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GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

DRAFT

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

(1980-85)

AND

ANNUAL PLAN

(1981-82)

VOLUME I

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LIKELY MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

and Development Department
SRINAGAR

OCTOBER, 1980

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10/1/74
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Sub. National Systems Unit

Plant No.

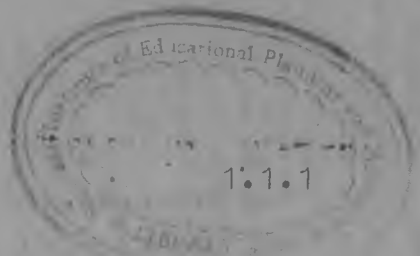
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Review of Previous Plans

The 5th Plan (1974-79) of the State was approved at Rs:336.73 crores. The Plan aimed at:-

- i) Achieving a gross annual growth rate of 7-8%, which would give increase of 5% in the per capita income after allowing for the increase in population.
- ii) Creation of job potential adequate enough to provide employment to the net addition in labour force, both educated and un-educated.
- iii) To ensure adequate development of infrastructure like power, roads etc.
- iv) To provide for implementation of minimum needs programme in the field of drinking water supply, medical care and spread of education etc.
- v) To bring about appreciable rise in the standard of living of the poorest sections of the population and to reduce disparities in incomes.
- vi) To provide for speedy development of backward areas and bad pockets.

2. With the inception of the 5th Five Year Plan, there was an unprecedented rise in prices at the National Level and in the state. Financial costs of the Projects/Programmes included in the Plan went up substantially. Scarcity of key materials also added to the difficulties in the completion of projects on schedule. Against requirement of 5.36 lakhs M.T. of cement for 1974-76, an allocation of only 2.96 lakhs M.T. was made to the State. Consequently pace of development in engineering work slowed down.

3. With this background, reappraisal of the plan, involving modifications in priorities, re-adjustment of targets and re-allocation of resources was made in mid 1976. After discussions at National and State levels, the revised 5th Plan outlay (1976-80) was fixed at Rs:363.40 crores. Due to rise in prices and cost escalation, an increase of nearly 50% had to be made in schemes under Irrigation and Power group, which necessitated downward revision in other sectors.

An overall expenditure of Rs. 27854.71 lakhs has been booked during the four years i.e. 1974-76. In 1975-79, an outlay of Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs was provided against which the expenditure has been Rs. 10163.29 lakhs. During 1979-80, the approved outlay was Rs. 11,000.00 lakhs. Towards the last quarter of the year, an advance plan assistance of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was received from the Central Government to accelerate the pace of implementation of the on-going schemes and for taking up new schemes in the drought and hail-storm affected areas. The total expenditure during the year has, however, been Rs. 12354.53 lakhs.

5. For the current year i.e. 1980-81 which is the first year of the Sixth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 13748.00 lakhs was approved. An additional provision of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has also been made available by the Government of India. The amount has been earmarked for certain specific programmes/schemes. The overall plan outlay for the year is thus Rs. 14748.00 lakhs. While difficulties are being faced on account of non-availability of certain essential key materials like cement, steel, pipes etc. steps are being taken to ensure that the outlays provided are spent in full. In fact the anticipated expenditure reported by the implementing departments comes to Rs. 15450.11 lakhs.

6. The State has remained backward as a result of a number of obstructions including its mountainous terrain, difficulty of communications and other infrastructural facilities necessary for economic growth. In an economic backward state like ours there are pockets of extreme backwardness where economic life of people is characterised by subsistence agriculture and primitive modes of occupation. These backward areas/pockets had remained hitherto neglected and fruits of plan development had not reached the people. Lack of infrastructural facilities

been responsible for their slow development. These areas were identified and techno-economic reports for most of these areas were drawn. Sub-plans were prepared during the 5th Plan for their development and adequate provisions are now being made in the plans for bringing out the economy of such areas from the existing stagnation through mechanism of intensive area development, by creating facilities and conditions conducive to intensified investment and also by providing infrastructural facilities. Apart from these specially backward areas, sub-plans have also been drawn for Gujjers and Bakerwals who constitute a significant segment of our population. These people have also remained neglected because of their migratory character. Special allocations have been made since the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan, for the development of these communities by way of provision of Mobile Schools, grant of scholarships, construction and provision of hostel facilities and development of colonies.

7. In order to accelerate the process of development and make planning process more democratic, the State Government decided in 1976-77 to make District a unit for planning. District Development Boards under the Chairmanship of District Development Commissioners, fully representative and democratically elected, have been constituted to formulate plans and monitor progress. Outlays apportioned to various districts are based on population, level of development and the need for accelerated progress in specially backward areas and bad pockets. The Cabinet now reviews the programme of various district development agencies once a year in a meeting of District Development Board. This arrangement has gone a long way in ensuring formulation of need based plans with people's participation and thereby democratising the planning process. The results of this experiment have been quite satisfactory.

8. There has been a steady improvement during the years in the overall economic standard of people in the State.

The state net domestic product at constant prices which was Rs. 155.50 crores during 1973-74 increased to Rs.193.79 crores during 1977-78 and Rs. 216.39 crores during 1978-79. The average annual growth rate between 1973-74 to 1977-78 has been about 5.3%. The per capita income at constant prices (1960-61) has also registered an increase from Rs.317.89 during 1973-74 to Rs. 355.18 during 1977-78 and Rs. 386.00 during 1978-79. It has not been possible to achieve the growth rate as envisaged during 5th Plan because of shortfalls in agriculture production as a result of unfavourable weather conditions during the entire plan period. While 1978-79 had been relatively a good year, 1979-80 again witnessed a shortfall in agricultural production due to drought and hailstorm.

9. According to 32nd round of National Sample Survey carried out between July, 1977 to June, 1978, the number of unemployed persons in the State was 66300 and the number of under-employed persons in the State was 1.08 lakhs (weekly basis). The number of job seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges was 22,903 in 1974 which increased to 52,637 during 1979. According to a survey conducted during 1978, there were as many as 44,374 educated unemployed persons alone in the State. By now their number must have gone still higher. Although 13,963 jobs were created during 1974-78 and 8,403 and 9,876 jobs created during 1978-79 and 1979-80, the problem continues to mount in alarming proportions in the State. Self-Employment Programme was re-oriented so as to make it more attractive to technocrats and other prospective entrepreneurs. The State Government launched training programme for handicraft artisans and 7200 boys and girls received training during the first four years of the 5th Plan period. Again 10,725 boys and girls received training during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. Carpet Weaving Training programme was also launched by the Government of India in the State in a big way. As a result of these measures some relief has been given to the job seekers.

Sector-wise performance is discussed as under:-

Agriculture:

10. The state is essentially rural in character and its economy is basically agricultural. The level of overall development is, therefore, directly linked with the development of agriculture. The main thrust in the development of agriculture has been to increase the level of food production which is being actualised by bringing more areas under high yielding varieties, distribution of quality seeds, increase in off-take of fertilisers bringing more areas under irrigation and by taking adequate protective measures against diseases and pests alongwith increasing production of vegetables, oil seeds and cash crops like Mushrooms, Saffron, Zira and potatoes. Considerable improvement has been made in the use of in-puts which go to increase the productivity of land. The off-take of fertilizers which had decreased from 11,940 tonnes in 1973-74 to 7,180 tonnes in 1974-75 because of escalation in prices in view of oil crisis in the world has reached a level of 15,380 tonnes in 1977-78 as a result of timely measures taken by the Government. During the current year the level is expected to reach to 35,000 tonnes as against 20,930 tonnes during 1979-80. The distribution of high-yielding varieties of seeds also registered an increase and has reached a level of 2570 tonnes during 1979-80 as compared to 1,640 tonnes during 1974-75. During the current year it is expected that a level of 2,600 tonnes will be achieved. The area under high yielding varieties programme is expected to rise to 450 thousand hectares during the current year against 290 thousand hectares in 1973-74 and 435 thousand hectares during 1979-80. An area of 95.00 thousand hectares will be covered under plant protection measures during the current year against 58.60 thousand hectares

during 1978-79 and 65.00 thousand hectares during 1979-80. All these measures are directed towards increase in food production. The food production reached a level of 11.24 lakh tonnes during 1977-78 from 10.10 lakh tonnes in 1974-75 but fell short of the target as weather conditions remained unfavourable. The production, however, increased to 12.09 lakh tonnes during 1978-79 but again declined to 11.20 lakh tonnes during 1979-80. The decline was in rice and maize due to series of hail-storm in the Valley and drought conditions in Jammu region. The food production during the current year is expected to touch the level of 13.70 lakh tonnes if all goes well. The area under oil seeds in the Valley, which has more or less a single crop economy, has increased from 37,000 hectares during 1979 to 39,000 hectares during 1980. Similarly about 6880 hectares of gross cropped area were brought under vegetable cultivation by 1979-80. There are 34 Apiculture Development Centres/Sub-Centres functioning in the State. Honey production in the departmental farms is expected to increase to 230 Qtls. against 197 Qtls. during 1979-80. The production of Mushrooms is also expected to increase to 2.04 lakh Kgs. against 1.82 lakh Kgs. during 1979-80.

11. Horticulture occupies a place of pride in the State's economy. Apart from increasing the area under fruit trees, attention is being paid to diversify the production, control the diseases and pests, gradation of fruit, fruit processing and development of marketing facilities. The area under orchards has registered a steady increase. It has gone up from about 0.81 lakh hectares at the end of 1973-74 to 0.90 lakh hectares by 1977-78 and has further increased to 1.01 lakh hectares during 1978-79. In 1979-80 it has touched a level of 1.05 lakh hectares. During the current year the area is expected to increase further by 4452 hectares. As a result of extension in area under orchards, export of fruit which was only 1.69 lakh tonnes

in 1973-74 increased upto 2.61 lakh tonnes in 1977-78. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, 3.33 lakh tonnes and 3.44 lakh tonnes were respectively exported. The target for the current year is 3.58 lakh tonnes. The industry has, however, received a great set back due to large scale infestation of scab disease. An all out war was launched with the cooperation and assistance of the Central Government to combat the menace. The entire area under apple crop was brought under the Andemic Area Scheme and the efforts have produced good results. Plant and fencing material, pesticides for dry fruits are provided at 50% subsidised rates. Under Plant Protection measures the target during the current year is to cover 2.02 lakh hectares gross against scab, which would mean about 0.51 lakh hectares of net orchard area would be sprayed against this disease as against 0.40 lakh hectares during 1979-80. Another important programme during the current year is distribution of quality plant material at the departmental nurseries among farmers. In the Jammu region the emphasis is on mango cultivation in plain areas whereas in hilly areas dry fruit cultivation is being assigned priority. Cultivation of saffron in the orchards is being encouraged to help the farmers in raising their income. Saffron corn is being supplied to the farmers at 50% subsidy. Revival of Ambari apple is another important programme during the current year. 50 acres of orchard area are being covered for which purpose plant material and fertilisers are being supplied at 50% subsidy.

12. In order to develop marketing facilities, the policy has been to set up a net work of Fruit Cooperative Marketing Societies. The number of such societies is expected to increase upto 150 during the current year. The mechanical apple grader has been set up at Sopore. In addition, to existing 30 grading centres in the State, 100 more such centres are being set up during the current year.

13. There are 96 Community Development Blocks. The programme implemented in these blocks under rural development includes programmes like Food for Work, IRDP, provision of rural roads, rural sanitation, soil conservation on small patches, and schemes for small and marginal farmers. During 1979-80, 30000 tonnes of food grains were utilised under food for work programme and during the current year the target is 1,00,000 tonnes. The SFDA programme is implemented in all the districts in the State except Leh, Kargil, Doda and part of Udhampur. During the current year an allocation of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made under this programme which is expected to be spent in full. IRDP programme covers 42 blocks for which an allocation of Rs. 160.00 lakhs has been made. District Doda and part of Udhampur district is covered under DPAP under which an outlay of Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been provided. Leh and Kargil districts are covered under Desert Development Programme for which there is an allocation of Rs. 140.00 lakhs during the current year. These schemes are financed by the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis. The outlays are expected to be utilised in full.

14. Two separate Directorates of Rural Development have been set up during the current year to look after the Rural Development Programme for Kashmir and Jammu divisions in view of the increased tempo of developmental activities.

Animal and Sheep Husbandry:

15. The vastness of area and availability of high land pastures in the State provides an unlimited scope for the development of Animal and Sheep Husbandry. While we have made considerable progress in improving the breed of sheep for wool production; we continue to remain deficient in mutton. Even in milk production while we have made good progress, we continue to be deficient. The development of

these sectors has, therefore, been aimed at increasing production of milk, meat including poultry, eggs, wool and prevention of diseases by providing health cover for the animal and sheep population in general and that of improved breed in particular. Milk production reached a level of 2.11 lakh tonnes during 1977-78 against 1.80 lakh tonnes in 1973-74 and has further risen to 2.35 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. The production is expected to be 2.45 lakh tonnes during the current year. Similarly meat production which was about 64.00 lakh Kgs. during 1973-74 reached to 69.15 lakh Kgs. in 1977-78 and 74.00 lakh Kgs. in 1979-80. This is expected to go up to 76.00 lakh Kgs. during the current year. Wool production is expected to touch the level of 19.00 lakh Kgs. during the current year against 17.82 lakh Kgs. in 1979-80, 16.40 lakh Kgs. in 1978-79 and 14.25 lakh Kgs. in 1973-74. The development of Animal and Sheep Husbandry sectors is essentially dependent on development of food and fodder, grazing lands and pastures. We have not done much in this direction commensurate with the achievements in upgrading of breed and increase in number. A number of schemes have, therefore, been taken in hand and this aspect will receive greater attention during the coming years.

Cooperation:

16. The Cooperative Sector as a whole is being revitalised to play a twin role of supplying the agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and also consumer goods to the masses to hold up the price line. The public distribution system has been strengthened at various levels. The consumer business and supply of agricultural inputs has been bifurcated at the district and divisional levels to cope up with the work. A net work of Super Bazaars and Consumer Cooperative Stores have been set up through the length and breadth of the State. The societies, both in urban and rural areas, are expected to supply goods worth

Rs.12.00 crores to the losses during the current year as compared to over Rs. 11.00 crores during 1979-80. Another important task taken up has been to make more and more Cooperative societies viable. This has increased the membership of cooperatives gradually. The State is hilly and large areas remained locked up during winter months. Arrangements have, therefore, been made to stock sufficient quantities of essential goods in these areas for the people. Construction of godowns separately for consumer goods and agricultural inputs is being taken up in the State. On completion of the scheme, the State shall have godowns capacity of 3.68 lakh tonnes. Short term, Medium term and Long term loans by the cooperatives in the State have reached a level of 3.40 crores during 1979-80 as against Rs. 1.98 crores during 1977-78. During the current year the level is expected to reach Rs. 4.15 crores.

Forests.

17. While the State is rich in forest wealth but the same is greatly in the state of under-exploitation. The stress has, therefore, been laid on construction of roads, opening of new forest areas, introduction of scientific methods of extraction through mechanisation in addition to raising new plantations. The expenditure on the development of forests during the period 1974-78 was Rs. 230.99 lakhs. The expenditure during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been Rs. 111.37 lakhs and Rs. 131.79 lakhs respectively. For the current year in addition to Rs. 130.00 lakhs provided originally an additional provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made for taking up programme of Afforestation and Regeneration of forests on expanded scale. A separate Forest Corporation has been set up in January, 1979 to boost extraction and marketing of forest products on scientific lines. Preservation of Wild Life is also being given due attention.

Soil Conservation:

18. Soil Conservation schemes are being implemented on forest and agriculture lands by Forest and Agriculture Departments. A need for taking up the work in an integrated manner has felt and a separate Directorate of Soil Conservation was set up for formulation of Soil Conservation schemes, research activities, to provide technical know-how and demonstrations adequately. During 1979-80 351 hectares of forest lands have been sown and planted between Kud and Banihal on National Highway and at Karevas in addition to 6,610 hectares of agricultural lands. The programme for the current year envisages for bringing an area of 550 hectares under forest lands and 4000 hectares of agriculture lands. Two major soil conservation projects namely Pohru Catchment area in the Valley and Ujh Catchment area in Jammu province have been formulated. The total area likely to be covered by the two projects for integrated work will be about 2.73 lakh hectares.

Power:

19. Availability of cheap power in adequate quantity is a pre-condition for any form of economic progress. Development of power has, therefore, enjoyed a high priority in our plans. Against the total expenditure of Rs.27854.71 lakhs the expenditure on power was Rs. 8777.00 lakhs during 1974-78. The expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been Rs.1636.71 lakhs and Rs.1741.80 lakhs respectively. For the current year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 2125.00 lakhs have been provided which is expected to be utilised in full. A unit of Upper Sindh Hydel Project with an installed capacity of 11.3 MWs was commissioned during the 5th plan period. Two units of 5 MWs each of Chenani Hydel Project were also commissioned. The Lower Jehlum Hydel Project has also been

commissioned with an installed capacity of 105-MWs. The installed capacity by the end of 1979-80 has been 208.82 MWs. Transmission lines between Srinagar and Udhampur and certain other stations have been completed. The number of villages and hamlets electrified in the state has gone over to 5105 which is not a mean achievement. During the current year the plan is to cover 458 villages and hamlets. The main problem, however, with our power generation is that the capacity drops considerably during the winter months and the need, therefore, is to have stable power supply. For this purpose new power projects have to be set up in the state for which there is great potential.

Irrigation:

20. Minor irrigation continues to remain the major source of irrigation in the State. Outlays have been provided not only for taking new minor irrigation works but also for maintaining and remodelling the existing khuls and canals. The expenditure under minor irrigation during 1974-78 has been booked as Rs. 1210.00 lakhs. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 the expenditure has been Rs. 528.95 lakhs and Rs. 682.22 lakhs respectively. For the year 1980-81 an outlay of Rs. 680.50 lakhs has been provided which is being utilised in full. The gross potential available by the end of 1978-79 was 136.74 thousand hectares. This has increased to 142.78 thousand hectares during 1979-80. During the current year an additional potential of 3.51 thousand hectares is expected to be added. The gross utilisation increased to 130.81 thousand hectares in 1979-80 from 121.65 thousand hectares in 1978-79. The position of gross utilisation during the current year will be 133.13 thousand hectares.

21. In the case of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects, the expenditure during 1974-78 was recorded as Rs. 2448.60 lakhs against the revised Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79) of

Rs. 3474.60 lakhs. The expenditure during 1978-79 was Rs. 924.02 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 1050.60 lakhs has been provided for the current year which is expected to be utilised in full. While projects like Remodelling of Ranbir canal and Tawi Lift Irrigation Scheme, have been completed, Ravi canal, Ranjan Lift scheme, Rajal canal, Marwal Lift scheme, Ladapore Lift scheme, Tral Lift scheme, Koil Lift scheme, Manulzura and Banimulla schemes are some of the projects which are in hand and are expected to be completed during the 6th Plan period except a portion of Ravi canal which depends on Thein Dam. The total potential available under major and medium irrigation was 105.65 thousand hectares by the end of 1979-80 and during the current year, this is expected to reach the level of 115.81 thousand hectares. The gross utilisation is expected to be 106.62 thousand hectares during the current year. A potential of 6,000 hectares has been created under Ravi canal project.

Roads:

22. A well knit road system is a pre-requisite not only for normal communication facilities but is also an infrastructure for the over all development of the State in the absence of rail link which is only upto Jammu. The development of this vital sector, therefore, has been receiving due attention under the plans. An expenditure of Rs. 2136.68 lakhs was incurred on roads and bridges during the period 1974-78. The expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been Rs. 858.54 lakhs and 1192.26 lakhs respectively. For the current year an outlay of Rs. 1110.00 lakhs has been provided which will not only be utilised in full but the expenditure is expected to exceed the outlay. Some important roads have been taken up to provide alternative routes between the Valley and Jammu region. In this

connexion mention may be made of the Mughal Road and extension of Loran-Sultan Pathri road to Tashnadan and Arizal. These roads will connect the districts of Poonch and Rajouri with the Valley. Another road namely Chhatroo-Simphthan-Baksum will connect the district of Doda with the Valley. In order to reduce the traffic load on the existing city roads, construction of circular roads in Jammu and Srinagar cities have been taken up. Another landmark in this direction has been the construction of by-passes as a centrally sponsored scheme to reduce the flow of traffic on the main highway passing through the cities of Jammu and Srinagar, work on which is in full swing. The road length directly under the State Public Works Department has registered an increase of 793 Kms. over 7237 Kms. during 1973-74 by 1977-78. During the current year the road mileage with the department is expected to be 7886 Kms. break-up of which is as under:-

<u>Roads</u>	<u>Surfaced</u>	<u>Unsurfaced</u>	<u>Total:</u>
i) State Highways.	543	170	713
ii) Major District Roads.	896	356	1252
iii) Village roads.	2886	1115	4001
iv) Other District Roads.	1235	685	1920
Total roads:	<u>5560</u>	<u>2326</u>	<u>7886</u>

Two important bridges namely second bridge on River Tawi in Jammu city and Anira Kadal bridge in Srinagar city were taken up. While Anira Kadal bridge has already been completed and opened for traffic during 1979-80, the Tawi bridge is likely to be completed during 1981-82.

Education:

23. In the field of education, significant achievements have been made during the 5th Plan and annual plans.

Rs. 1753.67 lakhs were spent under different sectors of

Education during the period 1974-78. The expenditure during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been Rs.701.11 lakhs and Rs.554.39 lakhs respectively. For the current year an outlay of Rs. 705.00 lakhs has been provided. The expenditure will, however, exceed this outlay and is expected to be of the order of Rs. 768.13 lakhs. The increase in expenditure is due to introduction of semesterisation in all the colleges during the next academic session and delinking of PUC and TDC(I) from the colleges.

24. Removal of illiteracy and universalization of elementary education has been the primary objective of the educational planning in the State. The enrolment ratio in the age group of 6-11, which was 58 (76 boys and 39 girls) during 1973-74 increased to 67 (90 boys and 45 girls) by 1977-78 and has further gone to 72 (94 boys and 50 girls) during 1979-80. The likely achievements during the current year in respect of enrolment ratio in this age group will be 79 (104 boys and 56 girls). Similarly in the age group of 11-14 enrolment ratio has increased from 38 (55 boys and 20 girls) in 1973-74 to 40 (56 boys and 23 girls) during 1977-78 and to 42 (57 boys and 27 girls) during 1979-80. The likely achievement during the current year in respect of enrolment in this age group will be 45 (61 boys and 31 girls). During 1978-79 there had been some decrease in the enrolment ratio in this age group mainly because of the opening of a large number of Handicraft Training Centres in the State by which boys and girls joined for receiving training in different crafts. This difficulty has, however, now been overcome by introducing non-formal education in Handicraft centres as well. So far 1735 part time non-formal education centres have been opened including 600 during the current year. Special incentives are also being provided to the students and weaker sections of population, Gujjars and Bakarwals and Scheduled Castes by way of grant of scholarships, books, stationery, uniforms and

reimbursement of fees and provision of hostel accommodation etc. Mobile schools have also been opened. Switching over to 10+2 system of education has also received attention alongwith development of physical health. At all the tehsil headquarters 10+2 system has been introduced except two tehsils namely Tangmarg and Dool-Gulabgarh. During the year 1975-76 the programme of Farmers Functional Literacy Projects were started and 35 centres were opened. Later on the programme was started in Jammu and Ladakh districts with 100% central assistance. In the year 1976-77 the programme was extended to other districts and by the end of 1979-80 there were 14 projects out of which four were functioning with 100% central assistance. During the current year, two more projects with 100% central assistance have been established. 45,000 adults have been covered under the programme upto 1979-80. The programme for the current year is to cover 80,000 additional adults which is likely to be achieved. In addition to the Sainik School which is already functioning in Jammu Division, another Sainik School is being set up at Mansbal in Kashmir on which Rs.15.00 lakhs are expected to be spent during the current year.

Health:

25. An expenditure of Rs. 1075.50 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974-78 under Health Sector. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 the expenditure has been Rs.661.01 lakhs and Rs.634.78 lakhs respectively. For the current year an outlay of Rs.940.00 lakhs has been provided for the schemes under Health and Medical Education. The likely expenditure is, however, put at Rs.956.00 lakhs. There are 79 primary health centres, 350 Subsidiary Health Centres, 365 Dispensaries, 122 Medical Aid Centres, 379 Sub-Centres, 8 Sub-District Hospitals and 9 District Hospitals in the State. While emphasis has been laid to consolidate

achievements by way of providing adequate grants for medicines and equipments there is a need to increase the coverage of the facilities. Attempts are being made to redress the imbalances prevailing in rural and urban health cover and as a measure in that direction Rehobar-i-Sihat scheme has been implemented as a pilot project initially in the blocks of Ganderbal in Kashmir and Kote-Bhelwal in Jammu division. During 1979-80 the scheme has been extended to two more blocks namely Basthli in Kathua district and Sogam in Kupwara district. During the current year it is expected to implement the scheme in ten blocks. An Institute of Medical Sciences, to meet the growing needs of people for treatment in specialised branches, is being set up. The project has made much head-way and an expenditure of Rs.13.32 crores has been incurred upto 1979-80. During the current year an outlay of Rs. 1.90 crores has been provided. Attention has also been given to the training of para-medical personnel to meet the growing demand for their services in hospitals and dispensaries. Two Ancillary Medical Training Schools are also functioning. For Medical College, Jammu, financial provisions have been made to match with the requirements. Provisions have also been made for Medical College, Srinagar to improve the facilities in the attached hospitals.

Drinking Water

26. Drinking water is one of the basic needs of life and accordingly emphasis is being given on providing protracted drinking water in the rural and urban areas. Out of the total of 6480 villages, 5980 villages have been identified to be in a disadvantageous position. Out of these drinking water facilities were provided to 1094 villages upto 1977-78. The number of villages has gone up to 1525 by the end of 1979-80 which is about 24% of the

total villages. During the current year, it is expected that another 350 villages will be provided this facility. The total population benefitted would be about 13.93 lakhs by the end of current year. It will be seen that much has to be done in this field. While most of the urban population has been provided with treated water supply facilities, stabilisation and augmentation aspects, however, have been receiving consideration. Master Plans have been drawn and are being implemented in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.33 crores and Rs. 14.06 crores respectively. These schemes are being financed from State Plan and out of loans from the Life Insurance Corp. of India.

Housing and Urban Development:

27. Under Housing, an expenditure of Rs. 467.75 lakhs was incurred on different schemes during 1974-78. Rs. 146.65 lakhs and Rs. 237.50 lakhs were spent during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. For the current year, an outlay of Rs. 210.00 lakhs has been provided, which is expected to be utilised in full. House sites have been provided to over 5,000 landless and house-less persons by 1979-80. Loans were provided under Low Income Group and Middle Income Group schemes. New Housing colonies have also been set up in the cities and towns and more colonies are being developed.

28. Under Urban Development, schemes like Nala-nar project with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.43 crores, Dal Lake Development involving a cost of Rs. 14.00 crores, environmental improvement of slums and Fruit Markets at Srinagar and Jammu are some of the projects which have been taken up. These projects are under execution at present. It is expected to complete the Nala-nar project during 1981-82. A new Department of Environmental Engineering has been created

for the execution of important projects under Urban Development sector including Dal Lake Project and the Sewerage & Drainage schemes in the two cities and other towns of the State. This expenditure on various schemes under Urban Development during 1974-78 has been of the order of Rs. 408.62 lakhs. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 Rs.262.95 lakhs and Rs. 474.00 lakhs respectively were spent. The outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs provided for the current year will be utilised in full.

Industries:

29. The state has lagged behind in the field of industrial development so far due to certain disadvantages. Efforts are, therefore, being made to develop such industries which are based on locally available raw material and suited to our conditions. A Wool Combing Project with a capacity to produce 1.50 Million lbs. of wool/synthetic tops per annum has been set up at Bari Brahmana in Jammu with an investment of Rs. 3.00 crores. A Joinery Mill has been set up at Bari Brahmana (Jammu) and the unit at Pampore modernised. 2400 spindles were added to the Spinning Mill, Newshera, Srinagar, bringing the total capacity to 3600 spindles. Woollen Mills, Bandra has been renovated. Renovation of Milk Factory, Rajbigh, Srinagar has also been taken up. Two Rosin Factories, one at Rajouri and the other at Sunderbani have been set up. A Cement Factory at Khrew with a capacity of 600 tonnes per day costing Rs.27.59 crores (revised) is nearing completion. The project for manufacture of Specters set up at Jammu has partially been commissioned. An electronic complex being set up is making satisfactory progress. Two projects namely the Spun Silk Project and Watch Case Factory are also being set up. A Cigarette Factory in the joint sector has already been set up at Jammu. In the Bari Brahmana Complex eight new industrial units with a



Industrial Cooperative Societies and upto the end of March, 1980 the number of such societies has gone up to 387. Private Karkhanadars were also involved wherever the training centres could not be converted into cooperative societies. As a result of these measures, the total production in the handicraft sector has gone up from Rs. 16.00 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 48.86 crores in 1979-80 out of which exports accounted for Rs. 37.87 crores. The target for the year 1980-81 is to raise the production to the tune of Rs. 57.82 crores. The employment in the industry has increased from 80,000 during 1973-74 to 1.35 lakhs during 1979-80 and is expected to rise further to 1.44 lakhs during the current year. In the field of handlooms 43 training centres are functioning in the State during the current year where 490 trainees are receiving training. Intensive handloom development project is functioning at Pampore and export-oriented handloom project at Samba. Handloom production during the year 1979-80 has reached a level of Rs. 486.00 lakhs and during the current year it is expected to touch Rs. 500.00 lakh mark. The industry provides employment to about 19,000 people.

32. Sericulture has also tremendous potential for development in the State and the programmes have been re-oriented to increase the productivity. Main problems which the industry faced were identified. The problems being inadequacy of Mulberry wealth, lack of productivity and viable silk worm breeds, poor quality of hybrid seeds, poor rearing techniques, lack of proper rearing accommodation, lack of proper facilities for production of high quality industrial seeds and un-remunerative prices of cocoons. Efforts are being made to overcome these problems by implementing various schemes. The number of dwarf trees planted has reached 4.72 lakhs during 1979-80 against

0.38 lakhs during 1974-75, and the area increased from 31 acres to 339 acres during the same period. Cocoons production has increased to 11.48 lakh Kgs. in 1979-80 as against 10.79 lakhs during 1974-75. During the current year the production is expected to be of the order of 11.50 lakhs Kgs. The industry provided full time employment to 2,129 persons and part-time employment to 33,000 persons during 1978-79.

33. With the introduction of District Industries Centres Schemes, development of Small Scale Industrial units has also received a fillip. 6802 units in the Small sector were registered by the end of 1979-80 involving investment well over 30 crores which included about Rs. 16.66 crores investment in fixed assets. These units provide employment to well over 36,000 persons. 1900 units are expected to be registered during the current year with employment opportunities to about 9600 persons. 16 Industrial Estates/Areas are functioning which produced goods worth Rs. 7.28 crores and provided employment to well over 2,000 persons during 1979-80. The production during the current year in these Estates is expected to be of the order of Rs. 8.00 crores and the units functioning in these Estates will provide employment to more than 2,200 persons.

34. A Company (SICOP) has been floated for development of Industrial Estates, procurement and distribution of indigenous and imported raw materials and establishment of raw material depots at various places etc. The Company is at present managing two raw material depots at Srinagar and Jammu and sub-depots at Baranulla, Anantnag, Doda and Kathua, with the turn over to the tune of Rs. 10.00 crores. Five more sub-depots are being set up. The Company has already developed two Industrial Estates - one at Gangiyal in Jammu and the other at Zainakote in Kashmir - at a cost of Rs. 36.00 lakhs. A Sports Goods Complex at Bijbehara with 101 plots is being developed. Both Zainakote and

Bijbehara Complexes are under construction while the Industrial Estate at Gangiyal is nearing completion. During the current year, work has also started on the development of Gangiyal Industrial Estate Phase-III involving an area of about 350 kanals which is expected to have additional 200 plots.

35. The expenditure on Village & Small Scale Industries as a whole during 1974-78 has been Rs. 462.06 lakhs. The expenditure during 1979-80 has been Rs. 313.52 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been provided during the current year, expenditure, however is expected to be exceeded.

Tourism

36. Tourism occupies a very important place in the economy of the state and holds out great promises of generating multiple economic activities. The development effort in this sector has been to generate an increase in the number of both domestic and foreign tourists to the State, dispersal of a large number of tourists coming to the State by opening new areas of tourist interest, provision of accommodation for different classes and categories of tourists, increase the span of tourist season and development of tourist sports.

37. An expenditure of Rs. 585.34 lakhs was incurred during the period 1974-78 under Tourism. The expenditure during 1978-79 and 1979-80 has been Rs. 245.66 lakhs and Rs. 300.11 lakhs respectively. For the current year an outlay of Rs. 321.50 lakhs has been provided which is being utilised in full. During the current year, however, an additional provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made available for Convention Complex which provision is also expected to be utilised in full.

38. Although the tourist influx has increased from 1.68 lakhs during 1974 to about 5.60 lakhs during 1979-80, there is still tremendous scope for expansion of the

industry which is providing employment to a large segment of our population directly or indirectly. Integrated development of tourist resorts under well drawn Master Plans has remained the policy of the government. Tourist Bungalows, huts and Cafeterias have been constructed alongwith facilities like water supply, electricity, improvement of trekking routes, approach roads, public conveniences and other allied facilities at various places of tourist attraction. Liberal incentives have been provided to the private sector which in the first instance was shy to come forward, in building tourist facilities, has taken a big hand in constructing Huts, Hotels, Lodging houses etc. With these incentives provided the bed capacity has increased to 14,268 beds at the end of 1978-79. By the end of the current year the bed strength is expected to be over 24,000. New resorts which have tourist potential have been identified and infrastructure in the shape of tourist bungalows and rest houses is proposed to be built in the first instance so that these places are established as full-fledged tourist resorts. Construction of Convention Complex at Srinagar under progress is expected to be completed during the Sixth Plan period. Similarly two Recreation Complexes, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu, are also under construction and will be completed during Sixth Plan period. Leh has also been opened to tourist traffic and the place is attracting tourists especially foreigners in large numbers. Provision of adequate facilities for tourists in this area has also to be given serious consideration.

Self Employment Programme:

39. Faced with the problem of growing unemployment among the educated youth, the programme of Self Employment was launched in the State in the year 1973. A number of Small and Short gestation period schemes connected with

the wide range of economic activities numbering about 60 trades were drawn up. Various incentives were offered to attract the unemployed educated youth to the programme. In course of time, however, it was observed that some of the trades like Mushroom cultivation, Bee-keeping, Shook and Bat making as also poultry and dairing did not prove successful to the extent expected. The programme was accordingly re-oriented, un-popular trades dropped and additional concessions offered. 2786 Units have been established by the end of 1979-80, out of which 400 units are, however, either sick or closed. Attempts are being made to revive the sick and closed units by removing the bottle-necks. The target for the current year is to register 1500 entrepreneurs and setting up of 500 units, which is expected to be achieved.

40. The outlay of Rs. 41.00 lakhs provided during the current year is expected to be utilised in full as against the expenditure of Rs. 21.01 lakhs during the year 1979-80.



SALIENT FEATURES OF SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN(1980-85)
AND ANNUAL PLAN, 1981-82.

When the State was advised by the Planning Commission to formulate Five Year Plan, 1978-83, guidelines were received clearly specifying objectives to be achieved and the general strategy that these objectives are fully realized, the State Government had proposed a Plan size of Rs.1238.72 Crores for the period 1978-83. However, in view of resource constraints, the outlay finally approved for the Plan was only Rs.694.50 crores. The State Government was left to modify the targets accordingly

While proposing the total Plan size of Rs.1238.72 crores the following assumptions were kept in view:-

- i- The food subsidy sub-plan would continue as a separate sub-plan outside the State Plan;
- ii- The expenditure on Agrarian Reforms and Reorganization of Police and Fire Services including police housing would be taken care of by the 7th Finance Commission on the non-plan side; and
- iii- The expenditure required for the maintenance of schemes/programmes completed ending 1978-79 would be transferred to the non-plan budget.

First two of these assumptions did not materialize. The amount saved as a result of reduction in food-subsidy was merged with the State resources and the Reorganization of Police and Fire services (excluding police housing) and agrarian reform were advised to be funded from the State Plan. Therefore, the onus on the State Plan has increased to that extent.

Guidelines have been received from the Planning Commission for formulation of the new Sixth Five Year Plan keeping in view a prescribed set of national objectives. Principal objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan of the State determined within the frame work of these objectives are enumerated below:

- a/ Ensuring an increase in per capita income which would enable the State to catch up with the average per capita income at the national level by the end of the Plan period.
- b/ Progressive reduction in social and economic inequalities among different sections of the population and also among different regions of the State.
- c/ Achievement of full employment for the educated persons by the end of 1990 and progressive reduction in the incidence of un-employment and under-employment.

- d/ Creation of adequate social and economic infrastructure for a sustained growth.
- e/ Protection and improvement of ecological and environmental assets which are vital for the growth of Tourism industry in the State;
- f/ Promoting active involvement of people in the process of Planning and development.

The Planning Commission has adopted a target of 5% growth rate per annum during the Sixth Plan period. Since the population at all India level is estimated to grow at the rate of about 2.2% per annum, the per-capita income at the national level in real terms is expected to grow at 2.8% per annum. At this rate the per capita income will reach a level of Rs.1565 by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Estimated in the year 1978-79, at current prices, the per-capita income of the State of J&K stood at Rs.1145/- against Rs.1249/- at the all India level. If the State of J&K were to catch up with the national average in per capita income by the end of the Sixth Plan, it turns out that the per-capita income in the State must grow at a compound rate of 4.4% per annum. Population in the State has been growing at the rate of 2.6% per annum during the decade 1961-71. With the assumption that this rate would continue during the Sixth Plan period, the State should achieve an overall economic growth rate of 7% during the Sixth Plan period for realization of this goal.

If we assume that the Annual Plan outlays during the Sixth Five Year Plan will have the same average step up as has obtained during the last seven years, the total outlay for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) should be something of the order of Rs.1100/- crores only. On the other hand if we work out the overall size of the Plan on the following assumptions, it works out to Rs.1750/- crores:-

- i/ a 7% per annum average growth rate during the plan period;
- ii/ an increase of 10% per annum in the general price level during the same period; and
- iii/ income-investment ration to be 1:7 as against about 1:6 obtaining at the national level.
- iv/ State Plan constitutes 75% of the total investment made in the State and the remaining 25% is made in the private sector, central sector etc.

However, a plan of this size will enable us to realize only the objective of ensuring an increase in per capita income so as to catch up with the national average within the next four years. A Plan of a size larger than this is required for a growth with the desired degree of social justice for reasons given in the subsequent paragraphs.

The State is very backward in respect of socioeconomic infrastructure. There are only 6 Kms. of road per hundred sq. km. of area in the State as compared to 36 Kms. per hundred sq. kms. in the country; availability of power for industrial consumption which is an important index of development is as low as 11 Kwhs. per capita in the State against 68 Kwhs. per capita at the national level. Similarly literacy percentage is only 18.3 in J&K against 29.34 at the national level; and 80% of the disadvantageously placed villages are still without any system of water supply as against 26% at the national level. More or less similar is the situation in respect of other infrastructural facilities.

The State where more than 75% of the area is mountaneous is categorized as backward. The per capita income is very low. Because of inadequate development of infrastructure the natural resources like minerals, forests, hydel potential etc. which are available in abundance have remained unutilized. Most of the areas which have potential for economic development are still cut-off and suffer from acute poverty and social backwardness mostly because they are not connected by any communication and social infrastructure like Education, Health etc. are also not adequately developed in these areas. Because of low level of development a large portion of population is still below the line of abject poverty. According to Planning Commission the proportion of people below poverty line in the State is 43.2%. The position is alarmingly bad in urban areas where more than 64 per cent of the people are below the poverty line as against only 40% at the national level.

Adequate investments are required to be made in the Plan for building up these elements of infrastructure. Because of ours being a high-cost economy these investments will be quite substantial. But all these investments involve long gestation period and, therefore, their impact in terms of additional income during the plan period will be only marginal.

The envisaged growth rate of 7% per annum will have to be achieved consistently with securing a high degree of balanced regional development as well as reduction in disparities among various sections of the society. Besides, some programmes specially tailored to remedy the problem of un-employment and under-employment will have to be carried out side by side regardless of whether these are consistent with the strategy for a high growth rate.

The problem of un-employment particularly that of educated Youth is assuming alarming dimension. For example, according to one of the enumerations conducted by the Directorate of Evaluation and Statistics, there were more than 44 thousand educated un-employed in the State ending March, 1978. The total number of educated Youth coming out of the educational institutions has been between 8-10 thousand annually, which is likely to increase in the years to come as a result of the rapid expansion of educational facilities in the State during the previous years. If the State were to achieve a level of full employment for the educated

Youth by the end of 1990, the number of jobs that is required to be created under the State Plan during the Sixth Plan period would be of the order of 54 thousand. Programmes tailored specially to meet this problem, apart from the scheme of rural development and agriculture production, will consume a sizeable portion of the total plan investment. Such schemes will include training of educated Youth for various crafts and trades, strating of new industrial centres and providing infrastructure which is conducive to development of small and tiny industrial units.

Because of the inadequacy of infrastructure particularly power and surface communication, the efficiency of new investment in the State is quite low. With the result, private sector investment, although it has started picking up, is still very low. An indicator of the level of private investment is the total credit advance by Scheduled Commercial Banks. The credit-deposit ratio in the State of J&K, as on 31st December, 1977, was only 35.5 against 72.2 for the country as a whole. Besides, the level of investment made by the Central Government through its public sector undertakings in J&K is perhaps the lowest. According to the information released by the Planning Commission, the total Central investment, as on 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 12/- per capita in J&K against Rs. 209 for all States taken together. Similarly, the total loans advanced by all financial institutions were Rs. 65.30 per capita in J&K against Rs. 94.60 average for other States.

Low private and Central investments in the State makes it necessary that the main brunt of the investment needed to achieve the desired objectives shall have to be borne by the State Plan.

In pursuance of the national objective of reduction in disparities amongst various sections of the population and among different areas, the State is making special efforts to speed up development of bad pockets and uplift of weaker sections of the society. Special sub-plans are being formulated for the identification of bad pockets with earmarked outlays within the district plans. Special provisions are earmarked for districts which have been identified as bad pockets in their entirety. These include the districts of Kargil, Leh, Poonch, Rajouri and Doda. A separate sub-plan is also being formulated for the development of Gujjars and Bakerwals. Outlays under these sub-plans are being adequately stepped up to bring these areas quickly to the average State level. Obviously due to low level of infrastructural development in the bad pockets, the investment in such areas is bound to be much less efficient. The investment-income ratio is very unfavourable. With a view to generate a process of development in these areas, this investment even though very costly, is a must. This makes it necessary that the overall plan size should be much larger than what has been calculated on the basis of earlier assumptions.

In keeping with the national programme of Minimum Needs adequate emphasis is being laid on Housing, Elementary Education

Water Supply and all other sectors under the Minimum Needs Programme. This also necessitates the proposal for a Plan much bigger than what would be required for a growth rate of 7% needed to realize the objectives.

Considering all these factors as also keeping in view the need and capacity to spend in every sector, proposals were invited from different departments which were examined in the light of guidelines issued from the Planning Department and those received from the Planning Commission, we have adopted an overall Plan size of Rs. 1911.81 crores. These proposals which are technically viable reflect our needs and are based on the assumption that we have the administrative and technical capabilities to implement these proposals. These have been formulated in such a manner as to achieve the desired goal of balanced development within the framework of a long term perspective. With the implementation of these programmes in the manner proposed, it is expected to achieve a level of economic development where the purchasing power of the people will increase to a level which will enable them to save and plough back a substantial part of their income in the form of new investment.

The main thrust in the strategy of all sectors is in the direction of better capacity utilization. With this in view, the on-going schemes/projects are being provided for in accordance with the capacity to spend so that the investments fructify with a minimum gestation period.

Broad sectorwise breakup of the total outlays proposed for 1980-85 and 1981-82 and approved outlays for 1980-81 is as under:-

S.No. Sector	1980-85 proposed outlay	1980-81 Approved outlay	1981-82 proposed outlay
1. Agriculture & Allied sector (including Fisheries and Minor Irri.)	30385.00	2638.00	5096.02
2. Co-operation	961.00	87.00	221.05
3. Irrigation, Flood Control & Power	59101.69	3725.00	10284.71
4. Industries & Minerals	14295.92	1205.00	2663.27
5. Transport & Communication	17341.99	1680.00	3457.92
6. Social & Community Services	55053.22	4220.00	9938.78
7. Economic Services	129.44	13.00	35.19
8. General Services	3600.00	325.00	870.00
9. Dev. of Backward and Hilly Areas (Leh, Kargil, Gujjar & Bakarwal Sub plans)	10312.57	855.00	1553.25
Total:	<u>191180.23</u>	<u>14748.00</u>	<u>34121.09</u>

Sub-sectorwise/Departmentwise details of the proposed outlays are given in annexure 'A' enclosed. Detailed features both financial and physical, of various programmes proposed in the draft plan are given in the following paragraphs:-

AGRICULTURE (PROPER)

Eighty-one percent of the total State's population of 46.17 lakhs (1971 Census) live in the rural areas out of which ninety percent depend directly or indirectly on agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. The State is still far from being self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. As of now, State imports about 1.66 lakh tonnes of foodgrains annually at a total cost of about Rs.25 crores. The desirability of increasing production of foodgrains by affording high priority to the food producing sector need, therefore, hardly be over-emphasized and the State is trying to step-up food production through a multipronged strategy of increasing area under irrigation, soil conservation measures, intensive cultivation of areas already under irrigation, intensive research and wholesome extension services.

In order to move quickly towards self-sufficiency, an outlay of Rs. 31.10 crores is being proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85. The main physical programmes are as under:-

- a/ The output of foodgrains is expected to go up from the base level of 11.20 lakhs tonnes in 1979-80 to 17.30 lakh tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- b/ Consumption of chemical fertilizers is proposed to be stepped up from 20.93 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 90.00 thousand tonnes by the end of Sixth Plan;
- c/ Area under high yielding varieties of seeds is proposed to be increased from 435 thousand hectares in 1979-80 to 516 thousand hectares by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- d/ Distribution of high yielding varieties of seed will be stepped up from 25.7 thousand quintals in 1979-80 to 36 thousand quintals in 1984-85; and
- e/ Consumption of plant protection materials is proposed to be increased from 36 tonnes to 100 tonnes.

Full provisions have been proposed for realizing these targets which is expected to lead the State quickly towards self-sufficiency in foodgrains.

An outlay of Rs.4.87 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The main physical programmes proposed to be achieved within this outlay are as under:-

- a/ Production of foodgrains is expected to increase from 13.70 lakh tonnes anticipated to be achieved by the end of 1980-81 to 14.30 lakh tonnes at the end of 1981-82;

- b/ Consumption of chemical fertilizers will be stepped up from 21000 tonnes in 1979-80 to 90000 tonnes during 1984-85. During 1981-82 it is expected to be 55000 tonnes.
- c/ Area under high yielding varieties of seed will be increased from 4.35 lakh hectares in 1979-80 to 4.65 lakhs hectares in 1981-82 by corresponding increase in the distribution of high yielding varieties of seed.

Setting up of an Agriculture University with a total cost of Rs.42 crores and with a proposed outlay of Rs.10 crores for 1980-85 is one of the highlights of this sector. When the University comes into being, the Agriculture College at Sopore and research institutions of the Agriculture and Horticulture Departments are proposed to be merged with it. For the year 1981-82, an expenditure of Rs.1.5 crores is proposed for this University which shall be utilized for acquisition of land and construction of buildings.

As further scope for expansion of area under cultivation is extremely limited, efforts have to be made to exploit the land resources intensively. Except for the irrigated sub-tropical areas single cropping is in vogue every where in the State including irrigated temperate areas. Outlays have been proposed for bringing the entire area under paddy in the Valley of Kashmir

under double cropping with oil seeds and various types of fodder crop. Provisions have also been proposed for encouraging farmers in the Sub-tropical regions to bring the entire irrigated area under double cropping with maize and moong/Mash as a second crop.

The accent on seed multiplication, seed processing, development of urban composting and local manural of resources, plant protection, vegetable cultivation, development of cash crops like saffron, zeera and mushroom, apiculture, development of pulses, extension services, dry land farming etc. will continue as before.

Because of the typical topography of the State characterized by rugged and undulating hills and mountains, the problem of soil erosion and, therefore, the urgency for soil-conservation measures is enormous. An area of 25 thousand hectares under agriculture is proposed to be covered under soil conservation measures during the Sixth Plan period. Adequate provision (Rs.2 crores) has been reflected in the proposal for achieving this target.

HORTICULTURE

The importance of this sector arises from the fact that the State is exclusively endowed with agro-climatic conditions conducive to growth of all temperate fruits. This sector continues to receive special attention and for the Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.16.35 crores has been proposed, within which the following physical programmes are proposed to be accommodated:-

- a/ Area under orchards will be increased from 1.05 lakhs hectares in 1979-80 to 1.28 lakhs hectares by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- b/ Production of fruits is expected to increase from 4 lakhs tonnes in 1979-80 to 6 lakhs tonnes by the end of 1984-85.

For the year 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.3.12 crores has been proposed. With this outlay, the area under orchards is proposed to be extended by 4500 hectares with corresponding increase in fruit production and export.

The menace of apple scab which has come in the form of a big jolt to the fruit industry a few years ago has persisted over the years and still continues in a latent state. The entire area under apple orchards (1.29 lakh acres) was brought under the Endemic Area Scheme with 75% subsidy on fungicides and a 33 1/3% subsidy on spraying equipment. This has enabled the State to at least arrest the onslaught temporarily although the situation is far from total eradication. The scale of subsidy has been brought down to 50% during the current year on the advice of Government of India. Out of this, half is to be met from the State Plan and the other half flows from Central Plan. The impact of this reduction in the scale of subsidy has not yet been evaluated. The Government of India has advised to further bring down the subsidy to 25% during the next four years of the plan period with the same sharing pattern. But in view of the importance of the programme it is proposed to continue with the present rate of subsidy.

The accept on horticulture research, other plant protection measures, horticulture development in hilly, Kandi and backward areas, community canning and fruit preservation etc. will continue as before.

The scheme for revival of Ambri variety of apples which is typical only of Kashmir Valley and some parts of Doda Distt will receive an added impetus during the Sixth Plan period. This scheme assumed all the more importance for the State as, in all other varieties, Himachal Pradesh and hills of Uttar Pradesh are coming up quickly as formidable rivals. An additional area of 240 hectares is proposed to be covered under Ambri plantation during the Sixth Plan period. Rupees 10.33 lakhs for the Sixth Plan and Rs.1.64 lakhs for the Annual Plan, 1981-82 have been proposed to be spent largely on subsidy on plant material.

Horticulture provides tremendous scope for further rapid development. Kashmir being specially endowed with suitable agro-climatic conditions for apples and other temperate fruits. But since the State is dependent entirely on outside markets for sale of its produce, horticulture planning and marketing assumes great significance. An outlay of Rs.2.30 crores has been reflected in the Plan for different programmes of the Directorate of Horticulture Marketing and Planning. With efforts of this scale, the following physical targets have been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan:-

- a/ Export of fruits from the State is expected to go up from the level of 3.44 lakhs tonnes in 1979-80 to 5.16 lakhs tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan and
- b/ The membership of fruit growers co-operative societies is likely to go up from 8000 in 1979-80 to 30000 by the end of the Plan period.

The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 33.39 lakhs. The main programmes under this sub-sector are: publicity and promotion, area marketing organization, Planning and marketing research, transport and storage, cooperativisation of fruit growers and grading and packing. Besides promoting systematic programme of quality grading on voluntary basis, the State has installed mechanical apple graders with the assistance of Australian Development Assistance Bureau through the Colombo Plan. The proposed outlay of Rs. 21.31 lakhs will enable the Deptt. to commission this scheme to provide a focal point for training Key-staff and labour, speed up grading, sizing and packing and providing a focus for orderly marketing based initially on the voluntary introduction of simplified grade standards.

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

Rs. 10.41 crores and Rs. 1.78 crores have been proposed for command area development for the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1981-82. Command area development in the two provinces of the State is being planned so as to ensure minimum gap between creation of irrigation facilities and their utilization. In addition to these proposed outlays, an amount of Rs. 2.50 crores has been proposed as Government of India's share for the plan period. Out of this, Rs. 52.25 lakhs has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The capacity for utilization of the proposed allocation stands created in the Command Areas of Jammu. Project reports are under preparation for the command areas of Kashmir province.

C.D. AND PANCHAYATS

Outlays of Rs. 28.80 and Rs. 5.76 crores have been proposed for C.D. and Extension Services for the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan, 1981-82, respectively. These amounts are proposed to be distributed among the blocks of the State equally. The schemes accommodated are:-

- i/ Soil Conservation;
- ii/ Communications;
- iii/ Health and Rural Sanitation;
- iv/ Minor Irrigation;
- v/ Strengthening of the organization;
- vi/ Grants to the Panchayats; and
- vii/ Transport of foodgrains under the Food for Work programme.

LIVE STOCK DEVELOPMENT

Availability of large expanses of high-land pastures makes the agro-climatic conditions of the State conducive for live stock development particularly sheep and goats. Increasing accent on fodder as a second crop on all irrigated areas makes the pursuit of an ambitious policy of cattle development also worthwhile. Past experience has shown that it is possible to progressively upgrade the entire population of sheep and cattle (10.75 lakh sheep and 20.57 lakh cattle) provided matching efforts are made to enhance fodder production to make it commensurate with the quality upgradation. The main thrust will continue to be quality upgradation rather than increase in population because the desired benefits can be derived from lesser number of mouths to consume fodder.

An outlay of Rs.50.49 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Plan- Rs. 25.49 crores for Animal Husbandry and Rs.25.00 crores for Sheep Husbandry. Within this outlay, the following targets are proposed to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan:-

- a/ Milk production is expected to go up from the base level of 235 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 340 thousand tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- b/ Production of eggs is likely to go up from 202 millions in 1979-80 to 245 millions at the end of the Sixth Plan;
- c/ Production of poultry meat will increase from 1200 tonnes at the end of 1979-80 to 1670 tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- d/ Production of mutton is expected to go up from 74 lakh Kgs. in the base year 1979-80 to 92 lakh Kgs. by the end of the Plan period; and
- d/ Wool production is proposed to be increased from 17.82 lakh Kgs. in 1979-80 to 21.00 lakh Kgs. by the end of the Plan period.

The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs.8.78 crores Rs.5.72 crores for Animal Husbandry and Rs.3.06 crores for Sheep Husbandry.

Within this outlay, the following targets are expected to be achieved:-

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1981-82</u>
1.	Wool	Lakh Kgs.	19.30
2.	Mutton	-do-	79.00
3.	Milk	000 tonnes	261
4.	Eggs	Million	225

An amount of Rs.1.00 crores has been proposed for Dairy Development to accommodate schemes not covered by the NDDDB sponsored schemes, Operation Flood Phase-II for which agreement with the National Dairy Corporation has already been signed.

MINOR IRRIGATION

As has already been explained, there is not much scope for expanding area under cultivation. The importance of Irrigation to the State's rural economy is, therefore, obvious.

The outlays proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan(1980-85) and Annual Plan (1981-82) are respectively Rs.80.87 crores and Rs.14.76 crores. With these outlays, the following physical targets are proposed to be achieved:

- a/ The total irrigation potential available under minor schemes will be carried from 1.43 lakhs hectares at the end of 1979-80 to 1.93 lakh hectares at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and
- b/ The outlay of Rs.14.76 crores for the year 1981-82 will enable us to achieve a target of 1.52 lakhs hectares by the end of 1981-82.

The available resources are proposed to be apportioned between on-going schemes and new schemes as also among new schemes in such a way as to ensure full capacity utilization within the Plan period.

FISHERIES:

The existence of a net work of rivers and large lakes provided large scope for development of both sport and food fisheries.

An outlay of Rs.3.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan which includes Rs. 1, lakhs for the Kokernag Commercial Trout Farm. With this outlay it is proposed to carry inland fish production from 8.05 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 40 thousand tonnes in 1984-85.

The outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs.45.50 lakhs.

CO-OPERATIVES

An outlay of Rs. 19.61 crores has been proposed for Sixth Five Year Plan out of which Rs.2.30 crores is proposed to be spent during the year 1981-82. Increasing emphasis is being laid on "Warehousing and Marketing" and "Consumer Cooperatives"- the two together claim over 50% of the total proposed outlay. The Physical programmes accommodated within this outlay are as under:-

- a/ The number of bank branches is proposed to be increased from 24 at the end of the base year 1979-80 to 54 by the end of the Sixth Plan. Against 30 bank branches by the end of the current year, the target for the year 1981-82 is 38.
- b/ Business turn over of the Consumer Cooperatives is proposed to be stepped up from 10 crores in 1979-80 to 24 crores by the end of the Sixth Plan. The anticipated achievement during the current year and the target for 1981-82 are respectively 12 crores and 14 crores. Presently only district headquarters and some important towns are provided with Super Bazars. By the end of the Sixth Plan all the important towns of the State are proposed to be brought under Super Bazar facilities.
- c/ The storage capacity is proposed to be increased from 80 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 368 thousand tonnes by the end of the Sixth Plan. The anticipated achievement during the current year and the proposed target for the year 1981-82 are respectively 92 thousand tonnes and 100 thousand tonnes.

FORESTRY

The outlay proposed under this sector for the Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 2658.50 lacs with the following breakup:-

1. Forestry (Proper)	- 1645.50 lakhs
2. Soil Conservation	- 630.00 -do-
	(including Rs. 125 lakhs for Directorate of Soil Conservation)
3. Game Preservation	200.00
4. State Forest Corporation	183.00

This includes the outlay of Rs. 292 lakhs approved for the current year and Rs. 432.63 lakhs proposed for the year 1981-82. The main physical features are as under:-

- a/ An additional 17 thousand hectares of degraded forests will be brought under rehabilitation out of which 800 hectares will have been brought under rehabilitation by the end of the current year and 1440 hectares are proposed to be added during the year 1981-82;
- b/ 28250 hectares are proposed to be brought under plantation during the Sixth Five Year Plan- 4750 hectares during the current year, 5,000 hectares during the year 1981-82 and the remaining in the remaining years of the Sixth Plan;
- c/ Sixty thousand pillars are proposed to be erected during the Sixth Plan under the Consolidation and Demarcation Scheme. Out of this 8,000 will have been achieved by the end of the current year and 10,000 has been proposed for the year 1981-82;
- d/ An additional 35 Kms. of road will be added to the communication system in the forest area- two

Kilometers during the current year and six kilometers during 1981-82 and the remaining in the remaining three years of the Sixth Plan;

- e/ An additional area of 15,000 hectares of land is proposed to be brought under Soil conservation during the Sixth Plan period.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector of Rural Development includes special schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Applied Nutrition Programme, Drought prone Area Programme and Desert Development Programme. All the Districts of the State are presently under one or the other of the special programmes. The objective of the programmes under this sector is to intensify developmental activities in rural areas, particularly areas where nature is very stingy. The main thrust of the programmes is on the uplift of small and marginal farmers. This sector assumes importance in view of the fact that about 80% of the farmers in the State are small and marginal. Under these programmes schemes are tailored to provide supplemental incomes to the small and marginal farmers and the population of drought and dryness prone areas.

An outlay of Rs. 1685 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan with the following breakup:-

a/ Small Farmers Dev. Agency	- 510.00 lakhs (50%)
b/ Integrated Rural Dev. Programme.	- 625.00 -do- (50%)
c/ Desert Dev. Programme	- 500.00 -do- (50%)
d/ Applied Nutrition Programme	- 50.00 -do-.

Since the entire sector of Agriculture and Allied Services is an important constituent of the Rural Development Sector, care is being taken to see that the schemes and projects in bad pockets of the State are adequately provided for. The emphasis in the implementation of schemes and projects in bad-pockets is ever on the increase. Care is, however, being taken to see that the increase in emphasis keeps pace with increase in capacity for utilization of plan funds.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Since, as has been mentioned earlier, there is not much of scope for expansion of area under cultivation. The entire strategy for increasing production of foodgrains to achieve self-sufficiency boils down to intensification of cultivating practices. In order to absorb the requisite doses of inputs, assured irrigation is pre-requisite. Accordingly irrigation receives a very high priority in the State Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 crores has been proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan

out of which Rs.10.50 crores has been approved for the current year and an outlay of Rs.21.31 crores is being proposed for the year 1981-82- The programmes have been formulated strictly keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government of India and the decisions taken in the Working Group which discussed the problem at the national level. The physical programmes are as under:-

- a/ The total potential available under Major & Medium Irrigation projects will be increased from 106.53 thousand hectares during the base year 1979-80 to 171.53 thousand hectares by the end of Sixth Plan;
- b/ The following schemes are proposed to be completed with the Plan period:-
 1. Marwal Irrigation Scheme.
 2. Lethpora Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 3. Yusmarg Storage Scheme.
 4. New Karwn Storage Scheme.
 5. Banimulla Irrigation Scheme.
 6. Manulzure Irrigation Scheme.
 7. Ranjan Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 8. Rajal Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 9. Koil Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 10. Tral Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 11. Tral Rajpora Lift Irrigation Scheme.
 12. Shiva Irrigation Scheme.
 13. Kastigarh Irrigation Scheme.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.100.00 crores, Rs. 48.22 crores has been proposed for the on-going projects which includes the Ravi Tawi Irrigation Complex. On the Ravi Tawi Irrigation Complex, which is estimated to cost Rs.61.61 crores, Rs.35.81 crores will have been spent by the end of the current year. With the proposed outlay of Rs.27.35 crores, Rs. 5.60 crores of the Project cost will spill over to the Seventh Plan.

FLOOD CONTROL

The topography of the State is such as to render it highly flood-prone. Effective measures are to be evolved to check this menace through master plans which are being drawn up basin-wise.

Outlays of Rs.41.00 crores and Rs.7.50 crores have been proposed for the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.5.50 crores has been approved for the current year. The major thrust of the programmes in this sector is on taking up of only such schemes which are components of the approved master plans. The total cost of these projects is Rs.106.47 crores. Out of this, Rs.21.03 crores has been spent ending March, 1980 and Rs.5.50 crores has been approved for the current year.

In the hilly areas of the State small schemes are being taken up for protection of fertile land against erosion. Adequate outlay has been proposed for such schemes.

POWER

In spite of all the efforts on the front of power development, the State suffers from chronic shortage of power. The main reason for this is the fact that all our hydel schemes are of the run-of-the-river type and during the winter months the output comes down considerably because of low discharge of the rivers. Against the total installed capacity of 208.02 MWs, the generation during winter is only 110 MWs.

One of the main programmes of the proposed Sixth Plan is reduction in the gap between availability and requirement of power to a reasonable extent.

An outlay of Rs.450.02 crores is being proposed for power development out of which Rs.83.62 crores will be spent on the on-going generation schemes/projects. New generation schemes proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan includes the Upper Sindh Hydel Project Phase-II, Sewa Hydel Project, Uri Hydel Project and Thermal Power Station, Jammu. Details of these projects are as under:-

<u>Project</u>	<u>Installed capacity.</u>	<u>Estimated cost.</u>	<u>Proposed outlay.</u>	<u>Proposed year completion.</u>
1.		3.	4.	5.
Upper Sindh Phase-II	105 MWs.	76.00 crores	52.58 crores	1987-88
Sewa Hydel Project.	96 -do-	48.00 -do-	30.80 -do-	1988-89
Uri Hydel Project.	400 -do-	265.00 -do-	50.00 -do-	1990-91
Thermal Power Station, Jammu	48 -do-	85.33 -do-	37.00 -do-	1984-85

In order to bring down transmission and other losses which is a very high proportion of the generated power, creation of an up-to-date transmission net work connecting the State Grid with Northern region.

In order to counter the mounting deficiencies in electric power year after year the State Government has drawn up a transmission map capable of catering for the requirements of the State for a period of ten years. This includes, inter alia, establishment of a number of grid-sub-stations for proper distribution. Erection of an up-to-date transmission net work connecting also the State Grid with Northern region is also among the priorities of the Sector. On-going transmission works alone are likely to cost Rs.436.80 crores out of which Rs.21.81 crores has

already been spent ending 1979-80. The remaining amount is proposed to be spent in full by 1984-85.

Transmission and distribution losses constitute a major irritant in the development of this sector. Efforts are being made to bring down losses. A proposal for re-organization and strengthening of the existing administrative and technical set up of the Department to curb losses and plug pilferage is one of the highlights of this sector.

An amount of Rs.20-89 crores is proposed to be spent for rural electrification. With this, the following physical programme is proposed to be achieved:-

Number of villages and hamlets electrified will be increased from 5185 at the end of 1979-80 to 8902 by the end of the Sixth Plan.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

A dependable communication system is the basic requirement for development in other sectors. Roads are practically the only mode of communication in the State. Since the State is very backward in respect of availability of roads (The State of J&K has a road length of 6 Kms. per hundred Sq. Km. against all India figure of 36) the sector receives a very high priority in the State's economy. Outlays of Rs.102.32 crores and Rs.20.69 crores have been proposed for the Sixth Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82. An outlay of Rs.11.12 crores has been approved for the current year.

Within this outlay for the Sixth Plan, the following Physical programmes have been accommodated:-

- i/ Availability of road length maintained by the Public Works Department will be increased from 7617 Kms. in 1979-80 to 9139 Kms. by the end of the Sixth Plan;
- ii/ Against the anticipated achievement of 7886 Kms. at the end of the current year, a target of 8198 Kms. has been proposed for the year 1981-82; and
- iii/ Besides an additional 1308 Kms. of un-surfaced roads will be upgraded to surfaced roads within the Plan period.

Out of the proposed outlay of Rs.102.32 crores, Rs.35.93 crores has been proposed for on-going schemes the total cost of which is Rs.112.28 crores and on which Rs.25.26 crores has been

spent by the end of 1979-80. With this outlay, Rs.51.09 crores of the cost of on-going schemes will spill over to the seventh Plan.

TRANSPORT (R.T.C. AND S.M.G.)

An amount of Rs.1600.00 lakhs has been proposed as State's contribution for the R.T.C. for the plan period. Some of the salient features of the plan programme are:-

1. With a view to have an efficient fleet of Buses and Trucks the Corporation has over the years, replaced a large number of old vehicles. As many as 140 such vehicles will be replaced during the current year and additional 55 such vehicles will be replaced during 1981-82.
2. Introduction of electric Trolley Bus System in the city of Srinagar is another item of Plan programme. The project report is being prepared by BHEL. An amount of Rs.6.00 crores have been proposed for the purpose during the plan period.

Purchase of vehicles is also an important plan programme of State Motor Garages. As many as 205 old and limping vehicles are proposed to be replaced by 191 country-made and 14 imported vehicles. This will be in addition of purchase of 95 new country-made vehicles proposed to be added during the plan period.

Establishment of District Garages Complex is yet another feature of the Five Year Plan period of S.M.G. One such Complex has already been completed at Rajouri and construction of complexes at Doda and Baramulla are in process. The Plan proposal envisage setting up of full fledged workshop at Kathua, Anantnag Kupwara, Udhampur District Head-quarters and nucleus depots at Poonch, Pulwama and Badgam. An amount of Rs.390.00 lacs has been proposed for S.M.G. for the plan period. The allocation proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.33.50 lakhs.

TOURISM

Tourism is one of the biggest industries in the State and large segments of our population are connected with it directly or indirectly. Over the years different areas of the State have been brought within the ambit of tourism activities and this has increased the tourist traffic in the State. We have achieved annual growth-rate of 20% in tourist traffic and in the years to come the growth rate will not only be maintained but increased as well. The Sixth Five Year Plan for Tourism Sector has been formulated with the objective of ensuring dispersal of tourists to different parts of the State so that pressure on the selective tourist resorts is reduced.

The prestigious Convention Complex is fast coming up. An amount of Rs.244.00 lakhs has already been spent on the project and additional amount of Rs.562.00 lakhs will be required to complete it. When complete, the complex will have all the modern facilities plus a 5 Star Hotel which is being constructed by the Hotel Corporation of India.

A number of new tourist resorts are proposed to be opened during the plan period. Some of the places where these resorts will be opened are Bijbehara, Aharbal, Chadigam, Watlab, Tral, Athwaten, Kungwattan, Khaag in Kashmir Division and Kishtwar, Bhaderwah, Mansar, Surinsar, Simpthan in Jammu Division. The existing facilities at tourist resorts at Pahalgam, Gulmarg, Sonamarg, Kokernag, Achabal, Batote, Patnitop, Kud, Sanasar, Mansar will be improved.

An amount of Rs.34.00 crores has been proposed as outlay for the plan period which includes an amount of Rs.4.00 crores for Parks and Gardens. For the plan year 1981-82 the outlays proposed for tourism and Parks and Gardens are Rs.406.00 lacs and Rs. 80.00 lacs respectively.

EDUCATION

An outlay of Rs.85.41 crores has been proposed for General Education for the Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of this, Elementary Education and Adult Education, which are constituent of the Minimum Needs Programme, claim respectively Rs.35.52 crores and Rs.3.10 crores. An outlay of Rs.23.49 crores has been proposed for Secondary Education. Under these schemes; the following physical programmes are envisaged:-

- a/ With the objective of universalization of elementary Education which is to be achieved by the year 1990, enrolment in I-V classes is proposed to be increased from 72% in the base year 1979-80 to 100% by the end of the Plan period. Against the anticipated achievement of 79% by the end of current year, the target for 1981-82 is 86%;
- b/ Enrolment in VI-VIII classes is proposed to be stepped up from 42% in 1979-80 to 61% in 1984-85. Against the anticipated achievement of 45% by the end of the current year, the target for 1981-82 is 48%.
- c/ Addition to VI and VII classes is proposed to be made in 560 and 458 primary schools respectively during the Sixth Plan period. The corresponding targets for 1981-82 are respectively 144 and 19.
- d/ Under the Adult Education Programme providing facilities of education to illiterate population in the age group 15-35, against the coverage of

12.19

0.45 lakhs in the year 1979-80, 5.57 lakhs are proposed to be brought within the ambit of this scheme by the end of 1984-85. The target for 1981-82 is 2.60 lakhs.

- e/ 131 Middle schools and 26 High schools are proposed to be upgraded respectively to High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools during the Plan period.

The problem of proper accommodation in the Elementary sector has assumed an alarming proportion. Out of 6709 primary schools only 15% have their own accommodation and as many as 278 schools are functioning in open space. Construction programme is, therefore, proposed to be accorded high priority during the Plan period. Out of the total requirement under A type design of Rs.33 crores, Rs. 18 crores is being proposed for the Sixth Plan period out of which Rs.2.40 crores will be spent during the year 1981-82.

Besides, the outlays proposed on other items are as follows:-

i/ University Education	-	10.96	crores
ii/ College Education	-	0.07	-do-
iii/ Physical Education	-	5.41	-do-
iv/ Art & Culture	-	2.92	-do-
v/ Technical Education	-	2.15	-do-
vi/ I. T. Is.	-	5.27	-do-

The outlay of Rs. 10.96 crores for University Education includes Rs.0.42 crores for development of the new University Campus at Jammu.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Out of 6480 villages (excluding Ladakh) 5980 have been identified as disadvantaged villages where adequate facilities of drinking water supply do not exist. Out of these 1525 villages will have been provided with such facilities by the end of March, 1980.

An outlay of Rs. 120 crores has been proposed for Rural Water Supply out of which Rs.30.45 crores has been earmarked for on-going schemes. The total cost of the on-going schemes in hand is Rs.56.41 crores. Out of this, Rs.25.96 crores will have been spent by March, 1980, and with the proposed outlay all the on-going schemes are expected to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The following physical programmes have been accommodated within the proposed outlay:-

- a/ The number of villages covered under Drinking Water Supply will be increased from 1525 in 1979-80 to 3507 in 1984-85. Similarly against the current year's anticipated achievement of 1875 villages the target for 1981-82 is 2275 villages.
- b/ Population covered under Protected Water Supply is proposed to be stepped up from 22.5% in 1979-80 to 50.5% in 1984-85.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY:

Under Urban Water Supply, two master plans - one for Srinagar and the other for Jammu city - are estimated to cost, respectively Rs. 20.33 crores and Rs. 1.07 crores are in hand.

As per the approved financing pattern a loan of Rs. 12.00 crores is being raised from the LIC (Rs. 7 crores for Srinagar and Rs. 5 crores for Jammu Master Plans). The amounts that will have been spent on these master plans by the end of March, 1980, are respectively Rs. 3.74 crores and Rs. 2.62 crores. We will be able to raise Rs. 1.3 crores from LIC for the Srinagar Master Plan by March, 1980. No loan has so far been sanctioned for the Master Plan Jammu. Respectively Rs. 15 crores and Rs. 10.27 crores are being proposed for the Master Plans of Srinagar and Jammu. With these outlays and also with the remaining loans proposed to be raised from LIC, the two master plans are proposed to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan.

The outlay proposed for other schemes during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1.73 crores out of which Rs. 1.48 crores will be spent on on-going works the total cost of which is Rs. 5.11 crores and the total expenditure that will have been incurred upto March, 1980 is Rs. 3.66 crores. With the outlay proposed, all the on-going schemes are likely to be completed by the end of 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 1 crore has been proposed for Water Supply schemes at the district headquarters.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES SECTOR

An amount of Rs. 6932.92 lakhs has been proposed for the Village and Small Scale Industries Sector. More than 2/3rd of the amount has been proposed for the development of Sericulture (Rs. 2967.73 lakhs) and Handicrafts (Rs. 1999.34 lakhs). Main thrust in the plan programme for Sericulture will be on the development of High Yielding Silkworm races, mulberry cultivation, cocoon and seed production. As many as 21.00 acres of land will be additionally brought under bush cultivation of mulberry plants and this will increase the rearing capacity by about 18,000 Ozs. In addition to improving the efficiency of existing nurseries, 20 new nurseries will be established to boost the mulberry cultivation. Similarly, the existing grainages will be strengthened and 8 new grainages and a number of departmental rearing centres established to ensure that the requirement of seed for the plan period, estimated at 50,000 Ozs., is fully met.

The Sericulture of the State is presently beset with a number of problems such as deterioration of prevalent breeds of silkworm. Efforts will be made to remove these problems confronting the industry. For this purpose, the existing Research Centre of the Department will be geared up and in collaboration with the State based Research Centre of the Central Silk Board Research programme on a large scale will be undertaken.

Generation of additional employment opportunities, enlargement of the production base and establishment of additional training centres are the major planks of plan

programme for the development of Handicraft Industry. Some of the targets for the plan period are:-

1. Number of training centres will be raised to 689 by the end of the Plan period;
2. Training in various crafts will be imparted to 30,000 boys and girls.
3. Employment will be raised to 1.87 lacs.
4. Production of Handicraft goods will be raised to the tune of Rs.115.14 crores and exports will be of the order of Rs.85.17 crores.

The plan proposals for the Handicraft industry envisage among other things establishment of Research and Development Wing on the pattern of Research and Development Centre Bangalore to attend to such aspects of the industry as revival of vegetable dye, introduction of improved tools, research in the substitution of raw materials and diversification of production. A new dimension will be added to the cooperatisation programme in the industry by opening branches of Kashmir Apex Marketing Federation in the districts and Tehsils of the State in a phased manner. As many as 42 such branches will be established during the plan period so that facilities of marketing of finished goods and procurement of raw materials are made available to the Primary Cooperative Societies at their centre of work.

With a view to focusing un-divided attention to its development, a separate Directorate has been established for Handloom Industry. An amount of Rs.818.25 lakhs has been proposed for the development of this industry during the plan period. Some of the items of plan programme are:-

- 1/ Establishment of facility centres in the areas of concentration including coverage for dying and finishing requirements of the weavers besides helping them procure raw material at reasonable rates through organized channels.
- 2/ Creation of as many as 240 new training centres for various crafts of the industry. By the end of plan period the total number of such centres will be 300.
- 3/ Establishment of two Handloom Development projects at Udhampur/Doda in Jammu division and Baramulla, Handipora in Kashmir division on the pattern of I.H.D.P. Pampore.

To begin with the two projects will be started at the District Headquarters of Udhampur and Baramulla and other adjacent areas will be brought under the production activity in a gradual manner.

The Directorate of Industries & Commerce has been playing a significant role in the growth of Small Scale Industries and has become a leading source of employment in the sector. Some of the salient features of the plan programme under the Directorate are:-

1. Establishment of Rural Industries Growth Centres. One such centre is being commissioned during the

current year at Ganderbal and the total number of such centres will be 10 by the end of the plan period.

- 2/ 50 more training centres will be opened and 8000 persons will be trained. The Industrial Units to be established by these trainees will be 55,00.
- 3/ Testing and common facilities centres will be opened in 6 major industrial areas of Anantnag/Pulwama/Sopore/Kathua/Udhampur and Boda with a view to imposing Quality Control of Manufactured goods. These centres will be in addition to the two testing centres, being established at Srinagar and Jammu by the SICOP.
- 4/ 10,000 Industrial units will be created during the plan period, which will generate employment for 44,000 persons.

LARGE AND MEDIUM SECTOR

The outlay proposed for Large and Medium Sector in the 6th Five Year Plan is Rs.6863.00 lakhs, including the amount of Rs. 1050.00 lakhs proposed for establishment of Industrial Estates/Areas under Directorate of Industries and Commerce. Out of this amount, Rs.4010.50 lakhs are proposed to be given to SIDCO for continuation/extension of the programme undertaken by the Corporation, for conducting studies in the field of such industries as can be sustained by the resources available with us and for helping create a sound-entrepreneurial base in the industry sector. The number of departmental units functioning under SIDCO will be further increased by the inclusion of following new units proposed to be set up during the plan period:

1. Spun-silk project
2. Watch case project
3. Mechanical Watch Project.
4. Woollen/Textile Project
5. Glass Project
6. Basohli Cement Project.

The Jammu and Kashmir Industries has over the past few years improved considerably the efficiency of production capacity by renovating/replacing old machinery in various units under it. As a result of these measures, the Corporation has started earning profit and is now poised to set up a number of new projects. As many as 8 new projects will be started during the plan period. An amount of Rs.880.50 lakhs has been proposed for the Corporation in the plan proposals.

The Khrew Cement Project was stated to be commissioned in October, 1980. However, the Suppliers and Contractors did not live up to the commitments they had made in respect of delivery of equipments etc.. This delayed commissioning of the project besides creating a further over-run in the cost of the project. It is, expected, however, that the trial run of the Crashing Plant will start in October, 1980 and the Project will be commissioned in March-April 1981. An amount of Rs.201.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the plan to meet the cost of over-run.

GEOLOGY AND MINING DEPARTMENT

Exploration of known resources of industrial rocks and minerals as well as ground water and Engineering Geology Resources is the task entrusted to the Department of Geology and Mining. The plan proposals for the Department envisage continuation of the existing schemes and bringing Poonch and Rajouri Districts, Doda District including Gool-Gulabgarh, Ladakh Region within the operational activities of the Deptt. An amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Deptt. for the plan period.

HEALTH

Rs. 5000.00 lacs have been proposed for the Health Deptt. for 6th Five Year Plan period. Rs. 30 crores, have been kept for completion of ongoing works and construction of new buildings. The constructional programme covers Housing accommodation for Medical and para-Medical personnel posted in the Institutions of the Department.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME:

Under Minimum Needs Programme a net work of Health services has been established over the years and we have at present 9 District Hospitals including Jawahar Lal Nehru Hospital, Srinagar and Gandhinagar Hospital Jammu, 8 Sub-district Hospitals, 79 Primary Health Centres, 356 Sub-district Health Centres, 365 Unani Ayu-vedic Dispensaries, 122 Medical Aid Centres and 379 sub-centres spread over the Muffasil rural areas of the State. During the 6th Five Year Plan period the facilities in terms of Medical personnel, equipment, specialized treatment and Medical grant at these Health Centres will be strengthened. New facilities for the Plan period envisaged in the proposals are:

- a/ The target of one Primary Health Centre for each block having already been achieved 14 new Primary Centres will be opened in the newly created blocks in the State;
- b/ 379 sub-centres have already been established on the basis of one sub-centre for a population of 10,000. Consequent upon Government of India's decision to have a sub-centre for a population of 5000, as many as 532 sub-centres are proposed to be established in the current plan period. 340 sub-centres continue to be housed in rented buildings. During the 6th plan period, Government buildings for not only these 340 sub-centres will be made available but 275 new buildings for the new sub-centres will also be constructed.
- e/ At present we have established sub-Distt. Hospitals at Sopore, Tangmarg, Dura, Shopian, Kangan, Kishtwar, Billawar and Nowshera. These sub-Distt. Hospitals have indoor capacity for 30 beds. During 6th Plan period 15 Primary Health Centres will

upgraded to the status of Sub-district Hospitals with 30 beds each. Adequate nursing staff will be provided in all the existing sub-district Hospitals. Also services of specialists will be made available to these Hospitals.

- d/ It is also proposed to improve the medical aid facilities at the peripheral level by way of opening 232 subsidiary Health Centres (rural Allopathic Dispensaries)- 40 during the current year and 4 in each District every year beginning from the second year of the plan period. Efforts will be made to create these dispensaries in areas where no such medical aid facilities have so far been provided.

An amount of Rs.31.67 crores are proposed to be spent under this programme and the allocation proposed for 1981-82 is Rs.5.38 crores.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS:

At present there are 9 District Hospitals, where services of Specialists in disciplines, such as Surgery, Medicine, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Eye have been provided. During the plan period it is proposed to provide the services of Specialists in the disciplines of Radiology, Anaesthesiology, Pathology, E.N.T., Orthopaedics in all the district hospitals where such services are not provided.

In the case of District Hospitals Anantnag and Udhampur, arrangements have been made for construction of 150 bedded Hospitals at new sites. Similarly, construction of out-door blocks in the District Hospitals of Baramulla and Kathua will be undertaken in the plan period.

With the creation of 2 new Districts of Badgam, Kupwara and Pulwama, we shall ultimately have to have District Hospitals at these places. To begin with 30 bedded Hospitals will be established at these places and the services of both Specialists and para-medical personnel will be provided.

MEDICAL EDUCATION:

An amount of Rs.2682.00 lacs has been proposed for the Institute of Medical Sciences as against the approved outlay of Rs.1350.50 in the original 6th Five Year Plan (1978-83). The increased outlay is partly attributable to the purchase of equipment and construction of new items which were not included in the original proposals and partly to the price escalation in the cost of raw materials.

Rs.1343.60 lacs has been proposed for Associated Hospital and A.M.School, Srinagar. About half of the proposed allocation Rs.676.80 has been proposed to be spent on construction works and purchase of equipment.

Rs. 234.45 lacs are proposed for Medical College Srinagar. The plan programme envisages among other things, construction of Auditorium and setting up of central Heating System in the College Department's Library and Laboratories etc.

The proposed allocation for Medical College, Jammu is Rs.529.00 lacs. The main item of plan programme is the construction works and accordingly out of the proposed allocation Rs.500.28 lacs have been proposed for construction works. In addition of on-going works, the following new works have been proposed:-

1. Construction of Lecture Theatre attached to College Block.
2. Construction of Nursing Block
3. Construction of Guest House.
4. Construction of quarters for non-gazetted staff.
5. Construction of roads and other external services.

An amount of Rs. 597.15 lacs has been proposed for associated Hospitals, Jammu, out of which Rs.151.00 lacs are proposed to be spent on construction programme of S.M.G.S. Hospital, Chest Disease Hospital and Psychiatric Disease Hospital and Children Hospital, Rs.287.15 lacs are proposed to be spent for purchase of machinery and equipment. Some of the new items of construction programme are as follows:-

S.M.G.S. HOSPITAL:

1. Construction of residential quarters for Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent.
2. Accommodation for para medical staff.
3. Construction of Hospital Sarai.

CHEST DISEASES HOSPITAL:

1. Completion of Cardio, Thoracic & O.P.D. Block.

CHILDREN HOSPITAL:

1. Completion of O.P.D. Block.

HOUSING:

Outlays of Rs.27.50 crores and 5.20 crores have been proposed for Housing for the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively. Out of the outlay of Rs.27.50 crores Rs.2.10 crores will have been spent by the end of the current year. The schemes accommodated are LIG, MIG, Rental Housing, Rural Housing and House sites for houseless. The physical programmes are as under:-

- a/ An additional 4,000 persons are proposed to be covered under the L.I.G. and M.I.G., schemes;

b/ 15,000 house sites are proposed to be allotted to houseless people in the rural areas.

About 33% of the total outlay has been proposed for the Rental Housing Scheme under which housing colonies are to be constructed with assistance from the HUFCO at different district headquarters.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

The outlay proposed for the Sixth Five Year Plan, 1980-85 is Rs.114.49 crores. This is against Rs.13.50 crores approved for the Five Year Plan, 1978-83. The large step up has been necessitated by the inclusion of certain important schemes like Sewerage and Drainage, Road communication System in the cities of the State and Dal Lake Development Project. The breakup of the outlay is as under:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sewerage and Drainage. | - 50.00 crores |
| 2. Road Communication System | - 18.50 -do- |
| | (This includes circular roads in the cities of Srinagar and Jammu) |
| 3. Dal Lake Dev. Project. | - 13.50 Crores |
| 4. Small & Medium projects for integrated Dev. of towns | - 6.00 -do- |
| 5. Nalla Mar Project. | - 0.79 -do- |
| 6. Environmental improvement of slums | - 8.00 -do- |
| 7. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies. | - 5.00 -do- |

Nalla Mar Project and Dal Dev. Projects are expected to be completed by 1981-82 and 1984-85 respectively. Adequate provision have been proposed with these target dates in view.

Sewerage & Drainage Schemes are being taken up in the two cities of Srinagar and Jammu and some other major towns of the State. The total cost of Sewerage & Drainage schemes is Rs.225 crores.

A new Deptt. of Environmental Engg: has been created for the execution of important projects under the Urban Dev. sector including the Dal Lake Dev. Project and the Sewerage and Drainage Project in the two cities and other towns of the State.

The outlays proposed for these projects have been worked out keeping in view the capacity of this Deptt. to utilize plan funds in accordance with the phasing under the projects.

An outlay of Rs.20.54 crores has been proposed for the year 1981-82 with the following breakup:-

1. Sewerage & Drainage	- 6.25	crores
2. Road Communication System	- 3.70	-do-
3. Dal Lake Development	- 3.50	-do-
4. Nalla Mar Project	- 0.44	-do-
5. Integrated development of small and medium towns.	- 1.20	-do-
6. Environmental improvement of Slums.	- 1.60	-do-
7. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies.	- 1.00	-do-

An outlay of Rs. 18.46 crores is being proposed for police buildings for the Sixth Plan period. Out of this, Rs.1.46 crores is proposed to be spent on the on-going works the total cost of which is Rs.2.67 crores and on which Rs.1.71 crores will have been spent by the end of the current year.

The large step up over the earlier years is in keeping with the policy of abridging the gap between the housing facilities presently available and those targetted under the Seventh Finance Commission Award.

An outlay of Rs. 4.67 crores has been proposed for the year 1981-82 out of which Rs.0.97 crores will be spent on on-going works. This will enable the Department to complete those works which were in hand on 31st March, 1980.

An outlay of Rs. 343.48 lakhs is being proposed for Jail buildings. Out of this Rs.17.32 lakhs will be spent by the end of the current year and Rs. 83.72 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1981-82.

Contd.....26/.....

SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The programme which was started in the State in 1973, is aimed at encouraging educated people to take to self-employment programme. This programme, besides providing employment to these people helps in the dispersal of industrial activity in the State.

The State Government, under the programme, helps the selected prospective entrepreneurs in the selection of enterprises, imparts necessary training, provides 20 percent of the total capital cost as marginal money, arranges loans with the commercial banks and provides necessary guarantee to the loan and subsidize the rate of interest.

By the close of 1979-80 the total number of units set up was 2736. The target for 1980-81, the first year of the new 6th Five Year Plan is 500 units. The programme is proposed to be taken up on an expanded scale during the new 6th Five Year Plan and accordingly a target of 5700 units is fixed for by the end of 1984-85. For achieving these targets an outlay of Rs. 457.00 lakhs is proposed. The outlay for 1980-81 approved is Rs. 41.00 lakhs and for the next year this is being proposed at Rs. 64.00 lakhs. The targets for selecting prospective entrepreneurs is 2000 against 1500 approved for 1980-81.

SCHEMES AND PERMANENT SUB-PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 3.70 crores has been proposed for the 6th plan out of which Rs. 1.62 crores will be spent during the year 1981-82. The current year's approved outlay of Rs 0.95 crores is expected to be spent in full. The following programme has been accommodated within these outlays:-

- a) 155 Mobile Schools will be opened by the end of 6th Plan against 30 such schools which will have been opened by the end of March, 1980.
- b) 1.70 lakh students will receive scholarships by the end of the 6th Plan against 98000 students who are expected to receive scholarships in 1979-80.
- c) Six additional hostels would be constructed during the 6th Plan. Hostels already constructed number four.
- d) Books and uniforms would be supplied to 23,500 students during the plan period. This is against the achievement of 11,240 students by the end of March, 1980.
- 6) Housing Loans and subsidy will be advanced to 4,000 families and 2,000 families respectively within the plan period.

LADAKH SUB PLAN

An outlay of Rs. 66.70 crores has been proposed for all the sectors excluding Power with the following break-up:-

i) Leh District	-	Rs. 33.42 crores
ii) Kargil District	-	Rs. 33.28 crores
Total:	-	Rs. 66.70 crores

Besides an outlay of Rs. 27.72 crores has been proposed for Power Development excluding Rural Electrification for which funds flow from the State Plan of the Power Development Sector. The break-up is as under:-

i) Leh District	-	Rs. 16.50 crores
ii) Kargil District	-	Rs. 11.23 crores

With this outlay, the Stakna Hydel Power Project is expected to be completed within the plan period and work on the construction of Parhachik Hydel Project is expected to be commenced within the plan period.

Under the Sub-Plan for Ladakh, the two districts continue to receive special attention within the State Plan. The outlays are being proposed keeping in view the needs and capacity of the two districts to utilise plan funds.

Besides an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores has been proposed under Rural Development Sector for the Desert Development Programme in Ladakh. It is on account of 50% matching ground under this special programme. With this, a total outlay of Rs. 104.43 crores has been proposed for the two districts of Ladakh for the 6th Five Year Plan.

For Annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 13.57 crores with the following breakup has been proposed:-

1. Leh District

a) Non-power sector	-	Rs. 3.59 crores
b) Power sector	-	Rs. 5.14 crores

Total: - Rs. 8.73 crores

2. Kargil District

a/ Non-Power sectors	..	Rs. 4.14 crores
b/ Power Sector	.	Rs. .70 crores
Total	..	Rs. 4.84 crores

An outlay of Rs.5.14 crores for power sector of Leh District includes Rs. 2.00 crores for the Stakna Hydel Project, target date of completion of which is 1983-84.

This will be augmented by an outlay of Rs.1.30 crores under the Desert Development Programme, 50% of which is being proposed in the State Plan as State's matching contribution.

STORAGE, WAREHOUSING AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Outlay of Rs.18.53 crores and Rs.2.10 crores have been proposed under this programme for the 6th Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively. The programmatic break-up is as under:-

Programme	Proposed outlay 1980-85 (Rs. in crores)	Proposed outlay 1981-82 (Rs. in crores)
1. Expansion of Public outlets for distribution of goodgrains and other civil supplies.	0.68	0.75
2. Construction of Godowns	1.87	0.35
3. Setting up of Civil Supplies Corporation.	7.00	1.00
Total:	13.53	2.10

The proposal for setting up of Civil Supply Corporation has been necessiated by the difficulty encountered in arranging supply of essential and critical commodities through the existing private agencies. The Corporation will handle supply of edible oils, sugar and other essential commodities.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT-OUTLAY & EXPENDITURE

Statement GN-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Head/Sub-Head	Actual Exp. 1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
			Appd. outlay.	Anti. Exp.	Pro. outlay	Capi- talcontent	Proosed outlay.	Capital content.
1.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Research & Edu.	52.81	62.00	68.00	1457.04	1016.24	245.48	185.06
2.	Crop Husbandry	306.91	405.00	405.00	3748.96	502.21	651.52	95.88
3.	Minor Irrigation	682.22	680.00	680.00	8087.00	8087.00	1476.04	1476.04
4.	Land Ref. rms.	76.26	90.00	90.00	976.06	-	154.12	-
5.	Soil Conservation	68.23	80.00	80.00	768.00	10.90	120.63	12.40
6.	Command Area	105.00	114.00	114.00	1040.94	-	172.03	-
7.	Animal/Sheep Husb.	280.58	318.00	324.16	5049.00	1190.98	634.81	112.64
8.	Dairy Development	6.30	7.00	7.00	100.00	75.00	25.00	5.00
9.	Fisheries.	25.67	35.00	35.00	300.00	219.00	45.50	37.50
10.	Forest	131.79	180.00	180.00	2028.00	313.00	328.50	60.90
11.	Investment in Agri. Credit.	-	7.00	7.00	50.00	-	8.00	-
12.	Marketing	122.05	130.00	130.00	370.00	17.21	77.39	1.68
13.	Storage & Ware Housing.	-	8.00	8.00	1853.00	-	210.00	-
14.	C.D.& N.E.S.	82.00	129.00	184.00	2880.00	2700.00	576.00	500.00
15.	Special Progs	178.00	387.00	334.00	1685.00	-	365.00	-
	I. Agriculture and Allied.	2117.82	2638.00	2646.16	30385.00	14132.14	5096.02	2,487.10
	II. Co-operation	66.90	87.00	87.00	961.00	270.00	221.95	65.70
1.	Major & Medium Irrigation.	822.77	1050.00	1060.00	10000.00	10000.00	2138.60	2138.60
2.	Flood Control	575.00	550.00	550.00	4100.00	4100.00	750.00	750.00

	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	1.G.1.2
3. Power.	1741.00	2125.00	2125.00	45001.69	45001.69	7396.11	7396.11	
III. Irri. Flood Control and Power.	<u>3139.57</u>	<u>3725.00</u>	<u>3735.00</u>	<u>59101.69</u>	<u>59101.69</u>	<u>10284.71</u>	<u>10284.71</u>	
1. Village and Small scale Industries.	330.02	500.00	543.30	6932.92	2798.68	1026.77	244.06	
2. Large & Medium Inds.	537.30	660.00	915.00	6863.00	6693.50	1531.50	1402.50	
3. Mining	40.40	45.00	45.00	500.00	213.25	105.00	50.00	
IV. Industries and Miner- als.	<u>915.73</u>	<u>1205.00</u>	<u>1503.30</u>	<u>14295.92</u>	<u>9705.43</u>	<u>2663.27</u>	<u>1778.56</u>	
* 1. Roads & Brides (Incl. Mechanical & Stores.)	1225.74	1110.00	1205.00	11951.99	11951.99	2408.42	2408.42	
2. Road Transport.	133.36	120.00	123.00	1990.00	1725.00	563.50	510.00	
3. Tourism (*Incl. P&G)	326.09	450.00	454.00	3400.00	1417.78	486.00	309.60	
V. Transport & (Communication.	<u>1685.19</u>	<u>1680.00</u>	<u>1682.00</u>	<u>17341.99</u>	<u>15094.77</u>	<u>3457.92</u>	<u>3228.02</u>	
1. General Education	490.14	625.00	600.13	8541.49	3966.50	1423.11	666.00	
2. Arts and Culture	4.42	17.00	17.00	292.45	53.56	62.56	11.00	
3. Technical Education	21.63	25.00	25.00	214.90	70.00	46.81	15.00	
4. Health & Med. Education	596.30	940.00	956.05	10446.90	6269.03	2331.72	1415.35	
5. Water Supply.	1532.43	1600.00	1620.00	15800.00	2775.00	2400.00	445.00	
6. Housing Incl. Police Housing.	262.13	300.00	363.00	4595.92	4485.92	986.60	943.60	
7. Jail Buildings	1.63	-	17.32	344.36	344.36	83.72	83.72	
8. Urban Development.	474.00	510.00	538.00	11649.00	10779.00	2054.00	1979.00	
9. I.T.I.	30.20	38.00	38.00	526.90	80.00	84.71	15.00	
10. Labour	5.12	7.00	11.15	210.18	74.71	31.06	14.36	
11. Welfare of Sch. Castes.	36.40	46.00	46.00	607.25	-	114.30	-	
12. Information.	4.26	21.00	21.00	281.03	125.75	67.33	40.00	

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	1.G.1.3 9.
13. Social Welfare			21.62	30.00	30.00	601.20	100.00	104.30	20.00
14. Nutrition.			10.57	20.00	20.00	639.64	-	100.56	-
15. Employment			21.01	41.00	41.00	252.00	-	48.00	-
VI. Social & Community Services.			<u>519.06</u>	<u>4920.00</u>	<u>4931.65</u>	<u>55053.22</u>	<u>29123.83</u>	<u>2938.78</u>	<u>5648.03</u>
1. Director Bvl. & Sts.			1.06	10.00	10.00	95.94	30.51	30.10	14.42
2. Weights & Measures.			1.09	3.00	3.00	32.50	-	5.09	-
VII. Economic Services			<u>2.15</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>128.44</u>	<u>30.51</u>	<u>35.19</u>	<u>14.42</u>
1. Stationery & Printing.			16.00	25.00	25.00	300.00	300.00	75.00	75.00
2. Public Works.			160.31	300.00	300.00	3300.00	3300.00	795.00	795.00
VIII. General Services			<u>176.31</u>	<u>325.00</u>	<u>325.00</u>	<u>3600.00</u>	<u>3600.00</u>	<u>870.00</u>	<u>870.00</u>
1. Gujjar & Bakarwals			72.15	95.00	95.00	570.00	468.78	102.49	97.25
2. Leh District			422.30	461.56	461.56	4992.41	4512.00	573.03	736.26
3. Poonch District.			236.47	280.44	280.44	4450.20	3762.64	517.73	397.95
IX. Dev. of Backward and Hill y Areas.			<u>735.00</u>	<u>555.00</u>	<u>555.00</u>	<u>10312.61</u>	<u>10233.42</u>	<u>553.25</u>	<u>1270.46</u>
GRAND TOTAL:-			<u>12354.53</u>	<u>14748.00</u>	<u>15450.11</u>	<u>191180.93</u>	<u>139801.79</u>	<u>34121.00</u>	<u>25656.00</u>

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 -SELECTED TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Item	Unit	Five	Base	1980-81		Targets	Targets
		Year	Year	Targets	Likely	Propo-	for
		Plan	1979-80		Achie-	sed for	1981-82
		Target	Achie-		vements	1980-85	
		1978-83	vements				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Agriculture and Irrigation							
1. Area under Minor Irrigation							
a) New Area	000 (Cum.)- Hect.	66.10	67.30	67.10	79.60	68.70	
(potential added)							
b) Depreciation on existing works	"	-	-	-	-	-	
c) Total potential available	"	142.78	147.12	146.29	192.78	151.82	
utilisation							
d) Utilisation i/Net ii/Gross	"	105.35 130.81	106.55 133.81	106.30 133.18	123.93 163.63	109.40 136.34	
2. Food grains							
a) Kharif	000 Hect.	662	622	625	625	645	630
i/Total Area	"						
ii/Irrigated Area	"	290	277	280	283	300	286
b) Rabi	"	228	228	230	230	250	235
i/Total Area	"						
ii/Irrigated Area	"	60	51	55	55	70	57
Food Grains Total							
i/ Total Area	"	890	850	855	855	895	865
ii/Irrigated Area	"	350	331	335	335	370	343
3. Area under Commercial crops (crop-wise)							
a) Total Area (pl.-seeds)	"	-	70	75	75	150	90
4. Production of food grains.							
a) Rice.	000 tonnes	620	500	600	600	750	620
b) Wheat	"	275	260	270	270	380	285
c) Jowar & Bajra	"	50	30	35	35	75	40
d) Maize	"	410	300	425	425	450	440
e) Pulses	"	60	30	40	40	75	45
Total Foodgrains	"	1415	1120	1370	1370	1730	1430
5. Chemical Fertilisers.							
a) Nitrogenous (N)	"	34.00	15.58	25.00	32.00	60.00	40.00
b) Phosphatic (P)	"	12.00	4.34	7.00	7.00	20.00	10.00
c) Potassic (K)	"	4.00	1.01	3.00	3.00	10.00	5.00
Total	"	50.00	20.93	35.00	42.00	90.00	55.00
6. Plant Protection. Tech. Grade Material							
	M. Tonnes	56.64	36.00	58.00	45.00	100.00	55.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>7. Area under distribution</u>								
a) Fertilisers		100 Hect.	1010	906	910	910	1040	915
b) Pesticides		"	140	65	95	70	180	100
<u>8. Area under High Yielding Varieties</u>								
a) Paddy		"	240	210	220	220	240	225
b) Wheat		"	210	180	185	185	210	190
c) Maize		"	60	40	50	40	60	45
d) Others.		"	6	5	5	5	6	5
Total:		"	516	435	460	450	516	465
<u>9. High Yielding Varieties Seed Distributed (Crop wise)</u>								
a) Paddy		qtls	6000	3600	3600	3000	6000	3500
b) Maize		"	5000	2100	2500	3000	5000	3200
c) Wheat		"	25000	20000	20000	20000	25000	20000
<u>10. Area consolidated</u>								
<u>11. Total number of markets at Mandi level.</u>								
<u>12. No. of Regulated markets.</u>								
<u>13. No. of Trading Units-</u>								
			250	80	100	100	450	
<u>14. No. of Sub-market yards developed</u>								
<u>15. Storage capacity available</u>								
a) State Sector								
b) Cooperative		000 tons.	84	80	80	80	368	
c) State Warehousing Corp.		"						
d) Others.								
<u>16. Agri. Implements distributed through agro industries corp.</u>								
a) In pumpsets	The agricultural implements are not distributed							
b) Power tillers.	through Agro Industries Dev. Cooperation in the							
c) Tractors	State. These small agricultural implements are however distributed through SFD., IRDP & DPAP.							
<u>17. Animal & Sheep Husbandry.</u>								
a) Estimated level of Milk production		000 tons.-		235	245	245	340	261
b) Estimated level of egg production.		Millions	240	202	219	219	245	225
c) Artificial Insemination		Lakh No.	200	1.20	1.40	1.40	3.50	1.60
d) Calf born		"	1.50	0.34	0.44	0.44	4.00	0.50
e) Broiler meet to be sold.		Tonnes		15.18	35.00	35.00	100.00	50.00
f) Wool Production		Lakh kg.		17.82	19.00	19.00	21.00	19.30
g) Meat production		"		74.00	76.00	76.00	92.00	79.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>II. Area under Major & Medium Irrigation</u> 000								
1. New area (Potential)	Hect.	43.18	87.23	89.34	89.34	145.23	42.60	
2. Total Potential available.	"	151.60	105.65	120.49	115.81	170.65	126.68	
3. Utilisation: a) Net	"	79.85	56.81	63.28	63.28	91.81	65.20	
b) Gross	"	130.31	105.65	106.62	106.62	160.65	105.50	
<u>III. Flood Control</u>								
1. Flood Control area provided with protection:								
a) Length of embankments including raising of bunds.	Kms.	700	660	670	666	720	673	
b) Town protection works)								
c) Villages provided with protection)	No.	15	11	11	17	51	26	
d) Rural area to be benefited.	000Hect.	50.00	41.70	43.70	43.70	60.00	46.20	
e) Length of drainage channels.	Kms.	15	10	11	11	17	12	
f) Area to be benefitted flood control, drainage & anti-water logging measures.								
<u>IV. Power</u>								
1. Installed capacity	MW	-	208.62	-	-	90.30	-	
2. Electricity generated	MU	-	683.01	-	-	238.00	-	
3. Electricity sold.	MU	-	NA	NA	NA	-	-	
4. -do- purchased	"	-	160.76	200.00	-	-	-	
5. Transmission line	KM	-	124.00					
<u>6. Rural Electrification</u>								
a) Villages Electrified)								
b) Hamlets Electrified)	Nos.	2004	5185	458	458	3217		
c) Pumpsets energised)								
d) Tubewells energised)	"	135	985	88	88	388		
<u>V. TRANSPORT</u>								
<u>Roads.</u>								
<u>1. State Highways</u>								
a) Surfaced.	Kms.	-	543	543	543	570	548	
b) Un-surfaced.	"	-	121	167	170	238	185	
c) Total	"	-	664	710	713	808	733	
<u>2. Major Distt: roads</u>								
a) Surfaced.	"	-	854	896	896	1035	923	
b) Un-surfaced.	"	-	352	356	356	395	363	
c) Total	"	-	1206	1252	1252	1430	1286	
<u>3. Other Distt: roads</u>								
a) Surfaced.	"	-	1182	1235	1235	1421	1275	
b) Un-surfaced.	"	-	660	685	685	693	722	
c) Total	"	-	1842	1920	1920	2114	1997	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>4. Village Roads</u>								
a) Surfaced.		Kms.	-	2885	2886	2886	3546	3062
b) Un-surfaced.		"	-	1220	1115	1115	1516	1120
c) Total:		"	-	3905	4001	4001	4962	4182
<u>5. Total roads:</u>								
a) Surfaced.		"	-	264	5560	5560	6572	5808
b) Un-surfaced.		"	-	2353	2323	2326	2742	2390
c) Total:		"	-	7617	7883	7886	9314	8198

6. Villages not connected by roads.

- a) Total No. of villages in the State.
- b) Total No. of villages with population 1500 and above.
- c) Total No. of villages with population of 1500 & above within 2 kms. of metalled road.
- d) Total No. villages with population of 1500 and above within 5 kms. of metalled road.
- e) Total No. of villages with population above 1500 not connected to a market by metalled road.

7. Vehicle owned by State Transport Undertakings/Corporation.

a) Trucks.	Nos.	473	792	110	110	686	207
b) Buses.	"	1747	604	169	169	1004	210
c) Taxis.	"	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Others.	"	-	-	-	-	15	-
e) Total:	"	2220	1456	279	279	1705	410

VI. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES1. Small Scale Industries

a) Units functioning.	Nos.	1500	6802	1900	1900	10000
b) Production.						
c) Persons employed	Nos.	7500	36601	9600	9600	45000

2. Industries Estates/areas.

a) States/areas functioning.	Nos.	6	18	-	-	3
b) Production.	(Rs. in Lac.)-		728.18	814.00	814.00	1665.00
c) Persons employed	Nos	-	2029	2266	2266	4635

3. Handloom Industry

a) Production.	(Rs. in Lac.)	332.84	48608	501.57	501.57	564.01	517.07
b) Employment	Lakh No.	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.21

4. Powerloom Ind.

- a) Production.
- b) Employment.

	2	3	4	5	6 & +	7	8
5. <u>Sericulture</u>							
a) Production of raw silk.							
b) Value of production							
c) Employment.							
6. <u>Coir Industry</u>							
a) Production of yarn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Production of other items.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Employment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. <u>Handicrafts</u>							
a) Production.	Crores	55.00	48.86	57.82	57.82	115.14	68.54
b) Employment.	Lakhs	1.30	1.35	1.44	1.44	1.87	1.51
<u>VII. EDUCATION</u>							
<u>1. Elementary Education</u>							
<u>a) Classes I-V (age group 6-11)</u>							
i/Enrolment.	000						
ii/Boys	"	384	333	370	365	463	394
iii/Girls	"	414	185	230	205	300	227
iv/Total	"	798	518	600	570	763	621
<u>b) Age to age-group.</u>							
i/Boys		110	94	106	104	130	113
ii/Girls			50	63	56	77	60
iii/Total			72	84	79	102	86
<u>b) Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14)</u>							
<u>Enrolment</u>							
i/Boys	000	140	113	130	120	150	126
ii/Girls	"	80	54	68	61	99	69
iii/Total	"	220	167	198	181	249	195
<u>Percentage to age-group</u>							
i/Boys		80	57	65	61	75	63
ii/Girls		44	27	34	31	47	33
iii/Total		57	42	49	45	61	48
<u>2. Secondary Education</u>							
<u>a) Enrolment (classes IX-X)</u>							
i/Boys	000	70	43	55	45	70	52
ii/Girls	"	28	18	22	20	35	23
iii/Total	"	98	61	77	65	105	75
<u>b) Classes XI-XII General</u>							
<u>Classes enrolment.</u>							
i/Boys	"	25	14	20	15	40	23
ii/Girls	"	10	7	9	8	25	12
iii/Total:	"	35	21	29	23	65	35
<u>3. Enrolment in Vocational Courses</u>							
a) Boys							
b) Girls							
c) Total							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>4. Enrolment in Non-formal part time/continuation classes</u>								
<u>a) Age group (6-11)</u>								
i/Boys	Nos.	20	5	12	7	20	11	
ii/Girls	"	20	3	8	4	30	8	
iii/Total:	"	40	8	20	11	50	19	
<u>b) Age group 11-13)</u>								
i/Boys	"	8	3	8	5	15	8	
ii/Girls	"	10	2	8	3	13	7	
iii/Total	"	18	5	16	8	28	15	
<u>5. Adult Education</u>								
<u>a) Number of participants (age group 15-35)</u>								
	000	445	45	155	125	575	260	
<u>b) No. of Centres opened under:</u>								
i/Centr 1 Programme)								
ii/State programme)		5666	2400	3150	3150	5575	850	
iii/Voluntary agencies)								
<u>6. Teachers.</u>								
a) Primary Classes I-V	Nos.	17553	9885	11230	10300	18045	12596	
b) Middle Classes VI to VIII	"	12759	12306	12340	12940	14898	13500	
c) Secondary classes IX-X Classes XI-XII	"	15675	13856	14100	13940	14900	14250	
<u>VIII - HEALTH</u>								
<u>1. Hospitals</u>								
a) Hospitals Urban	Nos	-	27	-	-	3	-	
b) Hospitals Rural	"	6	9	-	-	15	2	
<u>2. Dispensaries (ISM & N.C)</u>								
a) Dispensaries Urban	Nos	-	16	-	-	-	-	
b) Dispensaries Rural	"	4	451	4	7	7	-	
<u>3. Beds.</u>								
a) Urban	"	3065	3065	3065	3165	5130	3265	
b) rural	"	2286	2046	2046	2071	2161	2131	
<u>4. Primary Health Centres</u>								
a) Main Centres	Nos	1	79	2	3	14	4	
b) Su-Centres	"	207	379	-	-	532	210	
c) Subsidiary Centres	"	154	356	23	43	332	48	
<u>5. Training of A.N.M.S.</u>								
a) Institutions	Nos	-	2	2	1	2	1	
b) Annual intake	"	-	125	185	185	245	120	
c) Annual outturn	"	-	125	185	185	245	120	
<u>6. Control of Diseases</u>								
a) T.B. Clinics	Nos	-	3	-	-	-	-	
b) Leprosy Control Unit	"	-	5	-	-	-	-	
c) V.D. Clinics.	"	-	11	-	-	-	-	
d) Filariia Units	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	
e) S.E.T. Centres	Nos	-	35	-	-	-	-	
f) Dist: P.S. Centres	"	-	8	-	-	-	-	
g) T.B. isolation beds	"	-	16	-	-	-	-	
h) Cholera Combatteems	"	-	1	-	-	-	-	
i) S.T.D. clinics.	Mos	-	-	-	-	-	-	
			as per item (iii) above.					

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.G.3.7									
<u>7. National Scheme for prevention of Blindness.</u>									
a) Mobile Units set up. Nos	-	-	4	4	4	1	1		
b) P.H.Cs assisted. "	-	-	41	-	-	33	12		
c) Opth. Deptt: assisted "	-	-	1	1	1	1	-		
<u>8. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Nos.</u>									
	-	-	1	1	1	1	1		
Doctors population ratio.									
<u>9. Training and Employment of Multipurpose workers.</u>									
a) Districts covered Nos	9	-	-	5	5	12	2		
b) Trainees trained "	159	96	159	159	159	159	-		
c) Workers trained "	720	150	320	320	1120	200			
<u>10. Community Health Voluntary Scheme</u>									
a) Community Health Block Volunteers selected Nos	-	4	2	10	67	20			
b) CHV trained.	-	373	120	600	5353	1200			
c) working in the Field	-	373	120	600	5353	1200			
<u>11. No. of voluntary Sterilisations done.</u>									
a) Tubectomy)									
b) Vasectomy) Nos	26200	8492	22700	8600	To be fixed by Govt. of India				
c) No. of IUD Insertions "	34500	4276	6900	4500	-do-	-do-			
<u>d) Contraceptives</u>									
i) Free supply)									
ii) Commercial supply) Nos	55400	6382	22300	6200	-do-	-do-			
<u>12. M.C.H. Benefits:</u>									
a) Immunisation of infants and Pre-school children with DPT	Lakh	6.40	0.57 (3rd booster)	2.40	0.57	-do-	-do-		
b) Immunisation of school going children with DPT "		5.00	0.57 (2nd booster)	2.00	0.57	-do-	-do-		
c) Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among		3.00	0.52	1.00	0.52	-do-	-do-		
i) Mothers.									
ii) Children	Lakh	3.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	-do-	-do-		
d) Prophylaxis against Vitamin B12 deficiency "		11.00	2.01 (1st dose)	3.00	2.01	-do-	-do-		
<u>13. Family Welfare</u>									
a) Rural FW Centres Nos.	5	77	5	5	-do-	-do-			
b) Distt: FW Bureaus "	5	8	2	2	-do-	-do-			
c) City FW Centres "	-	-	-	-	-	-			
d) Urban FW Centres "	1	3	1	1	-do-	-do-			
e) Post Partum Centres "	5	11	2	2	-do-	-do-			
f) JNM Training Schools "	"	2	2	-	-do-	-do-			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY</u>								
<u>Urban Water supply</u>								
<u>Corporation Towns (Town-wise)</u>								
<u>1. Augmentation of</u>								
Water supply.	MLD	315.82	117.33	117.33	130.11	315.82	170.28	
ii/Population covered "		Stab	5.87	Stab	St b.	St-b.	Stab.	
<u>Other Towns</u>								
<u>a) Original Schemes</u>								
i/Towns covered	Nos.		39					
ii/Population covered	Lakhs		2.63					
<u>b) Augmentation Schemes.</u>								
i/Towns covered	Nos.	4	2	3	3	9	4	
ii/Population covered	Lakhs	Stab.	Stab.	Stab.	Stab.	Stab.	Stab.	
<u>B. Urban Sanitation</u>								
<u>1. Sewerage Schemes.</u>								
<u>Corporation Towns (Town-wise)</u>								
<u>i/Augmentation capacity</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered.</u>								
<u>Other Towns:</u>								
<u>a) Original Scheme.</u>								
<u>i/Towns covered.</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered.</u>								
<u>b) Augmentation Schemes</u>								
<u>i/Towns covered</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered.</u>								
<u>Drainage Schemes:</u>								
<u>a) Original Schemes</u>								
<u>i/Towns covered</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered</u>								
<u>3. Latrine conversion programme</u>								
<u>i) Latrines covered.</u>								
<u>ii/Towns covered.</u>								
<u>iii/Population covered</u>								
<u>4. Solid Waste Disposal Scheme</u>								
<u>(Project-wise)</u>								
<u>i/Population covered.</u>								
<u>ii/Capacity.</u>								
<u>Rural Water supply</u>								
<u>1. First Priority Problem Villages</u>								
<u>(i.e. villages identified in 1972)</u>								
<u>a) Piped water supply</u>								
i/Villages covered	Nos	2737	1565	1915	1915	3547	2315	
ii/Population covered	Lakh	15.76	11.94	13.97	13.97	21.82	16.47	
<u>b) Power Pump Tubewells</u>								
<u>i/Villages covered</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered</u>								
<u>c) Hand pump -/tubewells</u>								
<u>i/Villages covered.</u>								
<u>ii/Population covered</u>								

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d) <u>Sanitary Wells</u>								
i/Villages covered								
ii/Population covered								
e) <u>Open Dug Wells.</u>								
i/Villages covered.								
ii/Population covered.								
2. <u>Other Rural Water Supply Prog:</u>								
a) <u>Piped water supply</u>								
i/Villages covered.								
ii/Population covered.								
b) <u>Power-pump tubewells.</u>								
i/Villages covered								
ii/Population covered								
c) <u>Hand Pumps tubewells</u>								
i/Villages covered								
ii/Population covered.								
d) <u>Sanitary wells.</u>								
i/Villages covered.								
ii/Population covered.								
e) <u>Open Dug wells</u>								
i/Villages covered								
ii/Population covered.								

HOUSINGA. Rural Housing.

1. Rural House-sites Scheme (I MP)	Nos	5000	5500 (cum)	800	800	15000	500
2. Rural House-sites-cum-Hut const. Scheme (MNP)	"	1000	-	100	100	1500	240
3. Village Housing-projects scheme	"	-	-	-	-	-	-

B. Urban Housing

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	"	150	112	80	80	500	
2. Low-income Group Housing Scheme	"	1680	5296	230	230	2500	
3. Middle-Income group Housing Scheme	"	950	1775	140	140	1500	
4. High-Income Group Housing Scheme	"	-	-	-	-	-	
5. Mental Housing Scheme	"	40	NA	40	40	1200	
6. Land acquisition & area D v. (area)	acres	1345	675	50	50	2300	
7. Slum Clearance/improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8. House Building advance to Govt. servants	Nos	1725	1593	280	280	2500	
9. Police Housing							
10. Others							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>								
1. <u>Financial Assistance to Local Bodies</u>								
a) <u>Remunerative Schemes</u>								
i/ <u>Shops & Market centres</u>								
ii/ <u>Other Remunerative Schemes.</u>								
b) <u>Non-Remunerative Schemes</u>								
i/ <u>Construction of roads.</u>								
ii/ <u>-do- of parks</u>								
iii/ <u>Beautification Schemes</u>								
2. <u>Town & Regional Planning.</u>								
i/ <u>Master Plans prepared.</u>								
ii/ <u>Regional Plan prepared.</u>								
3. <u>Environmental Improvement of slums</u>								
Persons benefited.								
<u>LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE</u>								
A. <u>Craftsmen Training</u>								
1. <u>No. of Industrial training institutes.</u>								
2. <u>Intake capacity.</u>								
3. <u>No. of persons undergoing training.</u>								
4. <u>Out-turn</u>								
B. <u>Apprenticeship Training.</u>								
1. <u>Training Placed located.</u>								
2. <u>Apprentices trained.</u>								
C. <u>No. of Employment Exchanges.</u>								
<u>Labour Welfare Centres.</u>								
1. <u>No. of Labour Welfare Centres.</u>								
2. <u>Bonded Labour-Rehabilitated.</u>								
<u>Welfare of Backward Classes.</u>								
<u>Prenatric education incentives:</u>								
i/ <u>Scholarships/ stipends.</u>								
Nos. 89200 16500 21100 21100 175000 35000								
ii/ <u>Other incentives like boarding, grants, books/ Stationery and Uniforms.</u>								
Nos. 50000 10400 11500 11500 168000 34000								
iii/ <u>Asram Schools</u>								
Nos. 13 13 235 235 10 4								
2. <u>Economic Aid.</u>								
i/ <u>For agriculture</u> No. of families								
-								
ii/ <u>For animal Husbandry</u>								
-								
iii/ <u>For cottage Ind.</u>								
-								

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
3.i/Housesites	No. of families	1673	306	426	426	4000	933
ii/Drinking water wells/tanks.							

SOCIAL WELFARE1. Child Welfare

a) Schemes under IYC	Nos.	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) ICDS	No. projects.	6	2	2	2	12	2
c) B, I, Wadis	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Creches	-do-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2. Women Welfare

a) Training-cum-production centres

Maintenance of Hostel for working women at Miskeen Bagh.

b) Hostels for working women

3. Welfare of the handicapped.

a) Programmes for the Blind.

One work shop for two handicapped and grant for Prosthetic

b) Programmes for the Deaf.

c) Programmes for the Orthopaedically

orthopaedically handicapped.

d) Programmes for the mentally retarded

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the programme.	1979-80	1980-81		1980-85		1981-82	
	Actual Exp.	Approved outlay.	Anticipated Exp.	Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Proposed outlay	Capital Content.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rural electrification.	333.95	463.00	461.31	2089.87	2089.87	472.55	478.55
2. Rural roads.		352.92	391.86	3341.65	3341.65	703.21	703.21
3. <u>Elementary Education:</u>							
a) Opening of Pry. Schools.	6.43	14.86	14.86	161.00	-	26.31	-
b) Upgrading of Pry. Schools to Middle Schools.	22.28	68.28	68.28	450.00	-	120.00	-
c) Provision of additional teachers.	25.80	65.67	65.67	1071.00	-	131.70	-
d) Opening of part-time centres.	2.82	9.00	9.00	55.00	-	13.00	-
e) Incentives.	3.65	4.00	4.00	55.00	-	7.50	-
f) Construction programme.	118.31	108.42	130.00	1760.00	1760.00	270.00	270.00
Total Ele. Edu:	<u>179.29</u>	<u>270.23</u>	<u>291.81</u>	<u>3552.00</u>	<u>1760.00</u>	<u>568.51</u>	<u>270.00</u>
4. Adult Education:	15.64	33.63	33.63	309.86	-	56.24	-
5. <u>Rural Health:</u>							
a) Pry. Health Centres.	21.70	58.44	58.44	704.51	403.47	153.35	92.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b) Sub-Centres	2.94	2.51	2.51	297.25	243.23	45.42	40.22
c) Sub-District Hospitals.	16.45	20.56	28.56	334.02	173.68	60.25	35.75
d) Subsidiary Health Centres.	19.35	63.12	63.12	1832.03	1387.57	279.13	203.59
e) Opening of Dispensaries and Sub-Centres attached with Medical College, Srinagar	-	-	-	23.25	20.65	-	-
f) -do- Jammu.	-	-	-	38.00	21.00	15.00	10.00
Total Rural Health:	60.44	152.63	152.63	3229.06	2249.60	553.15	381.96
6. Rural Water Supply	1081.68	1156.07	1156.07	12000.00	-	1900.00	-
7. Rural Housing.	9.00	19.00	19.00	100.00	100.00	20.00	20.00
8. Environmental improvement of slums	70.00	125.00	125.00	800.00	800.00	160.00	160.00
9. Nutrition.	10.57	20.00	20.00	689.64	-	100.56	-
Grand total:		2592.48	2651.31	26112.08	10341.12	4540.22	2013.72

1	2	3	4	5	Proposed targets	
					1980-85	1981-82
		Base Year level.	Targets	Anticipated achievements.		

1. Rural Electrification:						
Villages Electrified. Nos.		5185	458	458	3217	-
2.(A) Rural Roads Length Kms.		N.A	N.A	N.A		
2. Elementary Edu:						
i/Classes I-V age group 0-11 years enrolment						
	000	518	600	570	763	621
ii/Classes VI-VIII (age group 11-14 years)						
	000	167	198	181	249	195
3. Adult Education						
i/No. of Participants (15-35 years)						
	000	45	155	125	575	260
ii/No. of Centres/ Nos.						
		2400	3150	3150	5575	850
4. Rural Health						
i/Primary Health Centres No.						
		75	2	3	14	4
ii/Subsidiary Health Centres						
	No.	332	23	43	232	48
iii/Sub-centres.						
	No.	379	-	-	532	110
iv/Sub-Distt. Hosp.						
	Nos.	8	-	-	15	2
v/ P.H.C's Covered under community Health Works programme.						
	No.	2	2	10	87	21
vi/Opening of Dispensary & sub-centres attached with Medical Colleges, Srinagar & Jammu.						
a/P.H.C's						
	No.	4	2	2	2	2
b/Sub-Centres						
	No.	18	12	12	44	17
5. Rural water supply						
i/No. of problem villages.						
	Nos.					
ii/Villages covered						
	Nos.	1565	1811	1915	3547	2315
iii/Population in all problem villahs						
	000					
iv/Population covered in village at (ii)						
	Lakhs	11.94	13.97	13.97	21.82	16.47

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
6. No. of villages covered by:						
i/Piped water supply	No	1562	1915	1915	3547	2315
ii/Wells	Nos.					
iii/Hand pumps	No					
iv/Drilled wells	No.					
7. Rural Housing						
i/Rural House sites	No	5500	800	800	15000	500
ii/Rural House sites-cum-Hut const.	No	-	100	100	1500	240
iii/Village Housing projects.	No	-	-	-	-	-
8. Environmental Improvement of slums.						
i/Cities covered.	No	2	2	2	2	2
9. Nutrition						
i/Beneficiaries under special nutrition programme & ICDS (social welfare Centre)	000Nos.	10.00	90.00	90.00	120.00	100.00
ii/Beneficiaries under Mid-day meals programme (Health)	Nos.	-	2776	2776	354776	30776
iii/Beneficiaries in Ganderbal, Kokrasak Kot Bhalwal Blocks	000Nos.	16.12	18.00	18.00	58.00	18.50

1.G.6.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.01 India Coordinated project on National Demonstration on major food coops.	12.50	12.50	-	2.30	2.30	-	100%Central
Total:	2.41	3.42	3.42	33.42	33.29	45.42	6.91	51.60	1.36		
<u>HORTICULTURE</u>											
1. Control of special pests and diseases of agricultural importance. Control of natural pests & diseases - public scope	43.81	100.71	100.71	1536.00	760.00	760.00	204.00	142.00	142.00	-do-	
2. World Bank project (anti. research on specialised cold storage world bank project) Post harvest physiology and training.	6.07	11.45	6.71	27.330	21.020	11.31	11.34	8.720	2.62	70:30	
Total:		112.43	107.42	1563.33	781.02	771.31	215.34	150.72	144.62		
<u>Cooperatives</u>											
1. Agr. Credit stabilization fund.	.	.	.	5.00	5.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-do-	
2. Margin money for control cloth.	.	.	.	10.00	10.00	-	3.00	3.00	-	-do-	
3. Subsidy on account of const. of go-downs under world bank project	.	.	.	300.00	300.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	-do-	
Total:				315.00	315.00	-	104.00	104.00	-		

1.G.6.3

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>WILD BUSH DRY</u>											
1. Live Stock Prod. prog.	6.54	6.00	6.00	242.00	121.00	121.00	30.00	15.00	15.00	50:50	
2. Vigilance unit No: II	0.22	0.49	0.49	7.00	3.50	3.50	0.60	0.30	0.30	-do-	
3. Checkpost NO: I&II	0.22	0.53	0.53	14.00	7.00	7.00	1.70	0.85	0.85	-do-	
4. Foot & Mouth Vaccine	2.92	2.00	2.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	-do-	
5. Research unit of Epidemiology.	0.27	0.30	0.30	4.50	2.25	2.25	1.00	0.50	0.50	-do-	
Total:	9.15	9.22	9.22	257.50	143.75	143.75	37.30	18.65	18.65		
<u>WILD BUSH DRY</u>											
1. S.F.D...	5.570	5.50	5.50	220.00	110.00	110.00	31.00	15.50	15.50	-do-	
<u>Speci + Dev. programmes</u>											
1. S.F.D...	45.00	50.00	50.00	520.00	260.00	260.00	150.00	75.00	75.00	-do-	
2. I.S.D.P.	30.00	50.00	110.00	125.00	62.50	62.50	260.00	130.00	130.00	-do-	
3. Desert Dev.	67.00	70.00	75.00	1000.00	500.00	500.00	210.00	105.00	105.00	-do-	
Total:	142.00	170.00	235.00	2770.00	1365.00	1365.00	620.00	310.00	310.00		
Draught Prone Area Programme											
	67.00	90.00	90.00	1212.00	606.00	606.00	236.00	118.00	118.00	50:50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<u>FOREST</u>											
1. Pohru, Soil Conser- vation.			3.50	3.50	100.00	30.00	30.00	37.00	18.50	18.50	50:50
<u>Major & Medium Irrig:</u>											
1. Inland Water Transport	7.54	8.00	10.00	164.20	82.10	82.10	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	50:50
2. Shiva Canal.	10.00	25.00	25.00	320.00	160.00	160.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50:50
3. Kashtigarah Canal.	1.91	15.00	15.00	154.00	77.00	77.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	50:50
Total:	19.45	48.00	50.00	638.20	319.10	319.10	200.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
<u>Industries</u>											
1. Distt. Industries Centres Scheme.	47.66	50.00	50.00	590.00	295.00	295.00	134.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	50:50
<u>Health</u>											
1. Rural Malaria Irradication Prog.	20.27	14.00	14.00	140.78	70.39	70.39	28.08	14.04	14.04	14.04	50:50
2. Urban Malaria Irradication Prog.	1.35	2.60	2.60	27.00	13.50	13.50	5.30	2.65	2.65	2.65	-do-
3. S.T.D.	-	0.07	0.07	0.70	0.35	0.35	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07	-do-
4. T.B. control prog:.	-	2.00	2.00	20.00	10.00	10.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-do-
5. Leprocy.	0.35	0.20	0.20	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	-do-
6. M.P.	0.52	6.69	6.69	243.18	121.59	121.59	37.30	18.65	18.65	18.65	-do-
7. Visual	0.12	0.76	0.76	24.16	12.08	12.08	3.02	1.51	1.51	1.51	-do-
8. Rehbari- Sehat	2.02	10.69	10.69	256.16	129.08	129.08	33.20	16.60	16.60	16.60	-do-
Total.	24.37	37.01	37.01	715.98	357.99	357.99	111.44	55.72	55.72	55.72	
<u>Medical Education</u>											
1. Re-orientation of Med. Edu.	2.19	1.23	1.23	10.60	9.30	9.30	5.54	2.77	2.77	2.77	50:50
2. Prevention of visual Imperiment.	0.92	1.41	1.41	25.60	12.80	12.80	4.92	2.46	2.46	2.46	-do-
Total:	3.11	2.64	2.64	44.20	22.10	22.10	10.46	5.23	5.23	5.23	

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>											
Adult Education	102.75	102.75	-	17.75	17.75	-	100% Central
<u>URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>											
1. Integrated Dev. of small & medium Towns.	-	.	30.00	30.00	600.00	300.00	300.00	120.00	60.00	60.00	50:50
<u>WATER SUPPLY</u>											
1. Accelerated water supply	2000.00	2000.00	-	300.00	300.00	-	100% Central
<u>ROADS</u>											
<u>I. Roads of economic and interstate importance</u>											
1. Bhandarwah-Chaba road upto Kandimural.	75.00	75.00	-	20.00	20.00	-	100% Central
2. Mantrnag Dudu verinag road.	40.00	40.00	-	25.00	25.00	-	-do-
Total-I					115.00	115.00	-	45.00	45.00	-	
<u>II-Stratigic roads.</u>											
1. Const. of Lik nala bridge.	20.00	20.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	-do-
2. Const. of Garoora bridge.	500.00	500.00	-	100.00	100.00	-	-do-
3. Samba-Udhampur by-pass	66.00	66.00	-	40.00	40.00	-	-do-
4. Const. of bridge over river Jhelum at Khanagal.	16.00	16.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	-do-
5. Const. of approach road to Khanabal bridge.	17.00	17.00	-	11.00	11.00	-	-do-
6. Const. of bridge over Aripal nala.	619.00	619.00	-	171.00	171.00	-	
Total											
<u>III-Central road fund works ordinary reserve.</u>											
1. Minor works. Jammu:	4.22	4.22	-	1.55	1.55	-	-do-
Rashmir	1.00	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	-do-

1.G.6.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4. Major works					175.00	175.00	-	22.50	22.50	-	100% Central
Total:					180.00	180.00	-	25.05	25.05	-	
<u>IV-Central road fund allocation</u>											
1. Minor works: Jammu					4.00	-	-	1.00	1.00	-	-do-
Kashmir					-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Major works											
a) Const. of Rambag bridge.					30.00	30.00	-	15.50	15.50	-	-do-
b) Const. of high level diversion from Awantipora to Mhanabal.					100.00	100.00	-	25.00	25.00	-	-do-
c) Const. of B ₂ -pass road via Ambegarocta.					200.00	200.00	-	20.00	20.00	-	-do-
Total:(IV)					334.00	334.00	-	61.50	61.50	-	
Total (Roads.)					<u>1240.22</u>	<u>1240.22</u>	-	<u>302.55</u>	<u>302.55</u>	-	
<u>SOCIAL WELFARE</u>											
1. Scholarships to Handicapped.	0.06	0.20	0.20	2.00	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.20	0.20	50:50	
2. Pre-matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in un-clemed occupations.	-	0.60	0.60	6.00	4.00	4.00	1.40	0.70	0.70	-do-	
3. Coaching scheme for Scheduled castes in I...S. service	-	0.20	0.20	3.30	1.65	1.65	0.60	0.30	0.30	-do-	
4. Book Banks.	0.20	0.40	0.40	6.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	-do-	
5. I.G.D.S.				108.00	108.00	-	20.00	20.00	-	100% Central	
6. Functional literacy for adult women.				60.00	60.00	-	10.00	10.00	-	-do-	
7. Post-matric Scholarships.				10.00	10.00	-	2.00	2.00	-	-do-	
Total:	0.26	1.40	1.40	179.30	104.65	9.65	35.40	33.70	1.70		

Columns "3,4, and 5" indicate state share only.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENT DURING 6TH PLAN - 1980-85

S.NO:	Name of Department.	Likely Additional requirements.
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
1.	Agriculture	1,323
2.	Cooperation	267
3.	Horticulture	819
4.	Horticulture P & M	441
5.	Animal Husbandry	2,153
6.	Sheep Husbandry	1,571
7.	Rawl Tawi Command Area	295
8.	Director Industries	
9.	J & K Industries Ltd.	1,474
10.	Khadi & Village Industries Board	119
11.	Agro Industries	83
12.	Handicrafts.	1,528
13.	Handlooms	
14.	Geology & Mining	875
15.	Sericulture	1,264
16.	Forest	560
17.	State Forest Corporation	-
18.	Directorate of Wild life Protection	199
19.	Fisheries	177
20.	Roads & Bridges	712
21.	Irrigation	488
22.	Public Health Engineering	1,223
23.	Flood Control	79
24.	Housing & Urban Development	2,269
25.	Health & Family Welfare	3,568
26.	Medical Education	2,558
27.	General Education	18,075
28.	Technical Education	110
29.	Arts & Culture	292
30.	Industrial Trainings Institute	293

1.M.I.2

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
31.	State Motor Garages	329
32.	Road Transport Corporation	3,728
33.	Information	466
34.	Labour	291
35.	Social Welfare	647
36.	Agrarian Reforms	256
37.	Weights & Measures	55
38.	Ladakh Affairs	1,482
39.	Gardens & Parks	253
40.	Inspector General of Police	-
41.	Evaluation & Statistics	179
42.	Employment	28
43.	Power Development Department	13,108
44.	Tawiscober Ltd.	120
45.	STOOP	119.
46.	Tourism	410
47.	Desert Dev; Programme	391
	TOTAL :-	<u>65,277</u> ^{**}

** This figure excludes the requirement of Director, Industries & Commerce and Director of Handlooms.

TENTATIVE ADDITIONAL MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS DURING 6TH PLAN 1980-85

S.No:	Name of the Department	B.Sc./B.V. M.Sc. Agri. Sc./ M.V. Sc.	Agri. Deg- B.Sc. Agri. Sc.	Dip- loma	Draf- tsman	I.T.I	Doc- tors	Part Medi- cal Per- sonal	Mini- ster- ial & other Adm. Ser- vice.	IV Class & Pers- onnel	Teac- hers.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Agriculture	263	-	1	-	-	11	59	-	-	589	400	-	1323
2.	Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	34	-	267
3.	Horticulture	122	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	251	425	-	819
4.	Horticulture (E.S.)	43	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	281	111	-	441
5.	Animal Husbandary	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1071	836	-	2153
6.	Sheep Husbandry	12	96	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	730	730	-	1571
7.	Rawal Tawi Command Area	45	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	188	53	-	295
8.	Director Industries													
9.	J & K Ind. Ltd.	-	-	-	103	13	2	493	-	-	212	651	-	1474
10.	Khadi & Village Industries Board	49	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	78	-	-	149
11.	Agro Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	20	51	-	83
12.	Director Handicrafts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	1012	-	1528
13.	Director Handlooms													
14.	Geology & Mining	-	-	-	37	10	8	247	-	-	249	324	-	875
15.	Sericulture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1178	86	-	1264
16.	Forest	4	-	-	4	8	-	1	-	-	166	377	-	560
17.	State Forest Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Director, Wild Life Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	180	-	197

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
19. Directorate of Fisheries	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	7	-	-	59	107	-	177
20. Roads & Bridges	-	-	-	-	86	167	26	54	-	-	251	128	-	712
21. Irrigation	-	-	-	-	42	91	-	20	-	-	245	90	-	488
22. Public Health Engg:	-	-	-	-	64	102	84	97	-	-	595	201	-	1223
23. Flood Control	-	-	-	-	22	28	-	-	-	-	16	13	-	79
24. Housing & Urban Dev.	-	-	-	-	391	118	216	78	-	-	1006	460	-	2269
25. Health & Family Welfare	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	508	1558	127	1365	-	3568
26. Medical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	275	1034	368	847	-	2558
27. General Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	879	1590	16175	18675
28. Techn. Education	-	-	-	-	15	23	4	4	-	-	24	35	5	110
29. Arts & Culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	115	-	292
30. I.T.I.	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	152	-	5	80	50	-	293
31. State Motor Garages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	38	277	-	329
32. Road Transport Corp.	-	-	-	-	2	40	-	884	-	-	515	2313	-	3728
33. Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	293	160	-	466
34. Labour	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	21	185	78	-	291
35. Social Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	587	36	-	647
36. Agrarian Reforms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	154	-	256
37. Weights & Measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	19	-	55
38. Ladakh Affairs	9	2	-	-	23	30	12	45	30	125	487	522	197	1482
39. Gardens & Parks	19	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	26	202	-	253
40. Inspector General of Police.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Evaluation & Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154	25	-	179
42. Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	28

1.M.1.5

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
43. Power Dev; Deptt:	-	-	-	-	693	484	227	5611	10	-	5939	144	-	13108
44. Tawi Scooter Ltd:	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	94	-	2	10	-	-	120
45. S I C O P	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	7	-	-	58	43	-	119
46. Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	130	273	-	410
47. Desert Dev:Proj:	9	14	-	-	5	3	1	4	-	-	141	209	-	391
TOTAL:-	575	415	3	3	1504	1192	606	8000	837	2761	13200	14727	16377	65277**

** This figure excludes the requirement of Director, Industries & Commerce and Director of Handlooms.

1.M.1.6Tentative Manpower Requirement During
Annual Plan 1981-82

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of the Department</u>	<u>Likely Additional Requirement 1981-82</u>
1.	Agriculture	265
2.	Cooperation	53
3.	Horticulture	206
4.	Horticulture (P&M)	94
5.	Animal Husbandry	775
6.	Sheep "	364
7.	Rawl Tawi Command Area	181
8.	Director Industries	59
9.	J & K Industries Ltd.	295
10.	Khadi and Village Ind. Boards	26
11.	Agro Industries	16
12.	Directorate Handicrafts	1898
13.	" Handlooms	
14.	Geology and Mining	493
15.	Sericulture	67
16.	Forest	118
17.	State Forest Corporation	-
18.	Directorate of wild life preservation	196
19.	Directorate of Fisheries	35
20.	Roads and Bridges	88
21.	Irrigation	359
22.	C.E. Public Health Engineering	319
23.	" Flood Control	79
24.	Housing and Urban Development	452

1	2	3
25.	Health and Family Planning	799
26.	Medical Education	
27.	General Education	3843
28.	Technical Education	22
29.	Arts and Culture	84
30.	I. T. I	45
31.	State Motor Garages	329
32.	Road Transport Co-operation	673
33.	Information	313
34.	Labour	92
35.	Social Welfare	210
36.	Agrarian Reforms	-
37.	Weights and Measures	-
38.	Ladakh Affairs	256
39.	Gardens and Parks	253
40.	Inspector General of Police	-
41.	Evaluation and Statistics	35
42.	Employment	25
43.	Power Development Department	2,621
44.	Tawi Scooter Ltd.	120
45.	S. I. C. O. P	24
46.	Tourism	38
47.	Desert Dev: Programme	172
Total:-		15003 **



** This figure excludes the requirement of Director Industries & Commerce and Director of Handlooms.