GUIDELINES
FOR THE
FORMULATION OF DISTRICT PLANS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER 1969
CONTENTS

CHAPTER I  THE CONCEPT OF DISTRICT PLANNING  1
CHAPTER II  PREPARING DISTRICT PLANS  13
CHAPTER III  ASSESSING EXISTING LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT  31
CHAPTER IV  PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT  58

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE A  SUGGESTIVE FORMAT FOR DISTRICT PLAN
ANNEXURE B  FORMS OF DATA COLLECTION
ANNEXURE C  GUIDE POINTS
ANNEXURE D  DEMARCATION OF SUB-Regions
CHAPTER I

The concept of District Planning

During the last 18 years of planning a great deal of effort has been made to encourage economic growth through the provision of required inputs, extension of improved production techniques and the building up of a network of infrastructural facilities and services all over the country. A stage has reached when a fairly extensive framework of development has been established and it is now necessary to look in greater detail into the aspirations and requirements of specific local areas, communities and situation and take suitable measures for meeting these so as to take maximum advantage of local initiative, potentials, capacities and resources.

Towards this end the Planning Commission has been making a sustained effort to encourage greater initiative on the part of the States to draw up their plans in the light of local resources, potentials and problems within the overall framework of national priorities. In response to the demand of the States and the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the procedures for the allocation, as well as the channelling of Central assistance have been changed so as to assist the States in evolving their own schemes and to introduce such administrative and organisational
innovations as they may consider necessary in the light of local experience. The whole approach of directing the development effort in the States through Centrally-assisted "approved" schemes has been given up. It is felt that the tying of Central assistance with such schemes had led in the past not only to the distortion of States' priorities, but also to a tendency to apply these schemes everywhere without due regard to the variety of conditions existing within the States.

3. The Planning Commission has been writing to the States urging them to adopt area development approach in the formulation of State Plans. It has become apparent that Plan formulation undertaken exclusively at the State level, cannot possibly take fully into account the variety of conditions existing in the different physio-geographical and economic regions of the State. An analysis of the past performance in this regard has brought out that:

(a) the wide disparities which exist between the level of development attained by different areas and community groups within a State and their full potential for development cannot be narrowed down unless the resources to be provided and the programmes to be taken up in each area or for each community are determined on the basis of a specific and local assessment of problems, resources and productive potentials;
(b) under-utilisation of the already available natural resources, infrastructural facilities and productive capacities in different areas cannot be properly assessed at the State level;

(c) the uniform application of development schemes formulated at the State level without regard to their suitability to local conditions, leads to inefficient utilisation of physical and financial resources;

(d) meaningful assessment of on-going schemes cannot be undertaken except at the ground level and with the active participation of local officials and the beneficiaries of schemes;

(e) without a systematic study and planning of the local infrastructure, a firm and objective basis cannot be provided for the planning of the State superstructure nor can the timelags in its utilisation reduced;

(f) proper phasing to ensure synchronisation of one programme with other related programmes cannot be attempted without working out the details of programmes at the ground level;

(g) measures for the mobilisation of local resources for development purposes cannot be planned realistically except in the specific context of the needs, aspirations and the economic condition of the people and the level of performance of local institutions; and
(h) economic development of an area starts only when it gets economically integrated with the larger environment through the import of Agricultural inputs and consumer goods or the export of marketable surplus. Once this process has started, further development of the area depends upon the development of a hierarchy of growth centres, i.e., large villages, market towns and cities which provide infrastructural facilities and social services for the villages and also act as an outlet for their products. The deliberate steps required to be taken to identify the growth centres and to provide/locate the facilities and services required to meet the growing needs of the villages lying in their hinterlands cannot be taken except at the district level through the analysis of the emerging trends in economic activities and the pattern of facilities and services already available.

4. When the concept of area planning applied in the context of different programmes, a variety of area units emerge depending on their suitability for local planning. Sometimes, even under one programme detailed planning has to be undertaken at different levels in respect of the production, the transmission and the distribution of various inputs or resources. In the case of electric power, for instance, data has to be collected, studied and projected and plans have to be drawn up at the State, regional, district and even the
block level in order to ensure an optimum level of efficiency in the performance of an electrification programme. The essential levels at which plans need to be formulated for the different functions envisaged under a particular programme have to be identified in each case on the basis of the nature, scope, volume and organisational divisibility of specific activities. It is not, therefore, conducive to efficiency to prescribe any one unit or level for the formulation of local plans uniformly for all programmes. It is, as a matter of fact, desirable that whenever a programme is being formulated at a particular level, the data pertaining to the needs, availabilities and priorities for the larger as well as smaller units should be taken into consideration.

5. Notwithstanding the fact that for individual programmes planning must be undertaken at a variety of levels, the formulation of Area Development Plans, which require the integrated and coordination of the activities of different sectors, can be undertaken, at least for the present, only at the district level. In respect of most activities our system of data collection does not at present go below the district level. Moreover, the district is the lowest territorial unit at which most of the departments have responsible officials who can (with some training and reorientation)
work out schemes, lay down time schedules and decide upon the lines on which coordination should take place between one department and another. The district level is by far the most convenient level to ensure proper coordination of activities as also to bring local knowledge and experience to bear on the choice of schemes/programmes. Because of these considerations, the Planning Commission has recommended that the district should be adopted as the normal unit for integrated area planning at the local level. It is, however, emphasised that national and State priorities should be kept in view while formulating district plans and wherever necessary, these would be supplemented by regional, sub-regional, market area and block plans for specific activities or functions.

6. To ensure that the variety of conditions existing within a district would be taken adequately into account and measures required for developing the full potential of backward pockets within the district would be taken, it is considered desirable that the district should be divided for the purpose of planning, into sub-regions on the basis of physio-geographical conditions and the pattern of primary and secondary economic activities. This can be undertaken by preparing maps and analysing data pertaining to the variety of physio-geographical conditions and natural resources, availability of infrastructural facilities and the nature of economic activities. It is, however, necessary.
in the interest of implementation, that the integrity of the blocks should not be disturbed and the boundaries of sub-regions should be adjusted so as to coincide with the boundaries of the N.E.S. blocks. Some suggestions regarding the demarcation of sub-regions are given in annexure 'D'.

7. An exercise in the formulation of a district plan would require first of all a critical appraisal of the existing level of development and thereafter the formulation of an integrated strategy based upon the availability of resources and the hierarchy of priorities. Instead of the usual aggregative exercises which used to be undertaken hitherto mostly by listing and adding together village or block-wise demands without any consideration either of priorities or of the constraint of resources, the emphasis would now have to be placed upon visualising the scope of the development of the district in terms of the interaction of different factors of development within a specific spatial context. Integrated development can be planned only if every time a programme is formulated for any one sector, an attempt is made to visualise how far it would be helped or hampered by activities planned in other sectors.

8. To achieve the objective envisaged, all the available agencies, including government organisations
the local-self Government and panchayat raj institutions, will be required to play their role. There is considerable variety in the machinery available at the district level in different States for data collection, planning as well as programme implementation. The pattern of local-self government or panchayat raj institutions also varies from State to State. The physio-geographical conditions vary very greatly not only from one State to another but also from one region to another within one State. For all these reasons, it is difficult to prescribe a uniform format for the preparation of district plans in different States. However, an attempt has been made to prepare a suggestive format (Annexure 'A') which might be used, with suitable modifications, for the formulation of the district plans.

9. It is often argued that the formulation of district plans cannot be attempted until comprehensive surveys and studies have been conducted in the districts by specially recruited and suitably trained research personnel. It is, however, unlikely that the survey and planning machinery required for sophisticated planning would be available to the districts within a reasonably short time. Nevertheless, efforts for the development of potentials and better utilisation of available resources have to be continued. Obviously, therefore, until more reliable and comprehensive data becomes available, it would be necessary to prepare district
plans on such assessment as can be made with the help of maps depicting the physio-geographical conditions and the present economic situation and whatever other information may be readily available in the district. The main task would be set forth a broad framework of long-term development from which sectoral priorities might be derived and against which the suitability of the current as well as the proposed schemes might be determined. It is assumed that the methodology and the quality of district plans will gradually improve over a period on the basis of the experience gained and the development of appropriate techniques and norms for data collection and investment planning.

10. In the initial stages, apart from the study of whatever statistical and administrative data might be available in the normal course, reliance would have to be placed mostly on the past experience with development programmes/schemes and the personal understanding of the local officials, non-officials and knowledgeable representatives of various functional groups. Out of these elements a fairly coherent, though skeletal plan of the district can be formulated which could be improved from time to time by the collection and integration of more detailed information. What is immediately required is that an opportunity should be provided in which officials and non-officials would carefully consider and take an integrated view of the socio-economic data.
information about past performance of schemes and local
knowledge already available with different departments
at the time of plan formulation.

11. The formulation of district plans is the
only resources as also for providing a firm basis for
planning at the State level. The scope for implementation,
however, has to be viewed in the context of the overall
strategy of planning and the nature of the existing
financial and administrative structure. Since different
districts have different problems and potentials of
development, the decision about the material, administra-
tive and financial resources to be allocated to individual
districts has obviously to be made at the State level, on
the merits of each case. The questions pertaining to
the location or extension of facilities and activities
which have an inter-district character (such as State
Highways, power generation and transmission facilities,
major irrigation projects, large scale industrial
marketing etc.) have also to be decided finally at the
State level. Above all, the basic objectives which would
serve as a general framework for determining local priori-
ties have to be formulated at the national and the State
level. Similarly, the policy structure which often deter-
mines the parameters as well as the quality of local action
has to be laid down by the State, of course on the basis of
a careful consideration of local experiences in this behalf.
While it is not desirable that the State should arbitrarily lay down targets and prescribe schemes for the districts without any regard to their level of development or their peculiar physio-geographical conditions, it is nevertheless expected that some general guidelines on the States' overall development strategy and also in respect of the specific potentials of individual districts would be issued by the planning department of the State to focus the attention of the plan-makers at the district level.

12. The formulation of district plans would generally involve the consideration of various issues pertaining to the programmes of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Forestry, Grassland development, Village and Small Industries, Communications, Minor irrigation, Soil and Water conservation, Cooperation and the adequacy and locational suitability of facilities for storage, agricultural processing, marketing, credit, power and irrigation, education, vocational training, medical and public health and veterinary assistance, water supply and labour welfare, etc. In order to facilitate the follow-up of schemes at the district level, many States have been following the practice of preparing "District-wise annual abstracts of divisible schemes" which give the physical as well as the financial targets of schemes which notionally fall within the district sector.
13. In certain States, where Panchayati Raj bodies have considerable administrative/financial powers and responsibili-
ties, categorisation of schemes have been attempted in terms of State sector schemes to be planned and execute wholly by the State authorities, district level schemes to be planned and executed entirely at the district level (whatever their source of financing) and other schemes which might be planned at the State or regional level (with or without the consultation of the district authorities) but which would either be located or executed at the district level. It is desirable that this kind of categorisation should be attempted in all the States not only to facilitate plan implementation but also to define the scope for the formulation of district plans.

14. It will thus be seen that the object of preparing District Plans is to maximise the benefits of plan expenditure by bringing past experience and the knowledge of local potentials, needs and aspirations to bear on the formulation and execution of development schemes. To be useful, the plans would have to be conceived and presented as annual operational plans formulated with reference to a longer term perspective of development. Their preparation will necessarily be preceded by careful assessment of the existing problems, potentials and levels of development of different sub-regions and the performance of the on-going programmes and schemes. Their effectiveness as instruments of local development will depend upon the degree of specificity with which the objectives, phasing, financing, locational details and the procedures for consideration, review and supervision of all the development schemes (plan and non-plan) are worked out at the time of plan formation.
CHAPTER II
PREPARING DISTRICT PLANS

The first objective of the formulation of district plans is to set forth a long term perspective indicating the economic activities to be established in different sub-regions of the district and the measures to be taken over the next 15 to 20 years to develop (and conserve) natural resources, build-up infrastructural facilities and social services and foster the growth of towns and cities in a manner that would help the district to develop in the pre-determined direction. The second objective is to prepare an integrated programme of action for the next five year or one-year period on the basis of a careful analysis of the existing conditions and a realistic assessment of the immediate problems, short-term priorities and available resources.

2. For the projection of a long-term perspective as well as the preparation of a short-term operational plan, it is necessary that a careful analysis should be made of the administrative situation and the existing socio-economic conditions in different sub-regions of the district. The lines of future action can thereafter be laid down on the basis of the potentials, problems and lacunae discovered in the process. In
Chapter I, it has already been indicated as to how
the district may be divided into homogenous agro-
climatic and economic sub-regions by the preparation
and comparison of a number of maps and the
analysis of available data. The manner in which
the prevailing situation is to be assessed and a
plan for development is to be formulated, has been
suggested in Chapters III and IV.

3. Even though considerable administrative and
statistical data is currently being collected at the
district level in the normal course, there are a number
of activities in respect of which adequate and reliable
statistical information is not available. Even where
some statistical data may be available, it may not by
itself be adequate for determining the lines of
future action. In the planning for Agriculture and
allied activities as also for village and small-scale
industries, it would be necessary to take carefully
into consideration the attitudes, aspirations and
preferences of the private individuals who are to provide
the bulk of the investment for development and actually
implement the programmes. Similarly past experience
gathered in connection with the running of various
development schemes would also have to be carefully
analysed at the time of plan formulation in order to
chalk out programmes or schemes which would yield
adequate returns for the efforts and expenditure involved and avoid the kind of difficulties experienced earlier. It is, therefore, necessary that district plans should be formulated on the basis of the available statistical and administrative data, the advice of the knowledgeable farmers and entrepreneurs, the experience of the local officials and a systematic appraisal of the on-going programmes.

4. A set of statistical tables has been attached as Annexure 'B' in which such data as is normally available at the district level in respect of the various programmes and activities would be collected and tabulated. Guidepoints have also been provided in Annexure 'C' to facilitate the eliciting of the views of officials of the different departments who would eventually be responsible for preparing specific schemes to be included in the district plans. Essentially these tables and guidepoints are only illustrative or suggestive for it is obviously impossible to prescribe uniform sets of tables and guidepoints which would cover all the points on which a view may have to be taken in different parts of the country at the time of district plan formulation. It is, therefore, assumed that these would be carefully examined at the State as well as district levels and such modifications and improvements as may be warranted by the local situation would be incorporated in them.
5. As a first step in starting the work of the formulation of district plan, the district officers in charge of the various activities should be asked to fill up the statistical tables and prepare notes on the guidepoints. These tables and notes will, it must be remembered, provide only the raw materials for the formulation of the district plan. Once these have been prepared, it would be necessary to study and integrate these into a broad statement listing the resources, problems and prospects and setting forth the priorities to be accorded to different activities in various sub-regions. This broad statement or framework for the plan will form the basis for a series of discussions with the officials of various departments, knowledgeable farmers, entrepreneurs as also the representatives of the various institutions. A strategy of development will emerge from these discussions which will essentially be tentative to start with but the experience gained and with the availability of firmer data as the development process gets on, it will get modified, revised and eventually concretised.

6. This work of integrating the views and statistics furnished by different departmental representatives, drafting the broad statement mentioned above and finally preparing a plan
would have to be undertaken by the authority which would be unimpeached by narrow departmental loyalties and would also have adequate authority to bring together and determine the programmes of the Government departments, local Government authorities, cooperative and financing institutions.

7. In most parts of the country this responsibility will have to be borne by the Collectors of the districts. In the few States, where the Zila Parishads have the necessary resources and enjoy considerable statutory powers, this responsibility would have to be borne by these institutions. Both these authorities will, however, have to associate the representatives of important institutions and functional groups such as cooperatives, local self-government institutions, banks, knowledgeable farmers and progressive entrepreneurs, for the purpose of preparing comprehensive district plans. For obvious reasons, the staff provided in the district for planning and statistical work will have to play a very important role in assisting the Collectors or the Zila Parishad in discharging this responsibility.

8. Once the district level officer have furnished the relevant statistics and their views
on the guidepoints and these have been carefully
scrutinised and integrated into a preliminary
framework of prospects, objectives and priorities.
The formulation of the district plan will proceed
through a series of meetings organised to obtain the
reactions of officials and non-officials in respect
of the different assumptions and hypotheses under-
lying the preliminary framework mentioned above.
It is assumed that a careful consideration of the
different views expressed with reference to the
preliminary framework will help in the evolution
of a firm strategy for the development of the district
around which specific operational schemes might be
formulated.

9. The first meeting in this series may be held
with the block development officers and district level
officers at the district headquarters. In this meeting,
apart from discussing the preliminary framework for the
plan, an attempt would be made to determine the
comparative position of different Blocks in
respect of the following items:

(a) availability of marketing facilities in
different areas through regulated as well
as unregulated rural mandis/towns;

(b) availability of communication facilities
in terms of the length of State or district
road;
(c) linking of villages with mandis and with block headquarters, hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, etc.

(g) availability of irrigation by canal system;

(e) availability of irrigation by government tubewells;

(f) availability of easily accessible sub-soil water and the extent to which this has been tapped by private parties;

(g) availability of power (spread of power lines, sub-stations etc.);

(h) degree of urbanisation (number of urban units such as Town Areas, Notified Areas, Municipalities and villages with a population of over 5,000);

(i) extent of industrial activity;

(j) general assessment of the level of agricultural development attained and extent and type of industrial and...

(k) overall economic condition of the area.

10. It will not be necessary to go into very specific details while determining the interose position of different Blocks in respect of the indicators mentioned above. The main idea behind this kind of categorisation is to get an overview of the variety of conditions existing in the district. In the system of target distribution which has been prevalent upto now, these
factors are usually taken into consideration when
targets for fertilisers, etc. are assigned. Therefore, district and block level officers would
be in a position to give rough and ready answers
for the tentative gradation of Blocks.
11. Besides eliciting information on the above
points, enquiries might be made from the Block/District
level officers to elicit their views about the
performance of cooperatives, panchayati raj bodies,
and other institutions in the matter of provision of
services, participation in plan formulation and programme
implementation and the raising of local resources. A
general discussion on the problems of programme imple-
mentation in the preceding two or three years could
bring to the fore some of the organisational problems
which may have to be kept in view while evolving or
implementing specific schemes of development. Because
of their intimate knowledge of field condition, BDOs
may also be able to give some idea of projections
which could reasonably be made in respect of the latent
demand for agricultural inputs such as fertilisers,
seeds, pesticides, tractors and also for credit for
the above items, as also for minor irrigation and
rural electrification. Since BDOs will be eventually
involved with the mobilisation of local resources, it
would also be desirable to elicit their reactions

374
regarding the possibility of raising local resources for village roads, school buildings, location and opening of high schools and colleges and the augmentation of medical facilities.

12. No uniform procedure can be prescribed for ensuring public participation in the process of plan formulation, because of the variety of institutional set-ups existing in different States. It is, however, necessary that the views of the progressive farmers/entrepreneurs should be ascertained about the problems or activities which should be given priority in different blocks or areas. A simple device to obtain their views would be to constitute an advisory panel of selected farmers and entrepreneurs representing different classes and sub-regions. The preliminary framework of the district plan would be presented before this panel for a free and frank discussion. The idea of presenting the 'preliminary framework' to this panel is not really to obtain their endorsement but to stimulate them to articulate their perceptions about the problems and prospects of development of various sub-regions and to obtain their views about the feasibility of approaches set-forth in the framework. During discussions with progressive farmers or entrepreneurs, it would be useful to start with the presumption that many of these people would
have the experience and the capacity to make a critical appraisal of the conditions in which they live and suggest measures of improvement which could be taken up in the plan. It would also be worthwhile finding out as to what concrete measures are being taken by them to increase their productivity. A correlation between the practices adopted by them and the schemes already in operation could provide a basis not only for the modification and improvement of new schemes specifically oriented to the needs of the different areas or strata in the district.

13. At the grassroot level, the development of infrastructure and social services is still at a rudimentary level. In practically every area, people are experiencing difficulties on account of the paucity of link roads, medical facilities, irrigation channels and educational institutions. It is, therefore, difficult for people to be objective with discussing proposals which would affect their villages/towns or their sources of livelihood. In spite of this, an attempt has to be made to obtain some idea of the local needs and aspirations from the panel of farmers and entrepreneurs. The list of demand which would be drawn up in the process should, however, be used only as raw material for the Plan. It would not
be much use arranging these haphazard demand in an order of priority. The arrangement of infrastructural and other programmes or needs in an order of priority should be attempted only on the basis of an objective view of the functional importance of individual items derived from the strategy of development adopted for the different sub-region of the district.

14. After holding discussions with the Block and district level officers and the panel of selected farmers and entrepreneurs, the next round of discussions will have to be arranged with the representatives of cooperatives, local self-government bodies, banks and Panchayati Raj institutions in order to obtain their views about the ideas contained in the 'preliminary framework' and assess the quantum of resources likely to become available for the district plan from within the district.

15. After these discussions have been held, it would be necessary to pause for a while and reappraise, revised and enlarge the 'preliminary framework' in the light of these discussions. This revised framework would form the basis of detailed and more specific discussions with individual district level officers for the purpose of defining the lines of approach to be adopted for the solution of the problems posed by them or the representatives of different institutions and
functional groups. The discussions with individual
district level officers would generally cover the following
points:

(a) level of development already reached in the
different sub-regions of the district in respect of his
sphere of activities;

(b) under the various programmes administered
by him the existence of marked differences in the
quantity or quality of essential facilities or services
available to different sub-regions or communities in
the district;

(c) marked variations in the response from
different areas to the different development programmes
run by his department;

(d) performance of different programmes/schemes
and the emergent trends of behaviour or preferences
shown by the people with regard to these;

(e) relation of earlier programmes to local needs;

(f) their views about the needs mentioned by the
local representatives;

(g) proposed programme objectives for the forth-
coming plan;

(h) specific activities or inputs which will have
to be arranged for their fulfilment; and

(i) the inter-se priority to be given to
programmes and specific activities.
In addition to getting specific information on the above points, it would be useful to discuss with them the problems of inter-departmental coordination, the scope of economy in government expenditure and the possibility of mobilising local resources for the various activities falling within their sphere of action.

The

16. After completion of detailed discussions with individual officers, meeting of all district level officers would have to be called to lay down the long-term perspective of development as well as the integrated strategy to be followed in the short-term Plan under preparation. In addition, the objectives and guidelines to be adopted for different programmes would also have to be laid down in these meetings to furnish a basis for the drawing up of detailed schemes for inclusions in the plan of the district. This will be the most crucial stage in the process of district plan formulation. It would, therefore, be desirable to involve all such people in the meetings who would be playing a significant role in the formulation or the implementation of the district plan.

17. These guidelines would indicate firm inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral priorities, specify sectoral and programme objectives, stipulate the lines on which new schemes should be drawn up, existing schemes should be modified and clarify the manner in which the development of backward areas or communities would be undertaken.
These guidelines would obviously have to be prepared on the basis of careful consideration of the different alternatives available for achieving specific programme objectives. Supposing one of the programme objectives adopted is to bring about a substantial increase in agricultural production, it would have to be laid down as to how far and in which sub-regions this would be achieved mainly by the intensification of agriculture on irrigated land and in which areas efforts would be concentrated mainly on the raising of the productivity of dry areas.

Similarly, in respect of the objective of increasing the area under irrigation, a choice will have to be indicated in respect of particular areas, between the extension of irrigation through canals, State tubewells, private tubewells, percolation wells, etc. The nature of the choice will, in each case, depend upon the evaluation of the potential, the resources required for its development and the benefit expected from each of the alternatives.

18. Once the guidelines have been drawn up, the district level officers should be asked to concretise the guidelines into different schemes, specifying
in each case (a) the objectives, (b) the activities envisaged; (c) the financial, physical and personnel inputs required; (d) the physical results expected from year to year; (e) the quantum of private and institutional resources likely to become available towards its execution; and (f) the manner in which the scheme would be reviewed, coordinated and synchronised with other schemes and evaluated from time to time.

19. Though the development plan will be put together in stages, the inter-relationship between its various parts will have to be examined very carefully so as to maintain internal consistency and order. The production, demand and the supply implications of particular inputs and resources for plan implementation will have to be aggregated and checked well in advance in order to determine the feasibility of different programmes. The schemes thus drawn up by the district level officers will eventually have to be presented in the form of an integrated and operational plan in a meeting of the district level officers and representatives of various institutions by the Collector/Chairman, Zila Parishad, with a view to ascertain whether:

(a) the inter-se priorities laid down in the guidelines have been adhered to;
(b) the objectives laid down under a particular sector are in consonance with the objectives in other inter-related sectors;
(c) steps have been taken to ensure coordination between specific schemes at the local level;
(d) an attempt has been made to identify and plan for the exploitation of unutilised potentials available at a given time;
(e) the specific interests and requirement of different areas/classes have been kept in view;
(f) the estimated financial and physical inputs for plan schemes are reasonable and feasible; and
(g) the criteria for gauging the success of different schemes have been laid down and a programme for periodical physical reporting has been drawn up.

20: In case it is discovered that the plan drawn up for the coming year or five years at the district level is very ambitious in financial and physical terms, an exercise at pruning would have to be undertaken. It is very important that this exercise should not be undertaken at the State level in a mechanical fashion without consultation with the departmental officials and others who have participated in the formulation of the guidelines for the district plan. The main idea of laying down inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral priorities in these guidelines was to provide an objective
basis for the allocation of resources between different programmes and also for the reduction as well as the expansion of the plan on the basis of the availability of resources. In most cases, the cutting down of a programme in one sector, will lead to a corresponding cut in some other programmes also. For example, if the programmes for the distribution of cooperative credit or fertilisers are cut, it would probably be necessary to reduce the outlays proposed for minor irrigation or for the extension of the High Yielding Varieties Programme also. It will, however, not be possible to apply this rule universally. Certain schemes within a sector may not have to be cut even though, for the sector as a whole, financial availabilities have been considerably reduced. If the plan has been formulated in a systematic manner and care has been taken to lay down the long-term objectives as well as the inter-se priorities between sectors and programmes the process of pruning will not lead to the distortion of the plan. If, however, an effort has not been made to set forth a long-term view of development, the pruning of the plan will have to be undertaken in an ad hoc manner.
21. In drawing up the district plan, attention will necessarily have to be focused mainly on those aspects of development which are to be planned and implemented at the district level. It is, nevertheless, desirable that an attempt should be made in the course of plan formulation to identify the manner in which the schemes adopted for the development of the district will require to be supported by suitable action at the State level, particularly through the extension of the super-structure, the provision of essential inputs and the modernisation and modification of administrative or policy framework. It would also be desirable that some of the issues which may have emerged in the course of plan formulation and for which no rough and ready solution could be found because of lack of adequate data should be specifically pinpointed with a view to take up subsequently, suitable surveys and studies to discover the nature and magnitude of the problems and the lines on which solutions would have to be attempted.
CHAPTER III

ASSESSING EXISTING LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT

It is anticipated that the formulation of a district plan will start with the preparation of a set of at least four maps: the first showing the basic physical or topographical characteristics of the district, including elevations by suitable contours, rainfall, rivers, forest area, predominant soil types, depth of underground water strata and area liable to flooding/water-logging/soil erosion/alkalinity; the second describing the cropping patterns and industrial activities; the third depicting the communication system and the irrigation and power distribution work; and the fourth showing location of administrative centres, rural and urban mandis, towns, storage godowns, primary health centres, human and veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries and educational institutions. A comparative study of these will give a fairly good indication of the level of development in different parts of the district and also help in dividing the district into homogeneous sub-regions on the basis of the physio-geographical conditions and the pattern of agricultural and industrial activities. Proper
demarcation of sub-regions is of great importance chiefly because the pattern of economic activities as well as the requirements of infrastructure are determined by the character and the basic potentials of the sub-region. If significant variations between different areas within the district are ignored and development programmes are taken up on a uniform basis, the result would not be commensurate with the resources expended for development. Detailed suggestions for the demarcation of sub-regions are given in Annexure 'D'.

2. Since the maps will bring out mainly the locational aspects and the broad pattern of development, it is necessary that these should be supplemented by a critical and detailed assessment of the existing socio-economic situation. It is further necessary that an appraisal should be made of the development programmes taken up in the recent past with reference to the conditions and the response in the different sub-regions of the district. Far too often, new programmes are formulated without a careful appraisal of the past experiences and the techno-administrative milieu within which these would have to be operated.
Because of certain budgeting procedures, development schemes have to be grouped into plan and non-plan sectors. This, however, does not justify the tendency to ignore the part played by the non-Plan development schemes in the process of development. As has been indicated earlier, in any annual or five-year plan, the schemes taken up would largely have a corrective or a supplemental character. It is, therefore, necessary that the entire framework of plan as well as non-plan development schemes should be carefully examined at the time of formulating a new plan.

Assessment of Infrastructural Development

3. While assessing the existing situation, an important factor to be taken into consideration would be the manner in which the framework of infrastructural facilities and social services is spread over the different sub-regions of the district. The main items of infrastructure to be taken into account would be:

(a) the communication system;
(b) the pattern of marketing facilities;
(c) the storage and processing facilities;
(d) the irrigation and power distribution network; and
(e) the structure of banking and credit facilities.
The adequacy of a communication system should not be estimated only in terms of kilometers per lakh of a population or per 100 square kilometers of area. A meaningful study of it would be possible only in relation to the volume and the pattern of movement of agricultural, industrial and consumer goods, the trends in the growth of marketing facilities, the spatial distribution of population, and the livelihood pattern of the people living in the area. A rough and ready method of assessing the adequacy of the communication system in different sub-regions will be find out:

(a) the extent to which villages have been linked with the marketing centres, administrative towns and places catering to educational, medical and veterinary facilities; and

(b) the extent to which small centres of marketing and administrative activities have been joined with larger trading, or industrial or administrative centres.

An efficient communication system ensures that marketing, credit, storage and processing as well as educational and medical facilities are
easily accessible in the integrated fashion to all the villages in the sub-region or the district and thereby facilitates the development of every area in accordance with the nature of its potentials. The weaknesses of the system would, therefore, have to be judged by identifying the areas where people are not being able to take full advantages of available resources, facilities and services because of the inadequacy of communication of marketing.

5. The adequacy or otherwise of marketing facilities has a very significant effect on the development of an area for it is through the market that an area is economically integrated with the rest of the economy. Intensification of economic activities cannot be brought about in an area unless it is first linked with appropriate marketing facilities.

6. In assessing the adequacy or otherwise of marketing facilities, it is best to think of these in terms of a hierarchical structure in which villages are linked with small marketing towns, which in turn are connected with larger marketing and processing centres. Where any tier of this structure is ill-organised or is not well-linked with the next higher level by appropriate means of
communication, the development of the area gets
retarded.

7. Though the adequacy of marketing facilities
at a particular place can really be assessed only
with reference to the productive pattern of the
area, a general assessment can be attempted on the
basis of the availability of the following facilities:

a) quality of linkages with the villages
   lying in the hinterland as also with the
   larger marketing and processing centres;

b) variety and volume of products handled;

c) type and capacity of storage space;

d) availability of banking facilities;

e) existence of the appropriate grading and
   quality marketing arrangements; and

f) existence of regulatory bodies such as
   marketing committees etc.

8. Experience has shown that centres of marketing
activities tend to emerge not only as multipurpose
servicing centres but also as convenient centres
for the dissemination of new ideas as well as for the
organisation of administrative, educational, medical,
and veterinary facilities. It is, therefore,
important that market centres should be classified in terms of district level markets, sub-regional marketing centres and village markets so as to determine the type of facilities to be provided at various places. If it is sought to accelerate the growth of some of the smaller marketing centres which are already showing signs of development as nodal points of economic activity, the factors responsible for this trend will have to be identified and deliberate action will have to be taken to support the factors playing their part in the process.

9. Existence of a storage and processing facilities is often an index of the development of an area. Wherever sizeable surpluses are generated as a result of agricultural development, transit as well as long duration storage facilities have to be provided at different marketing centres. Serious problems are likely to arise wherever storage facilities are outstripped by the volume of marketable surpluses or supplies coming in for distribution. The experience of Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P. and some of the coastal districts of Southern India has given ample proof of the significance of this aspect of infrastructure.
There is also the need for looking into the qualitative aspect of the storage facilities inorder to plug the considerable losses which occur during storage through destruction by insects, rodents and pests of various kinds. Different crops such as rice, wheat, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, etc. require different types of storage facilities. Therefore, while assessing the adequacy of these facilities in different sub-regions, it would be desirable to examine the position with reference to the productive pattern in the area and the quantum and variety of inputs to be handled on seasonal/annual basis.

10. Quite often the nature of processing facilities determines the direction of agricultural development in an area. It is therefore, necessary to study the situation in this regard with reference to the points mentioned below:

(a) nature of the existing and the projected pattern of primary production;
(b) quantum of raw products exported;
(c) nature and capacity of the existing processing facilities;
(d) scale of operations and volume of investment required for the processing units in vogue;
(e) technological efficiency and economic viability of the existing units; and
(f) pattern of ownership of processing units.

11. Normally the distribution system in respect of irrigation is not taken into account while assessing the nature of infrastructural development in an area. However, when underground water resources in some parts of the district are scarce or are unsuitable for irrigation, it would be necessary to take a view of the irrigation potential, the extent of actual utilisation and the spatial distribution of the canal system in order to determine the lines on which canal irrigation facilities should be extended in case of additional availability, in the different sub-regions of the district.

12. The alignment and capacity of the power distribution network has to be carefully kept in view in order to decide upon the areas in which concentrated efforts should be made in the immediate future to intensify the development of underground water resources or to step up agro-industrial and other industrial activities. In this connection, (a) the alignment and capacity of the existing network for power distribution;
(b) the existence of non-reticulated areas; (c) the incidence of overloading or under-utilisation of the power system; and (d) the emerging trends in the demand for power for agricultural, industrial and domestic use in different sub-regions have to be carefully examined.

13. For the mobilisation of private resources and the development of productive or commercial activities, the existence of adequate and well distributed banking and credit facilities are an important pre-requisite. These facilities are being provided by Scheduled and non-scheduled banks, branches of cooperative banks, private bankers and money lenders. In order to make an assessment of the banking and credit structure, it would be necessary to study the spatial location of the various types of facilities and their performances in terms of the volume of business handled, the number of persons covered either through deposits or advance of credit, the integration between credit and marketing and the variety of services provided by them to fulfil the needs of the different sub-regions and marketing/processing centres. Such of the sub-regions which are at present not so well served with these facilities
will have to be identified so that steps may be initiated under the plan to provide these.

14. In the case of private banks and money-lenders it would be necessary to make some sort of an estimation of the credit needs supplied, the interest rates charged, and the business practices followed by them.

**Structure of Social Services**

While economic infrastructure has a direct bearing on economic development, social services have a significant effect not only on the quality of day-to-day life but also indirectly on the long-term development of the area. It is, therefore, necessary that an assessment should be made of the (a) accessibility, (b) adequacy, (c) quality, and (d) quantity of social services available in different sub-regions of the district. The main items of social services to be taken into consideration in this connection are:

(a) primary, middle, secondary and higher level of educational institutions;

(b) elementary teacher training institutions and Adult Education Programmes including libraries and reading rooms;

(b) Institutions for vocational education including Craftsman training facilities;
(c) indoor and outdoor medical, family planning and public health facilities;
(d) piped drinking water schemes; and
(e) veterinary hospitals, stockmen centres, artificial insemination and natural services centres and various types of cattle breeding and up-grading facilities.

16. While infrastructural facilities provide the essential pre-requisites for the development of an area, the nature and scope of development is determined mainly by Physio-geographical or agro-climatic conditions and the availability of natural resources in the area. In view of this, it is necessary to make a careful assessment of the extent to which the natural resources available in the district have been identified and the extent to which effective action has been taken to conserve and to make optimum utilisation of these resources.

17. A realistic assessment on the lines suggested would be possible only if the potentialities of the available natural resources are viewed in the context of the physio-geographic conditions in different sub-regions of the district. As
is well-known, land and vegetation resources have a
different potential and scope in the hill areas
as compared to the plains. Similarly, the technology
and investment required for the exploitation of
water resources in different agro-climatic regions
also varies greatly from one area to another.

18. The main elements of the physio-geographical
situation which need to be kept in view are:

(a) elevation and drainage patterns;

(b) seasonal variations in temperature
    and wind velocity and direction;

(c) pattern of seasonal variations in
    rainfall;

(d) areas of poor drainage and areas subject
    to seasonal flooding, and

(e) quality and quantity of water in
    mainstreams.

19. For the assessment of the potentials and
the actual utilisation/conservation of natural
resources, the following items would have to be
taken into consideration:

(a) Land - its qualitative classification,
the pattern of its use, its classification in terms
of the units of various sizes, its distribution
in terms of ownership, its per acre productivity
in irrigated and unirrigated conditions and the incidence of soil erosion; water logging; high acidity; and alkilinity in different sub-regions of the district;

(b) Water - availability of surface and underground water for drinking and for irrigation and the current practices in respect of its conservation and optimum utilisation in different sub-regions;

(c) Minerals - quantitative and qualitative assessment of the variety of minerals available, their accessibility, the existing level of their utilisation, the investment structure and the technological and other problems relating to their fuller exploitation and the scope for their primary and secondary processing in the district.

(d) Vegetation - the area and productivity under various categories of forest, fuelwood and horticultural plantations and grasslands; the patterns of ownership or management and the level of efficiency in the utilisation and replacement of this very important resources; and

(e) Livestock - quantitative estimation of the various categories of livestock (including fisheries and poultry) available in the various sub-regions and their qualitative assessment in terms of
per unit yield of milk, meat, eggs, wool and
draught-power, the existing management and breeding
practices and the extent to which the livestock
products are being skillfully and efficiently exploited.

20. From the point of view of a planner, the main
aim of studying the existing infra-structure
and the available natural resources is to under-
stand the scope for the development and diversi-
ification of economic activities to a given area.
However, before the future direction and scope of
these activities can be determined, it is necessary
to study the existing pattern of primary and secondary
economic activities in different sub-regions of the
district.

21. Among primary activities, the main items
to be kept in view are: (i) agriculture (including
horticulture), (ii) animal husbandry (including
dairying, pisciculture and poultry), (iii) forestry
and (iv) mining. All types of agro-industries
and other manufacturing industries such as tradi-
tional crafts, cottage and small industries,
modern small-scale industries based on machinery
and power as well as large-scale industries would
be taken into consideration in connection with the
assessment of secondary activities.
22. Some of the points to be considered in connection with the assessment of the various economic activities are:

(a) Range in the size of the units of production;
(b) Variety in the technologies of production;
(c) Variety and volume of products and the extent to which these are meant for local consumption;
(d) Per unit productivity in terms of land/capital/labour;
(e) Employment generated;
(f) The nature and source of raw materials and other inputs required; and
(g) Economic activity.

While assessing the scope of the development of economic activities in the district, it is desirable that the incidence of under-utilisation or the inadequacy of natural resources, infrastructural facilities and productive capacities should be carefully identified. It is also necessary that the problems and scope of future development of a particular economic activity should be assessed especially and separately for the different
types and sizes of units in existence. Developments in communications, technology and the nature of demand have quite a different impact on the small farmers, village craftsmen and small entrepreneurs than on their counterparts operating on a much larger scale. Moreover, smaller entrepreneurs/farmers find it very much more difficult to adjust to changes in demand or technology than their more substantial counterparts. Because of this, it is necessary that the measures to be adopted for the development or rehabilitation of different units operating on different scales or with different technologies should be worked out in the context of their specific problems and conditions.

23. Having studied the pattern and scope of economic activities, it would be necessary to take stock of the labour resources in an area not only because of their obviously decisive role in socio-economic development but also because their gainful employment is one of the important objectives of economic planning. While assessing these resources in each sub-region of the district, it is desirable to take a view of:

(a) the population between 15 and 59 years;
(b) its distribution by sex;
(c) the number of workers amongst men and women between 15 and 59 years.
(d) the occupational distribution of workers by type or classification of employment;

(b) the level of productivity per worker and wage structure in different occupations;

(f) the incidence of overcrowding and under-utilisation of the available skilled or unskilled labour in certain occupations or community groups; and

(g) the shortages of skilled and semi-skilled craftsmen and workers for different economic activities.

24. While studying the existing conditions in respect of labour resources and their utilisation, it would be desirable that particular attention should be paid to the number of agricultural labourers and the conditions under which they are functioning. In this connection, it would be necessary to examine (i) the caste/class composition of this labour force, (ii) their mobility, (iii) the wage rates for different agricultural operations; (iv) the mode of payment of wages, (v) the incidence of share cropping, (vi) the nature of customary practices affecting their relationship with land owners and (vii) the extent to which land reforms have stabilised their position.
as sub-tenants, or conferred upon old sub-tenants a
title to the lands cultivated by them. It is also
necessary that some kind of estimation should be
made of the problem of educated unemployment so
that steps necessary for their absorption may be
taken under the plan.

25. In a developing society where a myriad of
tasks have to be undertaken to foster a quick
enough rate of development, statutory, professional
and voluntary institutions of the people have to be
assigned many important responsibilities.
However, the exact nature and scope of these respon-
sibilities has to be determined on the basis of a
careful study and correlation of:
(a) the statutory or constitutional structure;
(b) the objectives;
(c) the coverage and volume of activities;
(d) the representative character;
(e) the financial and administrative
resources;
(f) the economic viability; and
(g) the past performance
of the institutions functioning in the area. In this
context the Panchayati Raj, local self-government and
cooperative institutions have a special significance
because of the statutory roles already assigned to
those and also because these organisations have
been made the channels for the flow of sizeable resources and inputs for most of the development programmes launched under the plan. These institutions have been organised in a hierarchial pattern. To get a correct idea of the scope of operation of these institutions, it would be desirable to evaluate each tier for its functional efficiency. One of the criteria which should be applied in the course of the assessment of the institutional structure pertains to the self-reliance exhibited by these bodies and the quantum of resources which are locally mobilised by them to supplement the resources provided to them by government or their apex organisations.

26. Since the amelioration of scheduled tribes and other backward communities has been adopted as one of the important objectives of the Fourth Plan, it is necessary that a systematic study should be made of the condition and the problem of these people. For this purpose, it would be necessary to identify the areas in which particular community groups have been concentrated and then to analyse the reasons which are responsible for their present condition. In this connection, it is very important to recognise that most of the backward communities and tribal
groups have distinctive socio-cultural traits and livelihood patterns because of which generalisations about the problems and the possible lines of development of these groups as a whole have very limited validity. For a meaningful assessment, therefore, it is necessary to take a view of the following aspects of each community group within the spatial context of the area in which they are concentrated:

(a) the availability/ownership and access to natural resources such as land and forests;
(b) livelihood pattern, wage structure and security of tenure;
(c) level of educational and technological development;
(d) quality of housing, medical and public health, water supply, communication, craftsmen training, credit and marketing facilities generally enjoyed;
(e) the degree of integration with the existing institutional structure; and
(f) the framework of cultural mores and social organisation and its implications in relation to the development goals envisaged.
27. In addition to the study of the present situation and problems of certain specified backward communities indicated in the Constitution, it seems desirable that the condition of unskilled labourers in urban areas, traditional craftsmen and other backward groups should also be studied in the manner indicated above.

28. From time to time, general schemes have been initiated by the government to meet the diverse problems which have been coming to its notice from time to time. Experience has, however, shown that while situations and problems go changing their character, schemes have a tendency to go on indefinitely because of the vested interests which develop around them and also because of the failure to institute a regular critical and objective appraisal of the performance of various schemes in the context of the existing needs and circumstances. In view of the limitations of resources under which development plans have to be formulated and implemented, it is necessary that all the schemes whose benefits are not commensurate with the resources expended on them should be identified so that action should be taken for their modification or replacement. In this connection, it would...
be desirable to look at all the development schemes irrespective of whether these are operating as plan or non-plan schemes. It would also be necessary to make a special effort to look for the inherent inter-relationships and inter-dependence between schemes and pinpoint incidence of both duplication as well as lack of coordination. Moreover, the appraisal of each scheme would have to be made in the light of the local experience. A study of the existing schemes would require as a first step, a critical analysis of their explicit or implicit objectives and the relevance of these in the context of the local priorities. The type of assessment contemplated here will become very much easier if an attempt is made to examine the impact of each scheme in its functional framework, i.e., in relation to the contribution expected from it by way of the fulfilment of a specific role in relation to a community or an economic function. It would have to be examined as to whether appropriate mechanisms exist in each scheme for proper coordination with relative schemes in the same or in other sectors of development. It will also have to be ascertained if the phasing of schemes has ensured the synchronisation of events and
availabilities required for the successful and smooth implementation of various programmes.

Besides all this, the procedures and indicators for periodical reporting of physical progress as also for the systematic and objective evaluation of individual programmes would have to be looked into.

29. Since plans are formulated essentially to get the maximum benefits from the limited resources available, it is essential that a realistic estimation of the financial, physical or material resources likely to become available for the district, should be made before laying down the priorities for development and formulating specific programmes/schemes for their implementation.

30. In regard to the assessment of physical or material resources, it would be desirable to take into consideration the volume of the existing and the projected local availabilities in terms of minerals, agricultural products, irrigation and power, construction materials as well as certain essential industrial products such as cotton, woollen yarn, man-made fibres, etc. The specific items whose availability from within or without
the district is to be estimated will have to be
determined on the basis of the requirements of
the predominant pattern of economic activities
being carried on in the district.
31. While estimating financial resources,
it would be necessary to assess the likely avail-
ability of these from within as well as outside
the district. How often, while estimating
local area plans, there is a tendency to take
into account only those resources which,
through government, cooperative or institutional
channels, are likely to flow from outside the area.
This naturally leads to the formulation of
wholly unrealistic plans, since in most of
the economic activities, the resources expended
by private citizens and their institutions form
the bulk of investment. When these private or
institutional resources are taken into account,
there is a tendency to exclude from the plan,
the measures required for augmenting the rate
of savings and for channelling available invest-
ments into productive activities. Once the
significance of local resources is realised and
their planned utilisation is made an integral
objective of local plans, the role of Panchayati
Raj cooperative and local self-governments and other
local institutions will also come to be adequately appreciated and every effort will be made to involve them in the process of planning as well as programme implementation. It is, therefore, desirable that the emerging trends in respect of savings and investments by private individuals, cooperatives as well as banking institutions should be studied and carefully articulated.

32. In order to ensure that the process of planning at the district level is undertaken on a rational and realistic basis, it is necessary that an element of flexibility and resource consciousness should be introduced at the district level. Unless this is done, district plans will remain compilations of unintegrated and impossible demands. To achieve this, State Governments should classify schemes and allocate funds on the basis of their nature and advisability in the matter of planning as well as execution. This, however, is not to be done in a mechanical fashion merely by the allotment of funds for pre-determined schemes already included in the State Plan. The very idea of formulating district plans really is to ensure that the character and approach to the State Plans would be determined by the potentials problems and priorities.
identified in the district plans. The district plans would, therefore, have to set forth a long-term perspective of development as well as the immediate requirements for the next five-year or one-year period. The State Governments would examine the short and long-term requirements of the districts for drawing up integrated State Plans and thereafter they would indicate the quantum of resources which would be available to each district during the next five-year or one-year period. On the basis of these indications, the expectations of private investment and the resources likely to be raised by local bodies, Panchayati Raj institutions and cooperatives, the districts would have to finalise their five-year and one-year operational plans.

33. So far as the annual plans are concerned, the formulation of these would be a two-way process, both at the State and district levels. Each district would report to the State Headquarters the estimated expenditure and progress of work in the current year as well as the requirements for the next year and this will form the basis for the formulation of the annual plan of the State. After the State Plan is finalised on this basis, the State Government would indicate the availability of resources to the district for the coming year which would, in their turn work out the phasing and priorities of various programmes for the annual Plan of the district in the light of available resources.
CHAPTER IV
PLANNING FOR DEVELOPMENT

The purpose behind the formulation of a district plan is to lay down an operational framework of future action. For this, it would be necessary to make a critical assessment of the existing situation and thereafter to formulate integrated strategies for further development for each sub-region and for the district as a whole on the basis of the available resources and potentials, the nature of local needs and problems, the trends of development already in evidence, the priorities assigned to different socio-economic activities and the framework of basic objectives adopted for the State or the country as a whole.

2. The lines on which a given sub-region could be developed is determined by the study and correlation of the following factors:

(a) Physio-geographical characteristics such as elevation, location, general topography, climatic conditions, rainfall, drainage etc;

(b) quality, quantity and variety of natural resources available in the area;
(c) level of development and coverage of infrastructural facilities;

(d) nature and variety of primary and secondary economic activities;

(e) availability of human resources, technological skills and entrepreneurial talent;

(f) quantum of financial resources locally and externally available; and

(g) the organizational and institutional framework in existence in the area.

3. Marked variation in respect of potentials pertaining to any one of these factors necessarily result in the emergence of different patterns of economic activities and therefore requires a different type of infrastructural development and a different distribution of investment resources. If a particular area has a lot of valuable and easily accessible mineral resources, the strategy for its long term development will have to be substantially different from the strategy for an area which has a preponderance of natural vegetation. Similarly, for an area which has a highly developed urban infrastructure, the development prospects will have to be conceived differently than for another area which has
Poorly developed infrastructure combined with a surplus of labour resources. The most difficult task faced by a planner is to decide as to what broad strategies of development should be adopted in respect of each sub-region in the district and how the different activities and measures to be taken up in the immediate future should be organised to subserve the long-term strategy adopted for an area.

4. While determining the specific strategy for each sub-region, four inter-related objectives have to be kept in view. These are:
   (a) increase in the per unit productivity;
   (b) better utilisation/conservation of natural resources;
   (c) more equitable distribution of the benefits of development between different areas and communities through more rational location of facilities and services; and
   (d) the expansion and diversification of employment opportunities.

5. In order to work out the details of the development strategies for different sub-regions, the first step to be taken is to identify the economic activities such as agriculture
forestry, pisciculture or small industries which would occupy the Central position in the plan of development of the area. The subsidiary economic activities to be undertaken and the organisation and provision of infrastructural facilities and services depends largely upon the nature of basic activities which would be developed in an area. In a sub-region where agriculture would be the main economic activity, greater attention would have to be paid to the provision of irrigation and the establishment of storage, credit, processing and marketing facilities whereas these factors would have quite a different significance in an area whose development is likely to depend more substantially on the establishment of mining and manufacturing activities. The simplest procedure for working out the basic strategy and the development plan for an area would be to follow the following steps:

I. Identify the main economic activities to be developed;

II. List the subsidiary, supplemental additional activities to be promoted;
III. Determine within a scheme of priorities the needs of the main economic activities in terms of infrastructural facilities, inputs and services;

IV. Lay down in order of importance the specific requirements of the subsidiary, supplementary or additional activities;

V. Work out the measures to be taken for the proper utilisation/conservation of natural resources;

VI. Indicate the minimum requirements of backward areas and communities;

VII. Compare the requirements listed under items III, IV, V and VI above, with whatever is already available on the ground and thereafter work out the additional facilities, inputs or services to be arranged for various activities, areas or communities;

VIII. Correlate the requirements listed under items VII and determine the manner in which these may be located, integrated and organised spatially and functionally with the least cost and the largest coverage; and
IX. Determine the inter-se importance of the measures or activities to be undertaken in accordance with the locational and organisational plan worked out under item VIII.

Once a locational and organisational plan of the main and subsidiary or additional activities to be promoted and the facilities, services and inputs to be provided therefor, have been worked out within a scheme of priorities, the next step to be taken could be to recast the plan in accordance with the departmental structure by allotting responsibilities to various departments and suggesting the order of priorities and time schedule to be followed in the implementation scheme of the various programmes.

6. While drawing up a programme for the development of specific activities, it would desirable to keep two things in view. The first is always to look at specific activities, not as unrelated or individual items by themselves but in terms of their inter-relationship with other related, subsidiary or supplementary activities and to draw up plans for all the related activities in an integrated manner.
7. The second point to be borne in mind is that an economic activity cannot be seen in its true perspective unless it is seen in a dynamic context, that is, in the context of a situation in which, for a variety of reasons, changes are constantly taking place in respect not only of other economic activities but also in respect of the availability of natural resources, infrastructural facilities and the administrative structure. The developments in respect of these factors will be influenced and will also affect the developments under various economic activities.

8. The idea of interaction put forward here may be illustrated by the following examples:

(a) If a cold storage is established in an area, there may immediately be a sizeable expansion of not only in the area under potatoes but also in the consumption of fertilisers and the area under irrigation;

(b) If there is a large-scale expansion of sheep rearing in a particular area, it might lead in the long run to an increase in the tempo of activity in carding, spinning as well as weaving industries;
(c) If the distribution network for power is extended to a new area, it may result very soon in a sizeable increase in minor irrigation facilities and consequently in agricultural production which would in turn give rise to the demand for the improvement of facilities for communication, marketing, credit, etc.

(d) If a rural hinterland is integrated with the marketing complex by the construction of a bridge or a link road, the entire cropping pattern of the area might change and supplemental programmes like dairying, poultry etc. may also receive a considerable fillip.

9. While planning for the development of Agriculture, it is necessary first of all to take into account the basic conditions under which it is carried on in different sub-regions of the district. These are:

i) General climate and the volume and seasonal distribution of rainfall;

ii) Elevation, general topography and the pattern of drainage;

iii) Availability and quality of land resources;
iv) Availability of easily accessible
and suitable surface and underground
water;

v) Pattern of local consumption;

vi) Availability of fertilizers and
pesticides as also of communication,
marketing, storage, processing and
credit facilities;

vii) proximity to centres of consumption
of high value agricultural products;

viii) Patterns of tenure and size of
holdings; and

ix) Availability of appropriate techniques
for the production of various crops.

A careful consideration of the above mentioned
factors would give a reasonable idea of the
appropriateness of the existing pattern of
agriculture and also of the potentials which
exist for the carrying out of agriculture on
a more extensive or intensive scale. In this
regard, it would be useful to keep the following
objectives generally in view with reference to
the different sub-regions of the district:

(a) better utilisation...
(b) introduction of suitable cropping patterns in relation to the quality of soils, the agro-climatic conditions, the availability of irrigation facilities and inputs and labour resources and the nature of marketing and communication facilities;

(c) increase in the productivity of unirrigated land through better soil and water conservation practices as also through the introduction of more suitable cropping patterns;

(d) improvement of the economy of small farmers through the liberalisation of credit and other facilities and also through the provisions, where possible, of irrigation facilities and other inputs specifically for this class of farmers. (Details, guidelines for the planning of agricultural development are given in annexure C-32).

10. For planning programmes for Farm Forestry and grassland development, the main point to be kept in view relates to the availability of uncultivated wastelands. It is highly unlikely that the land which has already been brought under agriculture would under any circumstances be retired from it and put up either under miscellaneous tree crops and fuelwood.
plantations or reserved for grassland development.
In the case of farm forestry the basic constraints which have to be kept in view are:

(a) the pattern of ownership of wastelands;
(b) quality of waste land;
(c) cost of planting and raising of fuel wood and scrub forest plantations and the return per acre accruing through sale of the products;
(d) technical assistance and financial and other incentives available to individuals, Panchayats, etc., in support of farm forestry; and
(e) Organisational pattern for protection and utilization.

11. In the case of grassland development also, the regulatory measures and the incentives in the shape of suitable leases, subsidies and concessions would play a significant part. The return which would accrue from grasslands would be determined largely by the quality of milch cattle found in the area and the extent to which dairying and sheep rearing have become or are likely to become established as widespread commercial activities. It would be highly desirable to integrate the work of grassland

422
development with the work of the Soil Conservation Department which, at present, is looking after the selection and extension of suitable grasses in an area subject to soil erosion.

12. Horticultural activities are an important means of diversifying the pattern of production as also of gainfully combining an economic activity with soil conservation measures. The factors which influence the development of this activity are:

(a) the availability of suitable land and other agro-climatic conditions;

(b) distance from centres of consumption and quality of communication links with these centres;

(c) availability and quality of credit, marketing, storage and processing facilities;

(d) availability of reliable plant materials, technical assistance (including training facilities) and plant protection services; and

(e) the nature of incentives by way of loans, grant-in-aid etc. provided to encourage horticultural development.

Besides looking into the above points, it would also be necessary to examine carefully the relative
economic benefits of various species of fruit plantations and their susceptibility to plant diseases before laying down the lines for the development of horticulture.

13. Guidelines for the planning of other supplemental activities such as Animal Husbandry, dairying, poultry farming, pisciculture and sheep and pig rearing have been listed in annexure (C-39). It may, however, be stated here that the formulation of programmes in respect of these activities must be guided not only by the assessment of the economic returns expected from investment in these programmes but also by employment opportunities which are likely to be generated by these programmes. So far these programmes have not made enough headway either as supplementary (and part-time) programmes or as fully commercialised activities. This is partly because of the tendency to underestimate the technological and managerial problems pertaining to these activities, and partly because of the attempt to promote these in all areas and all classes of the people without making a comparison between the returns expected from these activities and the returns likely to accrue from agriculture and other economic
activities in particular area. In order, therefore, to take a balanced view of the potentials of these supplemental activities, it is essential that the (a) agro-climatic conditions (ii) availability and productivity of land resources, (iii) the class, caste and vocational composition of local population, and (iv) the availability of surplus labour resources should be taken into consideration. It would also be essential to chalk out separate schemes for the promotion of these activities as supplemental or specialized commercial programmes and to take an integrated view of the support which would have to be provided for these in terms of appropriate transportation, credit, storage, grading, processing, marketing and training facilities.

14. In the case of secondary activities, planning at the district level would usually relate to handicrafts, village and cottage industries and modern small scale industries. These activities can play a very significant part in the economic growth of an area because of their capacity not only to provide essential inputs and services for primary activities but also to expand and diversify the employment opportunities for the people of the area. For these
reasons, it is necessary to undertake special measures to rehabilitate languishing crafts and industries. The potentials for the development of an industry in an area are determined largely by the following factors:

(a) Nature and volume of the local and external demand for agricultural inputs and equipment, housing pre requisites and consumer goods;
(b) Availability of agricultural and other raw materials;
(c) Availability of labour skills entrepreneurial talent and viable technologies of production on a scale feasible in a given set of local conditions;
(d) Vocation mobility of labour engaged in traditional arts and crafts;
(e) Availability of capital resources; and
(f) The nature of infrastructural facilities available in respect of communications, marketing, credit and banking, power and water supply and provision of common processing facilities.

15. It is very important that viability and the specific requirements for the development of
each industry should be worked out before the potentials of its development and the programmes for its expansion are worked out at the district level. The main objectives to be kept in view in connection with the development of industries are:

(i) greater and more efficient utilization of available physical, human and investment resources;

(ii) expansion and diversification of employment; and

(iii) location of industries in a manner which will lead to the dispersal of services and availabilities all over the district and help in arresting the trend towards the concentration of industries around metropolitian areas.

16. In order to ensure that the above objectives are achieved, measures indicated below would have to be taken:

(i) identification and location of industries at growth centres where marketing, processing, credit, power and water supply facilities are already available;

(ii) demonstration of improved production techniques through pilot projects;
(iii) dissemination of improved technical and managerial know-how through short and long-term training;

(iv) more equitable distribution of raw materials;

(v) liberalisation of credit facilities; and

(vi) extension of grading, quality marking and marketing facilities.

Development of the Economic Infrastructure

17. While discussing the manner in which development of various economic activities should be planned, mention has repeatedly been made of the various elements of infrastructure whose development would have to be taken into consideration while devising for the extension and the qualitative improvement of each of these infrastructural facilities, an integrated view should be taken of the development envisaged in respect of various economic activities and the measures contemplated under the plan in respect of other elements of infrastructure as well as other factors of development. To derive maximum benefits from investment, efforts would have to be made to avoid the duplication of these facilities for individual economic functions.
Particular attention must be paid to the locational aspects of infrastructural facilities and efforts made to locate and organise them in such a manner that these would serve the needs of a large number of activities over as wide an area as possible. Care has also to be taken to ensure that the economic activities derive full benefits from available net work of infrastructural facilities. While planning the development of infrastructure, it is necessary to take a dynamic view of economic activities and to initiate developments in infrastructure which would take care not only of the needs of the existing activities, but also of the activities which, it can be reasonably assessed, while sure to be established in another five or ten years.

19. Special attention has to be paid to roads since these operate as the main integrative feature in the economic life of an area and have a decisive influence on the growth and location of marketing, storage and processing facilities. While planning for the improvement and the augmentation of the network of roads it would be necessary to take into account not only the already developed centres of economic, social and administrative activity but also the needs
of areas or centres whose growth is being thwarted because of lack of adequate communications. In respect of other elements of infrastructure also, the nature of developments envisaged under the plan would be determined by the losses which may have been identified while assessing the existing economic situation and the requirements which might have emerged as a result of the developments planned in respect of the various economic activities, natural resources and backward areas/classes. The investments on infrastructural development would be most effectively utilised if as a result of planned efforts, the various facilities for marketing, storage, credit, processing and servicing come to be available in an integrated manner at certain focal points centrally placed with reference to their hinterlands. This will reduce the pressure on communication and transport facilities and will also help in the establishment of well-dispersed urban centres all over the area of the district.

Social Services

19. In the case of social services such as general and technical education, medical and public health, drinking water and veterinary facilities, more attention will have to be paid
for the present to the qualitative improvement of the existing facilities, as also to the more equitable distribution of whatever additional facilities might be provided under the Plan, in determining the location of social services also, the objective must be to establish these at certain focal points of growth which are centrally placed with reference to the villages around them.

20. Since educational facilities have a very important bearing on the economic life of an area or community, their development will have to be planned with particular care. For this it would be necessary to:

(a) Assess the comparative backwardness of different areas or communities in terms of the availability of facilities for primary, middle, secondary and higher level vocational and adult education as well as libraries and reading rooms;
(b) Take a view of the facilities available to educational institutions in terms of buildings, laboratories, play grounds, school-farms, libraries etc;
(c) Study the problem of under-utilisation of the existing institutions, facilities and equipment;
(d) Relate the problems and trends of economic development and the consequent generation of employment opportunities with the availability of appropriately trained and suitably oriented young men and women and the existing structure and capacity of educational and vocational institutions (for students as well as non-student youth);

(e) Indicate, on the basis of objective principles in respect of coverage as well as location, the areas and directions in which the provision of facilities for primary, middle, secondary, vocational and adult education and elementary school teachers' training should be augmented/improved on a priority basis;

(f) Evolve a pattern for the optimal utilisation and sharing of available facilities and equipment through the development of school complexes;

(g) Identify the institutional and other sources and assess the availability of local resources likely to become available from these for the provision of essential facilities and equipment and meeting non-teacher costs for
formal and informal education/training;

(h) Identify the ways in which the various types of educational institutions could provide services to the community (especially non-student youth) and thereby get organically integrated with the life of the community; and

(i) Prepare a phased programme setting forth the inter-se priorities between different tiers and types of formal and informal education and plan the measures for resources mobilization and the machinery and mechanisms of implementation.

21. Since the resources available for social services are so limited, it seems desirable that an attempt should be made to evolve some principles for the proper location of all types of social service facilities and for the sharing of the more expensive equipment and facilities (such as gymnasiums, playgrounds, laboratories, X-ray equipment, etc.) between different institutions located within a convenient distance. In the organisation and maintenance of these social services, the voluntary efforts of the people can play a very significant role. Therefore, while planning for the expansion of these services,
it would be desirable to set forth measures through which public support would be enlisted and financial resources would be mobilised.

22. From this point of view of long term development, it is important that suitable measures should be taken to ensure that the natural resources available in an area are not frittered away through negligence or misuse-utilisation. It has already been suggested that while planning for the development of economic activities, measures should be taken to bring about more efficient utilisation of the natural resources. Some of these measures involve the changing of the cropping patterns as well as the introduction of better production techniques. In many areas adequate attention has not been paid in the past to the need for the conservation of top soil, surface water and vegetative resources. Measures for the management/expansion of reserved forests, scrub forests, fuel wood plantations and grasslands would have to receive particular attention and suitable legislative as well as administrative measures would have to be taken to afford adequate protection to these dwindling resources.
Above all, efforts must be made to coordinate the activities of various departments concerned with the promotion of development of economic activities, viz., agriculture or horticulture, with the work of the departments concerned with the development and conservation of natural resources so as to ensure that they would not operate at cross purposes.

23. From the point of view of distribution of economic resources, it is important that some attention should be paid to the provision of adequate and diversified employment opportunities in the districts. The problem of unemployment is quite complex in character because it covers a variety of groups whose educational and social background, traditional role, skills and aspirations differ widely from one another. For the sake of convenience, it would be worthwhile devising measures separately in respect of the educated unemployed, the skilled craftsmen and the unskilled labour in rural and urban areas. So far as the first two categories are concerned, employment opportunities for them would largely be a function of the general tempo of economic development in an area which could be accelerated to some extent.
by the promotion of manufacturing, processing
and servicing activities particularly on small
scale basis. So far as the unskilled labour in
the rural areas is concerned, employment
opportunities would be generated for them either
in agriculture through more intensive cropping
practices and multi-cropping or through the
taking up large-scale communication, irrigation
and land development programmes. In areas which
have an economic problem of natural calamities,
it is not usual to take up relief programmes
for providing employment for scarcity stricken
people. These programmes have often to be taken
up on an ad hoc basis which sometimes leads to
inefficient utilisation of financial as well
as human resources. It is, therefore, desirable
that for areas affected by natural calamities as
also for other areas faced with an acute problem
of unemployment and under-employment, a long-
term view should be taken of the requirements
of the communication and irrigation system as
also of the need for soil and water conservation
measures in order to prepare schemes which would
ensure more optimum utilisation of the human
resources.
24. For the most part, the nature and performance of the institutional structure is at present determined by the statutory and administrative policies being followed at the State level. Both the Panchayati Raj and the cooperative bodies have been operating, by and large, as the agents of the State Government and as the channels of financial, physical and administrative resources. As a result of this, the tiers closest to the ground level have not been given the importance they deserve. The quantum of resources raised at the local level and the managerial and administrative acumen acquired by the non-officials running these institutions have also not been adequate in some of the States. Adequate attention has also not been paid to the up-grading of the techniques for planning and programme implementation by these bodies. Therefore, perhaps, the first step in the development of the potentials of the institutional structure would be to work out in detail the specific activities which would be performed by these bodies over the next five or one year period and, thereafter, chalk out the measures which would have to be taken to support these activities in terms of resource mobilisation.
training of personnel and improvement in the
procedures for decision making, review, and
internal financial control. It is expected that
in the course of this type of detailed planning
for these institutions, the lacunae, if any, in their
statutory, financial or administrative structure will
also be properly identified and this would enable the
States to take suitable action in this connection.

25. While considering the measures to be taken
for the improvement of the levels of living of the
backward communities, it would be necessary to study:

(i) their occupational pattern;

(ii) their educational and technical
competence;

(iii) the availability of economic means
of production (such as land and forest
rights) and infrastructural facilities
and social services to them; and

(iv) the manner in which these resources
and facilities could augmented
for their benefit. In this context,
picular attention will have to be
paid to the formulation of appropriate
procedures which would ensure easy flow of facilities, services and resources to the members of these communities. In case any schemes for the resettlement of tribal or backward communities and their involvement in specific agricultural or industries activities are contemplated, these will have to be drawn up after full consideration of the cultural mores, the social organisation and the existing livelihood patterns current amongst these communities. This is necessary because the backward and tribal communities find it much more difficult than other cultural groups to adapt themselves to new physical, organisational or technological situations.

26. It is expected that a number of supplemental programmes for the provision of additional facilities or services for the backward communities would have to be started in certain places. It is, however, not to be assumed that for this reason these communities are to be deprived of the benefits which would otherwise accrue to them from the normal programmes meant for everybody. While operating different schemes those responsible for their execution have been enjoined to give preference to the less well-to-do.
members of the community as compared to those who already have more resources at their command. It, therefore, follows that under the normal programmes also, all these communities should receive priority.

27. An important aspect of plan formulation at the district level would be the integration of the plans of local self-government bodies, Panchayati Raj institutions, cooperative organisations and government departments. Some attention has been paid in the past to the preparation of plans for Metropolitan Areas at the time of the formulation of five year/annual plans of States. No attempt has, however, been made so far to get the Municipalities, Notified and Town Area Committees to draw up integrated one year or five year programmes to coincide and dovetail with the activities envisaged in the State plans under different sectors or for different areas. As a result, the process of urbanisation, especially through the emergence of smaller townships, has been going on in a haphazard fashion. Most of the small towns have been expanding in narrow strips along the roads which provide little scope for the provision of civic amenities and the development of industries and
increase the burden on the communication and transport system. This has proved a hindrance not only in the dispersal of economic activities (especially industrialisation) but has also led to the creation of bottlenecks in the provision of marketing, storage, credit, processing and servicing facilities for the orderly and even development of rural areas. Moreover, there have often been long time lags between the establishment of industries and the growth of cities and the production of agricultural raw materials and essential food, vegetable, poultry and dairy products in the hinter land to serve the growing needs of these urban centres. It is, therefore, desirable that a deliberate attempt should be made to correlate the needs and the development programmes of the rural and the urban areas.

28: In the case of Panchayati Raj bodies generally, there has been adequate involvement in the planning process. However, in those States in which Panchayati Raj bodies have been given substantial powers to raise resources and set up new services and facilities, it would be necessary to ensure that there is no duplication between them and the State sector. It will also have to be ensured
that the plans of cooperatives as well as local units of various financing departmental institutions are also drawn up keeping in view the projections in respect of economic activities envisaged under district plans. This will be possible only if there is considerable consultation not only after the plans have already been framed but also before and during the process of programme formulation. Without this kind of consultation, it is possible that unduly ambitious programmes will get drawn up for Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Dairying, Small Industries, etc., which would assume the provision of resources on the part of these institutions far in excess of their capability either to mobilise on the local level or to attract and channelise externally.

29. Even though a great deal has been done in recent years to strengthen the existing institutional or organisational structure, there are still many aspects of development which could be given greater support by the organisation of suitable voluntary or statutory institutions. For instance, in the identification and promotion of technological innovations, voluntary
organisations of artisans, craftsmen and small scale entrepreneurs can play a very significant part. Similarly, the organisation of land and water development boards in river valley areas could prove very beneficial in organising the integrated and optimum utilisation of these resources. These illustrations have been given mainly to stress that the scope of organisational innovations has by no means been exhausted. As time passes and new problems come to the surface, innovations and modifications in the existing structure of institutions and developmental organisation will have to be introduced. It is, therefore, desirable that while formulating district plans, the weaknesses and lacunae in this respect should be carefully identified and suitable measures taken to strengthen the existing structure.
SECTION I
ASSESSMENT
OF THE EXISTING
SITUATION

Chapter I Introduction -- Giving a brief account of
the physico-geographical conditions in the
different sub-regions of the district in
terms of elevation, general topography,
rainfall, rivers and streams, drainage,
soil structure, vegetation, flora and
fauna, the composition and distribution of
population in terms of rural/urban habitations
and vocations, the special economic,
social or cultural characteristics of the
district and the level of development in
different subregions of the district.

Chapter II Infrastructure & Social Services -- describ-
ing the variety, coverage and performance of
the facilities and social services available in the
various subregions of the district, with
particular reference, in the case of
economic infrastructure, to communications,
marketing, credit, storage, processing and
servicing facilities as well as to the dis-
tributive network of power and irrigation
system, and in the case of social services,
to the facilities for education, vocational training, medical, public health and veterinary assistance and the propagation and demonstration of new ideas about agriculture, industries etc.

Chapter III. Natural Resources — describing their availability in the different sub-regions of the district, indicating the extent to which these are being properly conserved and efficiently utilised.

Chapter IV Administrative and Institutional Structure — giving an account of the administrative structure and the interrelationship between different departmental wings and the situational respect of the delegation of authority in the planning and execution of various programmes. Also describing the functions, structure, financial viability and record of performance of the important statutory and voluntary institutions, particularly Panchayati Raj Bodies, Local Self Govt. institutions and cooperatives.

Chapter V. Economic Activities — describing the variety of primary and secondary economic activities going on in different sub-regions
of the district and bringing out
their present level of development,
their technological efficiency and the
problems faced by them particularly with
reference to marketing, credit, storage
processing, servicing and input-supply
facilities and the availability of re-
quisite raw materials, skilled labour
and entrepreneurial resources.

Chapter VI

Problems of Employment - analysing the
position regarding the present avail-
ability and the emerging trends of
employment in primary and secondary
sectors in relation to the number of
people (particularly landless labourers,
craftsmen and unskilled urban labour)
available for employment, their level of
technological sophistication and the
adequacy or otherwise of their real
or monetary wages.

Chapter VII

Problems of Backward Communities -
describing the peculiarities of their
socio-cultural organisation, their
livelihood pattern, their rights to use
of land and forest resources, the level
of educational and technological profici-
ency attained by them and their access
to the facilities and services provided by the Government and other developmental institutions.

Chapter VIII  
Critical appraisal of the ongoing development schemes

Plan and non-plan, in the context of economic and social objectives/activities these are to observe, with a view to determine which of those should be continued/enlarged with or without modifications.

Chapter IX  
Local Mobilisation of Resources

Estimating the local resources likely to be available from the private and institutional sources for different programmes during the next 5 year/one year period.

Chapter X  
Programmes for Backward Communities

indicating the measures proposed for the accelerated and integrated development of the backward communities, scheduled castes and the landless or unskilled labourers inhabiting the district.

Section II  
Chapter XI
Planning for development

The long term perspective -
indicating the proposals for different sub-regions based on the present trends of economic development, the availability of natural resources the present and the projected availability of infrastructural facilities and inputs, the emerging trends in the technologies of production particularly with reference to unit-size
iv) strengthening the administrative and institutional structure.

Chapter XIV

Resources for the Plan

Giving the year to year phasing of the physical, financial and specialised labour requirements for the measures envisaged under the plan and the manner in which these would be mobilised internally or externally.

Chapter XV

Issues for the State Government—indicating the action required at the state level to promote the development of the district, with particular reference to the state superstructure and the statutory, fiscal and administrative policies regulating various economic activities, institutions, land tenure and employment.
of production. Also, a tentative identification of the large villages/towns/cities which are likely to emerge as the centres of trade, commerce, transport network and manufacturing activities.

Chapter XII

Priorities for the District Plan

Stating the inter se priorities to be accorded in various sub-regions of the district to the promotion of different economic activities in the long term as well as the short term perspective.

Chapter XIII

Programmes for Development -

Describing the integrated strategy for different sub-regions to be followed during the plan period; indicating the interaction of various factors or programmes envisaged and setting forth the specific steps to be taken to promote the development of various economic activities and the welfare of backward areas/communities, by way of:

i) extending infrastructural facilities;

ii) promoting better utilisation/conser-

vation of natural resources;

iii) providing, reorganising or relocating specific social services; and
**Statement - 1**

District_________________

**Basic Data of the District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>('000 hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under forests</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under Orchards</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net area sown</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallow land (Total)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Current fallows</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Other fallows</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Cultivable waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Net available for cultivation</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Total)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Uncultivable waste</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Under non-agricultural use</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of holdings and area covered</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Hectares (Area)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upto 1 hectare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 2 and 4 hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 hectares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total holdings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population (Year.............>) ('000) Urban Rural Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>('000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement -1(Contd.,)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of workers (Year,......) (‘000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Backward communities (‘000)</td>
<td>Scheduled Caste</td>
<td>Scheduled Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per square km.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perennial rivers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name/Length</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal rivers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name/Length</td>
<td>Km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Soil types:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rainfall by months</td>
<td>m.m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area consolidated</td>
<td>1000 hectares</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net area irrigated by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tubewells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift Pumps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhadras</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masonary Wells</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement-1 (Contd.)

Total irrigated area:
   (a) Net
   (b) Gross

Name of the important crops grown:
   (a)
   (b)
   (c) etc.

(a) Average yield per hectare (Kha.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other oilseeds - specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Names of important fruits grown

(a)
(b)
(c)

Names of important forest products

(a)
(b)
(c) etc.
Statement - (Contd.)

Names of commercially important minerals
(a)
(b)
(c)

Names of important local Industrial Products
(a)
(b)
(c) etc.

Length of Railway Lines:
Broad Gauge Km.
Metro Gauge Km.
Narrow Gauge Km.

Length of roads
a) Surfaced
b) Unsurfaced

Number of vehicles registered
a) Trucks
b) Tractors

Length of electric Lines:
1) H.T. lines Km.
2) L.S. lines Km.

Livestock Population:
Milch Animals 1000
Brought cattle 1000
Goats & Sheep 1000
Others 1000
Total 1000

Poultry
No. of Tehsils
No. of blocks
No. of villages 453
Statement-1 (Contd.)

No. of towns/cities with population

- Upto 10,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 20,000 to 50,000
- 50,000 to 100,000
- Over 1,000,000

No. of towns:
- a) having electricity
- b) having piped water supply

No. of villages:
- a) having electricity
- b) having piped water supply

Literacy percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of schools</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Primary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Junior</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Middle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Higher Secondary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Colleges</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Intermediate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Degree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Training Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

No. of Scheduled Bank Branches:

- Urban areas
- Rural

No. of primary/multi-purpose/service cooperatives.

454
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Capacity (1000 tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Godown:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertiliser depots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative Department</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Seed Farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (Hectares)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of veterinary hospitals/Dispensaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Artificial Insemination Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Stockmen Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of human Hospitals/Dispensaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Primary Health Centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of beds in hospitals/Dispensaries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>particulars</td>
<td>Sub-region - I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Forest area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Barren and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Land put to non-agricultural use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Permanent pastures and other grazing land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in area sown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Fallows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Not area sown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Area sown more than once</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Statement III

**Size of Holdings**

*District:* __________

(Area 000 Hectares)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>Total for the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a.  b.  c.  d.  e.  f.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Name of Holdings and area covered:**
  - Upto 1 hectare
    - a) No.
    - b) Area
  - Between 1 and 2 hectares
    - a) No.
    - b) Area
  - Between 2 and 4 hectares
    - a) No.
    - b) Area
  - 4 hectares and above
    - a) No.
    - b) Area
  - **Total holdings**
    - a) No.
    - b) Area
### B-9

**District**

**Data for the Year**

**Area in hectares**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Crop</th>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Average yield</td>
<td>Average yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of the Block</td>
<td>per hectare yield</td>
<td>for the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigated Total</td>
<td>Irrigated Total</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gated</td>
<td>gated</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Gram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Commercial Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Cotton Desi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Cotton improved variety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Jute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. No.</td>
<td>Name of Crop</td>
<td>Total Production in quintals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total for the District</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Per hectare Yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Irrigated</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Food Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Paddy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Bajra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Maize</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi)</td>
<td>Gram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii)</td>
<td>Others - specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Commercial Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i)</td>
<td>Cotton Desi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii)</td>
<td>Cotton improved variety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii)</td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv)</td>
<td>Potato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v)</td>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi)</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii)</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viii)</td>
<td>Jute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ix)</td>
<td>Others - specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement V
Forests and Soil Conservation

Sub-region wise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region</th>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>(a) 1960-61</th>
<th>(b) 1960-62</th>
<th>(c) 1961-62</th>
<th>(d) 1962-63</th>
<th>(e) 1963-64</th>
<th>Total for the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

I. Total Forest Land
II. Areas under Working Plans

III. Area under

   i) Economic Plantation
   ii) Quick growing species
   iii) Degraded forests under re-habilitation
   iv) Farm Forestry
   v) Fuelwood plantation

IV. Forest area by administrative agencies
    a) Forest department
    b) Revenue Department
    c) Local Institutions and Panchayati Raj Bodies
    Total

V. Soil Conservation (area covered)
   a) Agricultural Lands
   b) Forest Lands
   c) Other areas (specify)
   Total

Unit (000 hectares)
### Sub-region I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Block</th>
<th>Total for sub-region</th>
<th>Total for the Matt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) 1960-61</td>
<td>1968-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) 1959-60</td>
<td>1968-69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VI. Area covered under soil and Land Use Survey**

**VII. Soil conservation in river valley projects**

**VIII. Saline Lands**

a) Area affected
b) Area reclaimed

**IX. Alkaline Lands**

a) Area affected
b) Area reclaimed

**X. Water Logging**

a) Area affected
b) Area reclaimed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th>Total for district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Net cultivated area**: Hectares
- **Gross cultivated area**: -do-
- **Double cropped area**: -do-
- **Not irrigated area**: -do-
- **Gross irrigated area**: -do-
- **Irrigated area, under**: -do-
- **Wheat**
- **Maize**
- **Paddy**
- **Jowar**
- **Bajra**
- **Cotton**
- **Jute**
- **Sugarcane**
- **Oilseeds**
- **Vegetables**
- **Fodder**

Area under high yielding variety: -do-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th></th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th></th>
<th>Total for district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total for sub-regions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area under other improved seeds

Crops a)

b)

c)

d)

Total seed required for sowing Tonne

a) H.Y.V.

Grops a)

b)

c)

d)

b) Other improved varieties

Grops a)

b)

c)

d)

Quantity of seed distributed Tonne (1968-69)

Name of Crops

a) Wheat
b) Gram
c)
d)
### Statement VI (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th>Total for district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A  B  C Total</td>
<td>A  B  C Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for sub-regions</td>
<td>for sub-regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Other improved varieties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under Government seed farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Cultivated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production of seed at Government farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Variety</td>
<td>1) Area sown Hectares</td>
<td>ii) Production Tonnes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area under green manures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer distributed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Nitrogenous (as N)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Phosphate (as P2O5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Potassic (as K2O)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for sub-regions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Average dosage of fertilisers (Kg. per hectare)**
  - a) in terms of gross irrigated area
  - b) in terms of high yielding varieties
  - c) in terms of gross cultivated area

- **No. of fertilizer depots**
  - Agriculture Department
  - Cooperatives
  - Others
  - Total

- **Storage capacity available for fertilisers (Tonnes)**
  - a) with Government agencies
  - b) with cooperatives
  - c) Others
  - Total


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Irrigation</th>
<th>No./Length</th>
<th>Total command area</th>
<th>Net irrigated area</th>
<th>Gross irrigated area</th>
<th>% of net irrigated area</th>
<th>% of gross irrigated area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60-61 58-59</td>
<td>60-61 68-69</td>
<td>60-61 68-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private work</td>
<td>50-61</td>
<td>68-69</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canals
Lift Irrigation Schemes
Govt. Tubewells
Shands
Tanks and Bhadars

Private tubewells
a) Diesel
b) Electric

Private pump sets:
a) Diesel
b) Electric

Masonry wells
Total

Govt. sources
Total

Private sources
Grand total of all works
### Statement VIII

**Irrigation District**

Total cultivated area - Net

( Thousand Hectares )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Irrigation</th>
<th>No./Length</th>
<th>Total command area or total potential in case of private works</th>
<th>60-61</th>
<th>68-69</th>
<th>60-61</th>
<th>68-69</th>
<th>%age of net irrigated area to gross cultivated area</th>
<th>%age of gross irrigated area to gross cultivated area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Canals
- Lift Irrigation (Channels)
- Government Tubewells
- Bunds
- Tanks and Bhendaras

**Private tubewells:**

- a) Diesel
- b) Electric

**Private pump sets:**

- a) Diesel
- b) Electric

**Masonry wells**

Total

Govt. sources

Total

Private sources

Grand Total of all works
### Animal Husbandry - Sub-region and Blockwise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Name of Block</th>
<th>No. of families cultivated</th>
<th>Block area (000 hectares)</th>
<th>Drought Animals</th>
<th>Milch Animals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cow Buff Total</td>
<td>Cow Buff Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aver. age per hectare family</td>
<td>Aver. age per hectare family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sub-region I
(a)
(b)
(c)

Total for sub-region I

#### Sub-region II
(a)
(b)
(c)

Total for sub-region II

#### Sub-region III
(a)
(b)
(c)

Total for sub-region III

Total for the District
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Name of Block</th>
<th>Veterinary Hospitals No.</th>
<th>A.I. Centres No.</th>
<th>Stockman Centres No.</th>
<th>Sheep Centres No.</th>
<th>Cattle Centres No.</th>
<th>Area under of Sanctioned Goyt. strength poultry farms No.</th>
<th>Total No. of Eggs produced by poultry farms (000)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-region I

Block (a)

(b) (c)

Total

Sub-region II

Block (a)

(b) (c)

Total

Sub-region III

Block (a)

(b) (c)

Total

Total for the District
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region III</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for the District
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Name of Block</th>
<th>Fruit Trees</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Average Production per hectar</th>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Average production per hectare</th>
<th>Location of marketing Centres</th>
<th>Location of storage facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td>8.</td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-region I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-region II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-region III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for the District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement XII

Communications - 12 cm. District

Area (Sq. Km.)
Population (Lakhs)
Villages No.
Length of surfaced roads Kms.

National Highways
State Highways
Major District Roads
Other District Roads
Village roads
Others

Total surfaced roads

Unsurfaced Roads
i) District roads
ii) Village roads

Length of Railway Lines

Broad gauge (K.M.)
Metro gauge (K.M.)
Narrow gauge (K.M.)
Length of Navigable rivers/canals Kms.

No. of Ghats/Ferries No.

No. of boat/pontoon bridges No.

No. of villages connected with all-weather roads No.

No. of villages not connected with all weather roads but within a radius of 3 Kms of an all weather road. No.

List of surfaced roads

From To Length

Names of important market towns and administrative Centres connected by this road

List of marketing Centres/towns/educational centres not connected by surfaced roads.

Distance from surfaced road.

472
### Market Centres* and Availability of Different Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Technical Training Institution, Telephone Exchange, Telegraph Office, Electric City Station, Railway Station, Hosp. Tals, Maternity & Child Care, Dispensary/P.H. Welfare Centre, and Centro Centre.

---

* Grain Marketing Centres should be listed irrespective of their being regulated markets or otherwise.
## Statement XIV

### Storage Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Name of Block</th>
<th>Government storage</th>
<th>Cooporative Storage</th>
<th>Gold Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For foodgrains</td>
<td>For fertilisers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(capacity)</td>
<td>(capacity)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>owned</td>
<td>hired</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub-region I              |                     |                     |              |
|                          | 2.                   | 3.                   | 4.           |

| Sub-region II             |                     |                     |              |
|                          | 5.                   | 6.                   | 7.           |

| Sub-region III            |                     |                     |              |
|                          | 8.                   | 9.                   | 10.          |

| Total for District        |                     |                     |              |
|                          | 11.                  | 12.                  |              |

| Names of market Centre   |                     |                     |              |
|                          | with inadequate storage facilities |              |

| Capacity in 000 tonnes)  |                     |                     |              |

### Notes
- Sub-region I
- Block (a)
- (b)
- (c) Total
- Sub-region II
- Block (a)
- (b)
- (c) Total
- Sub-region III
- Block (a)
- (b)
- (c) Total
- Total for District
### Statement XV

**Processing facilities**

**Year:**********

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Name of Block</th>
<th>Names of Important Agricultural/Horticultural materials exported</th>
<th>Name of Processing Centre</th>
<th>Description of processing activities</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No. of units</th>
<th>Capacity (tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sub-region I

Block (a)

(b)

(c)

#### Sub-region II

Block (a)

(b)

(c)

#### Sub-region III

Block (a)

(b)

(c)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Block Type</th>
<th>No of Accounts</th>
<th>Deposits (000 Rs.)</th>
<th>Credit (000 Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total outstanding against Agricul-turists Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This would cover scheduled banks, cooperative bank branches, Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and large size societies. Each type should be specified.*
Statement XVII (a)  
District: ...............  
Year: ...............  

No. of pupils enrolled and their percentage to the relevant age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total for the sub-region</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Total for the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 6 7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11 12 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I- Pre-primary-  
Enrolment:

a) Urban
   i) Total
   ii) Girls

b) Rural
   i) Total
      Girls

c) Grand Total
   i) Total
      ii) Girls

II- Primary I-V  
Enrolment:

(250 group 6-11)

a) 

b) 

c)
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th>Total for the District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td>Name of Block</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit a b c d</td>
<td>a b c d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
<th>7.</th>
<th>8.</th>
<th>9.</th>
<th>10.</th>
<th>11.</th>
<th>12.</th>
<th>13.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### III. Classes VI-VIII

**Enrolment**

(a) age group 11-14

(b) 

(c) 

#### IV. Classes IX-XI

**Enrolment**

(a) age group 14-17

(b) 

(c) The percentage of enrolment to population in the concerned age-group may be given in brackets.
### Statement XVII (b)

**Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>No. of primary schools</th>
<th>No. of Middle Schools</th>
<th>No. of Higher Secondary Schools</th>
<th>No. of Mult Education Centres</th>
<th>No. of villages not served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Opened at within present last 8 years</td>
<td>Total Opened at within present last 8 years</td>
<td>Total Opened at within present last 8 years</td>
<td>Total Opened at within present last 8 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Sub-region I**

a)  
b)  
c)  

**Total for sub-region I**

**Sub-region II**

a)  
b)  
c)  

**Total for sub-region II**

**Total for District**

* Villages that do not have a primary school in them or within walking distance of one mile.

** Villages that do not have a middle school in them or within a walking distance of three miles.
### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Block</th>
<th>Elementary Teacher Training Institutions</th>
<th>No. of Elementary Teachers</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sub-region I

(a)  
(b)  
(c)

#### Sub-region II

(a)  
(b)  
(c)
### Statement VII (a)

#### Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Schedule Caste</th>
<th>Scheduled Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region/Block</th>
<th>Teacher pupil ratio</th>
<th>Enrolment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total % to the age group</td>
<td>Total % to the age group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub-region I   | a) | b) | c) |

Vocational and Training Schools (Specify)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-region II

<p>| a) | b) | c) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Blocks</th>
<th>Total for the Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Primary Health Centre</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. F.P.W. centres attached to P.H.Cs.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sub-centres including those established under F.P.S.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Hospitals/ dispensaries (a) Rural (b) Urban</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Indigenous system of medicine (a) Ayurvedic hospitals/ dispensaries (b) Homeopathic dispensaries (c) Unani dispensaries</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Beds in other hospitals/ dispensaries (a) Urban (b) Rural</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Beds in special hospitals (a) Tuberculosis (b) Leprosy (c) Infectious diseases</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Special units for control of communicable diseases (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Dental Clinics</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Hospitals/ dispensaries run by voluntary agencies</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Beds in voluntary institutions</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Mobile sterilisation team</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Mobile IUCD teams</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

482
### Statement IX - Water Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>(A)</th>
<th>(B)</th>
<th>(C)</th>
<th>Total for the Dist.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### I. Total No. of Villages
- Total population of villages: 000
- No. of villages covered by piped water supply scheme: No.
- Rural population covered by piped water supply schemes: 000
- No. of drinking water wells: No.
- No. of hand pumps: No.

#### II. No. of towns and cities
- Urban population: 000
- No. of towns / cities covered by piped water supply schemes: No.
- Urban population covered by piped water supply schemes: 000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region</th>
<th>Total population (000)</th>
<th>Population between 15 &amp; 59 years of age (000)</th>
<th>Total No. of workers</th>
<th>Workers in urban areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-region I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-region II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Workers employed in</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% to average wage</td>
<td>% to avg. wage</td>
<td>% to avg. wage</td>
<td>% to avg. wage</td>
<td>% to avg. wage</td>
<td>% to avg. wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>col. 8 rate</td>
<td>col. rate</td>
<td>col. rate</td>
<td>col. rate</td>
<td>col. rate</td>
<td>col. rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
<td>Skilled Unskilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>1966 (Number)</td>
<td>1966-69 (Number)</td>
<td>Number of persons placed in jobs in 1966-69</td>
<td>Categories of workers in short supply (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled labour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educated persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement - XXI

Backward Classes-Sub-region/Block-wise Sub-region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region I</th>
<th>Sub-region II</th>
<th>Sub-region III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) Scheduled Tribes

Estimated population (000)

% employed in
a) Agriculture
b) Mining
c) Crafts
d) Transport
e) Others

% of literacy

No. of scholarships

i) For education
   (a) Sanctioned
   (b) Availed of

ii) For vocational training
    (a) Sanctioned
    (b) Availed of

Enrolment in
(a) Primary 000
(b) Middle 000
(c) Secondary 000

(B) Scheduled Castes (000)

Population

% employed in
a) Agriculture
b) Mining
c) Crafts
d) Transport
e) Others

% of Scholarships

i) For education
   (a) Sanctioned
   (b) Availed of

ii) For vocational training
    (a) Sanctioned
    (b) Availed of

486
### Statement XXII

**Power**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Position as on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Length of distribution network

(a) High Tension
(b) Low Tension

#### Towns electrified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Villages electrified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of total villages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Industrial connections

- **Rural**
- **Urban**

#### No. of agricultural connections

#### Quantity of electricity sold

(a) for street lights and domestic purposes
(b) for agricultural use
(c) for industrial use

Total - Electricity sold:

#### No. of tubewells electrified

#### No. of applications pending for

(i) tubewells
(ii) pumps sets
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Persons employed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A.</td>
<td>Registered units (Under Factory Act)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Engineering industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Agricultural processing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Agricultural machinery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Electrical goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e) Textiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Mining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g) Leather tanning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h) Leather goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i) Ceramics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j) Plastics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (specify important items)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Important industrial goods produced (specify)</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Total Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Important agricultural and mineral materials exported from the district (quantity)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.</td>
<td>Particulars of industrial estates/Industrial areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Description of the Industrial Estate/Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Year of sanction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of shed/plots sanctioned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of shed/plots constructed/developed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of shed/plots let out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of shed/plots actually in production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities provided</td>
<td>Yes or No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Power</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Metalled roads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raw material depot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common facility centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marketing assistance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Industrial Cooperative</td>
<td>No. of registered societies</td>
<td>No. of working societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a)</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Products manufactured</td>
<td>Estimated No. of persons engaged</td>
<td>Estimated earning per worker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Handloom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Powerloom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Sericulture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Coir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Other small industries including handloom, powerloom, handicrafts, village industries, sericulture and coir.
## Statement XXIV
### Industries (Contd.)

**Availability of facilities at growth centres**

(Yes or No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Names of Growth Centres in the following categories</th>
<th>Power</th>
<th>Rail</th>
<th>Sur- link</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Hos-</th>
<th>Tele-</th>
<th>Tele-</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indus-</td>
<td>Oper-</td>
<td>cr-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>trial</td>
<td>ativo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pur-</td>
<td>poses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Population upto 10,000

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

B. Population between 10,000-25,000

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

C. Population between 25,000-50,000

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

D. Population over 50,000

1)  
2)  
3)  
4)  

* Growth points are mandi centres. Townships attached to large industrial units and other up and coming villages/towns located at strategic roads/rail junctions.
### Statement XXV(a)

**Position as on**

**Cooperative Institutions in District**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Village covered (no.)</th>
<th>Membership (no.)</th>
<th>Subscribed share-capital (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Deposits (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Operating Capital (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Loans advanced (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Loans outstanding (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Loans recovered (Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Average per Society</th>
<th>Average per Member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Primary Multi-purpose Societies  
2. Large-sized societies  
3. Service cooperatives  
4. Cooperative Unions  
5. Land Mortgage  
6. Bank Branches  
7. Marketing Societies
**Statement XXV(b)**

Cooperative Institutions Sub-region and Block wise District Position as on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-region</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Number
2. Primary members
3. Villages covered
4. Net subscribed share capital (000 Rs.)
5. Net deposits
6. Total loan disbursed to agriculturists (000 Rs.)

7. Short-term loans advanced during
   - (a) No. of persons
   - (b) In cash (000 Rs.)
   - (c) In kind (000 Rs.)
   - Total amount (000 Rs.)

8. Medium term loan advanced during
   - (a) No. of persons
   - (b) In cash (000 Rs.)
   - (c) In kind (000 Rs.)
   - Total amount (000 Rs.)

9. Long term loan advanced during
   - (a) No. of persons
   - (b) In cash (000 Rs.)
   - (c) In kind (000 Rs.)
   - Total amount (000 Rs.)

Quantity of fertilisers handled Tonnes
Quantity of Seed handled Quintals
Quantity of Insecticides handled --do--
Agricultural Produce marketed Tonnes
Storage capacity availed
   - (a) Owned Tonnes
   - (b) Hired --do--

*This category includes all primary, large-sized, service cooperatives, marketing societies, cooperative unions, land Mortgage Bank branches, etc.*

492
**Statement XXXV (c)**

**Cooperative Institutions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District Cooperative Bank</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Categorisation by Reserve Bank of India**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Branches</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of members</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribed share capital</td>
<td>(Rs. 000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits held</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of Govt. investment</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit limit fixed by Apex Bank</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of loans advanced</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Short-term</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) medium term</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Long-term</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cooperative Processing Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Units</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value of goods handled</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Statement XXV (d)**

Cooperative Institutions -
Block-wise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labour Cooperatives</th>
<th>District Position as on</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscribed Share Capital</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. investment</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating capital</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of business handled</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (+) or loss (-)</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cooperative Joint Farming Societies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area placed under joint Farming</td>
<td>Hectares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area actually cultivated jointly</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total profit (+) or loss (-)</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Urban Consumer Cooperatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of cooperatives</th>
<th>Institutional members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital sub-scribed by institutional members</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual members</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share capital sub-scribed by institutional members</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government investment</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total owned capital</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume of goods handled</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit (+) or loss (-)</td>
<td>(000 Rs.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

494
### Statement XXVI

**District**

**Panchayati Raj Bodies in the year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village Panchayats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of village Panchayats</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average population of village Panchayats</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average income of village Panchayats</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) by grants from Govt. or other bodies</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) by public contribution</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) by levy of taxes</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) by leasing of common land</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) other specify</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average expenditure of village Panchayat: Rs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Block level/Panchayati Raj bodies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average No. of villages covered per block level body</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average population covered per block level body</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average budget of block level body</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average income derived from</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Imposition of taxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) grants from Govt. and other institutions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) voluntary contribution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Local rates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average expenditure of block level body: Rs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item (specify)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**District level body**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(vested in the body)</th>
<th>Km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surfaces roads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsurfaced roads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools run</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior high and middle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Secondary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals/ dispensaries run</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

495
### Statement XXVI (Contd.)

**Seed Farms**
- **a)** Number
- **b)** Area

**Ferries unpegged**

**Rates and taxes levied**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description/Amount</th>
<th><strong>(Rs.)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fees levied**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description/Amount</th>
<th><strong>(Rs.)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total resources raised internally**
- (a) Rs.
- (b) Rs.

**Other grants received from Government**
- (c) Rs.

**Any other income**
- (d) Rs.

**Total income of the Zila Parishad**
- (e) Rs.

### Expenditure of the Zila Parishad

- **(a) On Education** Rs.
- **(b) On Medical & Public Health activities** Rs.
- **(c) On maintenance of roads and bridges** Rs.
- **(d) On administration** Rs.
- **(e) Others (specify)** Rs.

**Total:** Rs.

**Due to be collected**

- Rs.

**On account of current year’s levy of taxes and rates**

**Overdues from previous years**

**Total dues from collection**

**Actual collections**
Statement XXVI (Contd.)

Particulars of schemes administered by the Zila Parishad from own funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item (specify)</th>
<th>(1968-69) Funds allocated (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From State funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds allocated (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strength of staff attached to the Zila Parishad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Category (specify)</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scheme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

497
Gradation of Blocks by Level of Development - To be prepared on the basis of discussions with Block Level Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Block</th>
<th>Rating by level of development</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>Extent</th>
<th>Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication Link</td>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>Ability</td>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>Sensibility</td>
<td>Of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitation Village</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>Govt.</td>
<td>Suitable</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>With</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals/ Dispensaries</td>
<td>Services</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
Annexure C

PLANNING COMMISSION

FORMATION OF DISTRICT PLAN

(Guide Points)

IMPORTANT

Each district level officer has to prepare notes in respect of his respective field of work. The guide-points mentioned in respect of each programme are merely indicative. District level officers are expected to prepare comprehensive notes analysing the problems and the variety of conditions in different sub-regions setting forth the long-term perspective, describing the success as well as shortcoming of the on-going development schemes and suggesting the supplemental action to be taken during the next five year or one year period.
CONTENTS

1. Land Resources and Utilisation
2. Vegetation Resources and Utilisation
3. Water Resources and Utilisation
4. Mineral Resources and Utilisation
5. Livestock Resources and Utilisation
6. Communication
7. Marketing Facilities
8. Storage and Processing Facilities
9. Banking and Credit Facilities
10. Canal Irrigation System
11. Power Distribution
12. Educational Facilities
13. Medical and Public Health
14. Drinking Water Facilities
15. Veterinary Facilities
16. Agriculture
17. Horticulture
18. Animal Husbandry and Dairying
19. Large Scale Industries
20. Modern Small Scale Industries
21. Other Small Industries including Handloom, Powerloom, Sericulture, Coir, Handicrafts and Village Industries
22. Backward Communities
23. Institutional Structure - Cooperation
24. Institutional Structure - Panchati Raj Bodies
25. Institutional Structure - Local Self Government Bodies
26. Employment

500
Land Resources and Utilisation

1. What percentage of the geographical area is under cultivation, forests, miscellaneous true crops and permanent pastures? How does the distribution of land resources by use compare with the neighbouring districts and with the State as a whole and if there are wide variations, what are the reasons thereof? Is there any scope for the extension of cultivation in any of the sub-regions by the reclamation of cultivable waste, fallow lands, water logged and alkaline or saline tracts. If there is scope for extension, what is its quantitative magnitude and what measures have been taken for this in the past and with what results?

2. What has been the trend in the recent past in the matter of afforestation or deforestation and the planting of orchards and fuelwood plantations? Have there been any notable variations in the trends between different sub-regions?

3. What are the important soil types in the district and in which sub-regions are these predominant? Have the chemical and structural characteristics and deficiencies of the different soil types been identified on the basis of scientific soil testing? Is there any correspondence between the occurrence of certain soil types and the cropping patterns? Has any attempt been made to evolve optimal cropping patterns, for irrigated and non-irrigated areas, for each soil type? If yes, what are these and
what attempts have been made to promote these cropping patterns and with what success?

4. How much of the agricultural land is double cropped? What is the scope for the extension of area under double cropping and what specific measures have been taken (or should now be taken) to promote rapid increase in the double cropped area?

5. What should be regarded as the economic (minimum viable) holding in the different sub-regions, under irrigated and unirrigated conditions?

6. Is there a large scale problem of wind or water densification in the district? Which of the sub-regions are badly affected and what measures are being taken to check erosion? What has been the progress under soil conservation schemes during the last three years and what technical financial or administrative difficulties have been experienced in this regard? Are there any cultural practices in vogue which intensify the problem of soil erosion? If yes, what remedial measures are suggested and how could these be implemented? What kind of loans and subsidies are being provided under the soil conservation programme and which of these should be dispensed with or augmented?

7. How is coordination ensured between the schemes for soil conservation, agriculture, afforestation, horticulture, fuelwood plantation and grassland development.
Vegetation Resources and Utilisation

1. What is the area under forests, miscellaneous tree crops, permanent grazing grounds, and grasslands? How much area under each category is owned or managed by the Forest Department, the revenue department, the Panchayati Raj bodies, other corporate bodies and private individuals?

2. How much of the area shown as forest land is actually under different types of plantations? What are the specific objectives underlying each type of plantation and to what extent these are being fulfilled at present? Has any estimation of the per acre yield from different plantations been made and has the economics of each type of plantation been compared with each other or with the economics of agriculture, horticulture or grassland development?

3. What programmes of forestry development for the land managed by revenue authorities, Panchayati Raj or corporate bodies or private individuals have been taken up in the past and what has been their impact over the last eight years? What have been found to be the main hurdles in the way of the development of farm forestry and fuelwood plantations and what measures could be taken to remove these? In what sub-regions of the district is there any sizeable potential for farm forestry and fuelwood plantation.
4. What programmes of grassland development are being taken up in the district and what has been their success in the last decade? What measures have been taken or are contemplated to coordinate the grassland development programme with animal husbandry and dairying programmes? Which of the sub-regions of the district have a potential for grassland development? What objectives should be adopted for this programme and what specific measures are suggested to encourage this programme?
Water Resources and Utilisation

1. What is the rainfall in different sub-regions of the district? Is rain water adequately conserved/utilised for agriculture? Has any attempt been made to estimate the agricultural potential of rainwater? What measures can be taken to exploit this potential? Have any attempts been made in the past to introduce those measures? If yes, how and with what success?

2. Which of the rivers/streams in the district could be utilised for starting lift irrigation schemes? Have any schemes been taken up for their installation? What are these and what measure of success has been achieved through these? What statutory financial or administrative measures are now required to utilise this potential?

3. In which of the sub-region extensive and accessible underground water resources are available for irrigation? In which sub-regions are those being extensively exploited through the construction/installation of percolation wells, Persian wheels, pumping sets and tubewells? Is any replacement of percolation wells and bullock driven water lifting devices by pumping sets/tubewells taking place in any of the sub-regions at a rapid pace? What kind of projection can be made for each sub-region/block in respect of the number of percolation wells, pump sets or tubewells which would be installed during the
next ten, five or one year periods? Is electricity freely available for the energization of pump sets/tubewells? Is any sub-region facing any problem because rural electrification has outstripped the present facilities for power transmission and distribution?

4. What discernible changes in cropping patterns are taking place as a result of the expansion of Minor Irrigation Works? Is there optimum utilisation of private Minor Irrigation Works?

5. Has any attempt been made to estimate losses through evaporation/seepage/percolation in different sub-regions and soil conditions? What measures, if any, have been taken to reduce these and with what success?

6. Has any problem of servicing and repair of pump sets/tubewells arisen anywhere? If yes, what steps could be taken to meet these? What are the present arrangements and agencies for the boring of wells? What has been their record of performance in the last three years and what is the magnitude of backlog of work pending at present?

7. What schemes for the encouragement of Minor Irrigation Works are being run in the district? What has been their record of performance in each sub-region/block during the last three years? What difficulties have been experienced in respect of these and what remedial measures to increase the tempo of work are required? Are there many
farmers who have installed Minor Irrigation Works without availing of financial assistance from Government or cooperative agencies? What can be done to encourage the trend towards self-reliance? What are the chances of involving scheduled banks in the financing of the Minor Irrigation Works programme?

8. What type of irrigation facilities are being installed by farmers with holdings of less than 2 hectares? Do the existing rules and procedures make it difficult for small farmers to obtain adequate assistance for putting up percolation wells/pump sets/tubewells? Is sharing of joint installation of Minor Irrigation facilities being practised on a sizeable scale? If yes, on what terms and with what operational success?

9. How many Government tubewells are there in the district? Are these located in the same areas in which private Minor Irrigation Works are also coming up in large numbers? How does their utilisation compare with the potential? What is the average number of hours for which a Government Tubewell in different sub-regions/blocks works during a year? If there is a wide variation in performance, what are its reasons? Have any steps been taken to introduce more productive cropping patterns in tubewells irrigated areas? If yes, with what success? Are irrigation rates commensurate with the capital and maintenance cost of the tubewells?

10. Can Government tubewells be installed in sub-regions
where underground water is available at depths beyond the capacity of private persons to exploit?
If yes, which are those sub-regions and what kind of programmes could be taken up in these areas in the next five years?
Mineral Resources and Utilisation

1. What are the Major and Minor mineral resources available in the district? Which of these are found in commercial quantities at reasonably accessible levels? Has any scientific estimation been made of their quality and magnitude?

2. How many of these are at present being exploited on a large scale? Are any cottage or small scale industries also running for the exploitation of the mineral resources? What type of mineral resources are not being adequately exploited and why?

3. Is there any scope for the primary or secondary processing of the available mineral resources?

4. What specific facilities by way of Power, Water, Communication, Credit, Technological support etc. are required to exploit the unutilised minerals resources or to take up their processing within the district?
Livestock Resources and Utilisation

1. Which are the more important livestock resources found in the different sub-region and what are their important characteristics in terms of breed and productivity?

2. Are there any trends in evidence indicating an appreciable increase or decrease or the number of any particular type or breed of livestock in any of the sub-regions? If so, to what factors should these trends be attributed?

3. What schemes, if any, are in operation to preserve, upgrade or eliminate a particular type or breed of livestock and what has been their impact in quantitative and qualitative terms?

4. What is expected to be the qualitative and quantitative impact on the livestock population in the next ten years of the changes which are taking place in the technology and productivity of agriculture, horticulture, and farm forestry and the population and pattern of urbanisation in various sub-regions?

5. Is there a problem of useless or wild cattle in the district? If yes, what has been done so far to solve this problem and with what success?

6. What are the present practices in vogue for carcass utilisation?
Communication System

1. How is the district integrated with the rest of the State? What type of communications exist between the district and the nearest industrial, marketing or metropolitan centres? How is the district placed with reference to National or State Highways?

2. Which are the main communication arteries in the district? Which marketing or administrative centres lie on these and how many other such centres are connected with these by surfaced all weather roads? Which of the established or developing marketing or administrative centres such as sub-divisional, tehsil and block headquarters are not connected by surfaced roads either with these arterial roads or directly with larger marketing/administrative centres?

3. Has the communication system been so laid down in terms of State highways, district roads and link roads so as to create junction points at convenient places for providing marketing, storage, housing, educational, public health and veterinary facilities to the villages in an integrated manner?

4. Which sub-regions of the district are particularly well served with link roads connecting village and market/administrative centres? Which of the sub-regions are particularly badly off in this respect? Are any areas of the district cut off from the rest of the district during the rainy season?

5. Which are the more important bus, truck routes in the district? Which sub-regions have substantially less automobile
traffic than the rest of the district and why? Are there any places or areas which would develop very quickly if provided with good communication facilities? If yes, which ones and why? Which areas should be given high priority in the matter of laying out the link roads? Would it be possible to mobilise local resources for these through village panchayats or marketing committees? In the provision of communications from the market/administrative centres to larger centres arterial road, what could be the scheme of priorities.

6. Which of the roads, culverts or bridges are lying incomplete for want of funds?

7. Which of the surfaced roads should be taken up for surface painting on a priority basis and why?

8. Do octrois and/or toll bridges and ferries exist? Do they hamper trade and free movement of goods. Are octroi funds used specifically for road improvement and maintenance?

9. Are funds available from marketing committees or 'Octroi' (From cess or levies) for road construction or maintenance?

10. Are petrol pumps and minor auto-repair facilities available, where are major overhauls undertaken?

11. What schemes have been undertaken to encourage Panchayati Raj or other local bodies to construct and/or maintain local roads, bridges? What has been the impact of these schemes in the last eight years.

12. Has a reliable transport survey been undertaken showing numbers and classes of vehicles plying district roads? How has the picture changed during the past 5 years - what will it look like 5 years from now?
Marketing Facilities

1. What are the main crops grown in different sub-regions of the district? Which of these are exported outside the district?

2. Which are the main or central grain markets of the District? With which main marketing Centre outside the district is each of these integrated and what are the main commodities imported into or exported from these markets?

3. Which smaller market centres in the district are connected with each one of these main grain markets in the district by way of purchase or sale of incoming and outgoing supplies?

4. Which of the smaller marketing centres are showing signs of rapid growth? Are any of these tending to decay? Which of these smaller marketing centres have a sizeable trade in commercial crops, fruits or vegetables? Has the growth of any of these been retarded because these are not well connected either with the villages lying in their hinterland or with the larger marketing centres of the district? How many of these are well planned and have adequate space and other facilities for the establishment servicing and processing activities? Has any shortage of open or covered storage space been experienced in any of these marketing centres in the recent past?

At which of these centres is there any substantial
business in consumer goods being carried on?
Which of these are developing as centres of
educational, medical, or veterinary facilities?
5. How many sub-regions/blocks have adequate
under-developed marketing facilities?
6. Are facilities available at the marketing
centres for the accurate and regulated determination
of weights and volume of agricultural produce and other
goods?
Storage and Processing Facilities

(c) Storage Facilities

1. Have any difficulties in respect of open or covered storage space been recently experienced in any area either in respect of local marketable surpluses or in the case of foodgrains, or agricultural inputs imported from elsewhere for distribution within the district?

2. What is the block-wise requirement of storage facilities for government stocks of foodgrains and agricultural inputs and what is the corresponding availability by way of owned or hired accommodation with the government or with the cooperatives? What schemes have been taken up to facilitate the development of storage facilities in the cooperative/private sector and with what results? What further measures to promote scientific storage should be taken?

3. Are there any specialised storage facilities required (for fruits), potatoes, fish, poultry products etc., in any particular sub-regions and how far are these available?

4. What type of storage facilities are available at present with the private traders? How far are these safe from insects, rodents and pests? Is there any trend towards improved/scientific storage discernible in respect of private storage facilities? Are the storage facilities with the government or the cooperatives qualitatively better than those with private traders?
5. Are the farmers holding sizeable stocks of agricultural produce? If yes, what type of storage facilities do they have with them and what steps, if any, have been taken in the past to promote improvements in this respect.

(b) Processing

6. Is there any sizeable production of agricultural raw materials including fruits and vegetables in any of the sub-regions of the district? If so, what are these? Is any shift towards the production of agricultural raw materials discernible in any sub-regions? If so, what is the nature of the shift and what factors are responsible for it? What agricultural raw materials are exported from the district, from which marketing centre and to which processing centres? Is there any reason why the processing of these raw materials could not be taken up locally?

7. What are the main centres of processing activity in the district and what materials are these handling? Is the there a wide range in the size, capital cost, productivity and viability of the units processing different types of agricultural raw materials? What is the reason for this variety in the type of units? Is there a trend towards corporate ownership of the processing units?

8. What is the present state and scope of future development of cottage and small scale units for the processing of agricultural raw materials?

9. Has any attempt been made to encourage the establishment of processing units in the district? If so, with what results?
Banking and Credit Facilities

1. Which of the sub-regions/blocks of the district are well served with banking and credit facilities?
Has the banking habit spread amongst the rural population?
Where do the people prefer to keep their savings? What attempts, if any, have been made to attract the savings into private, cooperative or postal savings banking system and with what results? Are there any areas or places to which banking facilities need to be urgently extended? How can these facilities be provided?

2. What are the purposes for which, the State Bank, private banks, cooperative banks and Land Development banks are extending medium and long-term credit? What type of urgent needs, if any, are not being attended to?

3. What order of demand for medium and long-term credit is visualised for the next 5 year/1 year period and for what purposes? Will some of the sub-regions have a larger demand for credit than the rest? If so, why?

4. What are the operative interest rates for short-term unsecured credits in the market? What are the interest rates offered for time deposits by reputable firms? What are the interest rates charged by moneylenders from the small agriculturists? What are the other practices regarding sale of crops, calculation of interest etc.
Which go with loaning by moneylenders? Can any rough estimation be made of the volume or coverage of farmers who are taking loans from private moneylenders? Has cooperative loaning made a sizeable dent into the volume of credit given out by moneylenders or on the undesirable practices in vogue?
Canal Irrigation System

1. Which sub-regions of the district are extensively served with the canal system? Are there substantial losses in the system through seepage? Has there been a problem of water-logging in some of the canal irrigated areas? How does the utilisation of canal irrigation compare with the potential? If there is under utilisation of the potential, have any measures been taken in the past to improve utilisation? If so, with what results?

2. What has been the experience in different sub-regions in respect of the timely and adequate supply of irrigation water in different seasons, particularly for intensive agriculture? What is the scope of multicropping with canal water in the different sub-regions of the district? Is there a trend among cultivators to put up minor irrigation works, particularly tubewells and pumping sets in canal irrigated areas? If yes, what is the reason for this trend?

3. What kind of underground water resources are available in the areas not served by the canal system? What are the chances of the extension of canal system to these areas on the basis of how irrigation projects? Can some of the present or additional canal water resources be diverted to areas which do not have suitable underground water resources?

4. Are there any seasonal or perennial rivers/streams whose water could be utilised for lift irrigation? Have any lift irrigation schemes been taken up in the district? If yes, what changes in the cropping pattern have occurred as a result of these schemes?
5. What programmes of groundwater resources conservation have been taken up or are recommended in the canal-irrigated areas of the district?

6. Do possibilities exist for recharge of groundwater resources through check dams, settling basins, ordinary dry wells or through recycling of monsoon or flood waters?
Power Distribution

1. What is the present consumption of power for agriculture, domestic use or industries in the different sub-regions, or blocks and what percentage of villages in each of these sub-areas or blocks are electrified?

2. What is the alignment of the high tension transmission lines in the district? From where does the power supply come and where are the main sub-stations location?

3. Which sub-regions in the district are comparatively well connected with power distribution lines and in which of these power supply lines are comparatively less extensively laid out?

4. What has been the progress of rural electrification in different sub-regions or blocks during the last three years? What are the reasons, if any, of the disparity in the progress of rural electrification during these years?

5. Has any area of the district been faced with the problem of overloading, tripping or low voltage? If so, what have been the reason for this? Considering the existing network of distribution, in which of the sub-regions or blocks of the district can power supply facilities be easily extended? In which of the sub-regions, blocks or urban centres of the district is there going to be particularly pressing demand for power connections and why?

Has any quantitative estimation of sub-region or block-wise demand for power for agriculture, domestic consumption or industry been made for the next ten years? If yes,
how has this assessment been made? Has any estimation
been made of the number of tubewells which are likely to
come up in different sub-regions or blocks during the
next ten years and what would be the additional demand
created as a result thereof? What are the implications
of the sub-region/or block-wise demand in terms of the
extension and alignment of power distribution network
and the augmentation of the capacity of sub-stations?

6. What is the number of applications for power
already pending for different sub-regions or blocks?
How long on the average does it take at present to sanction
an application and install an electric connection? How can
this period be shortened?

7. What percentage of farmers/entrepreneurs would be
prepared to make a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to obtain a
connection without delay? Has any attempt been made to
organise clustering of connections to reduce the cost
of rural electrification? If so, with what results?
Educational Facilities

1. Which of the sub-regions/blocks have comparatively less facilities for primary, middle, secondary, college, adult and vocational education? What are the reasons for the lag of these areas in this respect? How many institutions of the type enumerated above have come up during the last 8 years in each of the sub-regions/blocks?

2. Are the facilities for training elementary teachers and vocational training adequate?

3. What type of educational institutions are at present being run generally by the Panchayati Raj bodies, Education Department of the Government and private bodies/individuals? What are the responsibilities of village panchayats in the running, maintenance and construction of buildings of primary schools and how well are these being discharged at present? How many primary/middle/high schools in each block do not have their own buildings or have inadequate accommodation or are without other essential facilities such as laboratories, playgrounds, school farms etc.? Has the government offered any grant-in-aid to village panchayats to construct school buildings? If so, what are the details of the scheme and what has been the response to it in the last three years? Has any effort been made to secure community contributions, in cash and kind, for obtaining furniture, books and equipment for schools or for providing mid-day meals, free textbooks or free uniforms to poor pupils?

4. Has the problem of underutilisation of buildings and other available facilities been observed in any areas or
particular type of institutions? Has the problem of oversized or undersized classes been observed anywhere? If yes, what measures could be taken to meet these problems?

5. How many higher secondary schools and colleges in each block have facilities for teaching science/agriculture and what is the scope of sharing these facilities with the smaller and less equipped educational institutions by the organisation of school complexes around these institutions?

6. Are there any areas in the district where the nature of the terrain presents special problems in respect of the location of schools? Can the coverage of some of the government or Panchayati Raj educational institutions be improved either by their reallocation or by the construction of certain short-distance link roads?

7. What are the areas in which educational facilities of different categories should be extended on a priority basis? How will the location of these at particular places be determined? Does the Second Educational Survey offer sufficient guidance in this regard?

8. What has been the popularity and impact of vocational training facilities in the district? What kind of new job opportunities are likely to arise in the next decade in the wake of the emerging trends of economic development, particularly in the field of electrification, transport, packaging processing, marketing, servicing or manufacturing? In the light of these, are any changes in the pattern of vocational training called for?

9. Is there a sizeable problem of high school drop-outs in the district? If so, what measures should be taken for
their training/reorientation, on a part-time basis and to what extent can private individuals/institutions/entrepreneurs be involved in this work? What measures should be taken for the vocational training of high school passed boys and girls who do not go for higher education?

10. What programmes for the training/informal education of adult men and women and youth are running in the urban/rural areas and with what real impact?

11. What is the state of girls' education in the district? Are there any particular social or cultural impediments in the spread of education amongst women? Are qualified local women teachers available in sufficient numbers? What measures could be taken to promote greater interest in girls' education? What is the state of education of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes children? What special measures are necessary to promote education of children of these classes? Are qualified teachers from scheduled tribes available in sufficient numbers for teaching in tribal areas?

12. What measures can be taken to mobilize private resources for the establishment of educational institutions, construction or maintenance of buildings and the improvement of the existing educational institutions?

13. What part is being played by the educational/vocational training institutions of various types in the life of the community? Are any programmes of adult education, informal training of school drop-outs, social service etc. being run by these institutions? What type of service could be rendered to the community by different categories of institutions and how could these be organised.
Medical and Public Health

1. How do the medical facilities in the district in terms of local population ratio, doctor-population ratio and medical institution to population ratio compare with these ratios for the State as a whole?

2. Which of the blocks of the district are poorly served with medical/public health facilities?

3. What is the incidence of smallpox, malaria, filaria, trachoma, gestro-enteritis, hookworm, and other communicable diseases in different sub-regions/blocks of the district? What corresponding medical/public health facilities/programmes exist to combat these? Are there any endemic areas for which special indoor/outdoor/mobile facilities need to be provided?

4. How do the medical/public health facilities in the rural areas compare with their availability in the urban areas? Can health services in the rural areas be improved by better coordination, integration or reorganisation of the medical and public health personnel provided for different programmes? What is the strength of medical and public health staff sanctioned under different plan and non-plan schemes at the Primary Health Centres? Has a view been taken of their work load? Would it be possible to take up additional programmes for environmental sanitation, education or school health education by the rationalisation of the work load and organisation of the available staff?
5. Are there any Taluk or Tehsil hospitals which could provide support to the Primary Health Centres by way of referral services? Which of the existing hospitals could be strengthened in order to provide this service.

6. Has any attempt been made in the past to provide/improve medical facilities through private contributions? If so, with what results? What measures could now be taken for this and what quantum of resources could possibly be mobilised during the next one-year/five year period?

7. Are there any hospitals/public health centres which generally remain without medical officers? If yes, what are the reasons thereof and what remedial measures can be taken?

8. What has been the performance of the different blocks of the district in the last three years in the field of family planning? What difficulties, if any, are being experienced in motivating the right type of people to accept vasectomy, tubectomy and I.U.C.D.? To what extent are private medical practitioners, vaids, midwives and public leaders involved in the programme.

9. Have any attempts been made in the past to popularise everclean or water-seal type of latrines in the villages/towns? If so, with what success? How can this programme be implemented in a more effective manner?
Drinking Water Facilities

1. Are there any areas in the district where potable drinking water is not available within a depth of 50-60 ft? Which areas of the district, if any, face the problem of drinking water scarcity in the summer months during a normal or a drought year?

2. Are there any areas in which jarijans and other backward communities are discouraged from using the wells constructed for the general public. What facilities are being provided at present to encourage the construction of wells or the installation of handpumps for the general public or the members of backward communication and what has been the progress as a result in the last three years?

3. What measures could be introduced to provide drinking water facilities in areas which face scarcity conditions in this regard? What measures can be taken to mobilise public resource for their provision/maintenance?

4. In which blocks of the district, is there a discernible trend towards the installation of handpumps? How many piped drinking water schemes are running in the rural areas of the district and how many villages does each scheme cover? Have any difficulties been experienced in the efficient running of these schemes? Who is looking after the management and maintenance expenditure of these
schemes? Has any attempt been made to instal house connections under these schemes and if yes, with what results?

5. How many towns and cities are covered by Piped Water schemes? What is the population of these towns/cities and what percentage of this population is covered by the schemes? What is the quality of maintenance and viability of these schemes?
Veterinary Facilities

1. What are the important categories of livestock found in different sub-regions/blocks of the district? Are there any areas in which there is a trend towards the commercialisation of livestock rearing activities?

2. Are there any endemic areas of cattle disease in the district? If yes, what are the reasons thereof? Are the curative and prophylactic facilities in these areas adequate to cope with the problem? If not, what supplementary measures could be taken?

3. What are the institutional facilities for the improvement of livestock available in different sub-regions/blocks? What has been their impact from the quantitative and qualitative point of view?

4. Is there any scope for the improvement of the facilities for the treatment and upgrading of livestock by their re-location or by the construction of short distance link roads?
Agriculture

1. What are the principal food and other crops in the different sub-regions of the district? What is their yield per acre under irrigated and unirrigated condition? What is the range of variation in the yields of these crops between different sub-regions under irrigated and unirrigated conditions. What are the principal food and other crops in the different sub-regions of the district? What are the seed varieties and cropping and manuring practices prevalent in respect of these crops under irrigated and unirrigated conditions?

2. What is the comparative position of different sub-regions/blocks in the matter of the consumption of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilizers and crop protection chemicals, popularity of green manuring, coverage by High Yielding Varieties, extension of multi-cropping practices and per acre yields? What are the main causes of the variations between the performance of different sub-regions/blocks? To what extent can this variation be attributed to the preponderance of large/small holdings, the suitability of soil conditions, the availability of any particular type of irrigation facilities or the availability of communications, marketing or processing facilities?

3. Are there any noticeable changes taking place in the cropping patterns in the different sub-regions/blocks? If so, what is their nature and cause? Keeping in view the agro-climatic and soil conditions, what specific varieties/
cropping patterns are recommended for the different sub-regions of the district under irrigated and unirrigated conditions. What measures have been taken in the past to promote these and with what success? What specific measures are proposed now?

4. What is the present potential of the different varieties included in the High Yielding Varieties Programme in the different sub-regions/districts? How has this potential been worked out and how far has this potential been exploited? What difficulties, if any, have been encountered in the promotion of the high yielding varieties programme? Keeping in view the expected expansion of the area under irrigation, what further potential for HVP or commercial crops is likely to develop in the next five or ten years?

5. What is the total annual consumption of seeds of different varieties for different crops? What kind of a replacement schedule is envisaged through the supply of certified seed for 'improved' as well as High Yielding Varieties and what type of arrangements for production and supply are contemplated? Have there been any breakdowns in the timely supply of seeds? If so, why did these occur and how are these sought to be avoided in future? What is the per acre yield of different crops in the government seed farms?

6. What has been the progress of fertilizer 
(N, P₂O₅, K) consumption during the last three years? What level of consumption should be aimed at in the light of the coverage envisaged by 1973-74 (or in the next year)
under High Yielding and other important varieties and important commercial crops?

7. Have any difficulties been experienced in the district in the storage, timely supply and credit support for fertilizer distribution? Have the fertilizer dosages for important crops been determined for different sub-region/blocks on the basis of soil analysis?

8. Has there been any appreciable damage to any crops due to insects/pests during the last three years? Are farmers rapidly taking to crop protection measures? What schemes for promoting crop protection measures are in progress and what has been their impact? What modifications/improvements in the existing schemes are desired?

9. What changes, if any, have occurred in the cropping pattern, the varietal preferences or the economics of dry farming in the last few years? What cultural, varietal or other practices would improve the economic viability of dry farmers?

10. To what extent have the small farmers (with two hectares or less) been participating in the programmes of agricultural development? What would be considered the minimum viable holding for agricultural under irrigated or unirrigated conditions. Do the small farmers face any difficulties at present in obtaining credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides or irrigation? If so, why? What measures could be taken to ensure adequate assistance to small farmers?
11. What is the present stage of consolidation operations? Where these have been completed, what type of improvements are taking place in the pattern or productivity of agriculture?

12. Has any problem of labour been experienced during the peak agricultural seasons? What are the minimum/maximum wage rates for agricultural labour? To what extent are customary practices continuing between agricultural labour and the land owners?

13. What are the trends in the popularity of various types of agricultural implements/machinery for ploughing, planting, harvesting and threshing? What facilities are being offered to farmers to promote new agricultural implements/machines?

14. What are the essential and immediate measures required for rapid agricultural development in different sub-regions by way of improvement/augmentation of communication, marketing, storage, credit, processing, servicing, irrigation, power supply, demonstration and training facilities?

15. What is the strength of staff (including the VLWS in the N.E.S. Blocks) under different plan and non-plan schemes for agricultural programmes at the village, block and district levels?
Has a view been taken of their work load? Would it be possible to take up additional programmes by the rationalization of the work load and re-organisation of the available staff?
Horticulture

1. Do any sub-regions of the district enjoy any special advantages for horticultural (i.e. fruit and vegetable) development because of climatic conditions, evaluation, soil type, communication or processing facilities or nearness to large centres of consumption?

2. What is the present coverage, productivity and (approximate) quantum of experts of different types of fruits and vegetable in different sub-regions? What are at present the main marketing and consumption centres for each sub-region?

3. What schemes have been taken up in the past to promote the extension of the area under fruits or vegetables? Which varieties were recommended for which areas and what progress has been achieved in the last eight years? What steps have been taken to provide for (i) certified seedlings, (ii) credit, (iii) irrigation, (iv) technical assistance and training, (v) crop protection, (vi) scientific storage and (vii) packaging, processing and marketing facilities?

4. Has any comparison between the economic of horticulture and agriculture been made for different sub-regions? What is the difference between the producers' price and the consumers' price in the nearby centres of consumption?
5. What kind of coordination exists at present between the activities under horticulture, agriculture, forestry, soil conservation and cooperative credit and marketing?
Animal Husbandry and Dairying

1. Is there scope for any commercial activity in respect of cattle breeding, milk production, raising of sheep or goats (for meat, skins or wool) or pisciculture, piggery or poultry development in different sub-regions in the district? How has this scope been determined? How far are these activities already being carried on either as specialised activities or as supplemental activities? What is the average unit size of production for these activities when these are carried on either as specialised or supplemental activities?

2. What are the different schemes running in the district for (i) improvement of breeds, (ii) increase in per unit productivity, (iii) modernisation of management practices, (iv) provision of adequate and balanced feeds, (v) supply of credit and (vi) organisation of marketing facilities? Has any systematic appraisal of the existing schemes been undertaken in recent past? If so, with what results?

3. Are there any specific class, caste or educational characteristics of people, who are at present engaged in various types of animal husbandry
activities on whole-time or part-time (supplemental) basis?

4. What changes/improvements and additions are needed under Animal Husbandry and Dairy programmes to encourage various types of animal husbandry activities either as specialised or as supplemental activities? Is there need to concentrate on any of these activities in the various sub-regions? If so, why and through what type of specific facilities services or programmes?

5. What are the existing markets for milk and dairy products? How and in what quantity are milk and dairy products transported from the primary producer to the ultimate consumer? What are the distances involved in the movement of milk and dairy products and what are the limiting factors in expanding the potential market area? Would intermediate processing of milk and dairy products be economically possible? Would specialised equipment in processing and transport of dairy products open nearby or distance urban centres as potential consumers of local production? Considering the alternative land used possible (i.e., raising of food crops, fibre, forbs, products etc.) is animal husbandry and dairying economically profitable? Should pasture
development and specialised fodder cropping replace existing cropping patterns and/or utilise marginal land? Should dairying be promoted vigorously as a supplemental, ancillary or primary activity in any of the sub-regions?

7. What credit and institutional framework would be necessary to support such activities? Can investment capital be raised through local cooperatives or are large outside inputs required?
Large Scale Industries

1. What large scale industries are running in the district? What is the state of their economic viability, their rated capacity, their present level of production, the range of their products, the market for their products, the source and adequacy of their raw materials, their direct employment potential in terms of skilled and unskilled labour and the nature of ancillary activities generated by them.

2. What is the state of housing, transport and civic facilities available to the workers in these large scale industries? Has there been a significant and salutary impact of these industries on the economic condition of the people of the district? If so, in what way?

3. From the long term point of view, is any of these industries likely to face the problem of shortage of raw materials or of technological obsolescence? Are the techniques of production at present in vogue efficient in the utilisation of raw materials? What steps, if any, can be taken to conserve, rationalise or increase the availability of raw materials?
4. What ancillary activities could be started in the district to derive further benefits from the large scale industries operating in the districts?

5. What is the scope for the establishment of new large scale units in the district?
Modern Small Scale Industries

1. What are the important modern small scale industries in the district? Are these concentrated in any particular places or areas? If so, which are these and what are the reasons for this concentration?

2. Which of these industries are making satisfactory progress? Are any of these on the decline? What are the reasons for these trends? Is there a problem of under-utilisation of production capacity in any of the existing industries? What are the principal factors which are standing in the way of the full utilisation of their capacity, and what steps are proposed to be taken to enable them to do so?

3. Are some of the existing small scale industries using obsolete machinery and equipment and, if so, what are the specific improvements required and what steps are proposed to be taken to assist each type of units to modernise them and produce quality goods?

4. What types of small scale industries (particularly agro-industries) have scope for establishment or further development in the district and what specific measures are being taken in each case to encourage entrepreneurs to expand the existing units or to set up new units?
5. What are the industries in which cooperative units have already been successfully established and what steps are being taken to promote new industries cooperatives?

6. What special attention is being given to the problems of units which are engaged in export promotion, import substitution, meeting the requirements of large-scale undertakings and other priority items and also whether promotion of such industries is being given high priority in regard to financial assistance, supply of scarce raw material, etc.?

7. How many sheds in industrial estates are lying vacant and what steps are being taken to consolidate the functioning of the industrial estates programme? Are proposals for new industrial estates or schemes for development of industrial sites being prepared after conducting quick techno-economic surveys? Is there scope for establishment of cooperative industrial estates?
OTHER SMALL INDUSTRIES INCLUDING HANDLOOM, POWERLOOM, SERICULTURE, COIR, HANDICRAFT AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

1. In regard to the handloom industry, what steps are being taken to arrange regular supply of the yarn & the counts needed by the weavers' societies and also other essential raw materials on reasonable rates, to train the weavers in improved equipment and appliances and to concentrate on production of these varieties of cloth which provide higher earnings and/or are required for exports?

2. Are the existing handloom weavers, particularly those in the cooperative sector, being encouraged to obtain financial assistance from the State Cooperative Banks to install powerlooms?

3. As regards the sericulture industry, have suitable schemes been formulated for increasing the production through greater use of fertilizers, financial assistance for sinking wells for irrigation, establishment of grafted nurseries and seed stations, increasing the supply of healthy layings, construction of grainages and establishments of cooperatives? Have suitable steps been taken to introduce cottage basins in place of the traditional charkhas?

4. What are the main problems of the coir
Cooperatives and whether they are being encouraged to avail of greater facilities from the State Cooperative Banks? Have suitable schemes been formulated for the mechanisation of the mat weaving and spinning sectors and is special attention being given to those engaged in the export of their products?

5. Are the handicraft artisans being assisted to improve their productivity through supply of improved appliances and introduction of new designs, quality control, upgrading of skills, promotion of cooperatives and associations? Are special efforts being made to assist the selected crafts which have an expanding demand in the export market?

6. Have suitable schemes been formulated for improving the production techniques of village industries? What are the specific measures taken to assist village industries in marketing of their products?
BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

1. What are the important backward communities (such as scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes) inhabiting the district? Are any migratory trends in evidence in respect of these communities?

2. What is the livelihood pattern of these communities and what is their status in respect of landownership and accessibility to forest products and common lands? Are any discernible changes taking place in the occupational pattern of these communities? Is land alienation of these communities taking place on a sizeable scale because of the coercive or sharp practices of other communities and moneylenders? What is the magnitude of bonded, forced or indebted labour in the district? Do some of these communities have any cultural traits which make them disinclined to take to settled agriculture, animal husbandry, pisciculture, dairying or industry? Are any of these particularly prone to social evils such as drinking, gambling etc.?

3. To what extent is each of these communities participating in programmes of primary/secondary or vocational education?

4. Have any schemes been taken up in the past specifically for the educational, vocational or
economic development (such as settlement on land) of these communities? If yes, what were these and what measures of success did these achieve? Has there been a noticeable shift in recent years towards the use of better implements and techniques in the pursuit of traditional occupations and trades, particularly in the rural areas?

5. To what extent are members of the backward communities participating in and benefiting from the general schemes for cooperative and other credit facilities? Can the conditions for the members of backward communities working in quarries, forests etc. be improved by the organisation of labour cooperatives?

6. Are these communities adequately represented in the cooperative or Panchayati Raj institutions?

7. Do any of the backward communities suffer from any special disabilities in the matter of health, housing, sanitation or drinking water facilities?

8. What specific measures are proposed in order to provide the backward communities with the following:

(a) ownership of land;
(b) access to common land and forest products;
(c) better housing, health and water supply facilities;
(d) credit facilities;
(e) educational and vocational training facilities;
(f) informal counselling;

How far will these facilities be provided from the schemes taken up for the general population and what supplemental programmes for these communities specifically would need to be taken up?
INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE - COOPERATIVE

1. What is the number of different categories of agricultural cooperative societies? How many of each category are defunct?

2. What is the average membership, share capital, deposit and loaning per agricultural cooperative society? What is the average share capital, deposit and loaning per member? What is the percentage of primary societies which could not be given credit facilities last year due to non-payment of overdues?

3. What percentage of the total fertilizers used in the district are being marketed by cooperatives?

What is the value of fertilizers handled by cooperatives in 1966-67 and 1967-68? How much of it was sold on credit?

What percentage does the credit sale of fertilizers bear to total short term loaning through Agricultural Cooperatives?

4. What level of fertilizers consumption do you anticipate in the next five years? What will be its approximate value? How much of its off take would be through cooperative credit?

5. What percentage of short-term credit is at present being recovered through the sale of agricultural produce by the cooperatives?

6. Is it recommended that credit of all types should be routed through cooperatives? If not, why not?
7. Is it recommended that distribution of seeds and fertilizers should be entirely handled by Cooperatives? If not, why not?

8. For what items are medium or long-term loans being given in the district by the land development bank? What is the quantum of medium and long-term loans disbursed in 1966-67 and 1967-68 for various purposes? How much of medium and long-term loans are likely to be required in the next one/five year period and for what purposes? What percentage of total requirements will be met by the cooperatives? How has this quantum been fixed and how is it to be arranged?

9. Are any medium or long-term loans being given by Government departments also, if yes, for what purposes? Would you recommend their discontinuance?

10. What is the viability of primary cooperatives at present? How can it be enhanced? What measures of improvement in the working of Agricultural Cooperatives do you recommend?

11. Are there any noteworthy activities in the
Cooperative sector outside of credit operations?

If yes, please describe these in terms of functions, coverage, volume of business and profitability and indicate the scope of their development during the next one/five year period?

12. What is the mechanism for coordination between the cooperatives and the activities of Agriculture, Miner Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Industries Departments?
INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE - PANCHAYATI RAJ BODIES

1. What are the functions assigned to the Panchayati Raj bodies at the village and block level? What are the programmes/schemes which have been made specifically the responsibility of these bodies at each level? What resources (such as, land, waterways, forests, pastures, fairs, ghats, ferries, roads, etc.) are vested with these bodies?

2. What is the average income of the village and block bodies and from what sources is it derived? What staff is attached to the village and block bodies? What is the role of the village and block level bodies in the formulation and implementation of the development plans pertaining to their areas and how and at what levels is the progress in this respect reviewed? What problems have been faced by these bodies in discharging their developmental responsibilities? What type of specific responsibilities should be assigned to these bodies and how should the details of these responsibilities and the concomitant administrative and financial requirements be worked out for the next one/five year period? What type of review procedures should be adopted at what level to ensure proper discharge of responsibilities by village and block level Panchayati Raj bodies? Are any policy decisions necessary at the district or State level to enable these bodies to function more effectively?
3. What are the functions of the Zila Parishad? What resources (land, forests, waterways, pastures, ferries, fairs, etc.) have been given to the Zila Parishad?

4. What programmes/schemes/activities have been made the responsibility of the Zila Parishad? What is the role of Zila Parishad in the formulation of the plan and the implementation of programmes in respect of the activities/schemes, etc. assigned to it? What is the financial or administrative control exercised on the Zila Parishad in respect of the above-mentioned activities? Does the Zila Parishad have any responsibility in the planning, implementation, coordination or review of development programmes running in the district outside of its immediate control? How is coordination between the activities of the Zila Parishad, the cooperative institutions, the local self-government bodies and government departments ensured?

5. What is the income of the Zila Parishad and how is it derived? To what extent have the power for taxation and resource mobilisation vested in the Zila Parishad been fully utilised? What are the arrears pending for collection? What is the quantum of uncommitted funds available at present which could be utilised for an emergency programmes in any year.
INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

Local Self Government Bodies

1. What local self-government bodies exist in the district? What is the population and budget of each of these bodies? How many of these are economically viable? On the basis of resources mobilisation, promptness in the repayment of loans, collection of dues, the variety and efficiency of civic facilities provided, which of these bodies would you place in A, B, or C categories?

2. What projections in terms of population growth can be made in respect of areas within the jurisdiction of each of these bodies for the next 5, 10, or 20 years and what implications may be adopted on the basis of these in respect of the requirements for water supply, drainage, housing, roads, transport, industrial growth etc.? Has a master-plan (or long-term plan) of development been formulated for any of the local bodies?

3. How many of these bodies have formulated their five/year plans and how have these plans been correlated with the development plans of government departments or Panchayati Raj institutions? What is the procedure in vogue for the regular review of the activities of these local bodies?
measures should be taken to improve collections and what kind of additional income should be expected from these measures?

7. What specific development programmes/schemes should be taken up by the Zila Parishad in the next five/one year period? What is the scope of improvement of services/activities already being undertaken, through suitable administrative measures?

8. What review procedures should be adopted and at what levels to improve the performance of the Zila Parishad?

9. What statutory, financial and administrative measures are required at the departmental/State level to improve the working of the Zila Parishad?
EMPLOYMENT

1. Is there any acute problem of unemployment/under-employment in the district? What has been the impact of the recent changes in agricultural techniques and productivity on the employment opportunities for landless labourers and village artisans? What are the current wage rates for agricultural labour during the peak agricultural seasons and the rest of the year?

2. What new trends are noticeable in the rural areas in respect of the employment of village functionaries such as cobblers, blacksmiths, carpenters, tailors etc.? Are there any new functionaries such as bicycle repairers, wiremen, barbers etc. getting established in the rural areas?

3. What kind of openings are developing for educated and technically trained young people in the rural areas, particularly in connection with rural electrification, installation of tubewells, repair and servicing of tractors and other agricultural machinery, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products, sale of agricultural inputs and consumer goods as well as the expansion of the economic infrastructure and social services. Is there shortage of any particular type of skilled labour in the rural areas? Is the district faced with an acute unemployment problem in respect of educated, skilled or unskilled labour?
4. What would be the manpower employment potential of the programmes of Rural Electrification, Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Communication, Education, construction of school and other buildings, soil conservation, flood protection, afforestation, drinking water etc.? 

5. What expenditure has been incurred on relief and other programmes connected with natural calamities over the last ten years? In case there is failure of crops because of natural calamities, what specific programmes of manpower employment through schemes for infrastructural and natural resources development could be taken up in different sub-regions?
Annexure D

DEMARcation of Sub-Regions

1. District Plans are being formulated mainly to relate the strategy and programmes of development with the physico-geographical conditions and economic potentials of local areas. Since the jurisdiction of districts has not been determined on the basis of uniformity of economic or agro-climatic conditions, quite often a district covers a variety of physical conditions and potentials which require the application of substantially different strategies of development.

2. In order to formulate district plans which would take into account the variety of conditions within the district, it is proposed that each district should be sub-divided into sub-regions on the basis of physical and economic factors such as general topography, drainage, rainfall, soil characteristics, availability of surface and underground water resources, distribution of land between forests, grassland and cultivation and the predominant patterns of cropping. The significance to be attached to each of the above-mentioned factors has to be decided locally. It would, however, not be practical to divide the district into too many sub-regions on the basis of minor variations in sub-regions on the basis of minor variations in physical conditions. The whole idea of the demarcation of sub-regions is to carve out broad and contiguous areas which would have more or less similar physico-geographical characteristics and would, therefore, be suitable for the implementation of one integrated
strategy of development. It is expected that in most cases, this would be accomplished by the sub-division of the district into two or three sub-regions.

3. To a large extent, the demarcation of sub-regions will have to be undertaken on the basis of maps prepared in connection with the formulation of the district plan. Where necessary the information available with the Revenue, Forest and Agriculture Department could also be used for this purpose.

4. After the demarcation of the sub-regions on the basis indicated above, it would be necessary to compare their boundaries with the boundaries of blocks falling within their ambit in order to carry out marginal adjustments. Since the countryside is at present divided into N.E.S. Blocks for the purpose of data collection as well as the implementation of agricultural development programmes, it would be desirable that the boundaries of sub-regions should be so adjusted as to coincide with the boundaries of the blocks. This can be done by marginally extending or reducing the area of a sub-region so as to include or exclude a whole block from its ambit depending upon how much of its area happens to be included in it on the basis of its physical characteristics.

The National Institute of Rural Development has organised a Workshop on Administrative Aspects of District Planning for four days from October 19th to October 22, 1983.

The Workshop has been envisaged as a forum for exchanging of views and experiences of different state governments on the implementation of the decentralisation of the planning process with focus on:

a) Elucidating the procedures for (i) categorisation of schemes as district/state; (ii) allocation of plan outlay among different districts; and (iii) dovetailing the district and sectoral outlays;

b) Analysing the institutional set-up at the district level for coordination and implementation;

c) Ascertaining the extent of involvement of the representatives of the people from rural and urban areas in the process; and

d) Examining the necessary procedural innovations for release of funds, reappropriation, etc.

2. Thirty nine nominations were accepted of whom Twenty Three Participants drawn from ten States have attended.

Their statewise distribution is as follows: Andhra Pradesh - 2; Bihar - 1; Gujarat - 1; Karnataka - 2; Kerala - 5; Madhya Pradesh - 1; Maharashtra - 3; Punjab - 1; Tamil Nadu - 1; and
West Bengal - 6; Total 23. Among the participants are officers of the ranks of Collector, District Planning Officer, Deputy Secretary in the Departments of Rural Development and Planning, and Senior Officers of the State Planning Boards. In addition five nominees of the National Service Scheme (Southern Zone) were also present.

3. Welcoming the participants the Director General, on 19th October, elucidated the context in which the Workshop was being organised. The Planning Commission has been, in the recent years, emphasising the need to make the district a unit of planning, to disaggregate the divisible outlays of the state plan among the different districts and to implement the necessary procedures relevant therefor. The Workshop, being an effort in the direction of exchanging the experiences of states, it was hoped that those States which have not done so can benefit by the experiences of other states.

4. Shri Cowlagi, Secretary, Department of Planning, Government of Gujarat a special invitee for the Workshop, chaired the proceedings on 19th. Shri Cowlagi set the tone for discussions in his introduction by underlining the various conditions necessary to make the District Planning a success and the issues and problems, inherent in different aspects relating to the process of decentralisation of planning. Dr. R.B. Singh, Director, Perspective Planning Division of the Bihar State Planning Board chaired the sessions on 20th and Sri S. Chowdhary, Additional District Magistrate, Hooghly, Chaired the sessions on 21st. The Workshop discussed the following aspects in the
sessions spread throughout the three days of October 19th, 20th and 21st. The themes discussed were (i) Identification of the district sector schemes; (ii) Allocation of plan outlay among districts (iii) Dovetailing of the district and sector outlays; (iv) Procedures for release of funds, reappropriation, etc; (v) and Mechanisms for the formulation, coordination and review of the district plan. There was vigorous and lively discussion on all these aspects. The consensus in the Workshop is presented in the following paragraphs.

5. The participants favoured decentralisation of the planning process to the district level as this is a desirable step in the direction of balanced growth of different districts; but the pace at which it is to be initiated and the mechanisms to be adopted for it, it was felt, could be varied to suit local conditions as each state is its best judge in light of its size, homogeneity, tradition and other relevant factors. The general feeling was that in states, where the process has not begun so far, steps should be taken to initiate it from the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan taking into consideration the recommendations that the Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission would make.

6. A vast amount of preliminary work like Collection of all relevant data to provide the development profile of the district, adequate to prepare indicators of development, as well as comprehensive cartographic aids which would show, for example, the presence of lack of various amenities, etc. in different villages would be essential. The efforts made
by the Government of Gujarat towards such cartographic presentation could be a model in this context. Active steps should be taken by the district planning machinery for involving the NSS volunteers as well as the educational institutions in the region in this exercise.

7. It was realised that the first important prerequisite for the initiation of the district planning — i.e. the decentralisation of the planning process is the consensus among the political leaders in the state and a commitment on their part not only for its initiation but also for its sustenance. It is said that the non-officials in Gujarat, who happen to be by and large qualified and competent, have been found to be an asset for implementation of this planning process.

8. The next important requisite is the preparedness and the willingness of the Heads of the departments in various states to carry out this process in all seriousness as there tends to be a reluctance on their part to minimise the schemes to be classified as district schemes.

9. Most of the states will be beginning this process for the first time, and so can benefit by the experience of the few that have been working it. They may also have to review their procedures etc., on the basis of the feedback from their working on the field and to make necessary modifications. In this context Shri Govlagi had observed that the life of Government resolutions issued for carrying on the decentralisation has been very short in Gujarat in view of the necessity for their modification on the basis of experience.
10. It was felt that in states where well developed strong Panchayati Raj system prevails, firm links ought to be established between the Panchayati Raj institutions and the bodies to be established at the district level ensuring at the same time that decisions on developmental activities such as location of sites for digging bore wells, establishment of primary health centres or construction of school buildings, are taken after thorough consideration on the basis of adequate data. The need for thorough scrutiny of proposals of the implementing agencies by a committee of experts before they are placed before the district planning body has been emphasised.

11. There is a general consensus on the principles for identification of district sector schemes namely their benefits are limited to the district alone. Each State can also take note of the experience of others in this classification. The experience of Maharashtra in having recourse to a state pool of district schemes is understandable; but efforts may be made to minimise the funds to be set apart for such a pool, for as far as possible, all district schemes should be financed from the district sector outlays available to the respective district planning machinery.

12. The provision made by the Government of Gujarat in setting apart a portion of the district sector outlay for use at the discretion of the District Planning Board and for providing incentives is a welcome feature that may be considered for adoption by other States, for this emphasises the basic principle of district planning that
local needs deserve the maximum consideration and the
local resources be put to optimum utilisation.
13. The first essential step in the direction of
realistic district planning is deciding upon and indica-
ting to each district in advance the quantum of funds that
would be made available. Clear and detailed guidelines for
the preparation of the district plan indicating the National
and State priorities will help in preparation of a realistic
plan. Plans prepared could also list their priorities so
that in the event of modifications, the core of the plan
would not get affected. Drastic reductions will have to be
avoided.
14. The different elements and the weightages given to
them taken into consideration while deciding upon allocation
of district scheme funds among the various districts tends
to vary from state to state though an element like popula-
tion is universally included. Suggestions can be made for
inclusion of some more elements like the backwardness in
education or the area of the district for this purpose but
the Workshop realised that what is most important is the
necessity for each state to arrive at a consensus on its
own on these elements keeping in mind, the policies of the
state government towards different sections of the popula-
tion and the priorities like minimum needs programme.
Essentially the elements should be relevant and quanti-
ifiable and the latest data should be made use of. Once in
a period of five years or so, there can be a reconsidera-
tion of the formula for allocation taking note of the

564
changes in the level of development in different sectors.

15. The need for timely release of funds straight to the district implementing officers for the successful implementation of the plan was emphasised. The existing procedures in Maharashtra and Gujarat the states where district planning is in operation has been felt to be inadequate. Even on occasions when vote on account is passed by the legislature for short periods, it was said difficulties have not been experienced in implementing the district plans.

Delays if any, in release of funds are discussed in the monthly meetings of the Executive Committee and the Minister designate and the Collector do take remedial measures. A suggestion made in this context was that a senior officer at the Secretariat, in the department concerned with planning or finance may be required to coordinate and supervise the release of funds; delegation of powers, reappropriation etc.

16. It would be desirable to have one comprehensive developmental document for the entire district a blue print for district development which will indicate in addition to the district schemes formulated by the District Planning machinery, all other schemes/funds being operated by all agencies-State, national and international and Governmental or voluntary.

17. In operating the district plan, imaginative coordination among different agencies is called for making optimum use of the funds available under different schemes. For
example in laying roads, funds from different schemes can be utilised for different aspects like black topping, construction of culverts etc. Such coordination would result in say, minimum number of incomplete roads or buildings.

18. In view of the multiplicity of programmes, implementing agencies are overburdened when the same agency is utilised by a number of programmes for implementation. It may be considered whether a percentage of funds be given to the agency as administrative experiences.

19. District Planning necessitates consultation and coordination among the various departments at different times, particularly, so when the plans prepared for the districts have to be dovetailed into the sectoral plans. Existing arrangements in the state of Maharashtra and Gujarat have been considered to be adequate for this purpose.

20. District Planning is a continuous process calling for frequent discussions between the state planning department and the machinery at the district level for formulation and review of the district plan. The practice of maintaining liaison with the districts by designating particular officers for particular districts obtaining in Maharashtra and Gujarat has helped much and may be considered for adoption by other states. For the process to succeed these liaison officers or observers should not be frequently changed.

21. The choice of personnel with necessary orientation to development works has an impact on development itself as each of the departments like revenue, agriculture and
cooperation from which Officers are drawn have their own traditions. Normally a generalist tends to be a better coordinator.

22. The dual control over officers in charge of development position some times does tend to have an adverse impact on the enthusiasm they can show for the developmental work for the district as such. Procedures for writing confidential reports etc. have to be suitably modified so as to see that such dual control has minimal effect in adversely influencing their performances in the context of district planning.

23. The need for associating experts both from the Government as well as from educational and research institutions in the process of district planning both at the stages of formulation and periodical appraisal of the functioning of different schemes is well recognised. The appropriate level of expertise needed, and the nature and extent of involvement of the experts are to be decided upon at the appropriate levels—state, district as well as block of the planning machinery. Suitable flexible provisions need to be made for this purpose in the orders setting up of these bodies.

24. In this context, it needs to be emphasised that the establishment of the mechanism for decentralisation of the planning process should be through executive resolutions rather than through enactment of a legislation, for it will provide the necessary flexibility for the successful functioning of the process.
25. The experience of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat in working the District Planning and Development Councils and the District Planning Boards, respectively has been noted. It was felt that the executive committees of the bodies at the district level should be compact and should meet once in a month. Deciding upon a plan calendar for the state as well as for different districts and strict adherence to it would be quite useful in this connection.

26. Some do provide in principle for a time table for completing all the aspects beginning from the initiation of the district plans till their dovetailing with the sector outlays before the draft plan of the state is presented to the Planning Commission for approval. Since the procedures get routinised, the preparation of district plan would not take much time, but a plan calendar, in practice, may not be strictly adhered to by some districts, probably, because of inadequate time. To overcome this it may be necessary to advance the dates for initiating the procedures. Discussions by the State Governments with the Planning Commission about the resources available may be held some time in July or August to enable the districts to adhere to the time-table.

27. The association of a Minister as well as the Collector with the plan formulating-and reviewing-bodies at the district level is a wholesome procedure providing for coordination at the district level and establishing adequate linkages with the Secretariat. There can be differences of opinion whether the minister ought to belong
to the same district/administrative division.

28. While due care is to be taken to enable the Minister to be present at any monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, it is also necessary to ensure that the meetings do not get frequently postponed or cancelled in view of the other pro-occupations of the Minister.

29. It is enough if the general planning body at the district level meets under the Chairmanship of the Minister thrice in a year—once to finalise the draft of the five-year/annual plans as the case may be, another time to finalise the reappropriations for the year and the third time to review the performance in the previous year.

30. The planning bodies at the district level can make adequate use of the services of the NSS volunteers in the evaluation of schemes etc. To bring about a better appreciation of the utility of their services, it may be desirable to have a representative of the NSS represented on the district planning body.

31. Each state government, which has been operating the process of district planning should consider periodic evaluation of the performance and in light of it make necessary modifications.

32. The existing assistance from the Planning Commission for strengthening the district planning machinery needs to be fully utilised by the various state governments. It would be desirable, that in view of the emphasis of the Planning Commission and the desirability of this decentralisation, such assistance should be available in
full-100% in the next plan.

33. The National Development Council, considering the views and experiences of the state governments so far in implementing the decentralisation of planning process, should ensure a uniform approach and advice the Planning Commission accordingly.

34. Shri Shravan Kumar, Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh, in his valedictory address to the participants on October 22, 1983, traced the evolution of peoples participation in the community development programmes and the Panchayati Raj system and indicated the measures the Government of Andhra Pradesh is contemplating in the direction of decentralisation of the planning process.

35. The workshop came to a close with a vote of thanks by Dr. K.V. Naravara Rao, the Director of the