns having a storage capacity of 2500 M.T., two commercial grading units and one cool house. Instruction to regulate the market of 5 hill districts have been issued by Government under section 5(1) of Mandi Act.

2.21. For Annual Plan proposed for 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.20 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 2500 M.T. and Five cool houses. Besides this modern equipments of grading and weighing machines have to be provided in developed market yard.

2.22. At present 9 warehouses are functioning in the hill region with a total constructed capacity of 44819 M.T. These centres are situated in Nainital district at Haldwani, Kichha Sitarganj, Rudrapur, Gadarpur and Gularbhoj in Dehradun district at Dehradun and Vikas Nagar and one at Kotdwar in Pauri district. For Seventh Plan (1985-90) it has been proposed to construct 32,000 M.T. additional storage capacity by the State warehousing Corporation. During 1986-87 a capacity of 1000 M.T. at Gularbhoj was completed. The warehouse with a capacity of 5000 M.T. is likely to be completed during current financial year. During 1988-89 a capacity of 5000 M.T. is to be constructed at Rudraprayag (Chamoli). An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90). For 1985-86 Rs.10.00 lakh and for 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 Rs.25.00 lakh each are proposed as State contribution to State Warehousing Corporation. A matching contribution will also be made available by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

### *Agriculture Research and Education*

2.23. The hill districts of U.P. represent an agroclimatic environment

which is radically different from that obtaining in the plains and Tarai areas of the State. Consequently superior varieties of field crops, horticultural and forestry trees and superior breeds of livestock for use in the hills have to be bred locally under the hill environment. Similarly, superior technology of management of crops, livestock, forestry and soil/water germplasm resources also has to be developed locally.

2.24. The success of any programme involving specialised complex and multi-disciplinary approach depends on the provision of a team of highly qualified staff in different field, backed by well-equipped laboratories/library/well trained graduate students and a two fold in integration with teaching on one hand and, extension on the other.

2.25. To achieve this objective a hill campus project under Agriculture Research and Education support exclusively suitable to varied agro-climatic conditions of hill area 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 lakh is proposed for 1986-87 and Rs.101.00 lakh for 1987-88 and the same amount is also proposed for 1988-89. In addition to the completion of the main research status and the Hill campus, efforts would also be made to strength the project for extending effective land-lab relationship and dissemination of modern farm technology and know how to fields.

2.26. Besides Research and extension work Education facilities have also been extended. Two colleges one for Forestry and Hill Agriculture at Ranichauri and one for Hill and Tribal home science are proposed. Postgraduate programme in Hill Agriculture and Forestry will also be started. The wing of College is under construction and the site development for Hostel building has already been completed.

2.27. Under research programme some of the varieties like Frenche bean (Pant Anupam VI. Bonney-), Cabbage (Pride of India) Cauliflower (Pant Sublaza, Snow Ball-16) Potato (Kufri

Nartal-Kufri Gyoh) Radish (Chinese Pink, Japanese white) Tomato (Pant T-2, Pant-T-3 Rama HS-101), Brinjal (Pant Samarat, Pant Rituraj, Pusa Purple Chister) Pea (Arkal, Bonneville, Pant uphar) Corriander (Pant Dhania-1) Soyabean (Bragg, PK-374, Shilageet) Wheat (Sohalika VL1421, HS-86, HS-208, U. P. 1109, VL 616) Rice (Prasad, Govind. Pant Dhan-6) Oat (UP-160) Raji (Pant Mandua-3) are popularised.

## HORTICULTURE

2.28. 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.

2.29. 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 vegetable 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 orchard/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 Joolikote, Srinagar, Pithoragarh and Dunda are also functioning.

2.30. Efforts would be concentrated during the Seventh Plan/1988-89 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 off season 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 beekeeping programme.
- (6) Intensifying certified potato and vegetable seed production and
- (7) Provision of credit and subsidy facilities to the growers.

2.31. Programme 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 Govern-

ment of Italy has been taken up since 1984-85. The main objective of the scheme is to 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. 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, ropeways, collection centres, besides, bee-keeping, mushroom training and demonstrations, bulk pasturisation, juice concentrate and processing plants and research programmes have been envisaged.

2.32. An outlay of Rs.3500 lakh is approved for the Seventh Plan for the development of Horticulture out of which a sum of Rs.562.20 lakh and Rs.552.75 lakh were spent during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.625.00 lakh is earmarked which is expected to be utilised fully. An amount of Rs.650.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89. The main physical targets and achievements are given below :—

TABLE -6—Physical targets and achievement-Horticulture

Item/Crit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Actual achievement	1986-87 Actual achievement	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Anticipated achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Area to be brought under orchards (Additional) (000 hectare)	40.00	6.40	7.06	8.00	8.00	9.00
2. Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation (000 hectare)	15.00	2.30	2.58	3.00	3.00	4.00
1. Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crops (Additional) (000 hectare)	165.00	35.96	42.15	35.00	35.00	40.00
4. Rejuvenation of old orchards (Additional) (000 hect)	40.00	7.29	9.68	8.00	8.00	9.00
5. Area to be brought under potato cultivation (Additional) (000 hect.)	5.00	0.81	0.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
6. Production of fruits (Lakh tonnes)	4.20	3.50	3.75	3.90	3.90	4.10
7. Production of Potato (Lakh tonnes)	3.60	2.85	2.35	3.40	3.40	3.50
8. Production of vegetable (Lakh tonnes)	1.80	1.40	1.54	1.60	1.60	1.70

2.33. Horticulture Plant Protection mobile Teams were provided for the scab potato seed farms were established. 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 Dehradun 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 (Pithoragarh) and provision of seed certification staff for district Tehri, Pauri and Almora,
- (4) Development of Floriculture in hill districts.
- (5) Development of mushroom production in hills with the assistance of Dutch Government.

2.34. 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 of temperate/citrus fruits with the assistance of Italian Government is continued.

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

- (1) Subsidy on transportation of about 2000 M.T. of Ramgarh areas fruits from Kathgodam station to Sahibabad mandi.
- (2) To cater to the need of the concentrated areas in various hill districts, 5 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 potato for potato growers of the hill areas,
- (6) Strengthening of Government Horticulture Experiment and Training Centre Chaubatia.
- (7) Introduction of reorganised extension system for transfer of technology to improve quality and productivity of horticulture produce in U.P. Hills.
- (8) Provision of mechanical grading for demonstration of grading of fruits for Ramgarh fruit belt area.

2.36. For implementing various horticulture programmes during 1988-89 the main new programmes envisaged are as under :—

1. To cater to the need of every increasing demand of more community canning-cum-training centres in fruit growing and other areas, five more centres are proposed during the year 1988-89.
2. Provision of cold storage capacity of 2000 MT are proposed each in district Naini Tal and Chamoli.
3. Provision for gravity ropeways and sprinklers in the various Government farms, orchards and nurseries so as to bring about over all improvement and ensure increased production.

2.37. 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 impelmentation under aegis of UPAI Ltd.

2.38. To increase the productivity our emphasis is to supply quality planting materials of high yielding varieties. For the clonal selection outstanding varieties is to be made and plants of high performance and yield potential will be marked. Further multiplication and distribution of these materials in future is planned to attain, to improve the planting material status in the area. Spur type apple cultivars have been introduced which produce superior quality fruits. Important clonal root-stocks of temperate plants like apple, cherry, citrus, almond and peaches have also been introduced. Some highly productive cultivars of peaches, plums, pears, appricot, walnut, almonds have also been introduced. Those fruit plants suitable for the local environmental conditions will be muliplied for plantations. All this planting material has been established in the 4 elite gardens.

2.39. Free demonstration on the fields of growers are being done to acquaint them regarding modern packages of practices with a view to proper upkeep of orchards and increase the productivity of plants. Efforts are being made to increase the area and productivity of vegetable crops in the hills. Efforts are also being made to develop vegetable belts near the main roads with a view to their quick and proper marketing. For this free demonstrations are being done to transfer technology and package of practices on off season vegetable cultivation and seed production of temperate vegetables.

2.40. To raise economic growth in harmony with the ecological balance, diversification of crops is of paramount importance and this is being taken care of. Emphasis is also being laid on the cultivation of low volume high value crops like almond, walnut, peanut and hazelnut.

The advantage in these crops is that they are of non-perishable nature so there is no problem of road blocks or market gluts. Suitable areas according to their requirements have been identified. Some of these crops like walnut and hazelnut can successfully be grown in uneven ravines and farflung areas. Almond and peanuts can be suitably grown in hot and dry mid hills up to 1,500 metre above sea level.

2.41. A project with the assistance of Italian Republic has been initiated since 1984-85 in the 8 hill districts of U.P. where 17 improved varieties of Olive as well as several other varieties of almonds, figs, citrus, cherry, walnut etc. have been introduced. The basal demonstration farm has been established at Dhakrani, Dehra Dun with a secondary basal farm of Jeolikote, Naini Tal, where in the performance studies of introduced varieties is being carried out. In order to select suitable area in different micro-climatic conditions 47 demonstration plants have so far been established. The main aim is to find out selected group of varieties, with their pollinators for different pockets. Facilities like glass house and mist propagation chamber have been established at Dhakrani to initiate large scale multiplication of the planting materials. Similar facilities will be provided at Jeolikote under this project.

2.42. Production of mushroom is also important as a subsidiary sources of income to small and marginal producers of the hills. A cheme with Dutch assistance is being implemented at Jeolikote (Naini Tal). Similarly the production of flower like gladioli, roses etc., can also improve the economic conditions of the people. A scheme for supply of improved planting materials has been proposed.

2.43. The reorientation of following programme will be taken up during 1988-89 :—

- (1) *Transport subsidy on potatoes*—Transport in hills plays an important role in the economics of potato cultivation in hills and is very costly too. To equalize the producer of roadside with interior one.

the transport subsidy has been proposed which ultimately will increase the income of producer. Construction of a check dam at Potato Seed Production Farm, Ganga Lahri (Dehra Dun) has also been proposed.

- (2) *Reorganisation of Horticulture Training and Experimental Centre, Chaubattia including establishment of proposed Valley Fruit Research Station, Gaina (Pithoragarh)*—To transfer the improved techniques of horticulture from lab. to field, reorganisation of research station has been proposed on the recommendation of Central team. Provision has been proposed under district sector to introduce reorganised system for transfer of technology to improve quality and productivity of horticultural produce in U. P. Hills.
- (3) *Installation of mechanical graders in intensive fruit growing area*—Grading and packing of fruits is very important. At present grading is done by the manual labour, which is expensive and increases the cost of marketing. To increase the producers share in consumer's rupee, the mechanical graders have been proposed for minimising the grading cost.
- (4) *Establishment of model nursery at Banskheri, District Naini Tal*—To supply the quality planting material in tribal blocks a model nursery in the area, has been proposed.
- (5) *Propagation of ornamental plants for beautification* — To supply the ornamental plants for beautification of Haldwani a scheme for pro-

pagation of the ornamental plants has been proposed for Haldwani.

- (6) *Encouragement of Bee-keeping*—To provide the proper pollination and to increase the economic status of the people the scheme for strengthening the bee-keeping programme has been proposed.

#### SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

2.44. 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 water-shed development programme ; and
- (3) Ecological regeneration through multi-disciplinary integrated development approach on micro catchment basis.

2.45. 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 Water-shed 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 Water-shed 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 1988-89 are as under :

TABLE 7—Outlay and Expenditure—Soil Conservation

Department	Seventh Plan 1985-90 outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Agriculture	750.00	183.74	230.38	229.00	220.00	235.00
2. Forest	2500.00	489.59	500.00	525.00	525.00	550.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3250.00</b>	<b>673.33</b>	<b>730.38</b>	<b>745.00</b>	<b>745.00</b>	<b>785.00</b>

(Rupees in lakh)

2.46. The physical target/achievement during the Seventh plan and annual plans are given below—

TABLE 8—Physical Target and Achievement—Soil Conservation

Item	Target Seventh plan (1985—90)	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed target.
				Targets	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Area treated by soil and water conservation (ha.)	40000	9750	9450	8000	8000	8000
2. Survey and Demarcation (ha.)	31250	6683	7621	7500	7500	7500
3. Afforestation pasture Development (ha.)	20000	5695	4755	4500	4500	4500
4. Minor Engineering Works (Nos.)	Worth Rs. 300 lakh	1629	1766	1800	1800	1800
5. Conservation of low density forests into normal density forest (ha.)	22500	5213	9459	6000	6000	6000

2.47. Under the hundred per cent 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) water-shed management in the catch-

ment 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 9—Financial and physical target of centrally sponsored schemes—Soil Conservation

Schemes/Items	Seventh Plan (1985—90) targets	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed targets
				Targets	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. River valley project in the catchment of Ramganga						
PHYSICAL						
(i) Afforestation/pasture development (ha.)	10400	1258	1254	1440	1440	1440
(ii) Minor engineering works (Nos.)	2550	247	207	L.S.	L.S.	L.S.
(iii) Density improvement in forest areas (ha.)	5200	..	..	..	..	..
Financial (Rupees in lakh)	950.00	85.11	83.25	72.00	72.00	102.00

TABLE 9—(Concl'd.)

Scheme/Item	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 proposed target
				Target	Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>2. Integrated soil and water conservation in the Himalayan Region.</b>						
<b>PHYSICAL</b>						
(1) Afforestation pasture Development (ha.)	20800	3221	4259	2725	2725	2685
(2) Density improvement (ha.) ..	10400	981	..	..	..	..
(3) Distribution of seedling to farmers (No. in Lakh)	82.00	8.00	..	..	..	..
(4) Soil conservation survey work (Sq Km.)	20000	5015	..	..	..	..
(5) Enginnering works construction ..	worh 360.00 lakh	607	395	L. S.	L. S.	L. S.
FINANACIAL RS. IN LAKH) ..	2215	247.08	162.55	120.00	120.00	120.00
<b>3. Integrated water shed management in the catchement of flood prone rivers of Indo Gangetic Basin:</b>						
<b>PHYSICAL</b>						
1. Plantation and pasture Development	12800	1300	1880	1734	1734	1734
2. Minor engineering works (nos.)	12050	1294	70	L. S.	L. S.	L. S.
3. Density improvement (hect.)	6400	656	..	..	..	..
4. Roadside plantation (R. Km)	100	15	..	..	..	..
5. FINANCIAL (RS. IN LAKH)..	1475	98.78	78.79	77.34	77.34	111.50

**WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT**

2.48. With a view to regenerating ecological and environmental protection, and productive approach for optimum utilization of land, water and human resources in a scientific way, emphasis is being laid on the integrated development of the area on the basis of catchments, sub-catchment and micro-watershed basis. Under this programmes, effective measures for optimal utilization of resources with people's participation are being taken up for Aforestation, Soil Conservation, Horticulture, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation and Animal husbandry in such a way so that further deterioration of the environment could be checked and ecosystem be maintained. The basic objectives of the programme are summarised as under :

- (i) To minimise soil erosion and surface water fun off 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 areas on priority basis.
- (iv) To ensure socio-economic development by providing improved seed minikits, good animal health services with provision of feed and fodder, minikits, minor irrigation facilities and all possible efforts to increase productivity of fruits as well as the proper utilization of cultivated land in the project area.
- (v) To create employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labour and educated unemployed persons.

### Ongoing Watershed Management Projects

2.49. At present only two projects one for Himalayan Watershed Management aided by the World Bank and another relating to South Bhagirathi aided by the EEC are being executed since the year 1983-84. The detailed description of the projects which are in operation is as under :

#### 1. European Economic Community (EEC) aided South Bhagirathi Projects

2.50. The first phase of South Bhagirathi Zone comprise of the area lying within the Bhagirathi Watershed which drains directly into the Bhagirathi river from Tehri to Deoprayag and part of which the area which drains directly into Ganga, Hingal and Alakhanda rivers. It lies mostly in Tehri district. The total areas of the project is about 192 Sq. Kms. covering mainly three micro-watersheds viz. Chandrabhaga, Ghargaon and Chamba. The entire project has been prepared at an estimated cost of Rs.4.90 crores out of which an assistance of 4.58 crores has been approved as a grant from the EEC.

2.51. The year 1987-88 as being the last year of this execution due to completion of 5 years of duration for operation in field from 1983-84 needs to be extended by one year more for obtaining full utilization of the inputs provided under this projects. The EEU exchange rate has increased from Rs.11.00 per ECU during 1983-84 to Rs.14.80 per ECU during 1987-88 has resulted in the increase in project cost from Rs.4.90 crores to Rs.5.90 crores. Thus an amount of Rs.1.00 crore has to be spent more within the existing project area or in adjacent area. EEC consultant has already admitted this fact and accordingly a work programme for the year 1988-89 is being submitted to the EEC for approval. In addition to this, due to severe drought plantation activity has been adversely affected during this year and the resultant saving will also have to be utilized in the year 1988-89 in order to obtain full amount of subsidy from the EEC for this project.

2.52. During the Seventh Plan period an expenditure of Rs.255.16 lakh has been incurred in the first two years (1985-87) and an amount of Rs.118.00 lakh during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.121.00 lakh has been proposed under this project for the year 1988-89. The programme-wise financial and physical targets and achievement under this project are given in the Annexure A1 and A2 respectively.

#### WORLD BANK AIDED HIMALAYAN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT

2.53. The Himalayan Watershed Management Project aided by the World Bank has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.63.58 crores for a period of Seven years. Out of which an I. D. A. loan of 46.2 million US dollars from the World Bank has been agreed. The area of implementation extends over 3120 Sq. kms. It covers 9 sub-watersheds (SWS) of which 8 are in Nayar and Lower Alakhanda watersheds in Garhwal hills (2656 Sq. Kms.) and one in Panar Watershed in Kumaon hills (464 Sq. Kms.) of the State. In all, the project covers 83 micro-watershed (MWS) 74 MWS in Garhwal hills and 9 MWS in Kumaon hills. The work in each SWS is phased to be carried out in 5 years. The details of SWS projects and year of implementation etc. are as under:

TABLE 10—SWS Projects (Area and year of implementation)

Sub-watershed Project	Area of the SWS (Sq. Kms)	No. of MWS	Starting year of implementation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Machlad	168	4	1983-84
2. Srinagar ..	366	11	1984-85
3. Rudraprayag	152	4	1985-86
4. Randigad ..	161	4	1985-86
5. Nayar Right ..	101	2	1985-86
6. Panar ..	464	9	1985-86
7. Paschimi Nayar	760	22	1986-87
8. Purvi Nayar	695	19	1988-89
9. Nayar Left	253	8	1988-89
Total ..	3120	83	

2.54. The first two SWS were started in Sixth Plan period and four SWS projects started during the Seventh Five Year Plan. One SWS Project has been taken up during 1986-87 and that last two SWS viz. Purvi Nayar and Nayar left are proposed to be started from 1988-89. Out of the total project cost an amount of Rs.232.56 lakh was spent by the end of the Sixth Plan under this project. During the first two years of the Seventh Plan, an expenditure of Rs.1071.97 lakh has been incurred on this project. An amount of Rs.1237.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1987-88 and outlay of Rs.1429.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89. The programme-wise financial and physical targets and achievements under this project are given in Annexures-B1 and B2 respectively.

2.55. The anticipated achievement under forestry component has been adversely affected due to unprecedented drought during the year 1987-88. Most of the irrigation sources were dried up and the nurseries, therefore, suffered badly. The plantation targets is expected to be achieved up to 50 per cent only during the year. On the other hand under animal husbandry component, the new cattle welfare programme, being launched in place of cattle exchange has not been approved by the World Bank so far. The expenditure incurred under this component, therefore, has not been accepted by the World Bank. In view of this completion of only part work and ongoing items will be in operation during 1987-88 and the heavy construction works viz. construction of feed and fodder stores at veterinary hospitals and stockman centres, establishment of cattle feed Milling Plants, establishment of bull calf rearing centres/farm have been stopped during the year 1987-88. Due to these reasons saving has been earmarked under forestry and animal husbandry components.

#### PROPOSED NEW WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

2.56 In addition to the above ongoing integrated Watershed Management Projects, some similar projects for other Sub-watersheds have also been formulated

and submitted to the Government. A few of these have been finalised by the govt. and forwarded to the C. P. D. for approval with the concurrence of the International, Agencies for financial assistance. The integrated development programmes, under these Sub-watershed projects are stressed to fulfill the basic needs of the hill people. For fuel, fodder, minor irrigation as well as drinking water supply, fruits and agriculture production, to enrich the life support system of the local people while restoring the disturbed ecological equilibrium and improving the deteriorated environment in the region on micro watershed basis. These projects being under active consideration of the Government a lumpsum provision as token outlay has been made since the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.36.00 lakh has been kept for the year 1987-88 but none of the projects so far been approved. However, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is being provided for the year 1988-89 as lumpsum token outlay, if any of these or more projects approve during the period. A brief description on the few projects, under active consideration is given below.

#### 1. *Aglar River Valley Project*

The project extends over an area of 470 Sq. Km. in Dehra Dun, Tehri and Uttarkashi districts divided on 19 micro-watersheds (MWS) out of which 13 MWS are in Aglar SWS and 6 MWS in Bhadrigarh S.W.S. The estimated cost of this project is about Rs.1100.00 lakh. It is under consideration in collaboration with Swiss Government.

#### 2. *Bhimtal Project*

This project comprises of Kalsa-Gola Sub-watershed of about 252 Sq. Km. in Nainital district spread over 8 MWS at an estimated cost of Rs.360 lakh. The project is proposed to be taken up with EEC assistance. The project has been sent to Government of India in January, 1986 for approval.

#### 3. *Benalgad Project*

This project for Chakrata region of Dehradun district covers an area of 453 Sq. Kms. spread over 9 MWS. The estimated cost of this project is about



Rs. 585.44 lakh. The State Nodal Committee has approved the project and submitted to G.O.I. The International Assisting Agency for financing the project is F. R. G.

#### 4. *Van Panchayat Afforestation Project*

This project at an estimated cost of Rs. 851.00 lakh under USA/Canadian financial aid has been sent to G. O. I. during September, 1986 for approval.

#### 5. *Ranigad Project*

The project covers an area of 521 Sq. Km. lies in Nainital district. It covers 19 MWS. The total cost of this project is Rs. 593.00 lakh.

#### 6. *Amlawa Seligad Project*

This project is locate in Uttarkashi and Tehri district spread over an area of 286 Sq. Km. devided into 12 MWS at an estimated cost of Rs. 961.06 lakh.

#### 7. *Kuchgad Project*

This project is for Kosi catchment in Kumaon division having an area of 471.33 Sq. Km. devided into 20 MWS. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 635.00 lakh. The State Nodal Committee has approved and submitted to G. O. I. for approval. It is WFP oriented project.

#### 8. *Kamolgad Rikhnargad and Khutonogad Project*

The project consisting 3 SWS covers an area of 590 Sq. Km. lies in the district of Uttar Kashi and Dehradun. It consists of 10 MWS in Kenolgad SWS, 8 MWS in Rikhnargad SWS and 4 MWS in Khutonogad SWS. The total cost of this project is Rs. 765.30 lakh.

### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2.57. The livestock play a vital role in the rural economy of Hill Region. The topography and agroclimatic conditions prevailing in Hill Region of U.P. offer better scope for livestock development activities. People especially marginal/small farmers, landless labourers and weaker sections of society are engaged in this occupation which is important as a

subsidiary and an integral part of agriculture. This occupation includes rearing of cattle buffalo, sheep and goat. Every former small or big rear milch animal to meet their requirement of milk wool and meat.

2.58. 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 so 1978. However, buffalo and sheep population has shown an overall increase of 9.58 per cent and 0.60 per cent respectively. On account of difficult communication means, sparsly inhabited population suffer from inadequate breeding facilities, improper cattle health cover, insufficient feed and fodder resources, poor extension services and insufficient marketing and credit facilities for cattle development.

2.59. The main objective of the animal husbandry programme is to increase productivity per unit of cattle, sheep, pig and poultry, encourage establishment of Angara Rabbitories, 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 sections of the society, and self-employment opportunity to unemployed educated youth and to help in improving the economic condition of the people.

2.60. 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 an adequate provision of credit support to marginal and small farmers is being made.

2.61. 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.268.30 lakh was incurred and Rs.301.34 lakh for 1986-87 were fully utilized. For 1987-88

an outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh is proposed which is expected to be utilised fully. The details are given below :

TABLE 11—Groupwise outlays and expenditure—Animal Husbandry

(Rupees in lakh)							
Serial no.	Programme/Group	Seventh Plan (1985-90) proposed outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88 Outlay	1987-88 Anticipated expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Direction and administration ..	67.00	2.98	7.36	15.00	15.00	19.75
2	Extension and training ..	28.00	0.59	0.58	0.90	0.90	0.90
3	Investigation and statistics	19.30	..	..	2.30	2.30	1.00
4	Veterinary services and animal health ..	417.00	64.10	84.62	123.95	123.95	143.99
5	Cattle development ..	428.50	92.66	102.76	104.50	104.50	129.18
6	Poultry development ..	184.71	21.52	18.39	23.46	23.46	42.76
7	Sheep and wool development ..	275.28	46.98	44.56	63.50	63.50	59.05
8	Piggery development ..	17.21	5.72	4.44	2.00	2.00	3.50
9	Other livestock development ..	123.00	31.55	31.72	30.79	30.79	37.57
10	Feed fodder and pasture development	15.00	2.20	6.91	8.80	8.80	12.30
Total ..		1,575.00	268.30	301.34	375.00	375.00	450.00

2.62. The level of services estimated at the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85) and

those for 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as follows :

TABLE 12—Level of services—Animal Husbandry

Item	By the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85)	At the end of				At the end of Seventh Plan (1985-90)
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Level of livestock (Thousand)						
(a) Per veterinary hospital	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.18
(b) Per stockman centre	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.055	0.055	0.05
2. Percentage breeding facilities (potential)						
Cow	17.17	18.00	20.00	20.25	20.25	25.00
Buffal	20.88	21.10	22.75	23.00	23.00	28.00
Sheep	91.42	92.00	94.00	94.00	94.00	96.00

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

TABLE 13—Level of Production

Year	Eggs (lakh no.)	Wool (lakh kg.)	Milk ( in 000 tonnes )
1985—86 ..	288.9	4.16	478
1986—87 ..	309.1	4.33	528
1987—88 ..	330.8	4.50	560
1988—89 ..	333.9	4.68	593
1989—90 ..	378.7	4.87	629

2.64. 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 14—Physical targets and Achievement—Animal Husbandry

Item	At the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Actual achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Antici- pated achieve- ment	1988-89 Pro posed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Veterinary hospitals ..	162	75	18	20	14	14	14
2. Veterinary stockman centres	511	150	22	32	..	..	2
3. Natural breeding centres	307	50	25	25	21	21	18
4. Sheep and wool extension centres	104	28	3	6	..	..	..
5. Angora Rabbit breeding farms	1	3	..	2	1	1	..
6. Mobile Veterinary hospitals ..	..	8	..	2	..	..	2
7. Calf rearing unit ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
8. Intensive poultry development project	1	3	1	..	2	2	..
9. Polyclinics ..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..
10. B. P. Section ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11. Multi-purpose centres sheep migratory	..	10	3	..	3	3	..

*Cattle Development*—There are about 6.90 lakh breedable cows and 4.80 lakh breedable buffaloes. The average daily yield of lactating cow and buffalo is 350 and 850 ml. respectively which is lower the average yield in plains and far below the average yield in developed dairy countries. The main thrust of cattle development programme in hills is to improve production potential of local cows and

buffaloes through improved breeding, balanced feeding, scientific management and adequate 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 at the door step in remote areas for which necessary provision has been made.

2.65. In view of available feed and fodder resources the cattle population of the hill region is more than its carrying capacity. 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 breeders to adopt proper selection, modern scientific breeding and management practices for which necessary provisions have been made. On account of terrainous topography, scattered population, difficulties of communication, prevalent management practices unawareness towards advantages of new technologies, the available potential developed so far is not being fully utilised.

2.66. 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. It has, therefore, been proposed to establish one exotic Holstein Friesian cattle breeding and Murrah Buffalo Breeding farm at pashulok (Dehradun) and Sitarganj where land is being made available for this purpose. Embryo transfer technology may prove to be a boon for exploitation of the production potential of superior females and to make best use of our low producing cow population which cannot be got rid off. It can also help in preservation of precious genetic material of recognised buffalo breeds.

2.67. On account of innumerable advantages of embryo transfer technology it is proposed to establish a Centre for Animal Reproduction Research Training and Extension in district Pithoragath for evaluation and standardisation of various aspects of this technology in cattle, buffalo and sheep for extension of its application in entire hill region where suitable climate and vast potential for development of dairy breeds of cattle exists.

2.68. The construction of building of Calf Rearing Unit at Pashulok is likely to be completed. The programme of rearing of the progenies of exotic stock maintained at exotic cattle breeding farm, Bharari Sain and cattle breeding farm, Kalsi is being 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 gushalas will be associated with this programme. It is envisaged to undertake Reproductive Research and Development Programme at proposed Buffalo breeding farm sitarganj (Nainital) with a view to study the various aspects of reproductive physiology, feeding management and diseases and to formulate strategy to salvage the genetic loss in the form of large scale mortality of calves belonging to city 'Gwalas'.

2.69. In order to provide specialized services to ailing livestock, establishment of polyclinics at strategic points has been initiated. 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 two additional mobile clinics are being proposed for 1988-89. During Seventh plan period establishment of 75 additional veterinary hospitals and 150 stockmen centres have been proposed against which 52 veterinary hospitals 54 stockmen centres will be established by the end of 1987-88. During 1988-89 establishment of 14 additional veterinary hospitals in those areas where facility of veterinary health care is still lacking and upgradation of existing two stockman

centres to 'D' class dispensaries is being proposed. In order to provide specialised services to ailing livestock establishment of polyclinics at strategic points viz. Dehradun and Haldwani (Nainital) is being proposed in 1988-89.

2.70. The livestock suffers from varieties of bacterial, viral, protozoan and parasitic diseases. Establishment of a Biological Product sections for Manufacture of sera vaccines, antigens etc. has been proposed. Disease diagnostic facilities are being provided through laboratories established at divisional headquarters and at Srinagar (Pauri), Pashulok (Dehradun), Kotdwar (Pauri) and Haldwani (Nainital). This facility is required to be further extended with provision of mobile diagnostic labs. for at the spot diagnosis.

2.71. *Sheep and wool development*—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.

2.72. Cross breeding of local sheep with exotic breeds viz. Rambouillet and Russian Merino has resulted in production of cross breed progeny with higher economic traits, such as body-weight, wool yield, fibre length, fineness, lower mortality rates and higher productive efficiency. The cross breeding programme with Rambouillet and Russian Merino has been taken up on massive scale with proper selection pressure. The average yield per sheep is about 992 gm. per sheep per annum having 5.15 per cent medullations. The average fibre density is 800–1000 per sq. cm. In view of the experience gained in cross-breeding of local sheep with Rambouillet and Russian Merinoram scientific section techniques have been adopted. It is proposed to maintain the level of exotic germ plasma at 50–62.5 per cent.

2.73. Breeding facilities are being extended to sheep flocks by supplying pedigree rams of proven quality during breed-

ing season free of cost through 113 sheep and wool extension centres stud Ram Centres located in sheep breeding packets and on contribution. Mass castration of all male lambs is being taken up to eliminate indiscriminate breeding. Limited wool marketing facility is being provided through wool grading and marketing centres located in Tehri District thus eliminating the role of middle man, which will be suitably strengthened in succeeding years.

2.74. The existing 13 sheep breeding farms in hill region are being-reorganised and suitably strengthened to produce sufficient number of pedigree quality rams to meet the requirement of hill region.

2.75. In order to further streamline the breeding programme studies on synchronisation of oestrus and ovulation and A.I. with deep frozen semen are being undertaken at Central sheep and wool research station, Pashulok (Rishikesh) Dehradun, which will be extended to field in due course. The sheep flocks in hill region are either partially migratory or migratory. It is, therefore, an important aspect to ensure package of facilities including veterinary care breeding, shearing, spraying or dipping and marketing of wool and culled stock during migration for which multipurpose centres with mobile facility have been proposed and those established earlier will be suitably strengthened.

2.76. One Integrated cattle Development project with an estimated cost of about Rs.111.00 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.

2.77. Pashmina is in great demand in cottage industry at home as well as in foreign market. The result of research conducted at I.V.R.I. Mukteswar (Nainital) on adaptability of pashmina goats are very much encouraging. It has, therefore, been felt to encourage rearing

of these adapted pashmina goat having high pashmina producing traits at higher altitudes of U. P. Hills.

2.78. *Angora Rabbit Development Programme*--On account of suitable climatic conditions prevailing in hill region propagation of Angora rabbitaries for production of angora wool and meat could be a lucrative venture. One unit has been established at Champawat in Pithoragarh District where German Angora Rabbits have been located. Two such units are at the eve of completion. These units will ensure availability of Angora Rabbits to interested entrepreneurs for establishment of rabbitaries including beneficiaries under various rural development programmes such as I. R. D., D. P. A. P. Special component and tribal development.

2.79. *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 Angora bucks in order to take field programme of mohair production in cold and arid areas.

2.80. *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 programmes such as I. R. D., D. P. A. P., Harijan and Social welfare programme etc.

2.81. *Poultry Development*--In order to strengthen the poultry programme in Hill Region, Intensive Poultry Development Projects have been launched in Dehradun, Almora, Nainital and Pauri Districts. Similar I.P.D.Ps. were 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 which will be continued in 1988-89. 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 I. R. D., D. P. A. P., Special Component and Tribal welfare.

2.82. For improvement of 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. Animal husbandry programme has been dovetailed with dairying and forestry programme for streamlining essential linkages and fodder and feed resources. A pilot project for fodder/pasture research is proposed for 1988-89 which encourages research, extension, propagation and application of results on the field and help local people in meeting the requirement of fodder and pastures.

#### DAIRYING

2.83. Dairy Development Programme in Uttar Pradesh is being built upon the foundation of three Tier co-operative structure comprising primary milk producer co-operative societies at the village level, Co-operative Milk Union at District level and Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy federation at State level. The main activities of Dairy Development Sector 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.

2.84. There are 5 Dairy Plants in Hill Areas, and the Co-operative structure is to be strengthened around them.

2.85. There are three pasteurisation plants one each of Dehradun, Lalkuwan (Nainital) and Almora district having an installed capacity of 10,000 litres of milk per day, 20,000 litres per day (10,000 litres fluid milk and 10,000 litres per day for conversion into milk powder) and 5000 litre of milk per day respectively and two rural dairy centres with chilling facilities for 2000 litres of milk per day of Pithoragarh and Kotdwar (District Pauri Garhwal) respectively.

2.86. At present these plants are getting lesser milk due to which they are not utilising their full capacity. The following measures/programmes are being taken up for the utilisation of capacity of these plants to the maximum.

2.87. 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 followed by the Department.

- (a) Producers Co-operative milk union will undertake all activities of milk procurement, processing, marketing and production enhancement etc.
- (b) To achieve this in the rural areas of the selected districts, Anand pattern societies would be organised on a large scale.
- (c) Requisite infrastructure to provide milk production enhancement inputs would be created.
- (d) To process milk, adequate milk processing facilities would be established.

2.88. In keeping with the strategy and the objectives, the following programmes have been included in the proposed Annual Plan 1988-89.

2.89. Since May, 1976, a separate Dairy Development Department is looking after the Dairy Development Programmes in the state. The Department conducts survey for assessing the potentiality of a

particular area, organises and registers the Co-operative Societies, arranges effective supervision, concurrent audit, arbitration and inspection of the Co-operative Societies of the various development Department relating the Dairy Development work and carries on the obligation under the U.P. Milk Act 1976. For effective control among the Dairy Development activities in the Hill Area the creation of a Divisional office of Pauri Garhwal and three district level office at Chamoli, Tehri and Uttarkashi are proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89.

2.90. No district in the Hill Area is covered under the operation Flood-II Programme. Revitalisation of the Dairies in the Hill Region and also the Milk Societies attached to these co-operative Dairies in the district of Dehradun (Dairy at Dehradun), Pauri Garhwal (Dairy at Kotdwar), Almora (Dairy at Almora), Pithoragarh (Dairy at Pithoragarh) and Nainital (Dairy at Lalkuwan) have been undertaken with the assistance of the State Fund.

2.91. For the present, the above Dairies and its affiliated Societies are being revitalised. The milk societies in the Milk sheds of the above Dairies are being organised/reorganised on the lines of Anand Pattern. It is also proposed to strengthen and expand the marketing structure of these Dairies. Since all these districts are strategically important and also they are of big tourists attraction. Besides this there are important township of state and National importance not far off located from these Dairies. Therefore, marketing of milk and milk products from these dairies are also envisaged to these townships including Uttarkashi, Gopeshwer (District Chamoli), Tehri and Narendranagar (District Tehri Garhwal) and Srinagar (district Pauri) for establishment of the Dairy plants. A token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh is also proposed for each districts. In addition to above an assistance for Rs. 0.215 lakh has also been proposed for revitalisation of existing Milk Booths in Hill Region, like plains. Science and Technology Component has been considered for Dairy

plants of Hill Area. So far Energy utilisation and modern Affluent Treatment systems are also proposed to meet the expenditure on the above account including science and Technology Component a requirement for Rs. 53.43 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

2.92. For the Seventh plan (1985-90) period an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakh is approved for dairy development out of which an amount of Rs. 33.00 lakh and Rs. 45.00 lakh has been actually spent in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Against an outlay of Rs. 53.00 lakh an amount of Rs. 53.55 lakh is anticipated to be spent in the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh has also been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### FORESTRY

2.93. 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 34,399 sq. Kms. as against 16812.49 sq. Kms for the plains. The detailed area statistics for the eight hill districts are given below :

	<i>Area in ha.</i>
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 items 2 to 1 ..	67.29 %

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

2.94. Heavy dependence of human and cattle population or 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 under :

- (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 and 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.

2.95. 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.

2.96. 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.

2.97. Outlay for Seventh Plan (1985—90), actual expenditure for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and likely expenditure for 1987-88 and proposal for annual plan 1988-89 under forestry sector are as under :

Period :	Rs. in lakh
1. Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay ..	4,095.00
2. Actual expenditure 1985-86 ..	688.07
3. Actual expenditure 1986-87 ..	835.42
4. Outlay 1987-88 ..	1,005.42
5. Anticipated expenditure ..	942.00
6. Proposed outlay 1988-89 ..	1,150.00

2.98. The Seventh Plan targets and important physical achievement under forestry sector for 1985-86 and 1986-87 anticipated achievements for the year 1987-88 and proposals for Annual plan 1988-89 are as under :

TABLE 15—Physical target and achievement—Forestry

Serial no.	Item	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88 target	Achievement 1987-88	Proposed target 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	<i>Industrial and pulp wood plantation</i>						
	(i) Plantation (ha.)	37,000	6,785	6,722	7,000	7,000	7,500
	(ii) Coppicing (ha.)	..	1,030	..	..	..	..
2.	Management of road side avenues plantation (R. Km.)	5,000	523	688	660	600	550
3.	<i>Communication (Km.)</i>						
	(i) New roads (including bridle path)	275	131	18.5	196.65	190.00	200
	(ii) Renovation of old roads	1,275	592	882	616.20	600	700
4.	Rural fuel wood plantation (ha.)	31,160	3,369	3,521	3,450	3,450	3,450

2.99. In addition to intensification of ongoing schemes and massive afforestation, protection and conservation of forest new schemes viz. (1) agroforestry, 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) Kedarnath Sanctuary and (4) Govind pashu Bihar, wild life sancturaries 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 sancturaries and captive breeding of endangered species protection or mahasher fish development, Askot Sanctuary and protection of mushk deer etc. are also proposed.

2.100. The schemes which are being implemented during the Annual plan 1988-89 are as under :

- (1) Creation of Chief conservator of forest (hills) office for effective supervision and proper implementation of development scheme is being implemented in the hills by Forest Department and a separate post of Chief Conservator of Forest (Hills) is being implemented.
- (2) Fire protection (including U. N. D. P. Project)—Year after year Forest fires results heavy damage to the forest property . In order to protect forests from fire, a fire fighting scheme with the assistance of U. N. D. P. is proposed to be implemented since 1986-87.
- (3) Forest Protection—two schemes namely (1) Forest protection and (2) Intensification of Forest Management continuing from Sixth Five Year Plan have been murged under this scheme. Under the former scheme efforts are being made to

control encroachment illicit felling and theft of forest produce. Where as under the later scheme efforts are being made to reduce the jurisdiction of administrative units right from forest guard beat to forest circle in order to facilitate intensive management inspection and supervision of forests.

- (4) Minor Forest produce—under this scheme survey and development of Minor forest produce epecially medicinal herbs is being taken up. It is proposed to raise medicinal herbs particularly as perennial crops in the marginally productive or non productive agriculture land along with survey of medicinal herbs.
- (5) Industrial and pulp wood plantation—the two plantation scheme namely (i) plantation of species of economic and industrial importance and (ii) plantation of fast growing species continuing from first plan have been murged under this scheme. Under the former scheme large scale plantation of suitable species are being raised in order to meet the demand of local based industries like match stick, plywood, hard wood, particle board, packing cases, Katha furniture etc. and under the latter scheme plantation of fast growing species like poplar and Eculyptus are being raised to meet the demand of raw material for pulp and paper industries.
- (6) Management of road side avenues—It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1987-88 for raising plantation along P. W. D. and other roads for the purpose of providing shade to pedestrians and also adding exthetic look to roads.
- (7) Social Forestry including rural fuel wood plantation (Centrally sponsored scheme) on sharing basis fuel wood occupies prominent place as an energy source in rural areas. The economy of the state is primarily based on Agriculture and

allied activities. Forests are indispensable not only to raise the already very low standard of living of rural population but also for their survival.

2.101. In the hill where household energy requirements is higher because of colder climate, consumption of fuel wood percapita is more than twice the fire wood consumption in the plains. Also the needs of fodder and timber of the local hill dwellers have to be met and social Forestry programme need to be introduced in the hill area. In view of this scheme of Social Forestry including rural fuel wood plantation is being implemented since Sixth Five Year Plan in three hill Districts viz. Almora, Tehri and Pauri, this has been approved by Government of India. The programme will form an integrate part of existing civil soyam, Soil conservation and watershed Management divisions and to meet the additional coverage.

2.102. Energy plantation in the hills, people are dependent on forest for their day to day needs the following three being most important. (i) Fuel (ii) Fodder (iii) Timber.

2.103. It would not be wrong to say that in hill area still 70 per cent of the population is dependent on fuel wood as the primary source of energy for cooking and other activities women walk to 6—8 Km. to collect head loads of firewood. In order to meet this requirement of villagers in the years 1981-82 a centrally sponsored scheme (50 per cent basis) Rural fuel wood plantation was started in three district, i.e. Pauri, Almora, Tehri. Later as it was proposed to extend this scheme to the remaining five district also but in the recent meeting of Planning Commission held in July, 1987 at New Delhi, it was stated that centrally sponsored scheme was applicable to some selected district only and it will not be possible to cover remaining 5 districts under this scheme. Instead it was agreed that to meet the fuel and fodder requirement of villagers a new scheme of "Energy plantation should be introduced to start with in the year 1987-88.

2.104. Fodder development (through van panchayats) there has been a great scarcity of grazing grounds and fodder grass in Hill districts due to excessive Soil Erosion and denudation of the Vegetative cover of mountains. Cattle which are source of lively hood to Hill people are becoming a burden on them due to paucity of fodder and grass. The pastures are not at all managed and over grazed.

2.105. Communication—Efficient communication system forms the very basis of forestry management. The existing position of forest communication in the Hills where we have more than 50 per cent of states reserved forest is not so satisfactory and even the old bridle paths are not maintained due to paucity of funds. This scheme envisages renovation, special repairs of existing roads, bridle paths, bridges calverts and telephones lines.

2.106. Building due to onset of plan activities and intensive management of forest, there has been considerable increase of staff of all rank who have to live and work in remote areas where buildings are not available on hire to the desired extent even for offices. The existing building including forest rest house, are in urgent need of special repairs. A phased programme for construction of new buildings both office and residential and special repair of existing buildings is proposed.

2.107. Intensive management and creation of parks and sanctuaries—In the present area of development through commercialisation intensive and extensive industrialisation, there has been all round pressure on the forest. Due to this there has been considerable reduction in flora and fauna.

2.108. At present the following National parks and wild life sanctuaries have been created in the hills with a view to preserving, conserving, protecting and prolifating variety of fauna flora which the nature has beautifully bestowed upon us.

(1) Nanda Devi National Park (2) Valley of Flower National Park. (3) Kedar Nath Sanctuary, (4) Govind Pashu Vihar.

2.109. Intensive wild life management in hill area outside National Parks and sanctuaries—About 66 per cent of hill area comes under forest. At present the activities of wild life organisation are confined to Tarai forest, National Parks and some sanctuaries in hill. The provision of Wild Life Act, 1972 extend to the entire State (within forest as well as outside forests).

2.110. Hence in order to extend the activities of wild life organisation in area outside National Parks and sanctuaries in hills (in forest as well as outside forest areas)—this scheme of 'Intensive wild life management in hill areas outside National Parks and sanctuaries is proposed during the Seventh Plan period. It is a conservation oriented scheme.

2.111. Protection and development of Mahasheer Fish in U. P. Rivers Mahasheer is an important fish variety in hill rivers of up to 1,200 metre height. With the construction of roads in hill and dynamiting of hill streams, a great damage is caused to this fish. Hence to check illegal poaching of fishes and impose vigorous control measures including angling in suitable identified area this scheme of protection and developmet of Mahasheer fishing in hill rivers has been proposed for inclusion during Seventh Plan period.

2.112. Ashkot sanctuary an area covering about 600 sq. km. forming an important habitat of musk deer in Pithoragarh district, has been created. In order to manage the sanctuary the necessary staff has to be sanctioned. Protection of musk deer in U. P.—musk deer occurs in U. P. hills from Kumaun to Garhwal region from altitude of 3,000 to 4,200 metre. Musk deer, specially males are shot for musk which fetches high price in the market. Professional nomadic shikaries besides military and parmilitary organisations are responsible for their destruction. It is proposed to post mobile and suitably equipped patrolling squads in stratagic area in Himalayan region.

2.113. Forest statistics and Monitoring-it is a continuing scheme and is being

reorganised to give more effective results by adopting more efficient modern methods. Two cells one under each Additional Chief Conservator of Forest have been set up for collection, processing of forest statistics and the available staff geared up to meet the needs of Seventh Plan.

2.114. Revision and preparation of working plan, it is continuing scheme for better management of forest proper utilisation of forest produce, it is necessary to have working plan for each division.

2.115. Development of forest parks (forest recreation) Van Chetna Kendra (including high altitude Zoo) to provide cheap and healthy recreation to citizens the following schemes were introduced during the Sixth Five Year Plan. (1) Forest recreation, (2) Establishment of Van Chetna Kendra. (3) High altitude Zoo.

2.116. The above three schemes are now being merged in one schemes viz. development of forest parks (forest recreation/Van chetna Kendra (including high altitude Zoo).

2.117. Provision of drinking water and electric facility to subordinate staff of forest department and amenities to forest labour—The two schemes of Seventh Plan viz. provision of drinking water and electricity to subordinate staff of forest department and amenities to forest labourers have been merged in the above scheme during Seventh Plan.

2.118. World Food Programme during Seventh Plan period, the U.N. has approved integrated watershed development in the catchment of some rivers in up hills through various forest activities with the help of World Food Programme.

#### CO-OPERATION

2.119. So far as co-operative movement in Hill Area is concerned it is lagging behind on account of topographical and geographical reasons besides backwardness of area. It is now very necessary to strength the co-operative institutions

and to provide more effective machinery for adequate supervision, guidance and re-organisation of co-operative structure.

2.120. The main thrust in the Annual Plan will be as under :—

- (i) Increase in membership of societies by 15 per cent.
- (ii) Expansion of consumer activities.
- (iii) Strengthening of Co-operative infra-structure for marketing of agricultural, horticulture produce and herbs.
- (iv) Encouragement for dry land farming, increase in pulses and oil-seeds development fullest support by co-operative.
- (v) Fullest benefits of co-operative activities to small farmers and weaker members of the societies.
- (vi) One window system/facility/concept to the farmers for making available co-operative credit, fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, implements, consumers articles and also facility of marketing and processing of agricultural/horticultural produce and herbs.
- (vii) Intensive programme of training of co-operative personnel to meet the requirement of co-operative for professional management.
- (viii) The storage capacity of the Primary Co-operative Societies is to be increased and is to be used for providing pledge credit to small and marginal farmers.
- (ix) To bring in more Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes members into the co-operative fold,

co-operative societies with predominantly Scheduled Castes/Tribes population will be given special fiscal support to help such persons to become members of the co-operatives, as they do not have money to subscribe their shares.

2.121. The co-operative structure in the eight hill districts of the State comprises of 737 Primary Agricultural Societies (PACS), 66 Large Area Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS), 25 Co-operative Marketing Societies, 162 Primary Consumer's Societies, 8 District Co-operative Banks, 7 District Co-operative Development Federation, 112 Branches of District Co-operative Banks, 4 Central Consumer's Stores, 5 Co-operative Herbs Development and Marketing and Development of Apple and other Fruit, Vegetable and Herbs at Haldwani. Other institutions working for the development of hill area is one Pharmaceutical Laboratory of Museum and Training Centre for Herbs all three in one premises at Ranikhet and a Co-operative Drug Factory owned by Provincial Co-operative Federation (PCF), Lucknow are located in Ranikhet. Recent addition have been a few Soyabean Growers Societies—one Soyabean complex including a Vanaspati Plant has also been set up at Halduchaur (Haldwani) in Naini Tal District by Provincial Co-operative Federation (PCF).

2.122. An outlay of Rs.850.00 lakh has been proposed for the Seventh Plan out of which an expenditure of Rs.153.72 lakh and Rs.162.49 lakh has been incurred for the Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. For 1987-88 an amount of Rs.200.00 lakh is estimated to be incurred. For 1988-89 an outlay of

Rs. 221.00 lakh is proposed. The main physical target/achievement for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plan are given as under :-

TABLE 16—Physical Targets and Achievements—Cooperative

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) targets]	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed Target
						Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Short term loan	Rs. in lakh	1765	1281	1573	1550	574	1600
2	Medium term loan	„	115	929	848	1000	146	1050
3	Long term loan	„	120	95	102	120	19	140
4	Retail sale of fertilizer	M. tonnes	1030	1364	12005	13900	725	14000
5	Agricultural produce marketed.	M. T.	1500	810	1200	1550	1025	1600
6	Retail sale of Cons. goods by Urban Cooperatives	Rs. in lakh	1600	1750	1250	1500	637	1550
7	Retail sale of Cons. goods through Co-operatives in rural areas	„	1400	1130	1220	1100	412	1300

2.123. The main aim of co-operative movement is to benefit common man in rural areas by increasing lending to common man, supply of agricultural inputs at reasonable rates, availability of more consumer goods through co-operative fair price shops and consumer stores and by increasing marketing facilities for produce and processing of agricultural items. The PACs will be made focal point for all these activities making them multi-purpose service institutions.

2.124. During the Seventh Plan period efforts are being made to set up the performance of consumer co-operative. Women consumers co-operative society of Almora is also functioning as a Multi-purpose PAC. An Apex Co-operative credit Federation has been established which provides financial assistance for herbs and drug development in the areas. Co-operative Credit Institutions are providing financial support through its PACs at village level co-operative Bank at district level and Apex Institutions at State level.

Services of such institutions are being further strengthened during proposed Annual Plan 1988-89.

#### Rural Development

2.125. To minimise the poverty of masses in hills a major thrust is on anti-poverty programmes, especially under I. R. D. P., N. R. E. P. and D. P. A. P. etc. and other schemes under 20 Point Programme. For weaker sections of the society especially in rural areas relatively higher investment under these programmes has been made during the Seventh Plan period for increasing income and creating employment opportunities in the hill areas.

2.126. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*—To raise the income of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and village artisans and to provide employment to unemployed and under employed in a definite time frame the centrally sponsored IRDP has been given the highest priority. The pro-

gramme includes the 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. However, additional subsidy under hill area plans is provided to IRDP beneficiaries to increase the total subsidy to 50 per cent.

2.127. Since the programme aims at to assist the families living below poverty line to such an extent that they may cross the poverty line. It has been envisaged that financial assistance will again be provided to such beneficiaries also who remained below poverty line as well as to new identified beneficiaries. The financial and physical targets and achievements under this programme are given below :

TABLE 17—IRDP Programme

Programme	Seventh Plan outlay/target	1986-87 Expenditure/Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed Outlay/Target
			outlay/Target	Anticipated expenditure/Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>A—Financial</i>					
IRDP State share (Rs. in lakh)	3500	389.55	530.00	530.00	600.00
<i>B—Physical</i>					
Families benefited		15628	9748	9748	9000
(1) New (No.)	267000				
(2) Old (No.)		19683	35085	35098	36000

#### National Rural Employment Programme

2.128. National rural employment programme replaced food for work programme in October, 1980, was launched as a regular part of the Sixth Plan programme and has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This programme has been designed chiefly to provide employment to the needy person in the rural areas especially during the lean period

of agricultural operations. Apart from employment maximisation, the programme aims of strengthening the rural infrastructure also particularly durable community assets which in turn would boost rural economy. The financial and physical targets for the Seventh Plan 1985-90 and achievement made during 1986-87, 1987-88 and proposed targets for 1988-89 are given below :

TABLE 18—Financial outlay/Expenditure and Physical Targets/Achievement—NREP

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay/target	1986-87 Expenditure/achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed Outlay/target
			Outlay/target	Anticipated expenditure/Achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. N. R. E. P. (State share)	2250	170.45	171.00	171.00	250.00
2. Employment generated (lakh man-days)	200	24.20	19.00	19.00	27.00*

\*Estimated

## DROUGHT PRON AREA PROGRAMME

2.129. Drought prone area programme aims to reducing the intensity of drought and scarcity of water in areas of uncertain rainfall, and restoration of ecological balance, increasing productivity, creating additional employment potential for small and marginal farmers and generating gainful employment for agricultural landless labourers. The programme has been taken up in five hill districts viz. Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Pauri Garhwal, and Tehri Garhwal covering 30 blocks. It is an area development programme. Micro watershed is the unit for planning. One micro water shed of about 500 ha. is selected in each of the DPAP block. This area is developed by restoring ecological balance and introduce improved production techniques in one or two years.

2.130. 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, sericulture, irrigation, fisheries, bee-keeping, co-operative and mineral development. After the land resources survey of the area and identification of the problems the activities are selected for the drought proofing and integrated development of the area. The Government of India has given the following weightage to these activities from the current year for the effective drought proofing and restoration of ecological balance.

TABLE 19—DPAP—(Weightage)

Item	Weightage %
(1)	(2)
1. Soil and water conservation ..	30
2. Afforestation and Pasture deve ..	25
3. Water resource development	20
4. Project Administration ..	10
5. Other activities ..	15
Total ..	100

2.131. It is a centrally sponsored district sector scheme. The funds at the rate of Rs.15.00 lakh per block are made

available each year for the integrated development of the area. The total outlay is shared by Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

2.132. The Seventh Plan outlay for the programme is Rs.1500.00 lakh and in 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.71.34 lakh and Rs.225.00 lakh have been spent respectively. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakh has been allocated which is expected to be utilised fully and for the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakh has been proposed.

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

2.133. It has been felt that the general development plan schemes are not bearing fruitful results for the tribal communities of the hill region. Thus, besides streamlining the productive and social amenities programmes, through general sector programme, specific schemes for the integrated development of Tribals have also been formulated for execution in tribal concentration pockets. Five integrated tribal development projects covering about 86.26 per cent population of scheduled tribes were formulated during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

TABLE 20—I.T.D.P.—(Projects)

District	Project	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Nainital	(1) Bajpur-Gadpur-Ramnagar and Kashipur (Buxas)	18884
	(2) Khatima-Sitarganj (Tharus)	53406
2. Pithoragarh	(3) Munshiyari Dharchula (Bhotias)	14196
3. Chamoli	(4) Joshimath (Bhotias)	6528
4. Dehradun	(5) Chakrata-Kalsi (Jaunsaries)	63710
Total ..		1,56,724

2.134. Programme finalised under I.T.D.P. would suitably be dovetailed within the tribal area plan of Hill Region. Under the I.T.D.Ps. development societies of Scheduled Tribes have been organised. Ten Ashram Type schools out of which two are upto High school standard



and the rest are junior high schools are being run in the hill region. Student of scheduled tribes are being provided with free uniform, mid day meals and books.

2.135. A sum of Rs.700.00 lakh have been earmarked for Seventh Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.100.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1988-89. Under above ITDP programmes for eliminating the poverty amongst the Scheduled tribes by raising productivity in the field of agriculture, horticulture, Animal husbandry, cottage and village industries, minor irrigation, co-operative and schemes of human resource development have been proposed. Out of

Rs.100.00 lakh Rs.30.00 lakh have been proposed for the construction of ATSS building situated in hill region.

2.136. An amount of Rs.62.47 lakh was spent during 1985-86 by different ITDPs. During 1986-87 a sum of Rs.92.06 lakh was spent and Rs.100.00 lakh is expected to be spent during 1987-88. Rs.30.00 lakh is being spent on construction of ITI building and Rs.61.96 lakh is expected to be spent on family oriented and infrastructural development programme. ITDP wise outlay of Seventh Plan and expenditure during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and proposed outlay for 1988-89 is given in the following table.

TABLE 21—Outlay and Expenditure—I.T.D.P.

Name of project	Outlay (1985-90) Seventh Plan	Actual expenditure		1987-88 Outlay	1987-88 Antici- pated expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay
		1985-86	1986-87			
		(1)	(2)			
1. Bajpur ..	89.00	20.60	16.76	24.17	24.17	15.00
2. Khatima ..	213.69	25.50	22.43	26.48	26.48	26.48
3. Dharchula ..	95.10	2.072	17.37	12.61	12.61	17.00
4. Joshimath ..	55.25	2.462	13.82	7.78	7.78	14.00
5. Kalsi-chakrata ..	216.96	11.832	21.69	28.98	28.96	30.00
Total ..	700.00	62.466	92.06	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

2.137. The hill region of the State has been recognised economically 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 district Dehradun. 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 tributories 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.

2.138. 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 areas.
3. Intensification of survey and investigation works
4. Construction of small pump canals for lifting water upto 100 metre height.
5. Lining of hill channels and guls to improve utilisation of irrigation potential and
6. Remodelling of channels in Tarai/Bhabar areas.

2.139. *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 hill 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 outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and the annual plans are given as under :

TABLE 22—Outlay and Expenditure—Minor Irrigation

Work	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Articipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Private Minor Irrigation works ..	1000	174.61	158.85	175.00	175.00	185.00
2. State Minor Irrigation works ..	5800	1202.00	1279.00	1400.00	1400.00	1450.00
Total ..	6800	1376.61	1437.85	1575.00	1575.00	1635.00

(Rupee s n lakh)

The physical targets and achievement are given below :—

TABLE 23—Selected physical targets and achievements—Minor Irrigation

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	Actual achievement		1987-88		Proposed target
			1985-86	1986-87	Target	anticipated Achievement	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION</b>							
1. Irrigation potential created (additional)	000 ha.	45.28	11.76	11.64	9.65	9.65	9.53
2. Boring for small and marginal farmers	No.	7500	914	619	550	550	400
3. Pump sets on surface water	„	750	47	27	50	50	50
4. Pump sets on boring tube-well	„	6560	1714	1584	1500	1500	1500
5. Artisan well (Departmental)	„	20	4	4	4	4	4
6. Hydram ..	„	500	65	72	78	78	67
7. Departmental boring	„	1500	546	575	570	570	570
8. Total boring ..	„	4500	1252	681	1400	1400	1400
9. Guls/Hauz ..	Ha.	6880	2092	1535	1400	1400	1400
<b>STATE MINOR IRRIGATION</b>							
Irrigation potential created (additional)	'000 ha.	41.50	7.71	8.80	9.99	9.99	9.40

2.140. *Medium Schemes*—An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been made available for medium irrigation schemes during the Seventh Plan period and two medium schemes are under investigation, details of which are as under :

1. Name of Scheme	Kho barrage	Nandhore Barrage
2. Location	Pauri-Garhwal	Nainital (Chorgalia)
3. Total cost (Rs. in crore)	5.18	6.15
4. Irrigation potential (Hect.)	3498	23708
5. Time of construction	4 years	4 years
6. Cost benefit ratio	1 : 2 : 1	2 : 1
7. Per hectare cost	4800	2600
8. Additional Produce (in quintal)	98740	—
9. Seventh Plan outlay (Rs. in lakh)	25.00	25.00

2.141. The investigation works of the schemes are not as yet complete and all efforts are being made to complete the project report at an early date. The remaining balance of the outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for survey and investigation of next schemes. An amount of Rs.58.96 and Rs.7.16 lakh have actually been spent in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Against an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh for the year 1987-88 the same amount is expected to be spend during the year. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for survey and investigation for the year 1988-89.

2.142. *Flood Control*—Mainly anti-erosion works and town protection works are being carried out under this programme. The outlay and expenditure during the Seventh Plan and annual plans are as under :

TABLE 24—Outlay and expenditure—Flood Control

(Rupees In lakh)

Work	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Protection of towns	10.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
2. Anti-erosion works	350.00	83.58	55.30	60.00	60.00	80.00
Total	450.00	103.58	75.00	80.00	80.00	100.00

## POWER

2.143. 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. For achieving the plan objective the strategy for power development in the hill region during the seventh plan period 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.

2.144. The physical status of power development at the commencement of Seventh Five year plan (April 1, 1985) is given below:

1. Installed micro (Hydel+Diesel) generation capacity (K.W.)	13922
2. Construction of 66/33 KV Lines secondary sub-station (No.)	46
3. Construction of 66/33 KV lines (SKt. KMs.)	957.88
4. Electrification of villages (Nos.)	6966
5. Electrification of Harijan Basties (Nos.)	4491
6. Energisation of PTWs/Pump sets (Nos.)	5093

2.145. An outlay Rs. 125.00 crore has been approved 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 works and Rs. 64.00 crore for rural electrification works. A sum of Rs. 23.37 and Rs. 23.62 crore has actually been spent in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. An amount of Rs. 27.50 crore has been earmarked for the annual plan 1987-88 which is expected to be utilized fully. An outlay of Rs. 29.50 crore has been proposed for the annual plan 1988-89.

2.146. *Rural Electrification* — The total number of village in the hill region are 14,970 as per 1981 census out of which 6,966 (46.55 per cent) had been electrified by the end of sixth plan period. In the beginning of sixth plan (April 1, 1980) the total number of electrified village were 3610 (24.11 per cent) as per CEA definition. It is also proposed to electrify 4335 number of village during the Seventh plan period so as to achieve 75 per cent electrification of villages by the end of Seventh plan. In the beginning of sixth plan, the level of electrification of Harijan Basties was 1492 villages which was raised to 4491 villages at the end of sixth plan.

In addition 3468 Harijan Basties and 500 private Tubewells/Pumps sets have been proposed to be electrified/energised during Seventh plan period.

2.147. *Transmission and Distribution*—Laying of transmission line is a difficult and costly task in hill region because of the terrain. Nevertheless the transmission net work has to be progressively strengthened and extended to cover more areas. The development of load has to increase substantially during the Seventh plan period considering the massive and extensive rural electrification programme which may ultimately stimulate the demand in the rural areas. During the year 1986-87 against the target of 186 CKt. Kms. of 66/33/11 KV lines only 21.30 CKt. Kms. lines were constructed. Against the target of 7 numbers of sub-stations only one sub-station was constructed during the year 1986-87. The shortfall is mainly on account of delay and non-clearance from forest department. For the annual plan 1987-88 the targets of 205 CKt. Kms. lines and 9 sub-stations have been fixed which is likely to be achieved.

2.148. *Micro Hydel Schemes*—There are at present 16 micro hydel schemes, totalling to 7730 KW capacity under operation in hill areas. The following nine micro hydel schemes, totalling to 2670 KW have already been sanctioned and are under construction—

TABLE 25—Estimated cost of micro Hydel Schemes

Name of Scheme	District	Latest cost (Rs. in lakh)	Installed capacity (KW)	Annual generation (KW)	Commissioning Schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Tapovan	Chamoli	110.00/146.62 revised	2x400	3.285/3.504	7/87 (actual)
2. Sureingad	Pithoragarh	105.00/204.79	2x400	3.005	10/86 actual
3. Sitapur Chatti	Chamoli	57.00	1x200	1.016	6/89
4. Therali	Pithoragarh	65.00	1x400	0.032	6/88
5. Gangotri Extension	Uttarkashi	34.34	1x200	0.525	3/87 actual
6. Gangotri	Uttarkashi	3.22	4x5	0.061	10/87
7. Badrinath Extension	Chamoli	6.06	1x30	0.092	10/87
8. Kedarnath	Chamoli	3.18	4x5	0.061	10/87
9. Chamoli Extension	Chamoli	33.76	1x200	0.525	12/86 actual
— Total	—	—	2670	—	—

2.149. *U. P. Alparthak Evam Laghu Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd., Lucknow* — The State Government has set up a Nigam for formulation, execution and operation of micro and mini hydel schemes in hills. Out of the nine proposed new schemes, the following five schemes will be taken up for execution by the Nigam are as under—

TABLE 36—*Projects taken up by Jal Vidyut Nigam*

Name of Scheme	District	Proposed capacity (KW)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Sabla	Pithoragarh	600	713.19
2. Chirkila	Pithoragarh	1500	191.60
3. Kanchauti	Pithoragarh	2000	284.99
4. Aglar	Tehri Garhwal	1500	277.73
5. Kulagad	Pithoragarh	1200	259.22

2.150. The following schemes have been proposed for the annual plan 1988-89 and the proposed break up of an outlay of Rs. 2950.00 lakh is as under :

1. Rural Electrification works	Allocation of outlay (Rs. in lakh)
(i) REC (Normal)	50
(ii) REC (MNP)	1550
Sub-Total REC	1600
2. Transmission and Distribution	1000
3. Renovation of Secondary lines	100
Sub-Total (2 and 3)	1100
4. Micro Hydel Scheme	250
Total (1+2+3+4)	2950

2.151. An amount of Rs. 180.00 lakh and Rs. 320.00 lakh has been proposed under tribal sub plan and special component plan respectively for the year 1988-89 which is included in rural electrification programme.

2.152. It is also proposed to electrify 830 number of villages, 666 Harijan Basties and 150 private tubewells/pump sets during the year 1988-89. Under secondary transmission and distribution

works it has been proposed to construct 200 CKt. Kms. of 66/33/11 KW lines and 9 sub-stations for the annual plan 1988-89. In spite of this one micro hydel scheme of the capacity of 400 KW (at Tharali) will also be constructed during the year 1988-89.

#### *Non-Conventional Sources of energy*

2.153. Integrated rural energy programme was extended to the hill region of Uttar Pradesh in 1983-84. The non-conventional Energy Development Agency U. P. has taken up programme for harnessing and developing alternate sources of energy viz. development of different devices such as Solar cookers, Solar water heaters, Solar grain dryers, wind pumps aero-generator, bio-gas plants, bio-gas engine, pyrolytic converters etc. Efforts are made to transfer technically viable technology to the rural masses through Integrated Rural Energy Centres.

2.154. The object of the programme is to estimate the energy gap in the rural areas and to formulate rural energy plan for the usage of non-conventional as well as improved conventional energy devices. An energy survey is conducted in the blocks and a project is formulated to abridge the energy gap through energy options available under the present socio-economic conditions of the area. Extension and demonstration for effective propagation regarding the use of alternate source of energy are being taken up by the Energy centres set up in the identified village.

2.155. 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. These programmes are very much helpful to avoid deforestation and pollution.

2.156. Under various extension and subsidy programmes, so far, NEDA has installed 35,134 improved chulhas, Solar Water Heaters of 1,28,300 litres per day capacity, 97.5 litres per day capacity solar still, 6 solar Timber Seasoning Kilns, 10 Solar Cabinet Dryers, one 250 M<sup>2</sup> capacity

Solar Hot Air System at Pantnagar University, one Community size Solar Cooker at D. A. R. L., Almora, 14 Solar PV Pumps, 30 Solar T. V., 655 Poles for Solar Street Lighting, 16 poles for Solar Community Lighting, one Solar PV Power Generation Plant of 2 KW capacity at Dehradun. Sites have also been selected for 9 Solar Plants (total 22 KW capacity) and supply order has been placed for installation of another Solar PV Plant at Almora. NEDA has installed 23 Wind Mills for Lifting water and 8 Wind Battery Chargers for electricity generation.

2.157. No new energy village is proposed in 1988-89. It is proposed to complete the remaining work in existing 16 energy villages during the year 1988-89.

2.158. During Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), a sum of Rs. 1,200.00 lakh for hills has been allocated for the development and extension activities of various renewable energy systems. Total expenditure for the year 1985-88 (1985-86, 1986-87 and anticipated 1987-88) is Rs.464.06 lakh (Rs.186.65 lakh for 1985-86, Rs.127.41 lakh for 1986-87 and Rs.150.00 (anticipated) for 1987-88) Outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh has been allocated for the financial year 1988-89 for this programme.

#### *Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)*

2.159. Integrated Rural Energy Programme was started in hill Region in 1983-84 as a joint exercise of Planning commission, Government of India and Government of U. P. Four development blocks viz. Jaspur (Nainital), Nainidanda (Paurigarhwal), Raipur (Dehradun) and Bin (Pithoragarh) were taken up under this programme, with the objective to design an approach to test it for planning and implementation of an energy programme for rural masses. Four more blocks from four remaining four hills districts are proposed to be taken up during 1987-88. No new blocks are proposed to be taken up during 1988-89. The concentration shall be to develop and saturate the already selected blocks.

2.160. An outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Out of which a sum of Rs.13.35 lakh and 50.00 lakh has been spent during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. An approved outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been allocated for 1987-88 and is expected to be utilised fully and likewise an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2.161. The conservation of hill ecosystem 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 eco-logical security, the Government of India have initiated several eco-development programmes for hills.

2.162. To meet the broad objectives of environmental improvement and development, following are the areas of activities proposed to be undertaken in hills:

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. Environmental degradation may occur due to natural and man-made causes. Among man-made reasons worth mentioning are hydro-electric projects, mining, major transport and urban development projects. The disposal of community wastes and recycling them needs planned approach and awareness of concerned agencies to control the environmental degradation.

2.163. The following activities are proposed for control of environmental degradation—

1. Study of Magnitude of nutrients influxes from atmospheric sources to some exotic pine woodland of Garhwal Himalayas.

2. *Environmental 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 and to interpret and communicate information about the impacts.

2.164. The activities proposed are as under—

- (i) Study of Environmental pollution in Doon Valley (Cross Media analysis).
- (ii) A study of watershed ecosystem with special reference to resources inventory and management in the small watershed system of central Himalayas.
- (iii) Visitors impact on Environmentally sensitive areas of District Chamoli and Uttar-Kashi.

2.165. *Eco-Development* —The ecological system in hill region of the state is under great stress due to the growing pressure of tourism and uncontrolled population due to which forests are being destroyed, marginal lands are being cultivated and grassland 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.

2.166. Alarmed by the enormous ecological disturbances the following activities are proposed—

- (i) Environmental Improvement scheme of Doon Valley.
- (ii) Environmental Improvement scheme of Dwarahat, Kumaon region.
- (iii) Project or evolving a model for Human settlements.

2.167. Development in the context of watershed management with focus on Environmental issues and eco-development.

2.168. *Conservation of Natural living resources*—The diverse environment conditions existing in various region of U. P. have contributed to the specific composition as well as the characteristics of our fauna and flora. The information available on the flora and fauna of the state and in particular the Himalayan region reveals that there are many endemic species confined to the area and several of them are also under the influence of regression and even extinction so that their existence is endangered. The basic cause as indicated above are the ecological changes that are taking place in the form of deforestation, landslides, siltation of river beds etc. These are the more recent changes caused by human Settlements, urbanisation and industrialization etc. These and many others have resulted in destruction of the natural habitats for several plants and animal species.

2.169. The activities proposed are as under for conservation of natural living resources—

- (i) Environmental improvement schemes for national parks sanctuaries etc.
- (ii) Study of environmental status of the habitat of natural living resources.
- (iii) Project for conservation and development of National Parks and biosphere reserves.

2.170. *Environmental Education awareness, Training Research Promotion and information system*—Education is essential for generating wide spread awareness of environmental problems. Awareness is essential for action. Proper educational awareness and training efforts are the key to the success of environmental improvement programmes. The following activities are proposed:

1. Organisation of world Environment day.
2. Organisation of Training programmes.
3. Preparation of audio-visuals.
4. Establishment of documentation and information centre.

5. Publicity and awareness programmes
6. Publication of educational materials.
7. Activities through voluntary organisations.
8. Organisation of eco-development camps.

2.171. *Strengthening of the directorate*—For the year 1988-89 it is proposed to strengthen the directorate of Environment and to establish two regional offices in hill region. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been approved for the seventh plan (1985-90) out of which Rs.14.43 and 2.55 lakh have been actually spent in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. As against an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh it is anticipated to be spent in the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs.35.00 lakh has also been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

##### *Industries*

2.172. In view of the importance of ecology and environmental as also fragile hill area, efforts are being directed towards the development of small scale, village and cottage industry in hills especially pollution free industries. Following industries are being encouraged:

- (1) Resource based industries compatible with environmental security.
- (2) Pollution free/foot-loose industries viz. high value low volume industries

tries like electronics, engineering, handicrafts and sericulture.

- (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 technical know-how training modern designs and marketing support.
- (7) To provide adequate infrastructure 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 incentive 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 ventures through various state corporations.
- (11) To develop growth centres and provide packages of services at focal points.

2.173. The Proposed outlay for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and Annual Plans outlay and expenditure for the development of industries and minerals are given below—

TABLE—27—*Outlay and Expenditure-Industry and Minerals*

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual Expenditure		Annual Plan 1987-88		1988-90 Proposed outlay
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
1. Large and Medium Industries..	500.00	182.00	122.63	100.00	100.00	100.00
2. Electronic ..	1000.00	147.00	..	200.00	200.00	200.00
3. Village and small scale industries	2350.00	396.71	394.17	480.00	480.00	550.00
4. Geology and Mining ..	450.00	69.39	52.05	90.00	90.00	90.00
Total ..	4300.00	795.10	568.85	870.00	870.00	940.00

(Rs. in lakh)



2.174. Major thrust during the Seventh Plan period is being directed towards the development of tiny and small scale village and cottage industries. Since heavy industries are hardly feasible in hills, efforts for such medium industries where pollution problem are manageable and which do not create ecological disturbance would be explored. Incentive and Promotional measures will be streamlined in 1988-89 to encourage resource based industries and pollution free small and cottage industries like electronic, optics precision instruments, light engineering, pharmaceuticals herb based units handloom and sericulture industries, **handloom and sericulture** industries, handicrafts etc. with necessary infrastructure inputs and marketing facilities.

#### *Medium and Large Industries*

2.175. Under this sector different State Corporation viz. Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporations and its subsidiaries, Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation, 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 and pollution free industries for which an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh is proposed for the Seventh Plan. Out of the above outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 451.00 lakhs has been incurred during the first two years (1985-87) including electronics industries. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakh is proposed.

2.176. Under the policy of industrialisation of backward district 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. In additional four districts viz. Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri and Tehri have been identified for assistance by IDBI for assistance to zero industry districts. Besides, 33 per cent development rebate in power for new industries for 5 years is also available :

1. U. P. Electronics Corporation Ltd, electronics units to manufacture Electronics units to manufacture Electronic items such as low cost transistors receiver sets, T. V. Sets, Cabinets and general purpose components etc.
2. Separate **Electric Corporation (UPHILL)** for hill has been established and formed to accelerate the growth of electronic industries in hill areas.
3. U. P. Textile Corporation has completed its first phase of expansion of Kashipur Spinning Mills. Besides a spinning mill has been set up at **Jaspur**.
4. U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation has established a watch factory at **Bhowali (Nainital)** and a watch case manufacturing units has also been set up.
5. Kumaon and Garhwal Development Corporation Ltd. have established new projects in joint assisted sector for the manufacture of paper, paper pulp, wires, mini cement plant and flush door factory etc. These Corporation are also providing training and marketing facilities to traditional artisans of this area.

2.177. Under this sector 131 letters of intent and 108 D.G.T.D. Registrations were issued while 8 units were registered under S. I. A. till the end of the year 1986. Of these 55 projects could be implemented while 35 are under implementation. U. P. State Industrial Development, 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 under writing.

2.178. *Garhwal Development Corporation*—This corporation is undertaking various Commercial ventures viz. establishment of industries, promotion of tourism by conducting package toures, mountaineering and trekking, winter sport camps, skeing, tourist bungalows, marketing of agricultural and horticulture produce, cooking gas, petrol pump and transport services etc. Besides the above, one Ropeway—Joshimath—Auli and construction of cold storages at Barkot and Chakrata has also been taken up by this corporation. Establishment of a winter sports complex at Auli is also in progress.

2.179. *Kumaon Development Corporation*—This Corporation is also under taking economic, industrial services i.e. tourism promotion, marketing, cooking gas etc. for the benefit of local people. This corporation is also establishing minicement plants, Soap stone industry (Almora) and Kumaon electronic, Bhimtal are in progress. A passenger ropeway in Nainital (Populars-snow view) has also been completed. This ropeway is functioning since May, 1985. Subsidiary of this corporation Teletronics Ltd. is augmenting Bhimtal T. V. factory by introducing assembly of colour TV and training programme for promotion of electronic in Kumaon.

2.180. *Electronic Industry*—Electronics industry has been given encouragement by the present liberal policy of licensing import and reduction in duties and taxes etc. The State Electronic Corporation is promoting electronic industry by encouraging joint sector projects and setting up of State Sector Project for electronic items. This corporation has undertaken promotional units for manufacture of several electronic items in Hill Areas.

2.181. For Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed for the electronic industry in the hill areas. The UPHILL a subsidiary of UPEC is promoting several prestigious and employment oriented industrial units in hills.

2.182. Apart from industrial units, the Corporation is developing electronic estates at 7 places of hill viz. Ram Nagar,

Bhimtal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Muni-ki-Reti, Kotdwar and Dehradun. The constructed sheds and plots available at the above places will be allocated to prospective entrepreneur of hills to ensure rapid development of electronic industry. The construction work of electronic complexes being carried out by UPSIDC and is in various stages of construction. Alongwith Electronic Complexes, this Corporation is establishing two Electronic Test and Development Centres (LTDCs) also at Bhimtal and Muni-ki-Reti. These Centres are veing equipped to provide following facilities to the existing as well as future units coming up in this region:

- (a) General Test, Calibration and Measurement facilities.
- (b) Tool Room Facilities.
- (c) Proto-type development and quality improvement facilities.
- (d) Technical information service data bank.
- (e) Repair and maintenance facilities in some area.

2.183. The work in both these LTDCs is almost complete and they will be commissioned shortly.

2.184. An amount of Rs. 147.00 lakhs as equity/share capital was provided during 1985-86 and the following projects were taken up :

- (a) Hybrid ICS, Modems. Key telephones etc.
- (b) TV Factory at New Tehri.
- (c) Investment in Teletronix, Bhimtal.

2.185. The other projects envisaged are given below :

*Name of Project*

1. Carbon Track Potentiometer
2. Transistarised Lowcost Radio receivers
3. Electronic TV Tunners
4. Floppy diskettes
5. Cegelac India
6. Magnetic Media Project

7. Chip Capacitors
8. Ferrities
9. Cat Scanners
10. Software design and development centre

#### Physical Progress

2.186. *Omni India Limited*—This project has been set up at Dehradun. It is manufacturing Floppy Diskettes an input/output media used in all kinds of computers. This units has been established in the Assisted sector of UPHILL. The project cost of the unit is Rs.175.00 lakh with an equity of UPHILL at 12.9 lakhs. This units will provide employment to 90 people of hill regions.

2.187. *Mandakini Electronics*—This project has been established at Augustmuni of Chamoli district with an object to manufacture Two-in-one, Audio Cassettes Recording and Duplication. This is one of UPHILL's own production units. The initial investment envisaged in the projects by UPHILL is Rs.5.00 lakh. It will provide employment to 25 persons of hill regions at full capacity.

2.188. *Seemanchal Electronics*—A unit for the manufacture for Radio units for UPTRON was established at Haldwani. The Technical knowhow, the raw materials and market assistance was provided by UPTRON under its (UPTRON's) own brand name. The unit has decided to increase its capacity and make its own products for the open market. This unit has been taken over by UPHILL in the Assisted Sector. The authorised capital of the Company is Rs.5.00 lakh and UPHILL's contribution is envisaged at Rs.75,000.

#### Programme proposed for 1987-88

2.189. Various schemes and projects which are being taken up in 1987-88 by the Corporation are given below :

	Project cost (lakhs Rs.)	Uphill Equity (lakh Rs.)
1. Night vision Devices	1000.00	60.00
2. Cordless Telephone	174.00	15.00
3. Trans receivers servillance Equipment.	570.00	10.00

4. Electronic Quartz clock and its movements	110.00	20.00
5. Computer Ribbon cables	50.00	30.00
6. Electronic Organs	80.00	10.00
7. Manufacture of Two-in-one cassettes Recording and Duplication	5.00	5.00
8. Electronic Wieghing machine	178.00	5.90
9. Fascimile Equipment	420.00	10.00
10. Electronic Toys	75.00	3.75
11. Emergency light, Battery chargers portable cleaners	75.00	3.75
12. Non-conventinaol Energy Electronic Devices	150.00	25.0
13. Computer cluster controller	100.00	5.00
14. Ancillary to Electronic Push Button	75.00	19.00
15. Photo Diode	350.00	18.00
16. Ni-Cd Rechargeable Cell	90.00	4.50
17. Radio Assemble and other Electronic Items	..	0.75
18. Funds for promoting of Electronic Industry	..	16.00
19. TEFS and Market survey	..	20.00
20. Administrative Expenditure of UPHILL	..	36.00
21. Electronic complexes	..	32.00
22. LTDC's	..	18.10
23. Entrepreneur development programme	..	0.50
24. Margin Money assistance for Entrepreneurs	..	8.00

#### Proposed programme for 1988-89

2.190. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh is proposed for UPHILL Corporation. Following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1988-87 by this Corporation:

1. Facsimile Equipments.
2. Cordless Telephones

3. Night vision devices
4. Trans/servillance equipments
5. Electronic Quartz clocks
6. Computer Ribbon Cables
7. Electronic Organs
8. Non-conventional energy systems
9. Margin money for assistance of entrepreneurs
10. Funds for entrepreneur development programme
11. Radio paging systems
12. VCR/VCP
13. Automobile phones
14. Coaxial cable
15. Electro-medical equipments

#### VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

2.191. Various Promotional programmes/schemes such as District Industries Centre, Marketing Centres, assistance to small scale industries sector, industrial potentiality and marketing survey and feasibility studies, assistance to sick units, integrated margin money loan and electronics complex have been taken up under this sector for the balanced development of the hill area. One Mini Industrial Estate has been proposed for each block during the Seventh Plan period. So far, establishment of 28 such Mini Industrial estates has been taken up. Efforts are being made to establish these industrial estates adjacent Micro Hydel projects in order to take full advantage of the existing infrastructural facilities.

2.192. 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 skill of artisans. A programme for human resource development through adequate training and entrepreneurial motivation will also be undertaken. 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.

2.193. A target of establishing 6,000 small scale industrial units has been envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The following table shows the growth trend of the small scale industrial units during the past years.

TABLE 28—Growth of Small Scale Industrial Units

Up to the year	No. of units commissioned	Estimated production (Rs. in lakh)	Estimated employment (number)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	2730	30.53	14752
1980-81	3740	42.15	18350
1981-82	4910	52.70	20135
1982-83	6048	65.60	30210
1983-84	7029	31.15	34158
1984-85	8500	90.00	37670
1985-86	9950	110.00	45000
1986-87	10450	130.00	52000

#### Programmes :

2.194. *Setting up of product-cum-process Development Centre with the assistance of Government of India and UNIDO*—On the advice of Government of India a number of product-cum-process Development Centre for different grades of industries are being set up in the State. One such centre is proposed for Dehradun.

2.195. *P. P. D. C. (Miniature Bulb)*—The objective of this centre is to provide guidance for modernisation of training for upgradation of skill and introducing quality control and testing facilities for the manufacture of ISI grade products. The UNIDO experts have already visited the site and have prepared the project reports. The Government of India has accepted the report in principle. Accordingly arrangements for land and building are being finalised.

2.196. *Training*—Under this programme entrepreneurs Development Programmes and other handicraft production-cum-training centres viz. carpet, ringal wool, wood carving, stone carving and training through master craftsmen etc. have been taken up. Under this programme entrepreneurs are identified and trained to set up small scale units in hills. The main object of these schemes is to improve and encourage the entrepreneurs and skill of traditional craftsmen.

2.197. *Industrial Estate*—With a view to develop infrastructural facilities at the Block level it has been decided to establish one Mini industrial estate in each Block of hill districts. The Mini industrial estate will be established in one hectare of land having developed plots provision of office-cum-residential accommodation alongwith the facilities for drinking water and approach roads etc. These Mini industrial estates have been taken up as phased programme. The work of development of these estates has been entrusted to the Rural Engineering Service and U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation. So far 28 Mini-industrial estates have been taken up at block level. Besides the above Mini Industrial Estates, 5 sheds are proposed to be constructed under continued schemes of the industrial estates during the year 1987-88 and 14 sheds are proposed to be constructed in 1988-89. Infrastructural facilities like feeder lines and approach road are also being provided.

2.198. *Small Scale Industries*—Various existing promotional programmes/schemes such as district industries centres, DIC margin money loan, organisation of Fairs and Exhibitions, Industrial potentiality and feasibility studies, Assistance to sick units, Integrated margin money loan etc. are being continued under this programme. Some new schemes viz. construction of Hostel and residential quarters, re-construction of burnt sheds of industrial estate Almora, Urban Poor Margin Money and establishment of Rural Marketing Centres have also been taken up in the year 1987-88.

2.199. *Handicrafts*—Hill region occupies a prominent place in the handicrafts

products in U.P. A large number of artisans are engaged under these programmes. U.P. Brassware Corporation has proposed to take up metal product development programme in such areas of the hills where brassware artisans are available. The training to the brassware artisans is also proposed. Various other programmes viz. celebration of handicrafts week, Economic uplift of Janjaties, Raw material and commercial operations, Design Centre are also being continued. Besides, some new programme viz. construction of S. C./S. T. co-operative workshop/residences, establishment of training-cum-production centres and purchase of vehicle for carrying raw material and finish goods of various training centres have been taken up in the year 1987-88 which will be continued in 1988-89.

2.200. *Co-operatives* — The existing programmes of providing share capital loan, loan for construction of workshop and godown and managerial assistance are to be continued during the Seventh Plan period. Share capital loan is provided at the rate of 75 per cent per share purchased by a member. The remaining part of 25 per cent is to be born by the member himself. Each society can be sanctioned share capital loan to extent the of Rs.10,000. The managerial assistance is provided to a society on the following pattern :

First year	Rs. 5400	100%
Second year	Rs. 3600	66%
Third year	Rs. 1800	33%

#### HANDLOOM AND SERICULTURE

2.201. Under this sector facilities and modern technology in weaving and printing, improvement in design and quality control facilities are strengthened particularly in the traditional cotton handloom weaving and printing of Kashipur and Jashpur (district Naini Tal) projects which will be continued in 1988-89.

2.202. The wollen handloom products in Hill region viz. shawls, Galichas, Thulmas, Tweeds, Chutkas etc. are very popular in the country. For integrated development of woollen handloom industries in Kumaon and Garhwal an Intensive Handloom Development Project at an estimated cost of about Rs.7.98 crore

with matching assistance of Government of India has been started. The main

physical targets and achievements are given below :

CABLE—29—Physical Target and Achievements Handloom

Items	Unit	Seventh	Achievement		1987-88	1988-89
		plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86	1986-87	target	target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Production of Handloom cloth ..	lakh metres	30.00	23.89	24.72	25.00	28.00
2. Training (Design centre) ..	Nos.	400	80	82	80	80
3. UPICA training ..	Nos.	30	6	6	6	6

2.203. For the development of woolen handloom industry "Hill Area Handloom Development Project for Garhwal and Kumaon Divisions in U.P." had been sanctioned by the State Government involving total cost of Rs. 7.98 crore. The Corporation has under taken the implementation of the project and training of weavers and marketing activities have since been started. The Corporation has established production centres at 12 places (Nandprayag, Chhinka, Tefna, Bhimtal Dunda, Rishikesh, Dehra Dun (Garhwal Division), and Dharchula, Didihat, Munsiari, Bageshwar, Jaspur (Kumaon Division). The Corporation had a turn-over of Rs. 60.00 crore during the year 1986-87. This programme will be streamlined and expanded during 1988-89. Under new 20-point programme handloom industry is proposed to be augmented in 1988-89 for which various inputs like financing, training, modernisation of looms would be further extended in the area and production of handloom cloth is proposed to be raised and additional employment opportunities will be created.

2.204. Under the sericulture programmes mulberry and oak tussar based sericulture industries are being continued to cover all the 8 hill districts. For accelerating the sericulture activities in hills various promotional and developmental programmes have been launched for encouraging and assisting the rearers and also providing training and other technical guidance to them. The main activities proposed for 1988-89 under sericulture programme are given below :

(1) *Strengthening of Sericulture Programme*

This scheme is mainly for the strengthening of the sericulture staff looking after the implementation of scheme which would streamline the promotional and development activities in potential areas.

(2) *Model chawki rearing-cum-demonstration farms*

Under this schemes chawki rearing-cum-demonstration and extension centres are being established in the village areas to educate, encourage and propogate the activities of sericulture. It is proposed to provide each chawki rearing centre to have mulberry plantation in about 5 acres in Hill areas. These centres will have operational buildings and will serve the rearers by supplying them improved seed worms and appliances.

(3) *Oak Tussar Scheme*

Oak Tussar Development Project for Hill Areas—According to the forest department survey an area of 5.5 lakh hectare is covered by oak in Kumaon and Garhwal Mandal. The experiments so far done regarding tussar rearing prove that tussar culture can be a success in the hill districts. To develop this programme an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

(4) *Establishment of Training Centres for the Staff and the rearers*

A training centre at Dehra Dun was set up during Sixth Plan period where the training of modern techniques of sericulture such as plantation and silk-worm rearing is given to the staff as well rearers. This scheme will be continued during 1988-89.

(5) *Establishment of Grainages*

Under this programme two Grainages one at Pauri Garhwal and the others at

Haldwani (Naini Tal) are proposed to be set up. The work of Grainage of Haldwani has been started, which will be continued in 1988-89.

2.205. The main physical targets and achievement are given below :—

TABLE—30—Physical Target and Achievement Sericulture

Item	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89	
	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anti-Ach.	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cocoon production (in lakh Kg.)	1.00	..	0.99	0.90	0.90	0.95
2. Raw Silk production (in lakh Kg.)	0.27	0.24	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26
3. Tropical Tussar Cocoon (lakh No.)	35.00	..	28.43	30.00	30.00	32.00
4. Oak Tussar Cocoon production (lakh No.)	1.50	..	0.68	1.00	1.00	1.20

2.206. The position of Sericulture farms/mulberry plantation is given below—

TABLE—31—Sericulture farms msmulberry plantation

Districts	Government Farms	
	Nos.	Area in Acres
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Dehradun	24	242.78
2. Nainital	11	138.58
3. Pithoragarh	6	25.65
4. Almora	2	7.88
5. Chamoli	21	118.82
6. Uttar Kashi	11	49.36
7. Tehri	4	17.85
8. Pauri	5	57.10
Total	84	658.02

Financial Budget and Achievements under different Programmes are given below :—

TABLE—32—Outlay and Expenditure-Industries

Sector	Seventh plan Outlay	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	Proposed
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	outlay 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Large and Medium Industries	1500.00	300.00	329.00	300.00	122.63	300.00	300.00
2. Small Scale Industries							
(1) Direction and Administration	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
(2) Training	210.00	31.76	31.34	38.95	15.80	31.00	36.36
(3) Industri Estates	190.00	44.50	66.17	64.50	101.87	52.98	110.40
(4) Small Scale Industries	596.00	136.15	148.65	136.40	89.97	160.06	139.80
(5) Handicrafts	259.00	25.80	20.83	37.16	38.16	58.15	45.99
(6) Khadi and Village Industries.	250.00	53.982	17.76	39.88	31.50	31.00	50
(7) Cooperatives	45.00	7.808	5.23	8.10	5.65	6.81	7.45
Total	1550.00	300.00	290.13	325.00	282.95	350.00	400.00

(Rs. in lakh)

2.207. Physical Target/Achievement during the Seventh Plan are given under :

TABLE 33—Physical Targets and Achievement-Industries

Items	Unit	Seventh Plan target	Achievement		Target proposed	
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	targets 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Industrial Estate .. ..	No. sheds	15	..	..	5	14
2. Small scale Industries						
(1) DIC margin money loan ..	No. Beneficiaries	750	150	93	114	193
(2) Growth centres/intergrated margin money loan	do.	..	268	42	70	80
(3) EDP programme ..	do.	350	24	30	30	130
(4) Share capital loan to Harijan co-opreative societies	No. societies	60	14	14	12	10
3. Handicrafts						
(1) Associated carpet training	No. beneficiaries	1000	580	302	625	..
(2) Assistance to handicrafts societies	No. societies	10	..	2	12	..
(3) Hill area training centres	No. persons trained	330	12	120	120	40
4. 20 Point Programme						
(1) Establishment of village and small scale units	No.	6000	1450	1653	1815	1815
(2) Employment generated in sl. no. (1)	No.	40000	6118	6795	9950	9950
(3) Intensive Rural development programme	No. beneficiaries	42,000	18435	14479	12900	12900
(4) Handicrafts unit set up :						
(a) No. of units ..	No ..	..	1911	1957	1800	1950
(b) No. of beneficiaries	..	6000	2525	2672	1800	2000
(5) Units set up by SC/ST						
(a) No. of units ..	..	7000	2830	1602	1595	1595
(b) No. of beneficiaries	..	15000	4364	6162	3190	3190
(6) TRYSEM ..	Persons trained	10500	2249	2150	2150	2150



## MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

2.208. The Directorate of Geology and Mining and State Mineral Development Corporation continued its efforts in mineral exploration and mining administration for a systematic evaluation of mineral potentials areas in hill region and its systematic development. Engineering Geology studies a new discipline was created in the Directorate in 1986 and the same is doing excellent work in the hill region. In the mineral exploration work the efforts of the Directorate has resulted in the assessment of the mineral such as Copper, Lead, Zinc Placer Gold and Tungsten etc. Industrial mineral like cement grade limestone, high grade Limestone/Marble, high grade Dolomite, Magnesite and Soapstone have been provided or established.

2.209. The U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. is engaged in Mineral Exploitation and have established large Limestone/Marble Mines at Lambidhar and Calcium Plant based on the above minerals in Dehradun district. The other mineral based industries are Dead Burnt Magnesite Plant based on Magnesite deposit near Ahiroli in district Almora in Joint Sector and two more plants in private sector in district Pithoragarh. Besides this a number of units for powdering soapstone have been set up in district Pithoragarh and Naini Tal in private sector.

2.210. Greater emphasis is being given to the exploration of metallic ores in the Seventh Plan period. Besides, efforts will also continue to outline additional reserve of industrial minerals which constitute the main mineral wealth of the State. Effective steps will also be taken to complete some of the continuing investigations. Due emphasis will also be given to engineering Geology problems and for the investigation of construction minerals. The set up for Mining administration work and the legal cell will be strengthened to increase the revenue and to bring the exploitation of minerals on scientific lines and in accordance with the latest provisions of Act. The programme have been now broadly grouped together

under three plan scheme—(i) Mining Administration, (ii) Mineral Investigations and (iii) Engineering Geology studies specially those related to road construction in the hill areas. An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh has been approved for the mineral development in the Seventh Plan period. An amount of Rs.69.39 lakh and Rs.52.05 lakh were actually incurred in the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. During the year 1987-88 against Rs.90.00 lakh (Rs.85.00 lakh for the Mining Directorate and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Mineral Development Corporation) the same amount is anticipated to be spent in the current year. The similar amount e.g. Rs.90.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 also.

2.211. In the current year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh (85.00 lakh for DGM and Rs.5.00 lakh for the Corporation) has been proposed in this sector. The Directorate plans to keep up the pace of exploration work and would strive to complete priority investigation as per targets laid down for the year. The exploration work during this year would include 11 investigation programmes comprising of 5 investigation on metallic minerals such as Copper-Lead-Zinc, tungsten, placer gold and 6 investigation of non-metallic minerals like cement grade limestone, higher grade dolomite, magnesite, soapstone. In polymetallic ore work is aimed to assess the newly discovered geophysical anomalies and also to complete the on-going investigation on known ore bodies. An effort would be made to strengthen the field parties working on these investigations. 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. The beneficiation projects on placer gold and tungsten mineralisation under implementation with the help of the State Mineral Development Corporation would be intensified. 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 by the end of the year. Similar test work both on laboratory and bench scale in some other suitable laboratories would also be pursued and flow sheet for beneficiation would be finalised.

2.212. In non-metallic minerals, efforts to complete proving of cement grade limestone reserves in selected parts of the deposits and preliminary assessment of dolomite and magnesite deposits would be done.

2.213. Regional geochemical surveys would be conducted in Panar Valley and in other near by areas to locate new mineral deposit where possibilities of gold and scheelite have been indicated. Preliminary investigation for scheelite and tin would also be taken up in Thalisen area in district Garhwal.

2.214. The engineering geology wing is proposed to be strengthened as many problems related to landslides and road building and other construction activities are being referred to these offices located at Almora and Srinagar. It is also proposed to undertake environmental impact studies due to mining and suggest corrective methods. Landslide and location studies and preparation of maps in hill areas is another important aspect which is proposed to be taken up if this wing is strengthened by providing additional staff and equipment.

2.215. The mining administration work would also be followed and efforts to contain the mining activities on scientific lines, processing of mineral concession applications, regularisation of suitable area of minor minerals, effective checking of mining and mineral transport Pairvi of court cases would be continued to raise the government revenue to Rs. 3.00 crore.

2.216. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh has been indicated for hill areas. Out of which an amount of Rs.85.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Directorate and Rs.5.00 lakh for the U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation.

2.217. During 1988-89 most of the field programme of 1987-88 will be continued and some new programmes will be taken up as per Seventh Plan proposals and guide lines provided by the State Geological Programming Board.

2.218. There are no proposals for any new schemes and the three schemes in the hills would be continued. These schemes however, need to be strengthened with additional staff and equipment. Work load in engineering geology and mining administration is specially increasing hence these two wings definitely need to be strengthened with additional staff and equipment. Two drilling machines which are now almost 25 years old have become unserviceable and beyond economic repairs. These need to be replaced for meeting the drilling targets in hills areas.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

2.219. Roads are one of the pre-requisites for all development activities. Specially in hill areas, 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.

2.220. In view of the ecological factors, the road building strategy has now been modified for the Seventh Plan period and instead of concentrating on arterial motor roads, there will be a mix of main arterial 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 also 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 with modern equipment with the help of Hot Mix Plant and Pavers. Semidense carpet is being laid over bituminous macadam to provide strength and smooth riding quality.

2.221. The major problem in proper maintenance of hill roads are fragile areas

sensitive to landslides and slipes. So far this problem has been tackled by engineering protection works. Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, was requested to study landslides in Naini Tal District and after receiving their report, works have now been completed accordingly. Central Building Research Institute Roorkee and Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute Dehra Dun were also been associated with land slide problems to study different places of hill areas and measures suggested in these reports have succeeded in stopping the landslides to a considerable extent.

2.222. The spill over of all the schemes at the end of Sixth Plan period was estimated about Rs.243.00 crore. However, in view of constraints of resources an outlay of 175 crore has been proposed for the Seventh Plan. Hence emphasis will be given to complete the all works of pre-Sixth Plan. It is also a point to be considered in regard to the works already sanctioned but not started for one reason or

the other to fix a fresh priority list in each district.

2.223. An amount of Rs.3,500.00 lakh has been made available during the year 1987-88 for the construction of roads and bridges out of which Rs.2,500.00 lakh are provided for MNP works. The physical targets anticipated to be achieved for the year 1987-88 are 160 k.ms., 25 k.ms. and 100 k.ms. for the construction of new motor roads, light vehicle and bridle roads respectively besides the reconstruction of 285 k.ms. of motor roads, 25 k.ms. of bridle roads and 40 k.ms. B. M. and S.D.C. It is also proposed to construct 9 motor bridges and 40 bridle road bridges.

2.224. The outlay proposed for the year 1988-89 is Rs.3,750 lakh out of which an amount of Rs.3,000.00 lakh has been ear-marked for MNP works. The outlay and expenditure approved during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and annual plan are given below :—

TABLE -34 -Outlay and expenditure-Roads and Bridges

Programme	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Approved outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Roads and Bridges	17500	3049	3391	3500	3500	3750
MNP	12000	1693	2281	2500	2500	3000

2.225. The physical targets and achievement during the Seventh Plan (1985-90)'

and annual Plans are as under :—

TABLE -35—Physical Targets and Achievement-Roads and Bridges

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Actual Achievement		1987-88		1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. Construction of Roads</b>							
(i) Motor Roads	Km.	1200	159	157	200	160	175
(ii) Light vehicle Roads	"	290	9	13	40	25	50
(iii) Bridle Roads	"	550	94	88	120	100	100
<b>2. Re-construction of Roads</b>							
(i) Motor Roads	Km.	1100	221	237	285	285	290
(ii) Bridle Roads	Km.	250	22	17	20	20	20
<b>3. Bridges:</b>							
(i) Motor Roads	Km.	25	9	9	6	9	10
(ii) Bridle Roads	Km.	150	30	48	37	40	45

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

made upto the Sixth Plan period by population group and the target proposed for Seventh Plan (1985-90) and annual plans are as under :—

TABLE-36—Targets according to Population Group

Item	Villages connected by the end of 1984-85	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	Additional coverage			
			1935-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Population of villages</i>						
(a) 1500 and above	86	7	..	1	..	1
(b) Between 1000-1499	120	21	3	4	4	3
(c) Between 500-999	661	266	12	20	25	25
(d) Between 0-499	4533	1642	125	32	130	80

#### *Tribal Sub-Plan*

2.227. Stress has also been laid on the socio-economic uplift of tribals. However, an amount of Rs.1000.00 lakh has been quantified for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) out of which an amount of Rs. 438.00 lakh has been actually spent during the year (1986-87) and Rs.360.00 is anticipated to be incurred during the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs.380.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### *Special Component Plan*

2.228. Adequate provision is also being made under special component plan for construction of roads and bridges to connect Harjan basties and villages with concentration of schedule castes. An amount of Rs.3000.00 lakh has been quantified for the Seventh Plan (1985-90) period out of which an amount of Rs.697.00 lakh has been actually spent in the year 1986-87 and Rs.750.00 is anticipated to be incurred during the year 1987-88. An amount of Rs.750 lakh is proposed to be spent in the year 1988-89.

#### *Tourism*

2.229. 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 publicity. Efforts are also being made for the development of tourism as an industry. For the development of tourism, major thrust is on the following measures during the Seventh Plan period :

- (1) Strengthening various infrastructure facilities increasing suitable accommodation for domestic as well as international tourist 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 cover crowded tourist resorts so as to attract tourists to off beat places:

- (6) Promoting adventure tourism. Encouraging offseason by promoting mountaineering, trekking and winter sports etc.
- (7) Development of small tourism complexe, dormetories 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.

2.230. Financial outlay and expenditure for tourism during Seventh Plan and 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and proposals for 1988-89 are given as below :—

<i>Plan Period</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakh)</i>
1. Seventh Five year plan (1985—90) outlay	1950.00
2. 1985-86 Expenditure	222.33
3. 1986-87 Expenditure	315.49
4. 1987-88:—	
(a) Outlay	800.00
(b) Anticipated Expenditure	800.00
5. 1988-89 proposed outlay	600.00

2.231. By the end of Sixth Plan 1980-85; 2998 beds in 80 units were provided. During Seventh Plan (1985-90) period it is proposed to provide 2372 beds in 64 units at various places. Besides this various types of accommodational units are also proposed to be constructed and 22 places have been identified for wayside amenities. It is also proposed to establish two Auditorium at Nainital and Mussoorie, Development of towns and beautification of 35 places is also envisaged for encouraging local people to take up tourist industry in the private sector a special scheme of "Rin Upadan Yojan"

has been included in which 20 per cent subsidy is 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.

2.232. During 1985-87 additional 8 beded accommodation at chopta was completed. Expansion of tourist bungalow Muni-ki-reti was also taken up. For trekking facilities trekking equipment worth Rs.6.00 lakh was provided. For promotion of offseason tourism a project of Rs.534.68 lakh for winter sports at Auli has been submitted to Government of India for providing central assistance of Rs.290.00 lakh. Under this project construction of a tourist bungalow at Auli, ski-lifts and slope development, skeing equipment and other necessary infrastructure at Auli-joshimath are proposed.

2.233. During 1986-87, additional beds capacity of 238 beds has been completed for continuing schemes ; Construction of Tourist Bungalow Dehradun, Mussoorie, Jankichatti, Bhuwali, Malpa and Gunji was completed in this year. A project of log huts at Dhanghari where wild life attraction for tourists is under consideration of Government of India. An outlay of Rs.315.00 lakh was approved for this year. An expenditure of Rs.315.49 lakh was incurred against this outlay.

2.234. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh was earmarked by the Government of India. Total outlay consisted of Rs.12.50 lakh is also earmarked for district sector. It is ensured that maximum funds are made available to the on going schemes. The new works proposed to be taken up this year are tourist bungalow at Noti-tourist reception centre at Sukhatal and staff quarters at Saur Taluka, Osla etc. 6 new accommodation units with nearly 122 beds are likely to be completed by the end of 1987-88. These units are at Taluka, Burola, Osla, Rudraprayag, Ukhimath and Dewal.

2.235. For the annual plan 1988-89 an amount of Rs.600.00 lakh has been

approved for tourism sector in hills, this outlay includes a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakh which is kept exclusively for the winter sports in hills. For the preparation of Annual Plan 1988-89, maximum funds are proposed for ongoing schemes. In addition to ongoing schemes, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed for new work of construction which included S.H.M.C.I. Building and development of Jharipani. Strengthening of organisational structure is also equally important for the sustained development of tourism. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for strengthening of officers and creation of new posts. Publicity of tourist places has also its importance. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed in current year Rs. 324.60 lakh are proposed on other schemes which includes winter sports, fairs and festivals, Guide training course, Trekking etc. A target of completing 182 beds in 5 units is also proposed. The item-wise breakup of outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1988-89 is given as below :—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakh)</i>
<i>Construction Work</i>	
1. Continuing schemes	150.40
2. New schemes	55.00
Sub-Total	205.40
<i>Other schemes</i>	
1. Tourist centres	20.00
2. Publicity	50.00
3. Others	324.60
Sub-Total	394.60
Total	600.00

2.236. 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. According to suggestions made by above team for the development and pro-

motion of tourism in the hill areas, the following measures have been taken :

- (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 under taken. Government of India has also agreed to provide help and implement construction of tourist accommodation at 7 places which would cater to domestic and 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 (Dehradun) 200 beds, Dhanuti (Tehri) 84 beds, Dwarahat (Almora), 32 32 beds, Kausani (Almora) Double type log Manali 36 beds, Sattal (Nainital) 68 beds (Pithoragrah) 40 beds. The total cost of the proposal is Rs. 561.34 lakh for the development of 544 beds. Government of India would also provide assistance for the construction for fibre Glass huts.
- (2) For promotion of tourism, construction of ropeway would be taken up in big way for which help would be sought from consultant agencies and Government of India has already accorded its approval for construction of proposed ropeway for Badrinath, Kedarnath. For installation of ropeways at 4 locations in hills, techno-economic feasibility report will be prepared for which Rs. 8.00 lakh has been proposed.
- (3) For provision of tourist, stress is being laid on Adventure tourism for which development of winter sports complex at Auli has been proposed. In addition to mountaineering and trekking, skiing, River Rafting programme was organised in 1986-87 by Deoprayag by Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam.
- (4) For attracting tourists in areas other than Nainital, Dehradun Mussorie it is proposed to establish Holiday

village with proper facilities at adjacent places like Bhimtal Naukuhiyatal, Binsar Sattal, Kausani etc. Possibilities are also being explored for inviting private entrepreneur to take up establishment of these villages.

- (5) In order to bring U.P. hills on the Air Map it has been decided to provide Voydoot and Helicopter services to boost production of tourism. It is proposed to construct air-strips at Nainsain (Pithoragarh), Gauchar, (Chamoli) and Uttarkashi, Tehri. Land for Nainisain (Pithoragarh) has been acquired for which an amount of 28.76 lakh was provided in 1986-87. For Gauchar, land is being acquired in 1987-88. Construction of air strips would be made during 1987-88. An amount of Rs.76.00 lakh has been provided in 1987-88 and 400.00 lakh for 1988-89 plan for civil Aviation deptt. for construction etc. Construction of Air strip will be the charge of State Government and Air services would be provided by Government of India.
- (6) For tourism promotion publicity programme is proposed to be streamlined. In this regard Ministry of Tourism Government of India and Ministry of Information and Broad casting are being pursued for publishing tourism potential of the State through Door-darshan etc. Ministry of Information and Broad casting took up a 25 minutes T. V. Film already produced on the tourism potential of State. Efforts are also being made for streamlined other media.

### Education

2.237. Education has always been regarded as a key-input in the National Development. It not only develops basic skills and abilities of an individual but also plays a major role in influencing social change in desirable directions. Today, when the National Policy on Education 1986 has given us necessary direction to reorient our system of education, it has become imperative that the policies and strategies laid down in the VII Plan are implemented with greater vigour and sensitivity in the coming two years with as much modification as possible to transform the present system to cope with the future needs.

2.238. In keeping with the declared objectives of the Seventh Plan document and the guidelines of the National Policy on Education, efforts will continue to be made in the following major thrust areas.

- (1) Achievement of universal elementary education.
- (2) Eradication of illiteracy in the age group 15-35 years.
- (3) Vocationalisation of Secondary Education and skilltraining programmes at different level of education.
- (4) Distance Education.
- (5) Provision of facilities for qualitative improvement with emphasis on science education.
- (6) Education of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker section including women.

2.239. The outlay of expenditure approved during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and annual plans are given below :-

TABLE-37—Outlay and Expenditure-General Education

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Actual Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Proposed outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Education						
Total	7600.00	1418.36	1603.70	1720.00	1720.00	2224.00
MNP	3847.69	752.17	853.72	908.27	908.27	1088.63

2.240. 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 Seventh Plan (1985-90) and annual plans which are given as below :—

TABLE—38—Target and Achievement—Education

Item	1984-85 level	1985-90 level (proposed)	1985-86 level	1986-87 level	1987-88 level	1988-89 level
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Elementary Education</i>						
<b>(a) PRIMARY :</b>						
(1) Schools	7499	8609	7747	7920	8039	8246
(2) No. of Student I—V (000)	680	754	879	683	757	767
(3) Teachers (No.)	19781	22031	20290	20657	20886	21321
<b>(b) JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL</b>						
(1) Schools	1484	1684	1511	1541	1562	1622
(2) No. of Students VI—VIII (000)	250	314	246	265	279	300
(3) Teachers (No.)	8662	9662	8797	8947	9052	9352
<b>(c) SECONDARY EDUCATION :</b>						
(1) Schools	771	935	835	860	873	889
(2) Teacher (No.)	11445	12806	12134	13061	13356	13748

2.241. For achieving the objective of Elementary Education it is proposed opening of new primary schools in universal rural areas within a distance of 1 Km. and a junior high schools within a radius of 3 Km. Accordingly in the Seventh Plan 1100 Primary and 200 Middle schools in the rural areas and 10 Primary schools in urban areas have been proposed to be opened. 242 Primary schools in rural areas, 5 schools in urban areas and 27 Senior Basic schools in rural areas were also opened in 1985-86. 171 Primary schools in rural areas, 2 schools in urban areas and 30 senior basic schools were opened in 1986-87. 117 Primary schools in rural areas, 2 schools in urban areas and 21 senior basic schools in rural areas have been opened in 1987-88. It is proposed to open 200 Primary schools in rural areas, 7 in urban areas and 60 senior basic schools in rural areas in 1988-89. Besides this 87 Government Model schools have sanc-

tioned in Tehri, Pithoragarh Chamoli and Uttarkashi districts.

2.242. At present 508 Primary and Junior high school do not have their own building. Such schools are run in the open place which results practically in closure of schools during rainy season. Besides these there are many school whose building are in a very bad shape. To remove the backlog of school buildings at the end of Seventh Plan, construction of buildings of 508 Primary and 270 Senior basic schools have been proposed during the Seventh Plan period. Accordingly grants have been sanctioned for the construction of buildings of 180 Primary schools and 77 senior basic schools in 1985-86, 212 Primary and 82 Senior basic schools in 1986-87 and 101 Primary and 59 Senior basic schools in 1987-88. It is also proposed to sanction 113 Primary and 74 Senior basic schools for construction of buildings in 1988-89.



2.243. Provision has been made for teaching materials and science equipment etc. for qualitative improvement of the Junior and Senior basic schools in 1988-89 also. Similarly provision has been made for construction of buildings and supply of teaching material in respect of non-Government Senior basic school also.

2.244. Incentive schemes like free supply of text books, uniforms and merit scholarships, particularly for students of the weaker sections of the community, would be continued in 1988-89. also.

2.245. In all single teacher schools have been converted into two teacher schools. This minimum norm of two teacher at the primary level is being continued. It is proposed to upgrade one post of Assistant teacher made accordingly for appointment of 3,637 Head teacher Primary schools for rural areas in 1988-89.

2.246. During 1988-89 it is proposed to give grant to 100 senior basic schools (mainly girls) to start tailoring and embroidery classes to impart useful skill training to augment their family income.

2.247. Provision of Rs.18.00 lakh has been made for travelling expenses to the staff of migrating schools of the 3 border district in 1988-89.

2.248. Provision has been made for provincialization and upgrading of 6 non-Government senior basic schools in 1988-89. 5 schools have been provincialized and upgraded up to high school standard in 1985-86 and 4 in 1986-87. In addition to this provision has also been made for provincialisation and upgrading of 5 schools in the year 1987-88.

2.249. Provision has also been made for strengthening of the office of Regional Assistant Director (Basic) and District Education Officers. It is proposed to create the posts of Additional basic Shiksha Adhikari (women) for effective inspection and supervision of school.

#### *Secondary Education*

2.250. In the context of the National Policy on Education, Vocationalisation of secondary education has to be given due importance in our secondary system. Ac-

cordingly beginning has been made in 10 selected Higher Secondary Schools in the year 1986-87 for introduction of vocational courses in commerce. In the year 1987-88 vocational courses in home science and Agriculture are also being introduced. A sum of Rs.2.01 lakh has been spent in 1986-87 and Rs.4.50 lakh have been provided for 1987-88. A sum of Rs.6.50 lakh has been proposed in the year 1988-89.

2.251. To sustain pressure of admission at the Higher secondary stage more facilities will be provided to the existing institutions by allowing additional sections and additional subject in the Government and non-Government, institutions. However, priority will be given to the education of girls specially in rural, backward and remote areas. 59 Government High schools and 41 Government Intermediate colleges have been opened in 1985-86. While 10 Government High Schools and 11 Inter colleges in 1986-87. In addition Government Higher secondary and 8 Intermediate colleges have also proposed in 1987-88. Provision has been made for opening of 10 Government high schools and 10 Government Intermediate college in the year 1988-89. Provision has also been made for the construction of constituting works of Government higher secondary schools buildings, science laboratories and girls hostels as also for carrying out special repairs in existing Government buildings in 1988-89. Five schools in each year were brought on the grant-in-aid list in the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. It is proposed to bring 5 more recognised higher secondary schools on the grant in aid list in 1988-89.

2.252. Provision has been made for organising science at District Regional and State level in order to inculcate scientific aptitude amongst students and to make them aware of the laws and principles of nature and disciplines allied to it.

2.253. The teaching of science has been made compulsory with the introduction of the ten year general education. So provision has been made for recognition in science group to 20 aided Higher Secondary Institutions in the year 1988-89. Under this scheme grants have been provided to 9, 7 and 20 institutions in the

year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively.

2.254. 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 1988-89.

2.255. A new scheme has been added for giving incentive to non-Government H.S.S. for showing all round excellence in 1987-88 which will be continued in the year 1988-89 also. Similarly, the scheme will be extended to cover the Government institutions also in 1988-89.

2.256. A scheme known as correspondence-*cum*-continuing education programme has been started in 3 selected Government Inter Colleges in 1986-87 for providing teaching facilities to those students who could not avail themselves of full time education due to socio-economic factor. It is decided to increase the number of these institutions in 1988-89 Rs. 30.00 lakhs have been proposed in 1988-89 for this purpose.

2.257. For effective supervision and guidance, provision has been made for the strengthening of the Directorate of Education and creation of posts of District Inspectress of girls school and Associate Inspectors and their supporting staff in 1988-89.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION

2.258. At present there are two universities in the hill region one at Nainital and the other at Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal). Besides there is an Agricultural University at Pantnagar (Nainital). The total number of affiliated colleges including Government Degree and Post-Graduate College in the Hill Areas is 29.

2.259. Although the emphasis in the field of higher education will be on the consolidation in place of expansion, yet it is felt that there is need for regulated expansion in this area. The opening of colleges will, therefore, be restricted to only educationally backward areas where the need is clearly made out on sound academic consideration subject to the avail-

ability of adequate resources. Accordingly, it is proposed to open 5 Government Degree College in the year 1988-89. A sum of Rs. 32.62 lakhs have been provided for strengthening of existing Government Degree colleges and opening of new facilities/subject in 1988-89.

2.260. Out of 22 Government Colleges many of them do not have their own land and nearly two-thirds of them do not have their own building. For construction of college building along with residential accommodation for teaching and non-teaching staff of the colleges provision of Rs. 91.00 lakh has been made in the Annual plan.

2.261. In addition to the above schemes and programmes a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been proposed for development grant to the hill Universities in the year 1988-89.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

2.262. According to the census of 1981, literacy in Uttar Pradesh is 27.80 lakh and hills it is 39.24. The literacy figures in hills for male and female are 54.06 and 24.01 respectively. It shows that the literacy percentage in hills is better than the State. In the age-group of 15.35 illiterate mass counts 208 lakh in U.P. Efforts are being made to raise the percentage of literacy still higher through adult education programmes, so that illiterates could be made able to participate actively in the process of national development and share its benefits. It is proposed to maintain the total number of adult education centres in 1988-89 also which were in existence at the end of the Seventh Plan period. However, in addition to this, 1100 centres were opened in 1986-87 from the State resources in Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh and Tehri districts and it will also be continued in 1988-89 also.

2.263. It is proposed to provide a sewing machine and material for crafts at the selected women Adult Education Centres to impart useful skill training so that they could augment their family income and develop interest in the activities of the centres.

### LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

2.264. Among other programme, the continuing schemes of giving development grant and grant-in-aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas would continue in 1988-89 also. A provision of Rs. 0.54 lakh has been made available for the purpose.

### LIBRARIES

2.265. It is proposed to extend the facilities of self-study to the people of different age-groups of the community. For this purpose public libraries are found to be the most effective medium. Hence a sum of Rs. 27.55 lakh has been provided for different library schemes and construction of buildings e.g. establishment and development of Government district and Branch Libraries, recurring and non-recurring grant to public libraries, grants to library science teaching centres and development of children's libraries.

### SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE

2.266. Sports have been recognised as an essential activity for channelising the energies of youth towards character-building and the creation of health consciousness among them. More and more young students are being attracted to sports schemes and this has made mass participation in sports programmes a reality. Physical Education is an integral part of education. To strengthen and promotion of physical efficiency and proficiency in sports and games, cultural and other programmes it would be organised at the institutional and district level. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

### 20-POINT PROGRAMME

2.267. Point no. 10 of the new 20-Point Programme relates to education. It envisages universalisation of Elementary Education for the age-group of 6-14 with special emphasis on girls education. It further envisages improving the content of education at all level non-formal and adult education programme with emphasis on improving of skills have also been given due priority. Promotion of national

integration and including of social and moral values have also been stressed.

2.268. For obtaining the above objectives 1,100 primary schools in rural areas, 10 primary schools in urban areas and 200 senior basic schools have been proposed in the Seventh Plan along with the provision of their buildings. It is also proposed to construct building of 508 primary schools and 270 senior basic schools in the Seventh Plan. So far 242 primary schools in rural areas, 5 primary schools in urban areas and 27 senior basic schools in rural areas in the year 1985-86 and 171 primary schools in rural areas, 2 schools in urban areas and 30 senior basic schools in rural in the year 1986-87 have been opened. 117 primary schools in rural and 2 in urban area and 21 senior basic schools are proposed to be opened in 1987-88. It is also proposed to open 200 primary schools in rural areas, 7 schools in urban areas and 60 senior basic schools in rural in the year 1988-89. Grant for the construction of 180 primary and 77 senior basic schools buildings was sanctioned in 1985-86 and in 1986-87 a provision was made for the construction of 212 primary and 82 senior basic schools sanction for 101 primary and 59 senior basic school is to be issued in 1987-88. Provision has also been made for construction of buildings of 113 primary and 74 senior basic schools in the year 1988-89.

### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

2.269. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 7,600.00 lakh a sum of Rs. 520.00 lakh has been quantified under the special component plan for the Seventh Plan which constitutes about 20 per cent of the total plan of the hills. This amount is earmarked for different programmes under special component plan. Similarly Rs. 232.54 lakh and Rs. 305.51 lakh have also been quantified in 1985-86 and 1986-87 plans respectively. Rs. 277.77 has already been spent in 1985-86 and Rs. 305.51 in 1986-87. Rs. 323.00 lakh is estimated to be spent in 1987-88. It is also proposed to spent Rs. 521.73 lakh in Annual Plan 1988-89.

2.270. 440 primary and 100 senior basic schools have been proposed to be opened in Seventh Plan. One hundred three and 13 senior basic schools in 1985-86 and 68 primary schools and 13 senior basic schools in 1986-87 have been opened. Sixty-four primary schools and 9 senior basic school is to be opened in 1987-88. It is also proposed to open 38 primary and 11 senior basic schools in 1988-89. Provision has been made for the construction of 143 primary schools and 108 senior basic schools, buildings in 1985-90 Plan. Building grant has been sanctioned to 42 primary and 15 senior basic school buildings in 1985-86 and 24 primary and 12 senior basic school buildings in 1986-87 and 36 primary, 10 senior basic schools in 1987-88. It is proposed to give grant to 33 primary and 22 senior basic schools for construction of buildings in 1988-89. In order to retain the school going children provision has been made for free text book etc.

#### TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

2.271. To provide adequate facilities to the tribal areas, a sum of Rs.694.00 lakh has been quantified in the Seventh Plan (1985-90). Against an outlay of Rs.107.66 lakh for the Annual Plan 1985-86 Rs.137.47 were spent. For the annual plan 1986-87 Rs.142.99 lakh has been spent and Rs.167.70 lakh is estimated to be spent in 1987-88 against an outlay of 153.00 lakh. It is also proposed to spent Rs.247.14 lakh in 1988-89. Two hundred twenty primary and 40 senior basic schools have been proposed in the Seventh Plan under the tribal sub-Plan. It is also proposed to construct buildings of 100 primary and 54 senior basic schools in the Seventh Plan. Fifty-two primary and 8 senior basic schools have been opened in 1985-86 and also grant for construction of 31 primary and 12 senior basic schools have been sanctioned. Thirty primary and 8 senior basic schools have been opened in 1986-87 and 18 primary and 4 senior basic schools are to be opened in 1987-88. Provision has also been made for opening of 18 primary and 5 senior basic schools in 1988-89. Similarly provision has been made for

construction of buildings of 40 primary and 14 senior basic schools also. To overcome this hurdle and to retain the school-going children, incentives in the form of free text books and reading materials etc. have been provided in the tribal plan in 1988-89.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

2.272. In Hill region of the State Degree, Diploma and certificate level training is imparted in the institutions under the supervision of Directorate of Technical Education. Up to the Sixth Five Year Plan 10 diploma level technical institutions were functioning including two each in Naini Tal and Almora districts and one each in rest of the six districts of the hill region. The intake capacity of these institutions was 1,230. These polytechnics provide training in chemical engineering, electronics, Agriculture engineering besides training in traditional trades of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering as also in pharmacy and stenography and secretarial practice. There was no separate degree level institution except a branch of engineering in Agriculture university, Pant Nagar, Naini Tal. During Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 480.85 lakh was spent against the outlay of Rs.282.00 lakh while 1,073 students were admitted against the intake of 1,230.

2.273. Seventh Five Year Plan put thrust on improvement of skills and job oriented technical training suitable for hills, consolidation of existing polytechnics, optimum utilisation of the available facilities and services, improving the quality of training by better management, equipment, building and suitably trained staff, devising job training programmes forging linkages between training employment and diversification courses.

2.274. Keeping in view the vast and scattered hill area, its geographical position, backwardness which it has been facing in spite of available natural resources, policy of government of women uplift and proposals of establishing a number of industrial projects in public and private sector, it was considered necessary to expand technical training facilities both at

degree and diploma level to meet the requirements of the hill area. An outlay of Rs. 1,650.00 lakh has been fixed for technical education schemes for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 with intake capacity of 1,920 at diploma level and 560 at degree level.

2.275. Accordingly one boys polytechnic at Shakti Farm (Naini Tal) and two rural polytechnics one at Thalnadi (Pauri) and other at Takula (Almora) were sanctioned in the year 1985-86 with need based courses. Electronics has been assuming greater importance in these days. Hence to meet the increasing demand of technical personal in this field, the diversified diploma course in electronics was sanctioned with the intake of 30 students each in five polytechnics in hill region at Kashipur, Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun, Lohaghat and Srinagar, two engineering colleges were also sanctioned in the year 1985-87 one in Kumaon Mandal in Almora district and another in Garhwal Mandal at Khandusen. The outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh was fixed for the year 1985-86 against which Rs. 167.48 lakh were spent. 1,255 students were admitted in various polytechnics of hill region against the intake of 470 students.

2.276. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 250.00 lakh was proposed for technical education. Two girls polytechnics one each in Kumaon and Garhwal region at Dehra Dun and Almora with the courses of electronics and stenography and secretarial practice with the intake of 30 in each discipline were sanctioned.

2.277. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 275.00 lakh have been proposed which include Rs. 35.00 lakh under State sector covering two engineering colleges, two girls polytechnics and regional office of hill region and Rs. 240.00 lakh for district sector schemes. During the year 1987-88 main stress was laid on strengthening and consolidating the institution by arranging to provide building equipment and staff to the old institutions as per norms prescribed by the all India Council for Technical Education, Board of Technical Education, U. P.

2.278. Keeping in view the importance of computerisation, to start with a scheme of computer awareness in some of the institutions has been included and provision therefor made in the plan for 1988-89. In one institution it is also proposed to start Post Polytechnic Diploma courses computer application. The outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 325.00 lakh. The intake for this year is proposed to be 1,585. The regional office at Pauri is not in a position to effectively meet the needs of the entire region due to the geographical location of Pauri and Kumaon regions. It is proposed to have an additional regional office to meet the needs of the Kumaon region.

#### SPORTS

2.279. All out efforts are being made to promote sport talents in hill areas through various coaching and tournament schemes. Effort is also being made to provide sports infrastructure in the form of sports stadia and multipurpose sports halls etc. At present there are fully constructed Stadia at Haldwani, Kashipur and Pithoragarh. Stadia at Almora, Ransi (Pauri), Gopeshwar and Dehradun are under construction. A multipurpose Sports Hall at Narendra Nagar has been completed and a Multipurpose hall at Almora is under construction. Attention is also now being paid to encourage the mountaineering and Tracking activities. Two post of officers on special duty have also been created.

2.280. During the year 1985-86, residential sports hostels were established at Kashipur (Football) and Haldwani (Athletics and Hockey) with a total number of 50 students. For Annual Plan 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh was proposed with a capital investment of Rs. 21.00 lakh. Emphasis will also be laid on coaching, tournaments and sports hostel schemes to improve the standard of players. Two new activities of Sports viz. Mountaineering and Shooting have been taken up in the hills for which coaching staff has also been posted. Thus for the Annual plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs is being proposed. During 1988-89, efforts will be made to complete the

Stadia and Multi-purpose Sports Halls which are already under construction. Emphasis will be made on coaching, tournaments and sports hostel schemes, so that players in sufficient number with quality could be available for participation in tournaments/sports meets at National/International level.

### HEALTH

2.281. 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. As per projected population on July 1, 1987, the hill region still requires 91 more Primary Health Centres which have been targeted for the Seventh Five Year Plan. Allopathic dispensaries are available on an average population of 4700 in hill region

but there is still much scope for the establishment of new female and general dispensaries on distance basis as the population is sparsely living covering more than 10 Km. for 5000 inhabitants. 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.

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

2.283. The outlay expenditure under this sector is given below :

TABLE 39 *Outlay and Expenditure Health*

Programme	Seventh Plan. (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 expenditure	1986-87 expenditure.	1987-88		1988-89 proposed outlay
				outlay.	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	3,360.00	631.65	673.28	750.00	750.00	800.00
MNP	1,810.00	154.80	279.43	401.20	401.20	425.00

2.284. Targets and achievements of important items during Seventh Plan (1985-90) are given below :

TABLE 40—*Target and Achievement-health*

Programme	Unit	Base year 1984-85 level	Seventh plan 1985-90 Targets	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
						Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Health and Family planning								
(a) Urban	Nos	48	2	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	Do.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 40—Target and Achievement—Health

Programme	Unit	Base	Seventh	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
		year 1984-85 level	Plan 1985-90 Target	Achieve- ment	Achie- vement	Target	Anticipa- ted achie- vement	Pro- posed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(ii) Dispensaries								
(a) Urban	Nos.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	Do.	420	15	..	..	5	5	5
(iii) Beds								
(a) Urban Hospitals and dispensaries	Do.	2,543	200	100	110	..	..	100
(b) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	Do.	2,786	450	..	..	72	64	64
(c) Bed population ratio	Do	1/923	1/921	1/922	1/905	1/901	1/901	1/883
(iv) Nurses and doctors ratio	Do	1/3.2	1/4	1/3.2	1/3.2	1/2.8	1/2.8	1/2.7
(v) Doctors population ratio	Do.	1/4, 2161	1/3,690	1/3859	1/3864	1/3741	1/3,741	1/3638
(vi) Health Centres-								
(a) Sub-Centres	Do.	1,366	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Primary Health Centres	Do.	133	91	17	15	20	20	20
(c) Community health centre	Do.	4	15	..	..	2	2	2
(vii) Training of Auxiliary Nurses-Midwives-								
(a) Institutions	Do.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(b) Annual intake (capacity)	Do.	275	275	258	275	275	275	275
(c) Annual out-turn	Do.	235	275	236	239	275	275	275

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

2.286. Establishment of two base hospitals with 200 beds and all specialised services, one in district Almora of Kumaon Division and another at Srinagar, district Pauri Garhwal 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. It is also hoped that few departments of the base hospital of Srinagar will start functioning during the year 1987-88.

2.287. 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 sublabh Community Sanitation complexes was undertaken in 1984-85 and additional 8 complexes in

1985-86, three complexes has been constructed and has started functioning in 1986-87 and it is hoped that the remaining ones will also be complete by the end of this year.

2.288. During the year 1985-86 seventeen Primary Health Centres, eight Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Homoeopathic dispensary were established. Under the provision of specialities services programme eight Anaesthesia units were also established during this year. The construction of seven Primary Health Centres building, 25 sub-centres buildings, three building of Community Health Centres and eight building of allopathic dispensaries and staff quarters for two places were sanctioned. One Ambulance at Community Health Centre Bageshwar-district Almora was also provided during the year 1985-86.

2.289. During the year 1986-87 15 Primary Health Centres, eight Ayurvedic Dispensaries and one Homoeopathic dispensary were established. One Ayurvedic dispensary was also upgraded during the year 1986-87. Under the construction of building work the construction of three Community Health Centre's buildings, two P. H. Cs. buildings, 21 sub-centres building, seven buildings of allopathic dispensaries, four Ayurvedic dispensary buildings, one patient relation shed, staff quarters at three places were sanctioned.

2.290. It is hoped that 20 new primary Health Centres, two Homoeopathic dispensaries will be established during the year 1987-88. Two Community Health Centres commissioning will also be done during the year 1987-88. Construction of eight P. H. Cs. buildings against the proposed target of 20 and four Community Health Centres against the target of four and 25 sub-centres against the proposed target of 125 and three patient relation sheds. Ayurvedic dispensary buildings at two places one building of Homoeopathic dispensary two allopathic dispensary buildings and staff quarters at four places (against the target of 10) are sanctioned during the year 1987-88. Under this provision of specialist services programme the targets of establishment of one Anaesthesia

unit, three orthopaedic unit, two pathology units, two Children Clinics, seven Radiology units, one I. C. C. unit, two Blood Banks and one Emergency unit will be achieved during the year 1987-88. Two divisional Homoeopathic offices and four Ayurvedic district offices with vehicles and one Ambulance will also be provided during the year 1987-88.

2.291. In the year 1988-89 the establishment of 20 Primary Health Centres, five new Allopathic Dispensaries, two Homoeopathic dispensaries is proposed. Under the construction of buildings the targets for construction of 15 P.H.Cs. buildings, 100 sub-centres buildings, one Homoeopathic dispensary building, two Rural allopathic buildings, staff quarters at 10 places and one Ayurvedic dispensary buildings are proposed. As regards the provision of specialist services programme two orthopaedic units, two emergency units, three Dental units are proposed. Two Community Health centres will also be commissioned in the year 1988-89. The proposed outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.800.00 lakh out of which the capital contents are Rs.518.00 lakh. Under the Minimum Needs Programme Rs.425.00 lakh has been provided.

2.292. Grant to the Private hospitals rendering free medical service will also be given in the Seventh Five Year Plan period and necessary outlay has been provided for this purpose.

#### WATER SUPPLY

2.293. Out of 15010 villages in the hill region of U. P. 7771 village 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 were facing drinking water problem. A survey to identify these additional problem villages was conducted in the hill region in 1980-85, according to which 3371 new villages have been added in the category of problem villages. The position was revised in 1985 by the district authorities according to



which on April 1985, 4,953 villages (including 4500 problem villages) were left to provide drinking water facilities.

2.294. 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 Needs programme and 1153 (including 1050 problem villages) villages are proposed to be covered under accelerated Rural water Supply programme. A sum of Rs.130.00 crore has been provided for the Seventh plan under Minimum Need Programme and Rs.35.00 crore under ARP.

2.295. To provide drinking water facilities to all the remaining 3178 villages as on April 1, 1987 by the end of Seventh plan funds to the tune of Rs.17,220.00 lakh is required including maintenance of completed schemes. This will cover only 2749 villages. An amount of Rs.2,274.06 lakh and 3,329.31 lakh have been spent during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. Out of which an amount of Rs.1,849.51 and Rs.2,962.61 lakh was actually spent under minimum needs programme. A provision of 3,025 lakh has been made for the annual plan 1987-88 and an amount of Rs.3,025.00 lakh is anticipated to be spent during the current year. However, an amount of Rs.3175.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 out of which Rs.2850 lakh is being provided for minimum needs programme.

2.296. Reorganisation/extension of old schemes has also become necessary because many schemes were executed on the basis of 40 lpcd and no house connection can be given in such schemes. Reorganisation is also required due to drying up/reduction of discharges of sources due to ecological and other changes, increase in population and damages to the schemes due to land slides etc. An amount of Rs.2627 lakh will be needed for reorganisation of approximately 600 village during 1987-90.

2.297. The work of rejuvenation of old and defunct schemes is being carried out by jal sansthan for which a provision of Rs 250.00 lakh was made in seventh plan. The whole amount released has been fully utilised till 1987-88. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

2.298. There are 51 local bodies in hills out of which 50 have been provided with drinking water supply facilities by March 1985. The remaining one local body namely Dugadda (district Pauri) has been proposed to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan. This town has also been covered during the year 1986-87. Though the coverage appears to be 100 per cent but the system being very old have become quite inadequate and requires augmentation/replacement/expansion due to high growth of urban population and extension of the towns.

2.299. A provision of Rs.800.00 lakh was made in the Seventh plan and Rs.200.00 lakh is provided for 1987-88 for augmentation of Bhowali and Dehradun towns and Rs.175.00 lakh is also proposed for year 1988-89.

2.300. 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 I town with sewerage treatment, i.e. town with population more than 1.00 lakh and augmentation and extension of existing sewerage system during Seventh Five year plan. Dehradun is the only class I town in hills which contains partial sewerage facilities. An amount of Rs.95.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88 to provide Nainital town with augmentation of sewerage and Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 which will be utilised for the schemes in hand.

2.301. Under the special component plan it is expected to benefit a population of 1,40,000 at a cost of Rs. 1950.00 lakh in the Seventh Plan. The percentage to total plan expenditure is about 15 per cent. A provision of Rs.450.00 lakh to benefit

350 Harijan Basties have been made available for the year 1987-88.

2.302. Under tribal sub-plan according to a survey conducted by Harijan and social welfare department it was found that there are 976 villages in hill region in which tribals reside. The position has now been reviewed and it is observed that 819 villages out of the above 976 have been benefitted up to March 31, 1987. Thus 157 villages are left to provide with drinking water supply facilities out of which 30 villages are proposed to be covered in the year 1987-88 at a cost of Rs.200.00 lakh. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakh has been made available for the year 1988-89 to benefit 25 tribal villages.

2.303. *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 approved and a target for

construction of 1000 diggies at the rate of Rs.20,000 has been fixed. During the financial year 1985-86 and 1986-87 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been made available for each year out of which 320 and 250 diggies were constructed in the respective years. During the current financial year 1987-88 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has also been earmarked to construct 250 diggies and the same amount is also proposed against the same target for the year 1988-89. The outlay and expenditure under drinking water supply are given as under. During the financial year 1985-86 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh was earmarked for Hill District and 320 diggies were constructed. During the financial year 1986-87 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakh has been earmarked for hill districts against which a target of 250 diggies is expected to be achieved. For 1987-88 also an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been made available with a target of 250.00 diggies. The outlay and expenditure under drinking water supply programme are given below:—

TABLE 41—*Outlay and Expenditure—Water Supply*

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	(Rupees in lakh)				
		Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Jal Nigam						
((a)) Total ..	14,300	2,237.35	2,963.46	3125	3,185	3,175
(b) MNP ..	13,000	1,849.51	2,962.69	2675	2,675	2,850
2. Rural Development Department (Water supply)						
(a) Total ..	200	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
(b) MNP ..	200	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00

#### SOCIAL HOUSING

2.304. The population of townships in the hill region is growing rapidly like other urban areas of the state. It has

made the housing problem more acute. The local bodies were not able to execute the housing schemes properly due to their poor financial conditions. The State

Government have created two development authorities in the hills viz. Dehradun-Mussoorie 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. Besides these two authorities Haridwar Development authority is also operating in some part of hill region.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.305. The towns of hill region have good potential for tourism 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.

2.306. *Nagar Vikas Yojna*—Under Nagar Vikas Yojna, Financial assistance will be provided to the local bodies in hills for purchase of cleaning equipments and lighting. The assistance will be in shape of subsidy. Rs.108.20 lakh were spent during the year 1986-87 under this programme. An outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh was proposed for 1987-88 which is likely to be spent fully. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh in proposed for 1988-89.

2.307. *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.3.00 lakh were spent. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

2.308. *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 slum 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 the rate of Rs.250.00 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.23.00 lakh was incurred for benefitting about 6083 population. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh was proposed, for the year 1987-88, to benefit 12,000 persons. It is expected to be utilised fully. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 to benefit a population of 12,000.

#### RURAL HOUSING

2.309. For providing housing facilities to rural poor, especially for weaker section of society viz. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and landless labours a Nirban Varga Avas Yojna was introduced in the hill region during 1980-81. The monetary assistance in the shape of material to the extent to Rs.3000.00 is provided to enable home less poor families of the rural areas to construct their own homes.

2.310. An outlay of Rs.800.00 lakh for hills has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of houses. During the past two years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 the actual expenditure has been Rs.49.98 lakh and Rs.50.00 lakh with which 7,885 and 2,695 houses have been constructed respectively. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh for hills have been proposed for the construction of 1,666 houses.

2.311. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh for hill is being proposed for the year 1988-89 for construction of 2,344 houses in hill areas. 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 42—*Outlay and Expenditure/Physical*

Item	outlay and achievement			1987-88		1988-89
	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Out lay/ Target	1985-86	1986-87	Outlay/ Target	Anticipated expenditure/ Achievement	Proposed Out lay/ Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Financial (Rupees in lakh)	800.00	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00
(B) Construction of houses (No.)	2666	7885	2695	1666	1666	2344

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*

2.312. The economic status and educational level of these classes is much low hence they are not capable to move with the main stream of the society. The importance of education for improving the economic and social status of these classes is well recognised. The priority in allocation of funds has been given to educational programmes.

2.313. The Central Working Group for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has recommended that the rates of scholarship in all classes of pre-matric with 100 per cent coverage should not be less than Rs.40.00 per month. The Central Working Group has also recommended to provide adequate facilities of Hostels, mid-day meals, free supply of stationery and text books, supply of proper uniforms, especial-

ly 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.

2.314. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 an amount of Rs.77.92 lakh and Rs.81.53 lakh has been spent on the welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes respectively. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been approved which is expected to be utilised fully. An outlay of Rs.213.00 lakh has also been proposed for the year 1988-89. Rs.15.00 lakh for housing schemes of these classes are also anticipated to be utilised. The targets for Seventh Five Year Plan and achievements are given below :

TABLE 43—*Physical Targets and Achievements*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan	Achievement		Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
			1985-90 target	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(A) Education Activities</b>							
Prematric Educational incentives—scholarship stipends (I to X)							
1	Scheduled Castes	.. No. of students	51350	39119	49899	50385	76500
2	Other Backward classes	.. No. of students	26700	26055	17345	15929	1830
<b>(B) Economic Development</b>							
3	Subsidy for development of Agriculture/Horticulture	No. of families	800	300	..	..	..
4	Subsidy for development of Small Cottage Industries	No.	380	34	..	..	..
5	Discretionary grant for marriage of daughter/treatment of the person who suffers from severe diseases	No. of families	100	200	50	50	50
<b>(C) Housing</b>							
..	No. of houses	2666	437	570	500	500	500

### *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

2.315. In Hill Region tribal concentration is found in seven districts having a total population of 1,81,711 which is about 78 per cent of total tribal population of the State. The Socio-economic condition of tribal communities of hill region differs from area to area on account of topography and difficult terrain. The main objectives of Seventh Plan for tribal development are to accelerate the pace of social economic upliftment and improving the standard of life by providing facilities of educational development, economic development programmes for alleviation of poverty and other health and housing schemes.

#### (1) *Education :*

More emphasis has been given on educational development as such maintenance, establishment and construction of hostels for boys, grant for scholarship and non-recurring assistance to the pre-matric students, re-imbursement of fees, non-recurring assistance to the post-matric students studying in medical and engineering and other technical subjects, establishment construction, expansion and maintenance of Ashram Type Schools, hostels for girls, stipend to meritorious students studying in public schools and special prize award to the Ashram Type School teachers on the basis of final classes result have been proposed for the year 1988-89.

#### (2) *Economic Development :*

Under this sector for the establishment of project Authority which is the implementing agency of rehabilitation of bonded labourers scheme and Integrated Tribal Development project Chakrata-Kalsi, a sum of Rs. 8.50 lakh have been proposed for the year 1988-89. Through this Authority the economic development schemes for Jaunsar Bhawar, Rawai and Jaunpur are being implemented so far. Rs. 3.00 lakh have been earmarked under co-operative development through which essential commodities will be provided to the tribals of Hill region especially in Chakrata Kalsi blocks of Dehradun district.

### (3) *Assistance to Voluntary Organisations:*

The Voluntary Organisations are working in the tribal areas of hill region and through educational institutions (balbaries and Primary schools) they are educating the tribals residing in remote areas of hill region. A sum of Rs. 4.00 lakh have been proposed for the implementation of this programme.

## LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR WELFARE

2.316. The activities under labour welfare programme are mainly of two types i.e. regulatory and welfare. The regulatory activities includes enforcement of labour laws and settlement of industrial disputes. The welfare activities include provision of medical facilities, games, library and reading room, recreational and cultural activities to the workers and the members of their families.

2.317. 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, specially ensuring strict enforcement of provisions of motor Transport Workers Act, 1961 and providing welfare amenities. Other programmes like opening of new labour welfare Centres, construction of buildings/purchase of land for Regional Offices and Labour Welfare Centres, setting up of Additional Labour Court, construction of staff quarters, providing staff for the enforcement of the provisions of Trade Union Act, etc. have also been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The programme of rehabilitation of bonded labour is being monitored closely against a target of rehabilitation of 11,711 bonded labour during Sixth Plan period as many as 11,652 have been rehabilitated. During first two years of Seventh Plan 3815 bonded labourers were rehabilitated as against target of 4350.

2.318. 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 set, have been provided at the existing 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 Office, Dehradun for enforcing the Trade Union Act has been provided.

2.319. During 1986-87 Rs.82.89 lakh were spent, which includes Rs.72.88 lakh incurred on the rehabilitation of 1,515 bonded labourers including administrative expenditure. A suitable land for construction of building of Regional office, Haldwani (Nainital) was purchased.

2.320. An outlay of Rs.84.00 lakh has been approved for the year 1987-88. Rs.73.00 lakh are expected to be spent on the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers including administrative expenditure of the scheme and Rs.11.00 lakh on other labour welfare programmes including continuing expenditure on the schemes of the Annual plan 1986-87. The main programmes are as under :

1. Opening of 4 labour Inspector's offices at Tehsil level under 20 point programme to ensure minimum wages to agricultural labour.
2. Opening of 8 labour Inspector's offices specially for more effective enforcement of provisions of Motor Transport Worker's Act, 1961.
3. Purchase of a jeep for Regional office, Haldwani (Nainital).
4. Construction of building for Regional office, Haldwani (Nainital).
5. Rehabilitation of 1,600 released bonded labourers.

2.321. For the Annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.42.00 lakh has been proposed. Out of this Rs.25.00 lakh will be spent on the rehabilitation of 450 released bonded labourers including administrative expenditure of the scheme. Rs.17.00 lakh will be spent on other labour welfare programmes including expenditure on continuing schemes.

#### 20-POINT PROGRAMME

2.322. Labour welfare programme is covered under point no. 6 of 20-point programme (Special programme for rural labour). Point no. 6 deals with the following objects :

- (a) Enforcement of minimum wages for rural labour (agriculture and industry).
- (b) Rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- (c) Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies.

2.323. For the enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948, inspections in rural areas are being done by revenue and extension workers besides labour inspections. The minimum wages for hill districts are Rs.11.50 per day or Rs.299.00 per month for agricultural workers. Efforts are being made to ensure minimum wages to agricultural workers. For the abolition of bonded labour system in hills the scheme is executed in the districts of Dehradun, Uttarkashi and Tehri Garhwal. By the end of Sixth Plan 11,652 bonded labourers were rehabilitated. During Seventh Plan period 3,815 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated up to 1986-87. 2,000 bonded labourers are expected to be rehabilitated during 1987-88 and a target to rehabilitated 450 bonded labourers in the year 1988-89 has been proposed.

2.324. Labour department is trying to find out such voluntary agencies which could help in the eradication of the problem of bonded labour.

#### CRAFTSMAN TRAINING

2.325. The main objective of the craftsman training programme is to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different disciplines for different industries and

to equip unemployed youth for self employment by providing job oriented training to educated youth, diversification of courses and trades especially suited to hill areas, consolidation and strengthening of training facilities in existing industrial training institutions and qualitative improvement in training.

2.326. At the end of Sixth plan (1980-85) there were 19 Industrial Training Institute (ITIs), 4 Government Industrial Training Centres (G.I.T.Is.) and 4 Branch I.T.Is. with an intake 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.

2.327. During seventh plan expansion of training facilities are proposed by opening new I T Is as district headquarters and tehsil level where this facility is not in existence. It is also proposed to open new disciplines like electronics, paper industry, watch industry etc. in the existing I. T. Is. so as to meet the growing demands of new technology. An outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakh (Rs.620.00 lakh for building construction) has been approved for the Seventh Plan.

#### *Annual Plan 1986-87*

2.328. At the end of 1985-86, one new I.T.I. at Haldwani for girls and 10 branch I.T.Is. were opened. In 1986-87, amount sanctioned was Rs.200.00 lakh out of which Rs.176.79 lakh was spent. One I.T.I. at Raurdhar (Tehri) and 2 branch I.T.Is at Syaldeh (Almora) and Anjanisain (Tehri) were opened and 19 posts of Foreman were created.

#### *Annual Plan 1987-88*

2.329. Outlay sanctioned is Rs.200.00 lakh. The main thrust is given on the construction of buildings and making up the deficiency of tools and equipments. Rs.110.00 lakh proposed for Champawat and Kanda and construction of building for I.T.Is. Jayanti is proposed. Rest is to be utilised for continued expenditure and making up the deficiencies of tools and equipments.

2.330. For the year 1988-89 on outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed. The main emphasis will be on expansion and strengthening of existing I.T.Is. and raising the intake capacity from 7977 to 8049 students.

2.331. *Social Welfare*—To bring about a change in the social and economic status of those who are depressed and unable to keep with the advancement of society the 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. 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. 139.12 lakh is expected to be utilised. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.140.00 lakh has been proposed which is expected to be utilised fully. For 1988-89 an amount of Rs.155.00 lakh has been proposed under this sector.

2.332. 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.

2.333. 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 project are to be established in hill region during 1986-87. Four additional projects are being established in the hill region during 1987-88. No new ICDS is proposed for 1988-89.

2.334. *Soldiers Welfare*—Provision is being made since 1982-83 for 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.16.19 lakh is incurred in 1986-87. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.27.00 lakh is being proposed to meet the requirement of soldiers welfare. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

2.335. *Nutrition*—The programme is being implemented by two departments of the State. 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. Through 29 ICDS 192 thousand women and children are being benefitted during 1987-88 and will get the benefit in 1988-89 also. The outlay and expenditure for these programmes are given below:

TABLE 44—*Outlay and Expenditure—Nutrition*

(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
				Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Education Department ..	20.00	1.02	- 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2. Social welfare ..	250.00	60.73	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
Total ..	270.00	61.75	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00



## ANNEXURE—

## Outlay and Expenditure under Major head of development (Hill Region)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agriculture and Allied Activities ..	19748.95 (18.37)	3245.97 (17.43)	4110.71 (19.89)	5018.00 (21.35)	5018.00 (21.35)	5724.00 (22.05)
II. Rural Development ..	8950.00 (8.33)	1515.60 (8.14)	1117.63 (5.41)	1255.00 (5.34)	1255.00 (5.34)	1445.00 (5.57)
II. Special Area Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Irrigation and Flood Control ..	7350.00 (6.84)	1543.19 (8.29)	1512.85 (7.32)	1660.00 (7.06)	1660.00 (7.06)	1740.00 (6.70)
V. Energy ..	13700.00 (12.74)	2523.65 (13.55)	2488.94 (12.05)	2900.00 (12.34)	2900.00 (12.34)	3150.00 (12.14)
VI. Industry and Minerals ..	4310.00 (4.01)	796.77 (4.28)	569.78 (2.76)	878.00 (3.74)	878.00 (3.74)	948.00 (3.65)
VII. Transport ..	17600.00 (16.37)	3044.00 (16.37)	3445.00 (16.67)	3582.00 (15.24)	3582.00 (15.24)	3856.00 (14.85)
VIII. Communication ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Science, Technology and Environment ..	100.00 (0.09)	14.43 (0.08)	2.55 (0.01)	30.00 (0.13)	30.00 (0.13)	35.00 (0.13)
X. General Economic Services ..	2167.40 (2.02)	235.54 (1.27)	332.47 (1.61)	885.00 (3.77)	885.00 (3.77)	691.00 (2.66)
XI. Social Services—						
1. Education, Sports, Art and Culture ..	9700.00 (9.02)	1630.61 (8.76)	1853.22 (9.97)	2105.00 (8.96)	2105.00 (8.96)	2699.00 (10.40)
2. Medical and Public Health ..	3360.00 (3.12)	631.65 (3.39)	673.00 (3.26)	750.00 (3.19)	750.00 (3.19)	800.00 (3.08)
3. Water Supply and Sanitation ..	14500.00 (13.49)	2322.46 (12.47)	3379.21 (16.36)	3075.00 (13.09)	3075.00 (13.09)	3225.00 (12.42)
4. Housing ..	1336.00 (1.24)	220.74 (1.19)	245.29 (1.19)	417.00 (1.77)	417.00 (1.77)	470.00 (1.81)
5. Urban development ..	200.00 (0.19)	13.73 (0.07)	134.20 (0.65)	100.00 (0.42)	100.00 (0.42)	100.00 (0.39)

## ANNEXURE—I (Concl.)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
		1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6. Information and Publicity ..	50.00 (0.05)	..	0.75 (0.00)	6.00 (0.03)	6.00 (0.03)	20.00 (0.08)
7. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes	1430.00 (1.33)	191.85 (1.03)	201.82 (0.98)	245.00 (1.04)	245.00 (1.04)	386.00 (1.49)
8. Labour and Employment ..	1711.05 (1.59)	274.06 (1.47)	270.18 (1.31)	291.00 (1.24)	291.00 (1.24)	303.00 (1.17)
9. Social Security and Welfare	413.00 (0.38)	138.34 (0.74)	155.31 (0.75)	167.00 (0.71)	167.00 (0.71)	205.00 (0.79)
10. Nutrition ..	270.00 (0.26)	99.23 (0.53)	70.00 (0.34)	70.00 (0.30)	70.00 (0.30)	70.00 (0.28)
<b>Total XI—Social Services</b>	<b>32970.05</b> (0.59)	<b>5523.88</b> (29.59)	<b>6998.36</b> (33.73)	<b>7226.00</b> (30.75)	<b>7226.00</b> (30.75)	<b>8278.00</b> (31.90)
<b>XII. General Services</b>	<b>604.00</b> (0.56)	<b>174.77</b> (0.94)	<b>97.94</b> (0.47)	<b>66.00</b> (0.28)	<b>66.00</b> (0.28)	<b>90.00</b> (0.35)
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>107500.00</b> (100.00)	<b>18621.59</b> (100.00)	<b>20661.38</b> (100.00)	<b>23500.00</b> (100.00)	<b>23500.00</b> (100.00)	<b>25957.00</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 Actual expenditure		1987-88				1988-89	
							Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>I— Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>												
<b>1. Crop Husbandry</b>												
(1) Agriculture Department	850.00	120.00	141.94	54.80	173.71	46.01	225.00	49.00	225.00	49.00	240.00	52.00
(2) Horticulture	3500.00	1655.55	562.20	250.82	552.75	280.25	625.00	259.53	625.00	259.53	650.00	194.93
(3) Cane Development	117.00	..	19.95	..	18.93	..	24.00	..	24.00	..	25.00	..
(4) Assistance to Small Marginal Farmers (State Share)	1112.00	..	219.50	..	189.12	..	223.00	..	223.00	..	223.00	..
<b>Total, 1—Crop Husbandry</b>	<b>5579.00</b>	<b>1775.55</b>	<b>943.59</b>	<b>305.62</b>	<b>934.51</b>	<b>326.26</b>	<b>1097.00</b>	<b>308.53</b>	<b>1097.00</b>	<b>308.53</b>	<b>1138.00</b>	<b>246.93</b>
<b>2. Soil and Water Conservation</b>												
(1) Agriculture Department	750.00	25.00	183.74	..	230.38	..	220.00	8.00	220.00	8.00	235.00	10.00
(2) Forest Department	2500.00	..	489.59	..	500.00	..	525.00	..	525.00	..	550.00	..

(3) Watershed Management	3500.00	1118.00	409.79	67.76	917.34	162.04	1391.00	214.24	1391.00	214.24	1650.00	226.40
Total 2 —Soil and Water Conservation	6750.00	1143.00	1083.12	67.76	1647.72	162.04	2136.00	222.24	2136.36	222.24	2435.00	236.40
3. Animal Husbandry	1575.00	358.05	268.30	146.22	297.77	137.11	375.00	81.50	375.00	81.50	450.00	99.65
4. Dairy Development	200.00	..	33.00	..	45.00	..	53.00	..	53.00	..	60.00	..
5. Fisheries	100.00	60.00	13.42	12.05	15.88	7.73	26.00	14.60	26.00	14.60	30.00	17.50
6. Forestry and Wild life	4095.00	..	686.07	..	857.00	..	905.00	..	905.00	..	1150.00	..
7. <i>Food, Storage and Warehousing</i>												
(1) Agriculture marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	5.00	5.00
(2) Warehousing Corporation	100.00	100.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
(3) Food and Civil Supplies	50.00	50.00	10.00	10.00	35.44	35.44	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total 7, Agriculture Marketing, Storage and Warehousing	150.00	150.00	10.00	10.00	60.44	50.44	76.42	76.42	76.42	76.42	80.00	80.00
8. <i>Agricultural Research and Education—</i>												
(1) Agriculture Department	256.00	..	25.41	..	50.07	..	101.00	..	101.00	..	101.00	..
(2) Cane Department	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Forest Department	105.00	..	16.66	..	19.00	..	20.00	..	20.00	..	25.00	..
Total 8—Agricultural Research and Education	369.00	..	42.07	..	69.07	..	121.00	..	121.00	..	126.00	..

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87 Actual expenditure		1987-88				1988-89 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	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 total outlay		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>9. Other Agricultural Programmes</b>												
Marketing and Quality Control	87.00	72.00	10.58	7.00	7.77	5.00	13.58	10.00	13.58	10.00	15.00	9.00
<b>10. Co-operation</b>												
(i) Co-operative Audit Organisation	20.00	..	3.00	..	13.26	..	16.00	..	16.00	..	20.00	..
(ii) Co-operative Department	823.95	334.44	152.82	102.70	162.29	87.80	199.00	91.86	199.00	91.86	220.00	105.00
Sub-Total 10—Co-operation	843.95	334.44	155.82	102.70	175.55	87.80	215.00	91.86	215.00	91.86	240.00	105.00
Total I—Agriculture and Allied Services	19748.95	3853.04	3245.97	651.35	4110.71	786.38	5018.00	805.15	5018.00	805.15	5724.00	794.48
<b>II—Rural Development</b>												
<b>1. Special Programme for Rural Development</b>												
(a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	3500.00	..	700.00	..	389.55	..	530.00	..	530.00	..	600.00	..

(b) Drought Prone Area Programme DPAP (State share)	1500.00	..	71.34	..	225.00	..	225.00	..	225.00	..	225.00	..
(c) Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	300.00	..	13.35	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	75.00	..
Sub-Total 1— Special Programme	5300.00	..	784.69	..	664.55	..	805.00	..	805.00	..	900.00	..
<hr/>												
<b>2. Rural Employment</b>												
(a) National Rural Employment Programme	2250.00	..	248.83	..	170.45	..	171.00	..	171.00	..	250.00	..
(b) Other Programmes (Relief for Natural Calamities)	..	..	196.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total, 2 Rural employment	2250.00	..	444.90	..	170.45	..	171.00	..	171.00	..	250.00	..
<hr/>												
3. Land reforms (consolidation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	10.00	..
<hr/>												
<b>4. Other Rural Development Programme</b>												
<i>Community Development and Panchayats</i>												
(1) Panchayati Raj	139.78	..	10.81	..	44.88	..	23.00	..	23.00	..	30.00	..
(2) Grant to Zila Parishad	100.00	..	40.00	..	24.00	..	24.00	..	24.00	..	24.00	..
(3) Grant to Blocks	445.00	..	89.00	..	89.00	..	89.00	..	89.00	..	89.00	..
(4) Community Development	300.00	253.55	80.56	38.71	54.14	6.62	60.00	40.00	60.00	40.00	60.00	40.00

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985—90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87 Actual expenditure		1987-88				1988-89 Proposed outlay		
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(5) Training Programmes													
(i) Rural development	155.00	50.00	29.94	..	32.17	..	35.00	..	35.00	..	35.00	11.00	
(ii) Panchayati Raj	10.22	..	1.86	..	1.54	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	5.00	..	
Sub-Total, (5) Training Programme	165.22	50.00	31.80	..	33.71	..	37.00	..	37.00	..	40.00	11.00	
(6), Rural Engineering Services	250.00	..	33.84	..	36.90	..	40.00	..	40.00	..	42.00	..	
Sub-Total, 4—Community Development and Panchayats	1400.00	353.55	286.01	38.71	282.63	6.62	273.00	40.00	273.00	40.00	285.00	51.00	
Total, II—Rural Development	8950.00	353.55	1515.60	38.71	1117.63	6.62	1255.00	40.00	1255.00	40.00	1445.00	51.00	
III—Area Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IV—Irrigation and Flood Control													
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	

<b>2. Minor Irrigation :</b>												
(a) Private Minor Irrigation	1000.00	172.00	174.61	33.93	158.85	21.99	175.00	22.70	175.00	22.70	185.00	22.00
(b) State Minor Irrigation	5800.00	5800.00	1202.00	1202.00	1279.00	1279.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1450.00	1450.00
Sub-Total 2,—Minor Irrigation	6800.00	5972.00	1376.61	1235.93	1437.85	1300.99	1575.00	1422.70	1575.00	1422.70	1635.00	1472.00
3. Flood Control	450.00	450.00	103.58	103.58	75.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	100.00
<b>Total, IV—Irrigation and Flood Control</b>	<b>7350.00</b>	<b>6522.00</b>	<b>1543.19</b>	<b>1402.51</b>	<b>1512.85</b>	<b>1375.99</b>	<b>1660.00</b>	<b>1507.70</b>	<b>1660.00</b>	<b>1507.70</b>	<b>1740.00</b>	<b>1577.00</b>

**V—Energy**

1. Power	12500.00	12500.00	2337.00	2337.00	2361.53	2361.53	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	2750.00	2950.00	2950.00
2. Non-conventional sources of energy	1200.00	..	186.65	..	127.41	..	150.00	..	15.00	..	200.00	..
<b>Total V—Energy</b>	<b>13700.00</b>	<b>12500.00</b>	<b>2523.65</b>	<b>2337.00</b>	<b>2488.94</b>	<b>2361.53</b>	<b>2900.00</b>	<b>2750.00</b>	<b>2900.00</b>	<b>2750.00</b>	<b>3150.00</b>	<b>2950.00</b>

**VI— Industry and Minerals**

<b>1. Village and Small Industries</b>												
(1) Industries department	1550.00	548.00	290.13	163.00	282.95	158.27	350.00	218.90	350.00	218.90	400.00	243.05
(2) Handloom	800.00	168.00	106.58	21.15	111.22	36.39	130.00	56.41	130.00	56.41	150.00	39.25
Sub-Total, 1—Village and Small Industries	2350.00	716.00	396.71	184.15	394.17	194.66	480.00	275.31	480.00	275.31	550.00	282.30
<b>2. Industries</b>												
(i) Major and Medium Industries	500.00	500.00	182.00	182.00	122.63	50.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(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	122.63	50.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00



## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Head / Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87 Actual expenditure		1987-88				1988-89 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	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 total expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3. Weights and measures	10.00	..	1.67	..	0.93	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	8.00	..
4. Geology and Mining												
(1) Geology and Mining Directorate	400.00	..	64.39	..	52.05	..	85.00	..	85.00	..	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 4—Mining	450.00	50.00	69.39	5.00	52.05	..	90.00	5.00	90.00	5.00	90.00	5.00
Total VI—Industries and Mineral	4310.00	2266.00	796.77	518.00	569.78	244.66	878.00	580.31	878.00	580.31	948.00	587.30
VII—Transport												
1. Civil Aviation	..	..	..	..	29.00	..	76.00	..	76.00	..	100.00	..
2. Roads and Bridges	17500.00	17500.00	3049.00	3049.00	3391.00	3391.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3500.00	3750.00	3750.00
3. Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other Transport												
(i) Ropeway	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

(ii) Railways	50.00	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total 4—Other Transport	100.00	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
<b>Total VII—Transport</b>	<b>17600.00</b>	<b>17500.00</b>	<b>3049.00</b>	<b>3049.00</b>	<b>3445.00</b>	<b>3416.00</b>	<b>3582.00</b>	<b>3506.00</b>	<b>3582.00</b>	<b>3506.00</b>	<b>3856.00</b>	<b>3760.00</b>
<b>VIII—Communication</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IX. Science, Technology and Environment</b>												
1. Scientific Research	100.00	..	14.43	..	2.55	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	35.00	..
2. Ecology and Environment												
<b>X. General Economic Services</b>												
1. <i>Secretariat Economic Services</i>												
(1) Studies and Research	50.00	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	70.00	..
(2) Hill development department	20.00	..	2.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
(3) State Planning Institute	75.00	..	9.71	..	10.64	..	14.00	..	14.00	..	15.00	..
(4) Economics and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	3.00	..
<b>Sub-Total 1—Secretariat Economic Services</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>12.71</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>91.00</b>	<b>..</b>
2. Tourism	1950.00	1389.00	222.33	189.06	315.49	266.52	800.00	710.00	800.00	710.00	600.00	205.24
3. Surveys and Statistics	72.00	..	0.50	..	1.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total X—General Economic Services</b>	<b>2167.00</b>	<b>1389.00</b>	<b>235.54</b>	<b>189.06</b>	<b>332.47</b>	<b>266.52</b>	<b>885.00</b>	<b>710.00</b>	<b>885.00</b>	<b>710.00</b>	<b>691.00</b>	<b>205.24</b>

## 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				1988-89		
			Actual expenditure		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 expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
<b>XI—Social Services</b>													
1. <i>Education, Sports, Art and Culture</i>													
1. General Education	7475.81	1362.35	1388.75	382.14	1583.35	353.01	1700.00	265.00	1700.00	265.00	2200.00	353.00	∞
2. Technical Education	1650.00	520.00	153.43	94.52	189.31	50.70	275.00	105.00	275.00	105.00	325.00	128.35	
3. <i>Sports and Youth Welfare :</i>													
(1) Sports Department	150.00	60.00	33.96	2.11	32.12	13.72	40.00	21.03	40.00	21.03	50.00	25.00	
(2) Education department	49.65	..	5.42	..	2.90	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	6.00	..	
(3) Youth Welfare (PVD)	150.00	..	19.28	..	25.35	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	
Sub-Total 3—Sports and Youth Welfare	349.65	60.00	58.66	2.11	60.65	13.72	94.00	21.03	94.00	21.03	106.00	25.00	
4. <i>Art and Culture</i>													
(1) Art and Culture	150.00	20.00	5.58	..	2.74	..	20.00	2.00	20.00	2.00	50.00	20.00	

(2) Public Libraries	74.54	10.00	24.19	10.00	17.45	..	16.00	..	16.00	..	18.00	..
Sub-Total 4-Art and Culture	224.54	30.00	29.77	10.00	20.19	..	36.00	2.00	36.00	2.00	68.00	20.00
Total—Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	9700.00	1972.35	1630.61	488.77	1853.22	417.43	2105.00	393.03	2105.00	393.03	2699.00	526.35
2. Medical and Public Health	3360.00	2750.85	631.65	532.46	673.28	560.29	750.00	535.60	750.00	535.60	800.00	518.00
3. <i>Water Supply and Sanitation</i>												
(i) Jal Nigam	14300.00	14300.00	2274.06	2274.06	3329.21	3329.21	3025.00	3025.00	3025.00	3025.00	3175.00	3175.00
(ii) Rural Development Department	200.00	200.00	48.40	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Sub-Total 4-Water Supply and Sanitation	14500.00	14500.00	2322.46	2322.46	3379.21	3379.21	3075.00	3075.00	3075.00	3075.00	3225.00	3225.00
4. <i>Housing (including Police Housing)</i>												
(1) Police Housing	18.00	18.00	13.00	13.00	..	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
(2) <i>Other Housing :</i>												
(a) Judicial ..	19.00	19.00	6.80	6.80	5.46	5.46	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
(b) Revenue ..	15.00	15.00	5.86	5.86	13.00	13.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	25.00	25.00
(c) Estate	64.00	64.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	130.00	130.00	130.00	130.00	110.00	110.00
(d) Public Works	70.00	70.00	30.89	30.89	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00
(e) House Building advance to government employees	150.00	150.00	67.37	67.37	9.83	9.83	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sub-Total (2)—Other Housing	318.00	318.00	130.92	130.92	68.29	68.29	291.00	291.00	291.00	291.00	290.00	290.00

## ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay		1985-86 Actual expenditure		1986-87 Actual expenditure		1987-88				1988-89 Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	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 total expenditure		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
(3) Urban Housing	50.00	50.00	10.84	10.84	110.00	110.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	50.00	50.00
(4) Rural Housing :												
(a) 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	10.00	10.00
(b) Construction assistance	800.00	800.00	49.98	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00
(c) Harijan Welfare Department	80.00	80.00	7.00	7.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
(d) Tribal Welfare	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Sub-Total (4)—Rural Housing	950.00	950.00	65.98	65.98	67.00	67.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	105.00	105.00
Total, (2) to (4) Housing	1336.00	1336.00	220.74	220.74	245.29	245.29	17.00	417.00	417.00	417.00	470.00	470.00
(5) Urban Development	200.00	..	13.73	..	134.20	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	..
6. Information and Publicity	0.00	..	..	..	0.75	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	20.00	..

**7. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes**

**1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :**

(1) Harijan Welfare	500.00	...	70.92	..	81.53	..	100.00	..	100.00	...	213.00	..
(2) Tribal Welfare	230.00	...	58.46	...	28.23	...	45.00	...	45.00	...	73.00	7.00

<b>Sub-Total (1), Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>730.00</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>129.38</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>109.76</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>145.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>286.00</b>	<b>7.00</b>
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<b>2. Integrated Tribal Development Programme</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>62.47</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>92.06</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>
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<b>Total 7—Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</b>	<b>1430.00</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>191.85</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>201.82</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>245.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>245.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>386.00</b>	<b>37.00</b>
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**8. Labour and Employment**

**(1) Labour Welfare**

(i) Labour Department	150.00	41.00	55.15	...	82.89	8.85	84.00	4.03	84.00	4.03	42.00	10.00
(ii) Co-operative Department	26.05	14.00	0.90	0.90	0.20	...	1.00	...	1.00	...	1.00	...

<b>Sub-Total (1), Labour Welfare</b>	<b>176.05</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>56.05</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>83.09</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>43.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>
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(2) Craftsmen Training	1500.00	620.00	217.24	122.50	176.79	92.07	20.00	100.00	200.00	100.00	250.00	125.00
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(3) Employment Services	35.00	26.75	7.07	...	10.30	8.00	6.00	3.70	6.00	3.70	10.00	8.00
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<b>Total 8—Labour Welfare</b>	<b>1711.05</b>	<b>701.75</b>	<b>274.06</b>	<b>123.40</b>	<b>270.18</b>	<b>108.92</b>	<b>291.00</b>	<b>107.73</b>	<b>291.00</b>	<b>107.73</b>	<b>303.00</b>	<b>143.00</b>
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## 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		1988-89			
	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Actual expenditure		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay	
	(2)	(3)	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay	Total	Capital content against total expenditure	Total	Capital content against total outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>9. Social, Security and Welfare</b>												
1. Social Security Services	275.00	..	131.41	..	139.12	..	140.00	..	140.00	..	155.00	..
2. Sainik Kalyan	138.00	138.00	6.93	6.93	16.19	16.19	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	50.00	50.00
<b>Total (1+2)—Social Services</b>	<b>413.00</b>	<b>138.00</b>	<b>138.34</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>155.31</b>	<b>16.19</b>	<b>167.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>167.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>	<b>205.00</b>	<b>50.00</b>
<b>10. Nutrition—</b>												
(1) Education	20.00	..	1.02	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
(2) Rural Development	..	..	37.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Social Welfare	250.00	..	60.73	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	65.00	..
<b>Total (10), Nutrition</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>99.23</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total, XI—Social Services</b>	<b>32970.05</b>	<b>21398.95</b>	<b>5522.67</b>	<b>3694.76</b>	<b>6983.51</b>	<b>4727.33</b>	<b>7226.00</b>	<b>4585.36</b>	<b>7226.00</b>	<b>4585.36</b>	<b>8278.00</b>	<b>4969.35</b>

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**XII. General Services***Public Works**(Office and other Buildings :*

(1) Police Housing	82.00	82.00	12.99	1.86	[ 1.32	1.32	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	15.00
(2) Judicial ...	41.00	41.00	2.49	[ 3.65	[ 1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00
(3) Revenue ...	85.00	85.00	3.13	[ 3.13	4.00	4.00	[ 24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	30.00	30.00
(4) Estate ...	286.00	286.00	80.00	[ 24.16	[ 26.86	26.86	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Public Works	80.00	80.00	71.96	[ 71.96	[ 59.89	59.89	[ 25.00	25.00	[ 25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00
(6) Home Jails	[ 30.00	30.00	4.20	[ 4.20	[ 4.87	4.87	[ 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
(7) Sales Tax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total XII—General Services</b>	<b>604.00</b>	<b>604.00</b>	<b>174.77</b>	<b>108.96</b>	<b>97.94</b>	<b>97.94</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>66.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>	<b>90.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>107500.00</b>	<b>66386.54</b>	<b>18621.59</b>	<b>11880.39</b>	<b>20661.38</b>	<b>13282.97</b>	<b>23500.00</b>	<b>14550.52</b>	<b>23500.00</b>	<b>14550.52</b>	<b>25957.0</b>	<b>15341.00</b>



**ANNEXURE—III**

*Physial Targets and Achievements—Hill Region*

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984—85) level	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987—88 Target	Anticipated achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>									
<b>1 Production of Food grains</b>									
<b>(i) Rice</b>									
	Irrigated	.. ..	'000 tonnes	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	490.50	600.00	453.13	541.63	305.00	565.00
<b>(ii) Wheat</b>									
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	493.73	700.00	570.73	600.00	635.00	665.00
<b>(iii) Jowar</b>									
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>(iv) Bajra</b>									
	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
<b>(v) Maize</b>									
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	53.80	70.00	44.81	51.40	62.00	64.00
<b>(vi) Other cereals</b>									
	Irrigated	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	Unirrigated	.. ..	.. ..	272.48	345.00	306.26	297.97	326.00	345.00
<b>(vii) Pulses</b>									

Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated	..	..	..	16.91	35.00	19.94	25.00	27.00	7.00	31.00	..
<b>Total Foodgrains</b>											
Irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unirrigated	..	..	..	1327.37	1750.00	1394.87	1510.00	1580.00	1380.00	1670.00	..
<b>2 Commercial Crops</b>											
<b>(i) Oilseeds</b>											
<b>(a) Major Oilseeds</b>											
Seasamum	..	..	..	0.34	1.25	0.37	0.60	0.75	0.75	1.00	..
Rapseed and Mustard	..	..	..	10.50	6.75	9.77	1.40	13.25	13.25	15.00	..
<b>(b) Others</b>											
Soyabean	..	..	..	15.93	25.00	16.04	20.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	2
<b>Total Oilseeds (a+b)</b>				26.77	3.00	26.18	32.00	36.00	36.00	40.00	..
(ii) Sugarcane (cane)	..	..	Lakh tonnes	34.25	52.30	33.39	44.00	46.40	46.40	50.40	..
<b>3 Improved Seeds</b>											
<b>(i) Production of seed</b>											
(a) Cereals	..	..	'000 tonnes	0.479	0.835	0.500	0.550	0.640	0.640	0.740	..
(b) Pulses	..	..	..	00.015	0.100	0.024	0.034	0.052	0.052	0.072	..
(c) Oilseeds	..	..	..	0.016	0.068	0.017	0.025	0.029	0.029	0.046	..
(d) Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Jute-Mesta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total—Improved seeds</b>				0.510	1.003	0.541	0.609	0.721	0.721	0.858	..

## ANNEXURE-III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							Target	Anticipated achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<b>(ii) Distribution of seeds</b>								
	(a) Cereals	'000 tonnes	3.394	1.912	4.671	4.706	4.819	4.819	4.854
	(b) Pulses	"	0.060	0.065	0.061	0.062	0.063	0.063	0.064
	(c) Oilseeds	"	0.203	0.500	0.400	0.440	0.460	0.460	0.480
	Total		3.657	5.477	5.132	5.208	5.342	5.342	5.398
4	<b>Chemical Fertilizers</b>								
	(i) Nitrogenous(N)	"	48.61	56.00	51.48	49.85	53.00	53.00	54.50
	(ii) Phosphatic (P)	"	20.13	24.00	18.35	18.97	22.00	22.00	23.00
	(iii) Potassic (K)	"	8.81	10.00	6.69	6.70	9.00	9.00	9.50
	Total (NPK)		77.55	90.00	76.52	75.52	84.00	84.00	87.00
5	<b>Plant Protection</b>								
	Pesticides consumption—(Technical Grade Material) Area Coverage	'000 Hectare	1007.25	1250.00	993.33	1087.00	1150.00	1150.00	1200.00
6	<b>Area Under Distribution of—</b>								
	(i) Fertilizers	"	1500.00	1525.00	1505.00	1510.00	1515.00	1515.00	1520.00
	(ii) Pesticides	"	1007.25	1250.00	993.33	1087.00	1150.00	1150.00	1200.00
7	<b>High Yielding Varieties</b>								

<b>(a) Rice</b>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	'000 Hectare	278.13	310.00	264.16	282.00	300.00	200.00	305.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	„	143.87	200.00	171.55	161.05	190.00	150.00	195.00
<b>(b) Wheat</b>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	„	385.05	440.00	364.18	425.00	430.00	430.00	435.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	„	228.08	240.00	243.21	225.00	230.00	230.00	235.00
<b>(c) Jowar</b>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(d) Bajra</b>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	„	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(e) Maize</b>										
(i) Total area cropped	..	..	„	36.15	50.00	33.87	38.00	48.00	48.00	49.00
(ii) Area under HYV	..	..	„	12.81	15.00	19.53	26.10	30.00	30.00	30.00
<b>Total area under the above five cereals</b>	..	..	„	699.83	800.00	662.21	745.00	778.00	678.00	789.00
<b>Total area under the HYV (above five cereals)</b>	..	..	„	384.76	455.00	434.29	412.15	450.00	410.00	460.00

### 8. Dry and Rainfed Farming

#### (i) Development of Selected Micro Watersheds

(a) Number of watersheds taken up..	Number	148	158	158	158	158	158	158
(b) Area covered under waterseeds ..	'000 ha.	30.29	30.50	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	7.70
(i) Area covered outside the selected watersheds by Dry Farming Practices	„	45.82	54.50	46.50	48.50	50.50	50.50	52.50

## ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Target	Anticipated achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>9 Horticulture Fruit Utilisation</b>									
	(i) Area to be brought under Orchards (Additional)	Hectare	141,324	40,000	6,402	7,063	8,000	8,000	9,000
	(ii) Area to be brought under vegetable cultivation (Additional)	„	34,141	15,000	2,302	2,580	3,000	3,000	4,000
	(iii) Area to be brought under Potato cultivation (additional)	„	11,546	15,000	801	754	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(iv) Control of pest and diseased against Horticulture crops (additional)	„	35,652	1,65,000	35,958	42,149	35,000	35,000	40,000
	(v) Rejuvenation of orchards (Additional)	Hectare	10,068	40,000	72,90	9680	8000	8000	9000
	(vi) Production of Fruits .. ..	Lakh tonnes	3.30	4.20	3.50	3.75	3.90	3.90	4.10
	(vii) Production of Potato .. ..	„	3.10	3.60	2.85	2.35	3.40	3.40	3.50
	(viii) Production of vegetables .. ..	„	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.54	1.60	1.60	1.70
<b>10 Soil Conservation—Area Coverage (Agr. Deptt.)</b>									
	(i) Agricultural land .. ..	'000 Hect (Cum)	7.35	40.00	6.44	9.45	8.00	8.00	8.00
	(ii) Forest Department .. ..	'000 ha. (additional)	154.38	64.00	11.47	12.15	10.40	10.40	10.36
<b>Cropped Area</b>									
	(i) Net Area .. ..	'000 Hectare	800	825	805	810	815	815	820
	(ii) Gross area .. ..	„	1500	1525	1505	1510	1515	1515	1520

Centrauy sponsored schemes of soil conservation

(i) River valley Project Ramganga	..	Hectare	607.04	7400	614	609	1600	1600	1600
(ii) Upper Ganga ..	..	..	1137.00	5600	714	448	1200	1200	1200
(iii) Upper Yamuna	..	..	574.27	9200	600	362	2000	2000	2000
Total			2318.31	22200	1928	1419	4800	4800	4800

1i *Watershed Management—Area Coverage*

(a) Agriculture land

(i) Horticultural plantation	..	'000 Hectare	0.30	4.85	0.20	0.59	0.89	0.89	1.24
(ii) Farm Forestry	..	..	1.10	42.27	2.76	5.75	10.18	3.00	12.75

(b) Forest land (Plantation)

(i) Fuelwood plantation	..	..	0.68	38.58	1.33	5.04	9.37	5.13	11.27
(ii) Fodder plantation	..	..	0.30	19.59	0.65	2.10	3.02	1.65	7.25
(iii) Forest Rehabilitation	..	..	0.40	2.00	0.42	0.59	0.60	0.30	0.71

(c) Others

(i) Brushwood stone check dams	..	No.	762	21044	446	4436	8639	8026	5175
(ii) Cratewire dams	..	No.	302	2304	193	502	1553	1416	885
(iii) Drop Structure	..	No.	3	260	21	26	58	58	75
(iv) Irrigation Channels		Km.	3.42	60.43	6.26	13.54	3.04	13.04	13.60
(v) Storage tank	..	No.	11	922	58	133	211	251	235
(vi) Seed-Minikits distribution	..	Minikit No.	1300	46565	2605	5394	8542	7412	12175
(vii) Field trials	..	No.	463	14427	845	2119	2930	2978	3667
(viii) Strengthening of veterinary dispensaries/stockman centres		No.	2	31	12	10	5	5	1

## ANNEXURE—II 1 (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(ix) Natural and artificial Breeding/insemination facilities of veterinary Hospitals and stockman centres	No.	..	34	21	5	1	1	6
	(x) Feed and Fodder stores	No.	..	23	..	20	23	..	23
	(xi) Establishment of Liquid Nitrogen Plant	No.	..	2	..	2	2	2	..
<b>12 Agricultural Marketing</b>									
	(i) Total no. of markets at Mandi level	No. (cum)	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	(ii) Regulated markets constructed	.. ..	3	13	5	5	7	7	9
	(iii) Sub-market yards constructed	.. ..	1	18	2	2	2	2	3
	(iv) Cool houses at Assembling points	.. ..	..	35	..	..	1	1	6
<b>13 Storage (owned capacity with)</b>									
	(i) State warehousing Corporation	.. M.T.	43,918	32,000	..	..	5000	..	..
	(ii) Co-operatives ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) State Government	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>14 Animal Husbandry Programmes</b>									
	(i) Establishment of deep frozen semen stations	No.	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(ii) Establishment of sheep breeding farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(iii) Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	.. ..	104	28	3	6	..	..	..
(iv) Establishment of Intensive poultry Development Project	No.	1	3	1	..	2	2	2
(v) Establishment of fodder seed production farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Establishment of stockman centres	..	511	150	22	32	..	..	2
(vii) Establishment of veterinary hospitals	..	162	75	18	20	14	14	14
(viii) Establishment of Mobile Veterianary Hospitals	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
(ix) Establishment of polyclinics	.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
(x) Establishment of natural breeding Centres	..	307	50	25	25	21	21	14
(xi) Cattle Breeding Farms	.. ..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1
(xii) Establishment of Calf-rearing units	.. ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
(xiii) Establishment of Pashmina Goat Breeding Farms	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(xiv) Establishment of Angora Rabbit Breeding Farms	..	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
(xv) Biological Product Services	.. ..	..	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	5
(ii) Milk product factories including creameries in operation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Dairy Co-operative unions	.. ..	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
(iv) Milk handling/procurement	.. Lakh litres	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.138
(v) Organisation of societies under special component plan	No.	1	10	2	2	2	2	2
(vi) Organisation of milk societies on Anand Pattern	..	98	316	112	170	195	195	232



## ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>16 Fisheries</b>									
	(i) Fish Production :								
	Inland .. .. .	qtl.	10.53	100.00	21.10	53.90	30.00	30.00	40.00
	(ii) Supply of fingerlings in private sector ..	Lakh no.	8.39	50.00	11.14	14.10	14.26	14.26	14.50
	(iii) Fish Seed Production :								
	(a) Mahaseer .. .. .	"	0.05	0.50	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.22	0.25
	(b) Trout .. .. .	"	0.02	0.40	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.10
	(c) Mirror carp .. .. .	"	0.40	3.00	3.65	4.90	6.65	6.65	7.00
	(iv) Number of Hatcheries .. .. .	No.	..	..	—	—	2	2	1
<b>17 Forestry</b>									
	1. Industrial and pulpwood plantation .. .. .	'000 Hect	168.59	37.00	6.79	6.72	7.00	7.00	7.50
	2. Communication :								
	(a) New Roads .. .. .	Km.	2049	275	131	18.51	..	..	..
	(b) Improvement of existing roads .. .. .	"	5785	1275	592	882	..	..	..
	1 Rural Fuelwood plantation .. .. .	Hect.	7224	31160	3369	3521	3450	3450	3450
<b>R—Rural Development</b>									
<b>18 I. R. D. P.</b>									
	Beneficiaries assisted .. .. .	No.	252520	267000	53219	59500	44833	44833	45000

19 National Rural Employment Programme

	Employment generated	..	..	Lakh Mandays	150.62	200.00	40.14	40.00	19.00	19.00	20.00
20	Consolidation of holdings	..	..	Lakhs Hect.	..	0.41	..	..	0.30	0.30	0.135
2	Drought Prone Area Programme										
	(a) Blocks covered	..	..	No.	..	30	30	30	30	30	30
	(b) Area covered										
	(ii) Minor Irrigation	..	..	'000o Hect.	..	2250	19	185	450	450	450
	(iii) Soil and Water Conservation	..	..	Hect.	..	10150	1275	4657	2030	2030	2030
	(iv) Afforestation	..	..	Hect.	..	10200	270	977	2040	2040	2040
<b>III—Co-operation</b>											
22	(i) Short-term loans	..	..	Creore Rs.	12.19	17.65	12.81	15.73	15.50	5.74	16.00
	(ii) Medium term loans	..	..	„	8.00	9.15	9.29	8.48	10.00	1.46	10.50
	(iii) Long term loans	..	..	„	0.48	1.20	0.95	1.02	1.20	0.19	1.40
	(iv) Retail sale of fertilisers	..	..	„	7.82	10.00	13.64	120.05	139.00	7.25	140.00
	(v) Agricultural Produce marketed	..	..	„	7.85	15.00	8.10	12.00	15.30	10.25	16.00
	(vi) Retail sale of consumer goods by urban consumer goods Co-operatives	..	..	„	6.72	16.00	17.50	12.50	15.00	6.37	15.50
	(vii) Retail sale of consumer goods through co-operatives in Rural Areas	..	..	„	6.50	14.00	11.30	12.20	11.00	4.12	13.00
	(viii) Co-operative storage	..	..	Lakh tonnes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Processing Units-Organised	..	..	No. (Cum)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>IV—Irrigation and Flood Control</b>											
23	Minor Irrigation										
	(i) Ground water										
	(a) Potential	..	..	'000 hect.	22.10	11.50	1.20	1.30	2.50	2.50	2.10
	(b) Utilisation	..	..	„	..	18.40	12.20	13.30	15.30	12.20	16.40

## ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							target	Anti-cipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<b>(ii) Surface water</b>								
	(a) Potential .. .. .	000 Hect.	97.20	30.00	6.51	7.50	7.49	7.49	7.30
	(b) Utilisation .. .. .	„	92.10	200.00	1183.83	191.51	194.00	169.70	196.20
24	<b>Major and Medium Irrigation</b>								
	(i) Potential created .. .. .	„	80.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>V—Power</b>								
25	(i) <b>Installed capacity</b> .. .. .	MW	13922	5000	..	800	1270	1270	400
	(ii) (a) <b>Transmission lines (66/33/11 and above)</b>	CKt./Km.	958	1175	29.06	21.30	205	205	200
	(b) <b>Sub-stations (66/33/11)</b> .. .. .	No.	46	42	1	1	9	9	9
	<b>(iii) Rural Electrification</b>								
	(a) <b>Village electrified</b> .. .. .	No.	6966	4335	906	871	830	830	830
	(b) <b>Pumpsets Tubewells energised by electricity</b>	No.	5039	500	628	458	120	310	150
	<b>VI—Industry and Minerals</b>								
26	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>								
	(i) <b>Industrial Estates—</b>								
	Industrial Estates functioning .. .. .	No. (Cum)	5	15	..	..	5	5	14
	(ii) <b>Small scale industries—</b> .. .. .								
	(a) <b>DIC Margin Money loan</b> .. .. .	No. of beneficiaries	272	750	150	93	114	114	193
	(b) <b>Growth centre/Integrated Margin money loan</b>	„	..	..	268	42	70	70	80

(c) Entrepreneurial Development Programme	No. of beneficiaries	260	350	24	30	30	30	130
(d) Share capital loan to Harijan co-operative societies	No. of societies	10	60	14	14	12	12	10
<b>(iii) Handicrafts—</b>								
(a) Associate carpet training	No. of beneficiaries	477	1000	580	302	625	625	..
(b) Assistance to handicraft societies	No. of societies	8	10	..	2	12	12	..
(c) Hill Area training centre	No. of trainees	220	330	12	120	120	120	40
(iv) Khadi and Village Industries	No. of families	3500	4000	600	850	850	850	850
<b>V—Hand loom</b>								
(a) Production of cloth	.. lakh metre	22.41	30.00	23.89	24.72	25.00	25.00	28.00
(b) Employment (beneficiaries)	.. No. '000 (cum)	5.53	1.50	0.15	..	0.30	0.30	0.30
<b>VI—Transport</b>								
<b>27 Roads</b>								
<b>(i) State Highways—</b>								
(a) Surfaced	.. Km.	1299	10	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsurfaced	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(ii) Major District Roads</b>								
(a) Surfaced	.. Km.	1304	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsurfaced	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(iii) Other District Roads</b>								
(a) Surface	.. "	4126	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsurfaced	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>(iv) Village Roads—</b>								
(a) Surfaced	.. Km.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsurfaced	.. "	3647	1940	262	258	285	285	325

## ANNEXURE—III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(v) Total Roads								
	(a) Surfaced .. .. .		6729	10	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Unsurfaced .. .. .		3647	1940	262	258	285	285	325
	Total .. .. .		10376	1950	262	258	285	285	325
28	<i>Tourism—</i>								
	(i) International tourist arrivals } (ii) Domestic tourist arrivals }	No. lakh	64.67	307.99	67.69	71.07	74.12	74.12	81.53
	(iii) Accommodation available ..	No. of beds	2998	2372	8	238	122	122	182
	<b>VII—Social and Community services</b>								
	<b>General Education</b>								
29	<i>Elementary Education—</i>								
	(i) Classes I—V (Age group 6—10)								
	(a) <i>Total Enrolment</i>								
	Boys .. .. .	'000	405	450	547	402	447	447	454
	Girls .. .. .	.. .. .	275	304	332	281	310	310	313
	Total .. .. .	.. .. .	680	754	879	683	757	757	767
	<i>Percentage to age-group</i>								
	Boys .. .. .	%	110	110	149	107	116	116	115
	Girls .. .. .	%	82	80	94	78	84	84	84
	Total .. .. .	%	97	95	122	93	100	100	93

(b) *Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—*

Boys	..	..	..	'000]	60	72	62	58	75	75	77
Girls	..	..	..	'000	35	49	38	36	46	46	48
Total	..	..	..	'000	95	121	100	94	121	121	125

*Percentage of Age-group—*

Boys	..	..	..	%	102	109	103	97	121	121	122
Girls	..	..	..	%	65	80	67	62	78	78	80
Total	..	..	..	%	84	95	86	80	100	100	102

(c) *Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—[*

Boys	..	..	..	'000]	16	18	16	12	17	17	17
Girls	..	..	..	'000	9	12	11	8	11	11	11
Total	..	..	..	'000	25	30	27	20	28	28	28

*Percentage of Age-group—*

Boys	..	..	..	%	114	120	114	86	122	122	121
Girls	..	..	..	%	55	86	85	61	82	82	79
Total	..	..	..	%	96	103	100	74	103	103	100

(ii) *Classes VI-VIII (Age-group 11-13)—*

*Enrolment—*

Boys	..	..	..	'000	176	202	173	181	191	191	197
Girls	..	..	..	'000	174	112	73	84	88	88	103
Total	..	..	..	'000	250	314	246	265	279	279	300

*Percentage to age-group —*

Boys	..	..	..	%	85	86	85	87	89	89	90
Girls	..	..	..	%	40	54	37	42	46	46	49
Total	..	..	..	%	64	71	61	65	68	68	70

## ANNEXURE— III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed target	
							target	Anticipated achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
<i>Enrolment of Scheduled Castes—</i>										
	Boys	-- --	'000	16	25	17	27	28	28	29
	Girls	-- --	'000	6	10	6	12	13	13	14
	Total	.. ..	'000	22	35	23	39	41	41	43
<i>Percentage of age-group—</i>										
	Boys	-- --	%	48	68	50	84	82	82	83
	Girls	.. ..	%	21	30	20	37	39	39	42
	Total	.. ..	%	35	50	36	61	61	61	63
<i>Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes—</i>										
	Boys	.. ..	'000	5	7	6	5	6	6	6
	Girls	.. ..	'000	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
	Total	.. ..	'000	8	10	8	8	9	9	9
<i>Percentage of age-group—</i>										
	Boys	.. ..	%	63	81	75	71	75	75	75
	Girls	.. ..	%	43	43	43	43	42	42	42
	Total	.. ..	%	53	63	60	57	60	60	60

*Secondary Education—*

(i) *Classes IX— X Enrolment*

Boys	..	..	..	'000	102	116	105	107	110	110	113
Girls	..	..	..	'000	44	50	45	46	47	47	49
Total	..	..	..	'000	146	166	150	153	157	157	162

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

*Enrolment—*

Boys	..	..	..	'000	47	54	48	49	50	50	52
Girls	..	..	..	'000	25	29	25	26	27	27	28
Total	..	..	..	'000	72	83	73	75	77	77	80

31 *Enrolment in vocational courses—*

(i) *Post-elementary stage—*

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

(ii) *Post High School stage—*

Total	..	..	..	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Girl	..	..	..	'000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

32 *Enrolment in non-Formal Part-time-continuation Classes—*

(i) *Age-group 6—10—*

Total	..	..	..	'000 No.	100	125	64	51	85	85	105
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(ii) *Age-group 11—13—*

Total	..	..	..	'000 No.	10	20	3	6	8	8	14
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## ANNEXURE—III—(Contd.)

Serial No.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed target
							target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
33	<i>Adult Education—</i>								
	(i) Number of participants (Age-group 15—35)—	'000 No.	274	813	77	80	113	113	113
	(ii) Number of Centres opened under—								
	(a) Central Programme	No.	2400	12000	2495	2400	2400	2400	2400
	(b) State's programme	No.	100	8100	100	1200	1200	1200	1200
	(c) Voluntary Agencies	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) Other programmes	No.	80	7000	95	180	1400	1400	1400
34	<i>Teachers—</i>								
	(i) Primary Classes I—V	No.	19781	24691	20290	20657	20886	20886	21101
	(ii) Middle Classes VI-VIII	No.	8858	9858	8988	8947	9052	9052	9202
	(iii) Higher Secondary Classes IX-XII	No.	11445	12806	12734	13061	13356	13356	13625
35	<i>Technical Education—</i>								
	(a) Degree level—								
	(1) Institutions	No.	..	2	2	2	2	2	2
	(2) Intake capacity	No.	..	560	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Diploma level—								
	(1) Institutions	No.	10	21	13	15	15	15	15
	(2) Intake capacity	No.	1073	1920	1175	1352	1585	1510	1585

<i>(i) Hospitals—</i>											
(a) Urban	..	..	..	Nos. (Addl.)	48	2	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	..	..	..	„	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Dispensaries—</i>											
(a) Urban	..	..	..	„	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural	..	..	..	„	420	15	..	..	5	5	5
<i>(iii) Beds—</i>											
(a) Urban hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	..	„	2543	200	100	110	..	8	100
(b) Rural hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	..	„	2786	450	..	..	72	64	64
(c) Population ratio	..	..	..	No. (per 1000)	1/923	1/921	1/922	1/905	1/901	1/901	1/883
(iv) Nurse and Doctor ratio	..	..	..	No. (per 3 doctors)	1/3.2	1/4	1/3.2	1/3.2	1/2.8	1/2.8	1/2.7
(v) Doctor population ratio	..	..	..	No. (per 1000 population)	1/4216	1/3690	1/3859	1/3864	1/3741	1/3714	1/3638
<i>(vi) Health centres—</i>											
(a) Sub-Centres	..	..	..	Nos. (Addl.)	1366	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Primary Health Centres	..	..	..	„	133	91	17	15	20	20	20
(c) Community Health Centres	..	..	..	(Addl) Nos.	4	15	..	..	2	2	2
<i>(vii) Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives—</i>											
(a) Institutes	..	..	..	„	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Annual Intake (Capacity)	..	..	..	„	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
						per year					
(c) Annual out turn	..	..	..	„	235	275	236	239	275	275	275
						per year					

## ANNEXURE—III—(Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 proposed target
							target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
37	<i>Sewerage and Water Supply—</i>								
	<i>A—Urban Water Supply—</i>								
	<i>(i) Corporation Towns—</i>								
	(a) Augmentation of water supply Mld.	.. Cum.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Population covered	.. Lakh (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>(ii) Other Towns—</i>								
	<i>(a) Original town schemes—</i>								
	Towns covered	.. Number	50	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Population covered	.. Lakh	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	..	..
	<i>(b) Augmentation schemes—</i>								
	Towns covered	.. No.	11	4	3	1	2	2	..
	Population covered	.. Lakh	..	0.60	0.45	0.15	0.30	0.30	..
	<i>B—Urban Sanitation—</i>								
	<i>(i) Sewerage Schemes—</i>								
	<i>Corporation—</i>								
	<i>Towns (Town-wise)—</i>								
	(a) Augmentation	.. Mld.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Population covered	.. Lakh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(11) *Other Towns—**Original Schemes—*

Towns covered	No.	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Population covered	Lakh	..	0.30	0.15	..	..	..	..

*(B) Augmentation schemes—*

Towns Covered	No.	..	2	1	..	1	1	..
Population covered	Lakh	..	0.30	0.15	..	0.15	0.15	..

*(C) Rural Water Supply—**(a) Minimum Needs Programme—**(a) Piped water supply—*

Village covered (New)	Nos.	10057	3500	537	728	720	720	722
Population covered	Lakh	..	7.00	0.81	1.08	1.20	1.20	1.20

*(ii) Central sector (ARP)—**(a) Piped water supply—*

Villages covered	No.	..	1153	88	233	100	100	100
Population covered	Lakh	..	2.30	0.17	0.42	0.20	0.20	0.20

*Harijan Drinking Water Scheme  
(Rural Development Department)*

Construction of Diggies	No.	641	1000	320	250	250	250	275
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38 *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	2695	1666	1666	2344
----------------------------------	------------	------	-------	------	------	------	------	------

*(ii) Urban Housing—*

(a) Low income-group housing scheme	Nos.	106	..	112	112	118	118	168
(b) Environmental improvement of slums (Population)	Nos.	63284	143284	75998	82081	94081	94081	106081

ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(iv) Labour Welfares								
	(a) No. of Labour welfare centres	.. No. (Cum.)	7	8	8	8	..	8	8
	(b) Bonded Labour								
	Identified	.. No. of persons	11711	4318	2567	1733	1115	1115	450
	Released	.. „	11711	4318	2567	1733	1115	1115	450
	Rehabilitated—								
	(1) Under on-going programmes	.. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Under the Centrally sponsored schemes of rehabilitation of Bonded labour	.. „	11652	4350	2300	1515	2000	1600	450
39	<i>Craftsman training</i>								
	(1) I.T.Is	.. No. (Cum)	19	22	20	21	21	21	21
	(2) Branch I.T.Is.	.. „	7	..	17	19	19	19	19
	(3) G.I.T.Is.	.. „	4	..	4	4	4	4	4
	(4) Intake capacity	.. „	6061	9261	7745	7879	7977	7977	8049
40	<i>Welfare of Backward classes—</i>								
	(i) Pre-matric education incentives :								
	(a) Scholarships/stipends	Numbers	15200	78050	65174	67844	98629	98629	94808
	(b) Other incentives like boarding grants, books, stationery and uniforms	No. of students	1166	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Ashram type schools	.. No.(Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(ii) Economic Aid									
(a) For Agriculture/Horticulture	..	No. of families	511	800	300	..	..	..	..
(b) For Cottage Industry	..	..	208	380	34	..	..	..	..
<b>41 Tribal Development</b>									
(a) Pre-matric Education Incentive scholarship/ stipends	..	No.	2516	29500	2000	2969	4100	4100	10830
(b) Assistance for purchase of books in pre-matric classes	..	No.	332	800	200	70	300	300	300
(c) Ashram type schools—									
(i) Established	..	No. (Cum)	10	10	10	10	10	10	14
(ii) Buildings constructed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	6
(d) Economic Aid									
(i) Agriculture/Horticulture	..	Beneficiaries No.	1032	250	850	85	300	300	..
(ii) Cottage Industries	..	Beneficiaries No.	417	1500	200	115	250	250	..
(e) Hostel									
(i) Started	..	No.	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
(ii) Constructed	..	No.	3	..	..	..	1	1	..
<b>42 Social Welfare</b>									
(i) Child Welfare									
(a) ICDS—Units	..	Number	18	46	22	28	28	28	32
Beneficiaries	..	No. (Cum.)	80990	276000	403000	147000	192000	192000	192000
(b) Balwadis Units	..	Number	..	5	..	..	5	5	5
Beneficiaries	..	No. (Cum.)	..	375	..	..	125	125	125

ANNEXURE—III—(Concl.d.)

Serial no.	Item	Unit	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
							Proposed target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	(ii) Women welfare								
	(a) Training-cum-production centres								
	Units	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Beneficiaries	No.	50	80	20	75	75	75	75
	(iii) Welfare of the handicapped								
	(a) Programme for the Blind—Units	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beneficiaries	No. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Programmes for the Deaf—Units	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beneficiaries	No. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically handicapped—Unit	Number	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Beneficiaries	No. (Cum.)	25	600	65	300	300	300	00
	(d) Programme for the Mentally retarded—Units	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Beneficiaries	No. (Cum.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) Scholarships (Beneficiaries)	..	..	1500	120	400	400	400	400
	(f) Supply of prosthetic aids—Beneficiaries	..	..	200	18	40	40	40	40
	(iv) Welfare of destitute and poor								
	(a) Financial assistance to :								
	Women (Beneficiaies)	No.	1361	12292	11267	11267	11267	11267	11267
	(b) Nutrition :								
	No. of beneficiaries (Women/children)	No.	80590	276000	40300	14700	192000	192000	192000

## ANNEXURE-IV

## Minimum Needs Programme--Outlays and Expenditure--Hill Region

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of programme/ scheme	Seventh Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Approved outlay		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88				1988-89	
	Actual expenditure		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay			
	Total	Capital content	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)	(12)	(13)
1. Rural fuel wood-plantation	660	..	55.12	..	80.29	..	91.42	..	91.42	..	100.05	..
2. Rural Electrification	7900	7900	1111.00	1111.00	1234.00	1234.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1550.00	1550.00
3. Rural Roads ..	12000	12000	1693.00	1693.00	2281.00	2281.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	2500.00	3000.00	3000.00
4. Education :												
(a) Elementary education	3619.69	50.00	747.75	..	835.04	..	861.55	..	861.55	..	1034.00	..
(b) Adult education	228.00	..	4.42	..	18.68	..	46.72	..	46.72	..	54.63	..
Sub-Total 4	3847.69	50.00	752.17	..	853.72	..	908.27	..	908.27	..	1088.63	..
5. Rural Health :												
(1) Improvement of existing PHCs, and Sub-centres by way of providing water supply and construction of boundary wall, etc.	100.00	100.00	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.78	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	9.50	9.50
(2) Construction and establishment of P.H Cs:--	616.00	460.00	75.61	59.51	135.45	123.38	186.00	155.00	186.00	155.00	192.50	140.00



(Rupees in lakh)

	venth Five-Year Plan (1985-90) Approved outlay		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88				1988-89	
			Actual expenditure		Actual expenditure		Approved outlay		Anticipated expenditure		Proposed outlay	
	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content	Total	Capital content
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	562.00	486.00	46.35	46.35	86.04	86.04	160.60	140.00	160.60	140.00	168.00	150.00
(4) Maintenance and construction of sub-centres	532.00	532.00	31.05	31.05	56.16	56.16	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00
Sub-Total 5 - Rural Health	1810.00	1578.00	154.80	138.70	279.43	267.86	401.20	349.60	401.20	349.60	425.00	354.50
6. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation—												
(a) Jal Nigam (including Advance Plan assistance)	13000.00	13000.00	1849.51	1849.51	3962.69	2962.69	2675.00	2675.00	2675.00	2675.00	2850.00	2850.00
(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	50.00	50.00
(c) Advance Plan Assistance	..	..	140.00	140.00	75.75	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Total (a+b+c)	13200.00	13200.00	2037.91	2037.91	3087.69	3087.69	2725.00	2725.00	2725.00	2725.00	2900.00	2900.00
Rural Sanitation	41.48	41.48	3.44	3.44	0.89	0.89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total 6	13241.48	13241.48	2041.35	2041.35	3088.58	3088.58	2725.00	2725.00	2725.00	2725.00	2900.00	2900.00
7. 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	10.00	10.00
(2) Construction Assistance	800.00	800.00	49.98	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00	75.00

(3) House construction through UP Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam	80.00	80.00	7.00	7.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
(4) House construction for Scheduled Tribes	20.00	20.00	4.00	4.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Sub-Total 7—Rural Housing</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>950.00</b>	<b>65.98</b>	<b>65.98</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>75.00</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>105.00</b>
8 Urban Development Environmental Improvement of slums	200.00	..	9.70	..	23.00	..	30.00	..	30.00	..	30.00	..
<b>9 Nutrition :</b>												
(1) Social Welfare	250.00	..	60.75	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	65.00	..	65.00	..
(2) Education Department	20.00	..	1.02	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..
(3) Rural Development	..	..	37.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Sub-Total 9—Nutrition</b>	<b>270.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>99.23</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>40879.17</b>	<b>35719.48</b>	<b>5982.35</b>	<b>5039.03</b>	<b>7977.02</b>	<b>6938.44</b>	<b>8150.89</b>	<b>6999.60</b>	<b>8150.89</b>	<b>6999.60</b>	<b>9268.68</b>	<b>7909.50</b>

## 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 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Target	1988-89 Anticipated achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Rural Fuel wood plantation (Plantation)	.. '000 ha.	7.224	31.160	3.369	3.521	3.450	3.450	3.450
2. Rural Electrification—								
(1) Electrification of villages ..	No.	2212	3935	784	780	772	772	742
(2) Electrification of Harijan Basties	..	1838	3148	617	625	618	618	594
3. Rural Roads—								
(i) Length of Roads ..	k.m.	2281	1940	262	258	285	285	325
(ii) Villages connected by Roads:								
(a) With a population of 1,500 and above	No.	85	7	..	1	..	..	1
(b) With a population between 1000—1499	No.	128	21	3	2	4	4	3
(c) With a population between 500—999	No.	641	365	12	20	25	25	25
(d) With a population below 500	No.	..	1642	125	140	130	130	80
4. General Education—								
(1) Elementary Education enrolment:								
(a) Class 1 to 5 (age group 6—11)	'000 No.	680	754	879	683	757	757	767
(b) Class 6 to 8 (age-group 11 to 14)	..	250	314	246	265	279	279	300
(2) Adult Education:								
(a) No. of participants (15 to 35 years)	..	274	813	77	80	113	113	113
(b) No. of centres:								
(i) Central ..	No.	2400	12000	2400	2400	2400	2400	2400
(ii) State ..	..	100	8100	100	1200	1200	1200	1200
(iii) Other Programmes	..	80	7000	95	180	1400	1400	1400
5. Rural Health—								
(1) Primary Health Centres:								
(a) Construction ..	No.	78	47	7	2	20	8	15
(b) Establishment ..	..	133	91	17	15	20	20	20
(2) Community Health Centres:								
(a) Construction ..	No.	10	9	3	..	4	4	..
(b) Establishment ..	..	4	15	..	..	2	2	2
(3) Sub-centres:								
(a) Construction ..	No.	112	400	25	21	125	25	100
(b) Establishment ..	..	1366	..	..	..	..	..	..

## ANNEXURE V—(Concl'd.)

Head of Development/Item	Unit	Base	Seventh	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
		year (1984-85) level	Plan (1985-90) target	Achieve- ment	Achieve- ment	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Propose target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>6. Rural Water Supply—</b>								
<i>A—Jal Nigam :</i>								
<i>(1) District Sector :</i>								
(i) Problem villages	.. No.	7142	3150	519	690	640	640	674
(ii) Population	'000 No.	..	630	78	102	128	128	135
(iii) Other villages	.. No.	2915	350	18	38	80	80	48
(iv) Population benefited	'000 No.	..	70	3	6	16	16	9
Total villages	.. No.	10057	3500	537	728	720	720	722
<i>(2) Central Sector (A.R.P.) :</i>								
(i) Problem villages	.. No.	..	1050	86	227	90	90	90
(ii) Population	'000 No.	..	210	17	41	18	18	18
(iii) Other villages	.. No.	..	103	2	6	10	10	10
(iv) Population	'000 No.	..	20	..	1	2	..	22
Total villages	.. No.	..	1153	88	233	100	100	100
<i>B—Harijan Drinking Water :</i>								
No. of Diggies	.. No.	611	1000	320	297	250	250	250
<b>7. Rural Housing—</b>								
Construction of House for rural poors	No.	20626	2666	7885	2695	1666	1666	2344
<b>8. Urban Development—</b>								
(1) Environmental Improvement of slums-persons benefitted)	No.	63284	80000	12714	6083	12000	12000	12000
(2) Low-income group housing scheme	No. of houses	106	..	112	112	118	118	168
(3) Economically weaker section housing scheme	..	104	100	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Land acquisition and deve- lopment scheme	Hect.	..	6	..	..	3	3	7
<b>9. Welfare of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes—</b>								
House construction through U P. Harijan Evam Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam	No. of houses	..	2666	437	750	500	500	500
<b>10. Nutrition—</b>								
<i>(1) Social Welfare :</i>								
Women/Children benefited	No.	80590	2,76,000	40,300	1,47,000	1,92,000	1,92,000	1,92,000
<i>(2) Education Department :</i>								
(1) Pre-School going children and lactating mothers benefitted.	No.	..	4,400	2,200	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500

## ANNEXURE VI

T. P. P.-1

## 20--Point Programme--Outlay and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Pt. no.	Item	7th Plan (1985-90) outlay	1985-86 Expendi- ture	1986-87 Expendi- ture	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
					Outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	<i>Attack on Rural Poverty—</i>						
	(a) IRDP .. .. .	3500.00	700.00	389.55	530.00	530.00	600.00
	(b) NREP .. .. .	2250.00	248.83	170.45	171.00	171.00	250.00
	(c) Village and small Industries..	500.00	58.55	47.07	70.25	70.25	84.36
	(d) Handloom .. .. .	520.00	41.63	86.38	95.00	95.00	100.00
	(e) Panchayats .. .. .	150.00	12.67	46.42	25.00	22.00	35.00
	(f) Co-operative .. .. .	0.66	0.17	0.19	0.08	0.07	0.13
02	<i>Strategy for Rainfed Agriculture—</i>						
	(a) Drought prone Area Programme (Agriculture Deptt.)	3800	543.46	652.50	652.50	652.50	652.50
	(b) Drought Relief Programme	..	196.07	..	98.45	98.45	..
03	<i>Better use of Irrigation water—</i>						
	(a) Major and Medium Irrigation	100.00	63.00	..	5.00	5.00	5.00
	(b) State Minor Irrigation ..	5800.00	1202.00	1279.00	1400.00	1400.00	1450.00
	(c) Private Minor Irrigation ..						
	(d) Flood control .. .. .	450.00	103.58	75.00	80.00	80.00	100.00
04	<i>Bigger Harvests</i>						
	(a) National oilseeds development Programme	..	..	..	16.00	16.00	17.00
	(b) Development of pulses ..	20.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.50
	(c) Horticulture :						
	(i) Fruit crops .. .. .	565.47	96.42	241.31	244.55	222.32	211.04
	(ii) Vegetable crops .. .. .	402.38	38.58	99.10	100.10	91.23	86.78
	(e) Storage and Warehousing :						
	(i) Civil supply Department	50.000	10.00	35.44	50.00	50.00	50.00
	(ii) Warehousing Corporation	100.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	(f) Agriculture Marketing ..	87.00	10.58	7.77	15.00	15.00	20.00

(Rupees in lakh)

Pt. no.	Items	7th Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Expendi- ture	1986-87 Expendi- ture	1987-88		1988-89
					Outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(g) Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development :						
	(i) Animal Husbandry ..	1575	268.30	297.77	375.00	375.00	450.00
	(ii) Dairy Development ..	200.00	33.00	45.00	53.00	53.55	60.00
	(h) Fisheries .. ..	100.00	13.42	15.88	26.00	26.00	30.00
05	<i>Enforcement of Land reforms—</i>						
	Land Reforms .. ..				6.00	6.00	10.00
06	<i>Special Programmes of Rural Labour—</i>						
	(a) Schemes for enforcement of minimum wages for rural labour (Agri. and Industry)	13.67	0.17	0.56	3.34	2.91	4.19
	(b) Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	150.00	55.15	82.89	84.00	84.00	42.00
07	<i>Clean Drinking Water—</i>						
	(a) Rural Water Supply Pro- gramme (State sector):						
	(i) Jal Nigam .. ..	13000.00	1349.51	2962.69	2675	2675	2850.00
	(ii) Rural Development ..	200.00	48.40	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
08	<i>Health for All</i>						
	(a) Rural Health .. ..	2.32	0.16	0.12	0.52	0.41	0.70
09	<i>Two Child Norm</i> ..						
	(a) Maternity and Child Health including ICDS	324.00	68.07	89.55	90.72	90.72	147.69
	(b) Nutrition .. ..	250.00	60.75	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
10	<i>Expansion of Education—</i>						
	(a) General Education :						
	(i) Elementary Education	3619.69	747.75	835.04	861.55	861.55	1034.00
	(ii) Adult Education ..	228.00	4.42	18.68	46.72	46.72	54.63
	(b) Technical Education ..	1650.00	153.43	189.31	275.00	275.00	325.00
	(c) Art and culture ..	150.00	5.58	2.74	20.00	20.00	50.00

(Rupees in lakh)

Pt. no	Item	7th Plan (1985-90) Outlay	1985-86 Expendi- ture	1986-87 Expendi- ture	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed Outlay
					Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	<i>Justice to SC. and ST.</i>						
	(a) Programmes for welfare of SC.	580.00	77.92	93.53	115.00	115.00	228.00
	(b) Programmes for welfare of ST.	950.00	124.93	120.29	145.00	145.00	155.00
12.	<i>Equality for women</i>						
13	<i>New Opportunities for youth</i>						
	Youth Welfare and Sports						
	(a) Sports .. ..	150.00	33.96	32.12	40.00	40.00	50.00
	(b) P.V.D. ... ..	150.00	19.28	25.35	50.00	50.00	50.00
14	<i>Housing for the people</i>						
	(a) Rural Housing .. ..	800.00	49.98	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00
	(b) Urban Housing .. ..	10.00	0.84	..	..	..	10.00
15	<i>Improvement of Slums Environmental Improvement of Urban slums</i>	200.00	9.70	23.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
16	<i>New Strategy for Forestry (Forestry)</i>	11753.00	1457.00	2843.42	1489.68	1489.68	1926.60
18	<i>Energy for the Villages</i>						
	(a) Rural Electrification ..	7900.00	1100.00	1234.00	1350.00	1350.00	1550.00
	(b) Integrated Rural Energy Programme	300.00	13.35	50.00	50.00	50.00	75.00

## ANNEXURE VII

## 20-Point Programme—Physical targets and Achievements—Hill Region

Point no.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target.	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
					Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01	<i>Attack on Rural poverty</i>						
	(a) IRDP— (i) Old beneficiaries assisted	'000	267.00	59.50	44.83	44.83	45.00
	(ii) New beneficiaries assisted	No.					
	(b) NREP—Employment Generated	Lakh mandays	150.62	40.00	19.00	19.00	27.00
	(c) (i) Handlooms-metres of cloth to be produced	lakh metres	30.00	24.72	25.00	25.00	28.00
	(ii) Small scale industries No. of additional units to be set up	No.	6000	1653	1815	1815	2000
02	<i>Strategy for Rain fed Agri.</i>						
	(a) No. of Micro watersheds	No.	158	158	158	158	158
	(b) Area covered	'000 ha.	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.50
	(c) Area covered outside watersheds by dry farming practice	"	85	73	81	81	83
	(d) DPAP						
	(i) Area treated under soil and moisture conservation	'000 ha.	34.56	5.30	7.20	7.20	7.20
	(ii) Irrigation potential created	ha.	5760	185	1200	1200	1200
	(iii) Afforestation and pasture Development	ha.	17280	977	3600	3600	3600
03	<i>Better Use of Irrigation</i>						
	(a) Irrigation (i) Potential created	'000 ha	41.50	8.80	9.99	9.99	9.40
	(ii) Utilised	'000 ha.	218.40	204.81	209.30	181.90	212.60
04	<i>Bigger Harvests</i>						
	(a) Oil seeds production	'000 MT.	170	164	166	166	168
	(b) Production of (i) Fruits	MT.	420	375	390	390	410
	(ii) Vegetables	"	180	154	160	160	170
	(c) Creation of additional Storage capacity	Mt.	3200	..	500	..	..
06	Programmes for Rural labour-Bonded labour Rehabilitated	No.	4350	1515	2000	1600	450
07	<i>Clean Drinking water</i>						
	(a) Problem villages not covered earlier	No.	3150	690	640	640	674
	(b) Augmentation of facilities in problem villages covered earlier	No.	..	47	20	20	20



Point no.	Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) target	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
					Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	(c) Other villages	No.	350	38	80	80	48
	(d) Population covered	(i) Total lakh no.	..	108	120	120	120
		(ii) SC	..	17	15	15	15
		(iii) ST	..	2	2	2	2
08	<i>Health for all</i>						
	(a) Community health centres	No.	15	..	2	2	2
	(b) Primary Health Centres	..	91	15	20	20	20
09	<i>Two child norm</i>						
	(a) Maternity and child health facilities	} 000No.	267	147	192	192	192
	(i) Children Nutrition (ii) Women						
	(b) ICDS Units	No.	46	22	28	28	32
10	<i>Expansion of Education</i>						
	(a) Total enrolment under elementary education						
	(i) Male	'000 No.	735	614	687	687	713
	(ii) Female	..	478	391	442	442	473
	(iii) SC	..	156	142	185	185	191
	(iv) ST	..	40	29	37	37	37
	(b) Total enrolment under adult education						
	(i) Male	No.	358	22	50	50	50
	(ii) Female	No.	455	58	63	63	63
	(iii) SC	} No.	275	26	38	38	38
	(iv) ST						
11	<i>Justice to SCs and STs</i>						
	(a) SC families assisted (Stipend)	No.	51350	40499	80400	28400	76500
	(b) S.T. families assisted	No.	34550	5541	7450	7450	13630
14	<i>Housing for the people</i>						
	(a) LIG houses constructed	No.(Cum)	..	112	118	118	168
	(b) EWS Houses	..	204	104	104	104	104
15	<i>Improvement of slums</i>						
	Persons benefitted	No.	80000	6083	12000	12000	12000
16	<i>New strategy for forestry</i>						
	Afforestation :—						
	(i) Seedlings distributed	lakh No.	1165	189	257	257	249
	(ii) Trees planted	000 ha.	153.51	29.79	26.07	26.07	24.49
18	<i>Energy for the villages</i>						
	(a) Villages electrified	No.	4335	871	830	830	830
	(b) Pumpsets energised	No.	500	458	120	310	150

## ANNEXURE A-1

*Outlays and Expenditure—South of Bhagirathi Watershed Management Project*

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Actual expenditure			1987-88 outlay	1987-88 Anticipated expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay
	Up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	1985-86	1986-87			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Forestry .. .. .	50.28	59.96	73.59	59.91	59.91	67.00
2. Soil conservation .. .. .	13.10	6.79	9.55	6.00	6.00	6.40
3. Horticulture .. .. .	12.75	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.64
4. Minor Irrigation .. .. .	1.00	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	..
5. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	3.20	3.90	2.35	1.20	1.20	..
6. Aerial survey of the Project area .. .. .	..	..	4.15	2.85	..	..
7. Smokeless Chulhas, solar cooker, biogas plants and raising of fodder grasses .. .. .	..	..	0.22	1.20	1.20	0.66
<b>Total, 1 to 7 .. .. .</b>	<b>80.33</b>	<b>73.75</b>	<b>93.46</b>	<b>74.76</b>	<b>51.00</b>	<b>77.70</b>
8. Staff, office, contingencies, building, vehicles, operating cost etc. .. .. .	42.01	40.52	47.43	43.24	46.09	43.30
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>122.34</b>	<b>114.27</b>	<b>140.89</b>	<b>118.00</b>	<b>118.00</b>	<b>151.00</b>

## ANNEXURE A-2

*Physical Targets and Achievement—South of Bhagirathi-Watershed Management Project (EEC)*

Project activity	Unit	Project target	Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
						Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. Forestry</b>								
1. Afforestation of denuded hills	ha.	2850	224	500	1060	1066	533	1111
2. Fodder and pasture development	ha.	1000	200	200	300	300	75	275
3. Forest rehabilitation	..	2000	400	415	591	595	149	706
4. Road side plantation	RKm	8	4	2	1	1	..	..
5. Vegetative rehabilitation of bench terraces	ha.	1000	..	..	50	200	20	21
<b>2. Soil conservation</b>								
1. Gull and nala control—								
(a) Crate wire check dams	Nos.	LS	639	71 Nos. and/438Mt checkwall	713	613	613	200
(b) Drop structures/brushwood dams	Nos.	LS	304	..	190	137	137	200
<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>4. Animal Husbandry</b>								
1. Improved cattle breeding	Nos.	LS	4 bulls purchased	5 bulls purchased and total 8 bulls maintained	Maintenance 8 bulls at 4 SMCs	Maintenance 8 bulls for improved breeding	Maintenance of 8 bulls at 4 SMCs	Maintenance of 8 bulls at 4 SMCs

## ANNEXURE A-2 (Concl.d.)

Project activity	Unit	Project target	Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
						Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2. Stall feeding	Nos. (animals)	L S	..	45	75	80	80	..
3. Construction of veterinary care centres	No	..	2 part construction	2 part construction	2Nos. completed	..	..	..
5. Horticulture								
1. Pest and disease control		L S	222 spray machines and Insecticides worth Rs.1.00 lakhs	Insecticides worth Rs. 1.0 lakh	Insecticides worth Rs. 0.30 lakh	Insecticides worth Rs. 0.30 lakh	Insecticides worth Rs. 0.30 lakh	
2. Raising of individual orchards	ha.	750	187.5 loan actually distributed for 42.65ha. orchards	Loan distributed for raising 56.35 ha. area	Loan distributed for 88.5 ha. orchards			100

## ANNEXURE B-1

## Outlays and Expenditure—Himalayan Watershed Project (World Bank)

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Actual expenditure			1987-88		1988-89 Proposed Outlay
	Upto the end of Sixth five year plan (1984-85)	1985-86	1986-87	Outlay	Antici- pated expen- diture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Forestry .. ..	47.39	116.12	324.22	626.27	626.27	758.00
2. Soil conservation ..	2.71	9.29	19.29	77.77	77.77	43.00
3. Horticulture .. ..	3.98	10.83	10.76	24.60	24.60	40.00
4. Minor Irrigation .. ..	5.19	21.20	39.75	53.98	53.98	60.00
5. Animal Husbandry .. ..	12.15	32.11	151.29	138.18	138.18	134.00
6. Agriculture .. ..	3.29	7.95	16.09	13.70	13.70	28.00
7. Research .. ..	0.18	0.83	10.74	5.00	5.00	5.00
8. Watershed Mgt. training, smokeless chulhas, solar cooker, biogas plants and raising of nutritious and legume grasses etc.	0.13	0.10	1.07	7.70	7.00	6.00
Sub-Total (1 to 8) ..	75.02	198.43	573.21	947.20	947.20	1074.00
9. Staff, office contingencies, civil work monitoring, vehicles etc.	157.54	97.09	203.24	289.80	289.80	355.00
Total ..	232.56	295.52	776.45	1237.00	1237.00	1429.00
Total— (EEC) ..	122.34	114.27	140.89	118.00	118.00	151.00
Token outlay for projects under consideration	..	..	..	36.00	36.00	100.00
GRAND TOTAL ..	354.90	409.79	917.34	1391.00	1391.00	1650.00

## ANNEXURE B-2

*Physical targets and achievement—Himalayan Watershed Management project (World Bank)*

Project activity	Unit	Project target		Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	1985-86 Actual achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
		Total project target	Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90)				Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>1. Forestry</b>									
<i>Fuelwood plantation</i>									
Reserved forest .. .. .	Ha.	21550	18150	200	596	2312	5162	3400	5407
Civil soyam forest .. .. .	Ha.	18740	14285	255	237	1664	3146	1200	4748
<i>Fodder plantation :</i>									
(a) Civil Soyam forest .. .. .	Ha.	13766	10516	50	227	965	1880	1100	3862
(b) Private land .. .. .	Ha.	7290	6170	50	270	838	637	200	2979
(c) Farm Forestry .. .. .	Ha.	51170	39670	1100	2762	5748	10177	3000	12750
<b>2. Soil Conservation</b>									
1. Brushwood check dam .. .. .	No.	24537	19994	63	378	3723	8026	8026	4975
2. Cratewire dam .. .. .	"	2650	2163	58	193	312	1416	1416	585
3. Drop structures .. .. .	"	331	257	3	21	26	58	58	75
<b>3. Horticulture</b>									
1. Top working .. .. .	Ha.	1762	1259	73	77	84	219	219	360
2. Rejuvenation of old fruit trees .. .. .	Ha.	1704	1291	43	116	216	263	263	341

Project activity	Unit	Project target		Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target	
		Total project target	Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90)				Target	Anticipated achievement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
3. Raising of individual orchards	.. Ha.	1038	818	..	24	118	184	184	275	
4. Home stead orchards	.. Nos.(000)	220	185 (New programme)	..	..	42.8	57.0	57.0	58	
<i>4. Minor Irrigation</i>										
1. Lining of irrigation channels	.. Km.	85.28	55.01	2.92	6.26	13.54	13.04	13.04	13.60	
2. Construction of storage tanks	.. Nos.	1200	850	10	45	121	199	239	23	
<i>5. Agriculture</i>										
1. Supply of minikits :										
(a) Paddy	.. No.	21351	16240	131	1150	2315	3660	2600	4930	
(b) Soyabean	.. „	10625	7945	80	505	1442	1830	1760	2513	
(c) Wheat	.. „	21351	15462	1089	950	1637	3052	3052	4330	
2. Field trails :										
(a) Paddy	.. Nali/No.	5530	4430	..	315	722	1060	866	1260	
(b) Soyabean	.. „	5530	4430	..	265	709	1060	1302	1260	
(c) Wheat	.. „	5530	3967	463	265	688	810	810	1147	
3. Construction of input storage :										
(a) Godowns	.. No.	62	60	2	5	13	9	9	22	

6. *Animal Husbandry*

1	Cattle exchange	..	..	Nos.	250	..	250	..	..	..	..	..
2	Supply of feed	..	..	Nos.	250	..	250 (for 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..
3	Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals	..	..	Nos.	14	10	1	4	3	1	1	1
4	Strengthening of Veterinary dispensary-cum-bull centres	..	..	Nos.	24	19	1	6	7	4	4	..
5	Provision of A. I. facility at Veterinary Hospitals	..	..	Nos.	18	17	..	10	2 (New)	1 (New)	1 (New)	4 (New)
6	Provision of A. I. facility at S.M.Cs.	..	..	Nos.	20	17	..	11	3 (New)	1 (New)	1 (New)	2 (New)
7	Establishment of NBC at Stockman centres	..	..	Nos.	25	23	..	..	14 (New)	1 (New)	1 (New)	4 (New)
8	Establishment of NBC on Darinda pattern	..	..	Nos.	57	53	..	10	21	10 (New)	10 (New)	10 (New)
9	Establishment of liquid Nitrogen plants	..	..	Nos.	2	2	..	..	2 purchased but not stalled	.. Install- tion work	2 (Complete)	..
10	Establishment of cattle feed milling plants	..	..	Nos.	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
11	Feed and fodder stores at Veterinary Hospitals (with A.I. labs)	..	..	Nos.	29	22	..	..	8	9	..	9
12	Feed and Fodder stores at stockman dispensaries	..	..	Nos.	48	38	..	..	12	14	..	14
13	Distribution of fodder minikits	..	..	Nos.	6275	5495	..	..	765	1075	1075	1350
14	Suply of concentrate feed to cross breed heifers	..	..	Nos.	7595	4575	..	..	246	1060	1060	2110
15	Castration of scrab bulls	..	..	Nos.	23903	21203	equipment	..	3160	3670	3670	5730
16	Establishment of bull calf rearing centre/ farms	..	..	Nos.	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1



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Project activity	Unit	Project target		Achievement up to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
		Total project target	Target for Seventh Plan (1985-90)				Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Health cover (Medicine and Vaccine) at Veterinary Hospitals and SMCs	Nos.	L. S.	L. S.	..	..	Worth Rs. 1.16 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.53 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.53 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.50 lakh
18 Replacement, repairs of essential equipments at Hospitals/SMCs)	Nos.	L. S.	L. S.	..	..	Worth Rs. 1.61 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.00 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.00 lakh	Worth Rs. 1.50 lakh
19 Cow/bull units	Nos.	305	195	..	..	80	35	..	25
20 Establishment of demonstration units	Nos.	35	29	..	..	9	7	..	4
21 Farmer's motivators Calf rallies and cattle show	Nos.	129	88	..	..	12	30	..	40
22 Installation of cattle crushes	Nos.	235	220	..	..	172	15	10	38
<b>7. Works project Administration</b>									
(1) Research	..	Various forestry Hydrology and soil conservation research							
(2) Smokeless Chulhas	Nos.	..	..	..	..	600	3500	3500	4800
(3) Solar Cookers	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	350	350	..
(4) Bio-gas plants	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	..
(5) Raising of Nutritious/legume grasses	Ha.	..	..	..	..	..	35	35	..

