

## **CHAPTER-3**

### **11<sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012 and Annual Plan 2007-08**

**3.1.** Himachal Pradesh entered the planning era with a weak economic and institutional base. Due to severe topographical and climatical constraints, State Govt. has adopted a sustained developmental approach, which has been fully supported by the Centre and the Planning Commission. Due to these efforts, progress achieved in socio- economic fronts is visible all over. Today, it is regarded the model State for developing economies of Hill States.

**3.1.1** After attaining the status of full fledged State in the year 1971, State economy started growing slowly but surely. In the post-1971 period up to the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the State economy grew at a slower pace than the national average. In the Sixth Plan, the rate of growth was almost half the national average. During the Seventh Plan, State economy achieved all time high growth rate of 8.8 per cent which was 2.8 per cent higher than achieved by the national economy. During the Ninth Plan, the State's economy grew at an annual rate of 6.4 per cent as against 5.4 per cent at the national level.

**3.1.2** During the 10<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, the growth rate further accelerated. During the year 2004-05, growth rate of 7.5 percent was recorded. This is attributed to the progressive policies of the State Government on economic and social fronts. By the end of 10<sup>th</sup> Plan, an average growth rate of around 8 per cent has been achieved as per advance estimates.

#### **2. 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)**

**3.2.1** The National Development Council, in its meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2007 unanimously adopted the resolution of 'faster' and 'more inclusive growth' spelt out in the Approach Paper to the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. It focuses on the revival of agriculture, rural development and on a long effort in promoting programmes that delivers essential services to the common man and also provide livelihood support. In brief, emphasis is on agriculture, education and health care. At the national level, the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan will aim at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth rate of approximately 10%. The Planning Commission has set a 9.5% average annual growth rate target for Himachal Pradesh to be achieved by the end of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The State will endeavour to achieve double digit growth rate by the end of the plan period.

### **3. Objectives**

**3.3.1** The major plan objectives would include the provision of essential public services, increasing farm incomes, developing better infrastructure, nurturing human capital, protecting the environment and improving governance. The focus would remain on reduction of poverty, enhancing equity among various sections of the society and a balanced regional development.

**3.3.2** The other important areas which need to be addressed include:-

- i. Accelerate the pace to harness the huge hydro-power potential in the State.
- ii. To reverse deceleration in agriculture growth and improve the productivity in Agriculture and Horticulture.
- iii. Capitalize natural advantages in tourism, bio-diversity, medicinal and aromatic herbs, organic cultivation etc. for diversifying the economy and raising income of the masses.
- iv. Accelerate the process of industrialization especially for employment generation.
- v. Consolidation and qualitative improvement of Social Services.
- vi. Improving the quality of infrastructure especially in the areas of Transport, Power, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
- vii. Opening up the economy for private sector investment in a manner that sub-serves the interests of the locals.
- viii. Creation of productive employment at a faster pace.

### **4. Agreed Outlay for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)**

**3.4.1** The 10<sup>th</sup> Plan of Himachal Pradesh was originally approved at Rs. 10,300 crore and was agreed to be financed with a total Central support of Rs. 5,440 crore. The resources for the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan were firmed up without regard to the dispensation of the 12<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, which became operative in the last two years of the 10<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**3.4.2** Committed liability transfers from Plan to Non-Plan should have taken place during 2002-03 with regard to the provisions permitted by the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. The State Government shifted such liabilities from the year 2003-04, to the Non-Plan account which resulted in a considerable dip in the plan size. In nominal terms, the final aggregate Tenth Plan approved outlay for Himachal Pradesh has been Rs. 7975.38 crore.

**3.4.3** The State Govt. projected a plan size of Rs. 14,000 crore for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Plan (2007-2012). Against this proposal, the Planning Commission has approved a plan size of Rs. 13778.00 crore. The sectoral spread of the approved outlay is given in the table below:-

**Table-1**  
**Sector – Wise Approved Outlay of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan 2007-2012**  
**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Approved Outlay of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1470.08	10.67	III
2.	Rural Development	355.62	2.58	VIII
3.	Special Area Programme	20.47	0.15	XI
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	1220.62	8.86	IV
5.	Energy	1122.14	8.14	V
6.	Industry and Minerals	177.68	1.29	IX
7.	Transport & Communication	2142.33	15.55	II
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	143.46	1.04	X
9.	General Economic Services	658.05	4.78	VI
10.	Social Services	6060.29	43.98	I
11.	General Services	407.26	2.96	VII
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13778.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

**3.4.4** As would reveal from the table given above, ‘Social Services Sector’ has been accorded the highest priority. It speaks of the State Govt. resolve to make Human Development as the main plank of its development strategy which has also been given the over riding priority during all previous plans. The second priority has been given to ‘Transport & Communication’ especially to spread the road network all over the State. Keeping in view the national emphasis on agriculture growth, third priority has been given to ‘Agriculture & allied Services Sector’. This is followed by ‘Irrigation and Flood Control’, ‘Energy’, ‘General Economic Services’, ‘General Services’, ‘Rural Development’, ‘Industries & Minerals’ and ‘Special Area Programmes’.

Proposed targets of some of the selected items are given in the table below:-

**Table-2**  
**Proposed Targets for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) Target</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Foodgrain Production	000 M.T.	1700.00
2.	Vegetable Production	000 M.T.	1300.00
3.	Fertilizer Consumption	000 Tonnes	50.000
4.	Fruit Production	000 M.T.	906
5.	Mushroom Production	M.T.	6000
6.	Hops Production(Dry)	M.T.	45.00
7.	Production of Honey	M.T.	1500
8.	Milk Production	000 Tonnes	920.000
9.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.75
10.	Fish Production	Tonnes	40,000
11.	Afforestation (SVY)	Hect.	1000
12.	IRD Families to be assisted:		
	(i)SGSY (Swaran Jayanti GramSawarozgar Yojana)	Disbursement of Credit (Rs. in Lakh)	7500.00
13.	Additional CCA to be Created	Hect.	31000
14.	Installed Capacity to be added	MW	5744.10
15.	Opening of new Hospitals	Nos.	3
16.	Opening of new Health Centres	Nos.	60
17.	Rural Water Supply left-out Habitations to be covered (State Sector)	Nos.	3000
18.	Coverage under EIUS	Nos.	51600
19.	Construction of Housing Units	Nos.	54036
20.	Hand Pumps to be installed	Nos.	1500
21.	Opening of new Colleges	Nos.	15
22.	Opening of new ITI's	Nos.	20

## 5. Monitorable Targets

**3.5.1** The Planning Commission has also given following monitorable Human Development indicators for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:-

1. Infant Mortality Ratio
2. Maternal Mortality ratio
3. Total Fertility Ratio
4. Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)
5. Anemia among Women (15-49 years)
6. Sex ratio (0-6 years)
7. Drop out rate in Elementary Education
8. Literacy Rate
9. Gender gap in Literacy Rate

**3.5.2** The current status of the above mentioned indicators alongwith the comparison with All India figures is given in the following table:-

**Table-3**  
**Status of Human Development Indices and Targets for**  
**11<sup>th</sup> Plan (2007-2012)**

Sr. No.	Human Development Indices	Current Level of Himachal Pradesh	Current Level of India	Goal of H.P. for the 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>
1.	Infant Mortality Ratio (IMR) per Thousand Live Births	49 (SRS-2005)	58	30
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio(MMR) per One Lakh Live Births	NA	301 (2001-03)	200 (tentative)
3.	Total Fertility Rates (TFR)	2.2 (SRS-2005)	3	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children(0-3 years) Current level of Wt-for-age below-2 SD	43.6	47	21.8
5.	Anemia among Women (15-49 years)	40.9	51.8	20.3
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	896	927	904
7.	Drop - out rate Elementary Education			
(i)	Primary	0.11	-	-
(ii)	Upper Primary	0.49	-	-
8.	Literacy Rate	76.53 (2001)	64.59	96.74
9.	Gender Gap in Literacy Rate	17.9 (2001)	21.6	1.6

## **6. Poverty Reduction Strategy during Eleventh Plan**

**3.6.1** The Eleventh Plan aims at restructuring policies to achieve a new vision of more inclusive growth with broader base. The intention is to bring about a faster reduction in poverty and bridge the existing divides which are the focus of attention with a vast section of the policy makers and researchers alike. The steps in this direction taken during the Tenth Five Year Plan need to be strengthened further during the Eleventh Plan. The strategy during Eleventh Plan revolves around building on the strengths gained earlier to trigger a development process which aims at broad based improvement in the quality of life of the population in general and of the poor, minorities and other under privileged sections of the society, in particular. The target of achieving a growth rate of 8.5% of State's economy during the Eleventh Plan as spelt out in the Approach Paper to the Eleventh Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh will be pursued in an environment where national and regional economies are fast integrating into the rapidly changing dynamics of global economy. The integration process, no doubt, will result in benefiting the state economies in achieving more inclusive growth targets, however, challenges posed also need to be taken care of.

**3.6.2** Himachal Pradesh aimed at achieving a growth rate of 8.9% during the Tenth Five Year Plan against the target growth rate of 8% at the national level. As indicated in the Mid Term Review of the Tenth Five Year Plan of Himachal Pradesh, the first three years of the Tenth plan recorded a declining trend in the growth rate of the State's economy. Slippages in the actualization of power generation and relatively longer gestation period involved in setting up and operationalising them in the State dragged down the growth rate during these three years. However, during 2005-06 and 2006-07 the manufacturing, construction and power sectors registered a remarkable recovery and quick estimates made by the Department of Economic & Statistics , Himachal Pradesh indicate that the State's economy is poised to register a growth rate of about 8 % during the Tenth plan. Growth rate could have been higher had growth rate of primary sector not registered a decline during the terminal year of the Tenth Plan due to adverse weather. Assuming that the population growth rate will decline to the level of 1.5% during the decade 2001-2011, if the State succeeds in achieving the growth rate of 8.5%, it will take about ten to eleven years to get the State's per capita income doubled from the existing level. The objective of the Eleventh Plan strategy is not only to achieve higher growth rate but to make growth process more inclusive by ensuring flow of benefits of rapid growth to more and more people which, in turn, would go a long way in providing equal opportunity to all.

## 2. Incidence of Poverty in the State

**3.6.2.1** About 300 million people are still poor in India. There is no denying the fact that all growth benefits the poor, but poor are required to benefit more than proportionately due to various deprivations experienced in the past by the poor, this only can help in removing distortions in the distribution mechanism. Though poverty reduction programmes implemented in the past have been able to bring down the head count ratio of the poor from 54.8% in 1973 to 27.5% in 2004 (Table 1), yet more than one fourth of India's population continues to live below poverty line even after sixty years of its independence. The head count ratios of the poor in Himachal Pradesh vis-à-vis those for the country as a whole as worked out in the various rounds of the National Sample Survey are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1**  
**Percentage of People Living Below Poverty Line**

Year	Himachal Pradesh			All India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1973	27.4	13.2	26.4	56.4	49.0	54.8
1983	17.0	9.4	16.4	45.6	40.8	44.5
1993	30.3	9.2	28.4	37.3	32.4	35.9
2004	10.7	3.4	10.0	28.3	25.7	27.5

*Source: Various National Sample Survey (NSS) Rounds (27<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup> & 61<sup>st</sup>)*

**3.6.2.2** In Himachal Pradesh, where about ninety percent of its population lives in rural areas, the head count ratios for the poor have remained higher in rural areas as compared to those for the urban areas. While, over time, the head count ratios of the poor both in rural and urban areas have come down considerably, the number of poor hardly changed during the last two decades in Himachal Pradesh. In fact, Himachal Pradesh along with Haryana, Orissa and Mizoram is among is one of the states where the total number of poor has roughly remained unchanged during the last two decades.<sup>1</sup> Agriculture being the main livelihood of the rural population of Himachal Pradesh, incidence of higher head count ratios of the poor in the rural areas of the State indicates the occupational composition of poverty in the State.

**3.6.2.3** Among the social groups, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward castes accounted for 81% of the rural poor in 1999-200 at all India level, considerably more than their share in the rural population.<sup>2</sup> In the year 2004 also the proportion of poor belonging to the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward

<sup>1</sup> Eleventh Five Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India. (54<sup>th</sup> NDC Meeting)

<sup>2</sup> Working Group on Poverty, Planning Commission, 2006.

classes to the corresponding population is much higher than the head count ratio of all the poor in rural and urban areas both in Himachal Pradesh and at all India level. This combined with other deprivations increases the vulnerability of the scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward classes population of the state.

**Table 2**

**Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Line by Social Groups (2004-05)**

	<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>		
	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>OBC</b>
Himachal Pradesh	19.6	14.9	9.1	5.6	2.4	10.1
All India	36.8	47.3	26.7	39.9	33.3	31.4

Source: National Sample Survey (61<sup>st</sup> round)

**3.6.2.4** Another source for knowing the incidence of poverty in the state is the periodic survey of the families living below poverty line done by the Rural Development Department of Himachal Pradesh. Table 3 compares the number of

**Table 3**

**Survey on Poor families (Rural)**

<b>District</b>	<b>BPL Survey 1998-99</b>		<b>BPL Survey 2002-07</b>	
	<b>No. of families living BPL</b>	<b>% of families living BPL</b>	<b>No. of families living BPL</b>	<b>% of families living BPL</b>
Bilaspur	17448	26.63	17337	23.10
Chamba	47165	61.72	46393	54.15
Hamirpur	20179	24.17	19514	20.37
Kangra	63972	24.07	63250	21.87
Kinnaur	2896	26.57	2824	21.31
Kullu	11432	19.30	11267	16.24
Lahaul & Spiti	2445	37.93	2400	43.50
Mandi	42012	24.73	41339	20.06
Shimla	31755	33.67	31682	29.07
Sirmaur	13753	23.46	13695	19.44
Solan	17951	27.44	17478	23.70
Una	15439	19.06	15191	16.92
Total HP	286447	27.62	282370	23.87

Source: Rural Development Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh.



families living below poverty line in the rural areas of the state as recorded in two surveys done by the RD Department. Same survey for the urban areas is not available yet. Number of poor families is ascertained based on the household survey done with the help of an objective questionnaire. It is seen from the Table 3 that the number of families living below poverty line in the rural areas of the state has declined marginally over the period between two surveys. All the districts except for the district of Lahaul & Spiti have recorded a decline in the percentage of number of rural families living below poverty line. However, in absolute terms, the number of families living below poverty line has declined in this district also.

**3.6.2.5** The sole basis of determining head count ratio of the poor is the uniform poverty line (Rs. 356/- monthly per capita consumption expenditure for rural areas and Rs. 458 for urban areas in urban areas) across the states. There are two policy related issues with respect to the measurement of incidence of poverty. First, there has been a controversy around the techniques for measurement of poverty as are being used by the Planning Commission. Moreover, applying uniform poverty line in all the states is also questionable. People living in the remote tribal areas at very high altitudes needing a lot more clothes than their counterparts living in plains, needing higher calorie diet because of difficult climatic conditions can not be termed as not living below poverty line in terms of standard measurement parameters. Mere ownership of a neat dwelling unit in an urban area by a household does not conclusively indicate the absence of poverty from that household. The second issue relates to the question of identification of potential beneficiaries under various Government run programmes as poor. Even the revised BPL survey based on thirteen objective criteria questionnaire (on the basis of which the number of families living below poverty line (2002-07) has been determined) has been challenged in the Supreme Court through a Public Interest Litigation. A lot of effort, in consultation with the State Governments, is required by the Government of India in reaching a consensus about the technique for determining the number of poor. This exercise is required to be completed before the next BPL survey in the States.

### **3. Strategy during the Eleventh Plan**

**3.6.3.1** Incidence of chronic and multidimensional poverty in Himachal Pradesh where about ninety percent of the population still lives in rural areas, can be addressed through a comprehensive strategy where all programmes converge and launch multi-pronged attack on poverty directly or through linked interventions. Directly targeted poverty reduction programmes have provided immediate measures to mitigate the incidence of poverty and have helped in ensuring the flow of income to the poor. However, sustainability of flow of income through these programmes is a big issue. When the Eleventh Plan Approach paper speaks of more inclusive growth, it points to the need for overall improvement in the quality of life of the poor on sustainable basis. Providing wage employment for a good period of the year or

providing income generating assets need to be accompanied with making available more choices through creating opportunities and ensuring enhancement of capabilities to enable the poor to exercise the choice in exploiting opportunities. Provision of wage employment needs to be supplemented with access to education, basic health services, neat and clean environment and capacity enhancement to ensure sustainability of livelihood strategies adopted for the poor.

**3.6.3.2** The Eleventh Plan envisages implementation of the National Employment Guarantee Act in all the twelve districts of the State with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2008. The programme is aimed at providing income transfer to the poor in the times when no employment opportunities are available to them. The programme further aims at creating durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the poor. The Eleventh Plan also stresses upon building linkages between the NREGA and other Government run programmes to ensure basic human entitlements to the workers provided wage employment under the programmes and strengthening of the natural resource base for long term sustainability of the livelihood strategies. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana aims at bringing the identified poor above poverty line through self employment. The programme aims at social mobilization through the Self Help Groups, helping them own income generating assets and building capacity of the beneficiaries so as to sustain the flow of income in the long run. Eleventh Plan envisages obtaining the best out of what has evolved during the implementation of the programme in the past. Other programmes like Indira Awaas Yojana and National Social Assistance Programme to take care of the rural houseless and those who require the social security most, are to continue during the Eleventh Plan period.

**3.6.3.3** Strengthening of physical infrastructure like rural roads, irrigation, and drinking water facilities, access to which help in enhancing the capabilities to sustain livelihood, have been viewed as important instruments of mitigating the incidence of poverty during the Eleventh Plan in the state. The development process encompassing all aspects of human life through the active participation of the local communities will get priority during the Eleventh Plan. Physical infrastructure in the provision of health and education to the rural population needs translation into quality service delivery in order to take care of the human development aspect of the population. The Eleventh Plan aims to ensure access to the quality public services to the rural population of the State. The employment strategy will have to simultaneously target the primary, manufacturing and services sector. The ever increasing turnover of the educated Himachali youth needs to be provided with skill sets, commensurate with the market requirements.

## 7. Review of Annual Plan (2007-08)

**3.7.1** The Annual Plan 2007-08 was the first year of 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007- 2012. It has been formulated within the central theme of ‘Faster’ and ‘More inclusive Growth’ designed for the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

**3.7.2** The aggregate size of the State’s 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan has been approved at Rs. 13778.00 crore by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India. However, the size of first year (2007-08) of Eleventh Plan has been fixed at Rs. 2100.00 crore which was 16.67% higher than the plan size of the previous year 2006-07. The modest increase of Rs. 300.00 crore was necessitated to take care of all the immediate development commitments of the State Government. The sectoral spread of the proposed outlay for 2007-08 is given in table 4:-

**Table –4**  
**Sector Wise Approved Outlay of Annual Plan 2007-08**

(Rs. in Crore)			
Sr. No.	Sector	Approved Outlay for Annual Plan (2007 – 08)	%age
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	221.99	10.57
2.	Rural Development	84.85	4.04
3.	Special Area Programme	7.43	0.35
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	259.43	12.35
5.	Energy	158.80	7.56
6.	Industry & Minerals	27.55	1.31
7.	Transport & Communication	277.94	13.24
8.	Science, Technology & Environment	21.44	1.02
9.	General Economic Services	76.88	3.66
10.	Social Services	902.99	43.00
11.	General Services	60.70	2.90
	Total	2100.00	100.00

**3.7.3** As would reveal from the above table, the highest priority was accorded to the ‘Social Services Sector’ by envisaging a provision of Rs. 902.99 crore which accounted for 43.00% of the aggregate plan size of the year. This investment shows the commitment of the State Government to further improve the Human Development indicators and also to improve the delivery system of various social services.

**3.7.4** The second priority was given to Transport and Communication sector, as also for the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, to ensure maximum connectivity to the remote and

inaccessible areas and also to provide efficient and adequate transportation services to the masses.

**3.7.5** The third priority has been accorded to Irrigation and Flood Control. As a matter of fact, it has been decided to complete all ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation Projects in the next four years. Keeping this decision in view, phasing of outlay has been done in a manner that the works may not suffer due to shortage of funds. Thus the third priority was given to Irrigation and Flood control.

**3.7.6** The fourth priority was accorded to Agriculture and Allied Activities by envisaging 10.57 % funds of the aggregate plan size to check deceleration in agricultural productivity, enhancing horticultural production and conserve environment and ecology. In the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan added thrust was given to Agriculture Sector to enhance food security, generate additional employment opportunities and to boost rural economy. The head of development wise outlays under this sector alongwith priorities is given in table 5: -

**Table -5**  
**Head of Development wise Break up of Outlay**  
**(Rs. in Crore)**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Head of Development</b>	<b>Approved Outlay for 2007-08</b>	<b>%age of priority</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
1.	Agriculture	11.43	5.15
2.	Horticulture	6.89	3.10
3.	Soil & Water Conservation	15.17	6.83
4.	Animal Husbandry	17.53	7.90
5.	Dairy Development	0.85	0.38
6.	Fisheries	2.39	1.08
7.	Forestry and Wild Life	103.53	46.64
8.	Agriculture Research & Education	53.83	24.25
9.	Marketing and Quality Control	9.15	4.12
10.	Co-operation	1.22	0.55
	Total	221.99	100.00

**3.7.7** Though fifth priority was given to Energy Sector, yet it was not true reflection of Govt. endeavour to harness massive hydel potential identified in the state. Most of the hydel projects have been awarded to private and joint sectors, hence in the order of priority Power Sector received fifth priority. However, in the coming years, after the completion of ongoing major irrigation projects, Govt. equity contribution to power projects is bound to accelerate.

**3.7.8** The physical targets of selected items approved for the year 2007-08 are given in table 6 :-

**Table –6**  
**Targets of Selected Items - Annual Plan 2007- 2008**

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>
1.	Food-grain Production	000 M.T.	1650.60
1.	Vegetable Production	000 M.T.	1060.00
2.	Fertilizer Consumption	000 Tonnes	48.00
3.	Fruit Production	000 M.T.	746
4.	Mushroom Production	M.T.	6000
5.	Hops Production (Dry)	M.T.	41.00
6.	Production of Honey	M.T.	1500
7.	Milk Production	000 Tonnes	860.00
8.	Wool Production	Lakh Kgs.	16.55
9.	Fish Production	Tonnes	7500
10.	Afforestation (SVY)	Hect.	200
11.	<b>IRD Families to be assisted :</b>		
12.	i) SGSY (Swaran Jayanti Gram Sawarozgar Yojana)	Disbursement of Credit (Rs. in lakh)	1500.00
13.	Additional CCA to be Created	Hect.	4500
14.	Installed capacity to be added	MW	4.5
15.	Opening of Ayurvedic Hospitals	Nos.	1
16.	Opening of Homeopathic Health Centers	Nos.	2
17.	Opening of Ayurvedic Health Centers	Nos.	10
18.	Rural Water Supply left-out Habitations to be covered	Nos.	4510
19.	Coverage under EIUS	N os.	5850
20.	Construction of Housing Units	Nos.	9102
21.	Hand Pumps to be installed	Nos.	1500