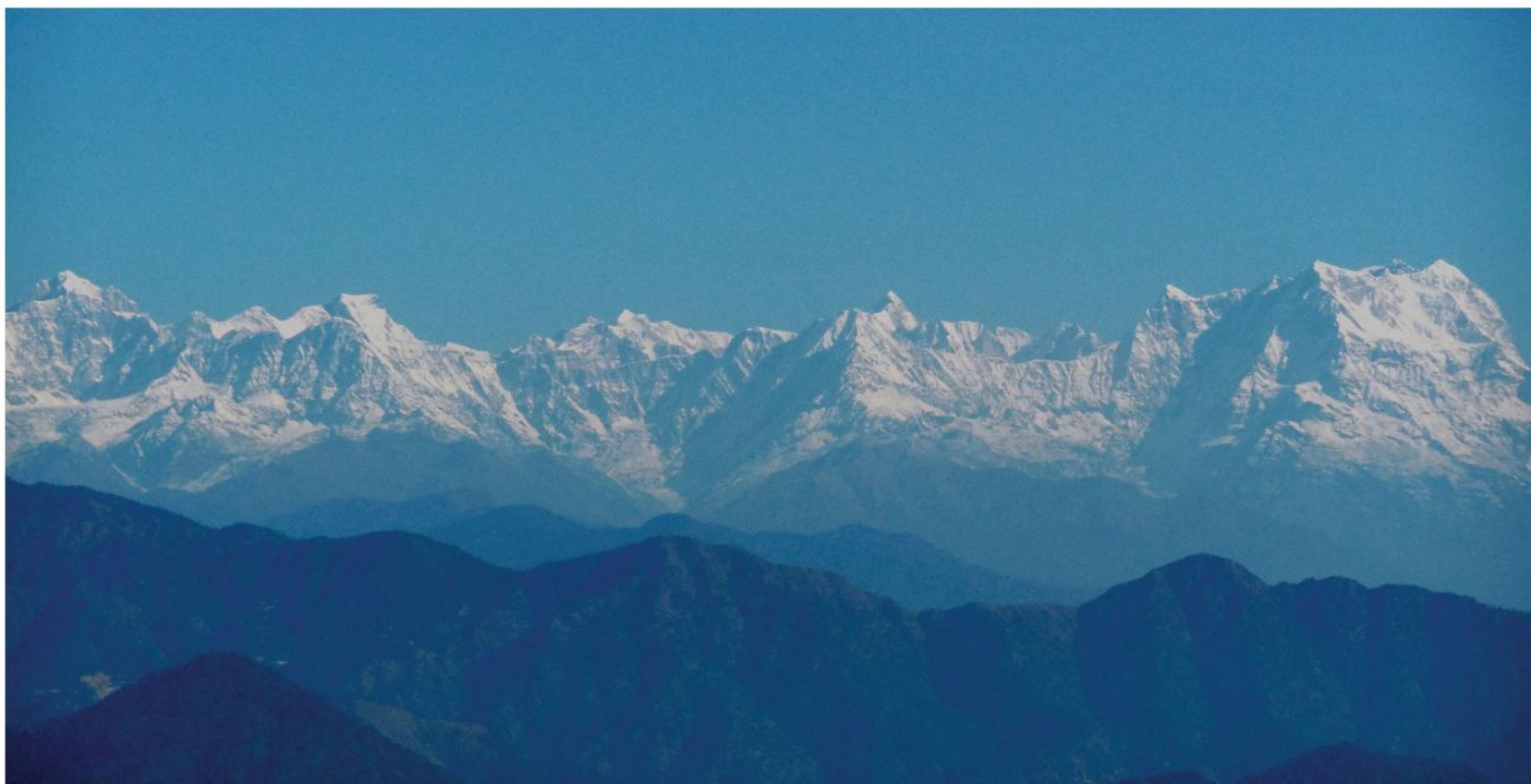




उत्तराखण्ड शासन

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION COMMISSION, UTTARAKHAND, PAURI



PAURI GARHWAL DISTRICT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS OF PAURI GARHWAL DISTRICT FOR MITIGATING OUT-MIGRATION

DECEMBER 2018

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
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PAURI GARHWAL DISTRICT

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PREFACE

District Pauri Garhwal, also known as Garhwal district is historically one of the most important cultural and social centers of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand. It is comprised of 3447 villages, 1212 gram panchayats, 15 blocks and 13 tehsils and has 3 major urban centres of Pauri town, Srinagar and Kotdwara. This district extends from the bhabar tract bordering the Ganga plains to the high mountains. The ancient pilgrim routes to Badrinath and Kedarnath pass through this district. The 2011 census reports a population of 6, 86,527 of which nearly 83.59% of the population resides in rural areas whereas the rest 16.41% is the urban population. There has been a declining trend in population over the past four census and a negative population growth rate of -1.51 has been reported in 2011 census. The decadal growth of population (2001-2011) in urban areas in the district has increased by 25.40% and the rural population has significantly declined by -5.37%. On the other hand there are 3 development blocks viz Thalising, Khirsu and Kotdwara whose population has shown an increase.

Data shows that there has been a significant out migration from rural areas of the district. Out migration has taken place in 1025 out of a total of 1212 gram panchayats. About 52% of the migration has mainly taken place due to livelihood/employment opportunities. The main age group of migrants from the district is 26 to 35 years age. About 34% of the migrants have gone outside the state which is the second highest after Almora district. As per the survey conducted by the commission, 186 villages/toks have become depopulated after 2011, which accounts for about 25% of the total depopulated villages/toks/majras in the state after 2011. There are 112 villages/toks/majras in the district whose population has declined by about 50% after 2011 against a state figure of 565.

The problem of migration from the rural areas of the district is posing multiple challenges due to economic disparities; declining agriculture; low rural incomes and a stressed rural economy. It is in this context that the commission carried out a detailed socio-economic analysis of each block of Pauri district. This report examines the socio-economic parameters of the district in detail, particularly with reference to those which have a bearing on out migration. Recommendations for strengthening the rural socio-economy of the district have been presented, which would arrest the migration of people from these areas. Schemes for 26 villages/toks affected by out migration have been prepared where economic activity can be boosted for socio-economic development leading to significant reduction in out migration. Focussed socio-economic development in these villages can be taken up on a pilot basis and experience from them could be up scaled in other parts of the district and state for reducing migration. The indicative activity has also been identified. These could help in boosting the local socio-economy and arresting migration. The commission's team has carried out extensive surveys in these villages and also in other parts of the rural areas of the district. Consultations with various stakeholders including district officials and local people were also done before arriving at recommendations.

The Commission expresses its gratitude to the Hon'ble Chief Minister; all public representatives of the district; all senior officers of the district; NGO's and villagers for their help and valuable suggestions. The valuable help from Dr. R.S. Pokhriya the member secretary, Shri G.B. Chandani Research Officer and Shri Govind Singh Dhama Young Professional of this commission is also gratefully acknowledged.

30th November 2018

Dr Sharad Singh Negi
Vice Chairman

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. District Profile

Pauri Garhwal is one of the hill districts of the Garhwal Division of Uttarakhand. The District has an area of 5,230 sq.km, which forms nearly 10.17% of the total geographical area of the state, and borders with Almora and Chamoli districts in the East, Nainital District and Uttar Pradesh in south, Haridwar and Dehradun Districts in the West and Tehri and Rudraprayag District on its North. The district extends from the plains of Bhabar to high Himalayan peaks and the beautiful valleys and hills in between. Administratively, Pauri has been divided into 13 Tehsil and 15 Development Blocks.

1.1 Population



The 2011 census reports a population of 6,86,527 of which nearly 83.59% of the population resides in rural areas whereas the rest 16.41% is the urban population. There has been a declining trend in population over the past four censuses and a negative population growth rate of -1.51 has been reported in 2011 census.

1.2 Administrative setup

The District is divided into 6 Sub-Divisions viz. Pauri, Srinagar, Lansdowne, Kotdwar, Thalısain, and Dhumakot for administrative convenience. Each Sub division is headed by Sub-Divisional Magistrate or SDM. Further, it also divided into 13 Tehsils and 15 Blocks and 1212 Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats (GPs) are at the base level in Panchayat Raj Institutions, which deal with Rural Local Governance. The Gram Panchayat is divided into wards and each ward is represented by a Ward Member, also referred to as a Panchayat Member, who is directly elected by the villagers. The panchayat is chaired by the President of the village, known as a Pradhan/Sarpanch.

Table 1: Administrative setup (2017-18)				
	Tehsil	Block	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	Pauri	63	214
	Chobattakhal	Kot	69	266
	Srinagar	Khirsu	43	146
	Lansdowne	Kaljikhhal	87	274
	Satpuli	Ekeshwar	82	269
	Jakhanikhhal	Pabao	74	158
	Rikhnikhal	Thalısain	107	224
	Kotdwar	Nainidanda	88	304
	Yamkeshwar	Yamkeshwar	86	238
	Thalısain	Pokhra	58	137
	Chakisain	Rikhnikhal	81	190
	Bironkhal	Jaiharikhhal	73	236
	Dhumakot	Bironkhal	102	267
		Dwarikhhal	97	232
		Dugadda	102	292
Total	13	15	1212	3447

Data Source: pauri.nic.in

1.3 Urban Centres

Pauri, the headquarters of Pauri Garhwal district is located at the height of 1750 m. and has a population of 24,743 (Census 2011). A part of the town is located amongst deodar forest on north facing slopes which offer a spectacular view of the snow clad Himalayan peaks.

Other urban centres of the district are Srinagar, located on the banks of the river Alaknanda, and Kotdwar in the foothills.

1.4 Climate

The climatic conditions experienced in Pauri range from sub-tropical in the lower parts to temperate in the upper reaches. In summer the maximum temperature in the lower tracts may be more than 40 degrees Celsius, while it remains pleasant in the upper reaches during this season. The rainy season extends from July to September, with most parts of the district experiencing very heavy rains.

Winters are severe and the higher reaches may experience snowfall.

2. Process and Methodology

This report examines the socio-economic parameters of the district in detail, particularly with reference to those which have a bearing on out migration. Secondary information has been obtained from the District Economics and Statistics Officer, Pauri; district officers of line departments and published and unpublished reports. Primary information has been collected on the basis of field visits by the team of the commission; Block Development Officers and Village Development Officers. The Data from every Block has been collected and analysed. The Data and the information is based on the primary survey done for the Commission on a specific questionnaire format at the Village and Block level by Village Development Officers (VDOs) and Block Development Officers (BDOs) and also on the basis of extensive interactions with field staff, local residents, NGOs, and CBOs.

Recommendations for strengthening the rural socio-economy of the district have been presented. A scheme for about 30 villages/toks affected by out migration have been prepared where economic activity can be boosted for Socio-Economic development. Villagers willing to participate in this process have been identified along with the indicative activity. These could help in boosting the local socio-economy.

References

- Census 2011- Uttarakhand, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India
- www.pauri.nic.in; Official website of District Pauri Garhwal
- Department of Economics & Statistics, Uttarakhand- Statistical Magazine and District at a Glance 2017

CHAPTER II

BLOCK-WISE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, ANALYSIS AND TRENDS

1. Demography

According to the Census 2011, Pauri has around 6.80% of the total population of Uttarakhand. With the male population of 3.27 lakh, the female population of 3.61 lakh and the total population of 6.87 Lakh it is the fifth most populated district of the state. The district has a sex ratio of 1103, higher than the state and national average. The population density of the district is 129 persons per square kilometre. The district also has a literacy rate of 82.02% as per 2011 census. The district has recorded a Birth Rate of 18.50% and the Death Rate of 6.50% for the year 2016-17. The Infant Mortality Rate for the same period is recorded at 38 (per 1000 live births).

1.1 Population

Table: 2.1						
Census	Population			Percentage difference over Decades		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	276697	7063	283760	--	--	--
1911	307479	9459	316938	11.12	33.92	11.69
1921	311091	9511	320602	1.17	0.55	1.16
1931	345963	6819	352782	11.21	-28.30	10.04
1941	386823	11044	397867	11.81	61.96	12.78
1951	404710	17923	422633	4.62	62.29	6.22
1961	454820	27507	482327	12.38	53.47	14.12
1971	518181	34847	553028	13.93	26.68	14.66
1981	575208	62669	637877	11.01	79.84	15.34
1991	590358	81183	671541	2.63	29.54	5.28
2001	607203	89875	697078	2.85	10.71	3.80
2011	574568	112703	687271	-5.37	25.40	-1.41
1901-2011				107.65	1495.68	142.20

Data Source: DES, Pauri

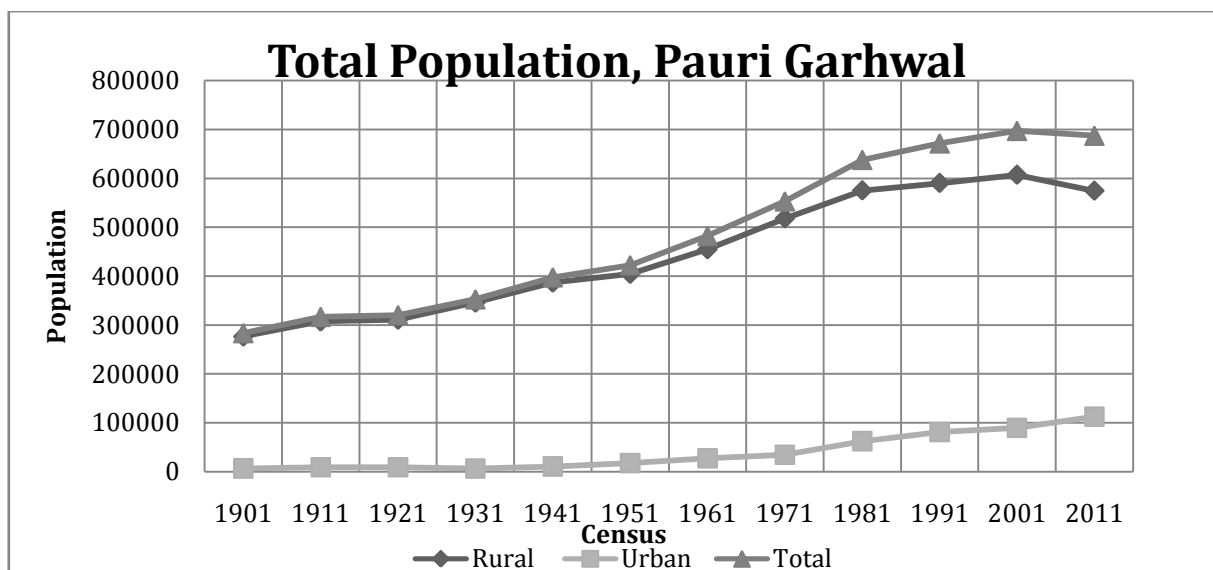


Figure 2.1: Source: DES Statistical Magazine, 2017

The population of district Pauri has seen a declining trend over the last four censuses. In the last census of 2011, the overall population growth was negative at -1.51%. The table above shows that the decadal growth of population (2001-2011) in urban areas has increased by 25.40% and the rural population has significantly declined by -5.37%. The following graph shows the age wise population distribution. The graph suggests that the proportion of the working age group i.e. 25-59 years is low, nearly 39% of the total population. The above 60 years population contributes to the 12.55% of the population. The rest of the population between 0-24 years adds up-to 48.52% to the population. This age group consists primarily of school or college students. These figures show that the working age group, 25-59 years, has apparently migrated to the urban areas, other districts or outside the state for the opportunities of better work and wages. The unavailability of appropriate livelihood, both skilled and unskilled, points towards the out-migration from the district.

There has been a continuous decrease in the rural portion of the population and increase in the urban population over the decades. The part of the rural population is adding to the urban population and creating extra pressure on the already stressed urban resources like space, roads, employment, food, drinking water, hygiene to name few. The villages are de-populating and adding the rush to the urban centres. People, of the working age group, in the search of better employment and livelihood opportunities tend to migrate and end up living in these urban centres, leaving only children, women, and people with old age in villages. Post education, these youths, since they are no more interested in unproductive and unprofitable agriculture, and also move towards the cities in the hope of getting better opportunities, which are not readily available in their villages.

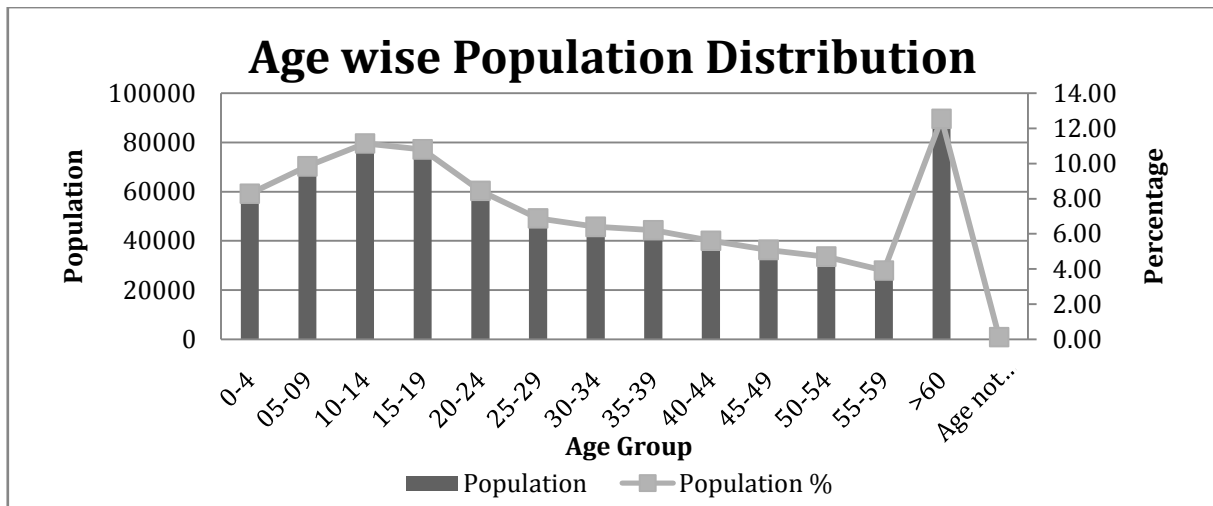


Figure 2.2: Data Source: DES, Pauri Garhwal

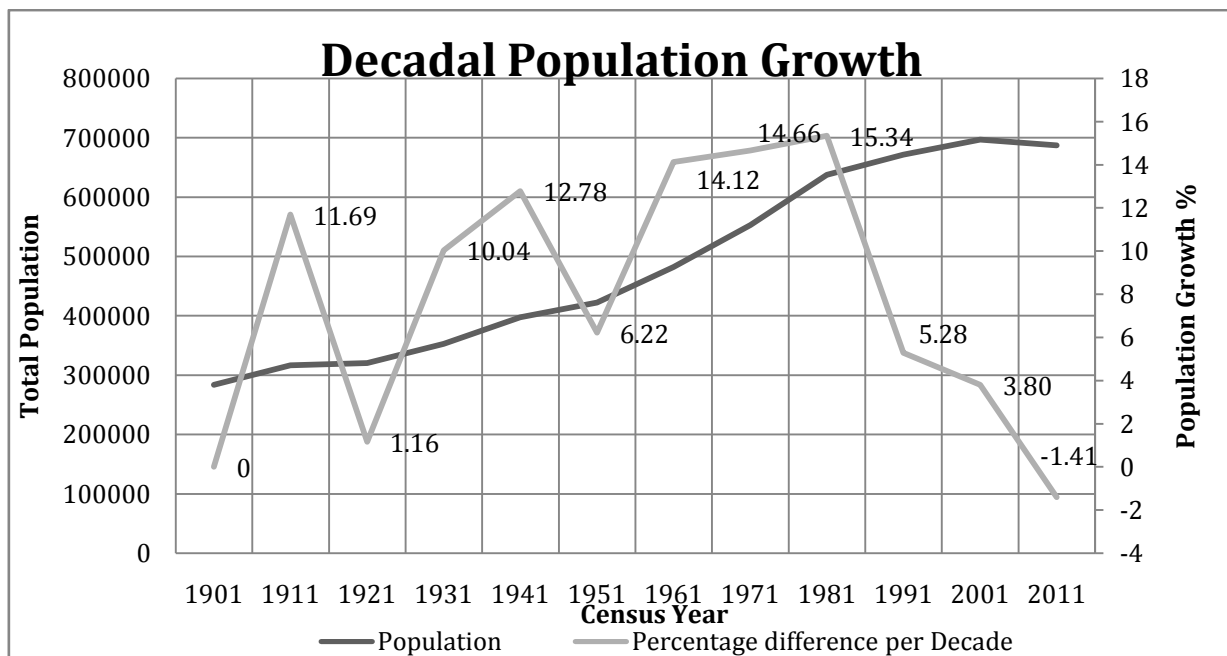


Figure 2.3: Data Source: DES, Pauri Garhwal

1.2 Number of Households

Table: 2.2			
No. of Households in Pauri Garhwal			
(2015-16)			
Pauri Garhwal	Rural	Urban	Total
	136180	25598	161778

Source: DES, Pauri

1.3 Rural Population

Table: 2.3				
Year/Block	Rural Population			Decadal Population Increase (%)
	Total	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
1991	590359	278760	311599	7.05
2001	607203	281706	325497	2.85
2011	570342	265850	304492	-6.07
Block Wise (2011)				
Kot	23754	11242	12512	-7.13
Kaljikhhal	29287	13253	16034	-12.59
Pauri	28694	13476	15218	-5.87
Pabao	34645	15462	19183	-7.1
Thalisain	59796	27425	32371	5.36
Bironkhal	40915	18094	22821	-11.33
Dwarikhhal	33880	15541	18339	-9.46
Dugadda	106267	51685	54582	2.3
Jaiharikhhal	26493	12338	14155	-16.13
Ekeshwar	28035	12815	15220	-14.13
Rikhnikhal	29466	13437	16029	-11.95
Yamkeshwar	36665	17493	19172	-12.88
Nainidanda	32937	14880	18057	-9.25
Pokhda	21199	9372	11827	-14.54
Khirsu	26731	13092	13639	11.4
Block Total	558764	259605	299159	
Forest Area	11568	6235	5333	71.98
Total Rural	570332	265840	304492	-6.07

Source: DES, Pauri

The figure below shows village wise distribution of population in the District. This clearly indicates that there are greater numbers of villages with population less than 500 and the numbers of such villages are increasing in every census.

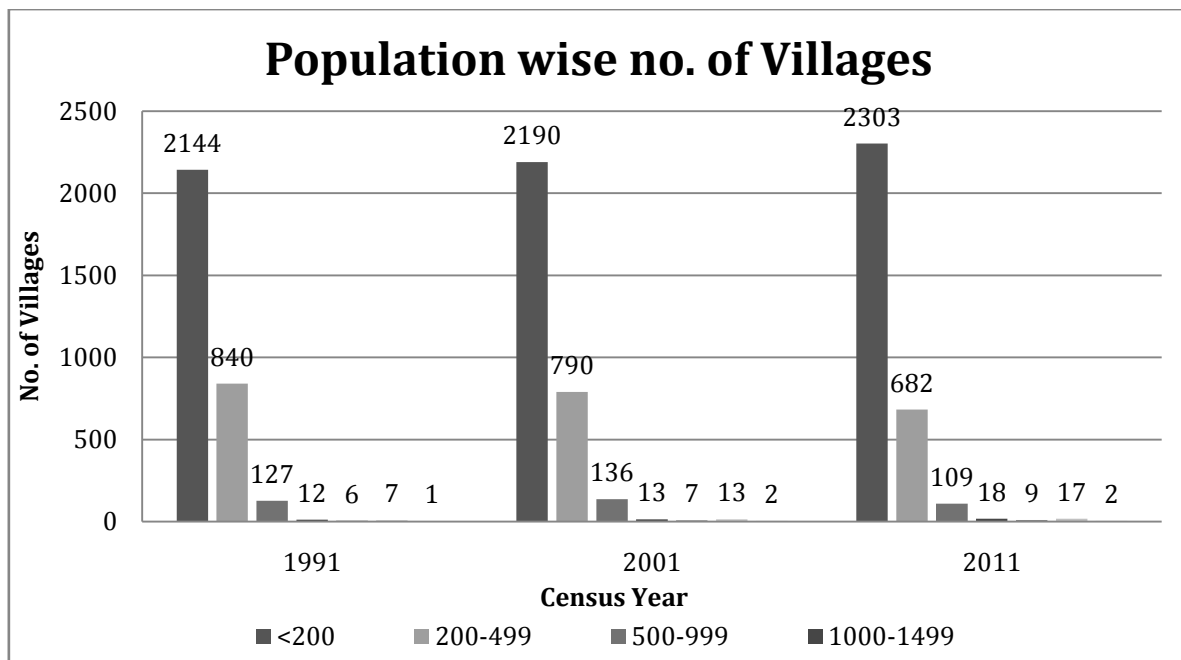


Figure 2.4: Data Source: Pauri Statistical Magazine, 2017

There has been a peculiar observation in the rural population change. Out of 15 Developmental Blocks 12 Blocks have a negative growth rate over the last decade (Census 2011).

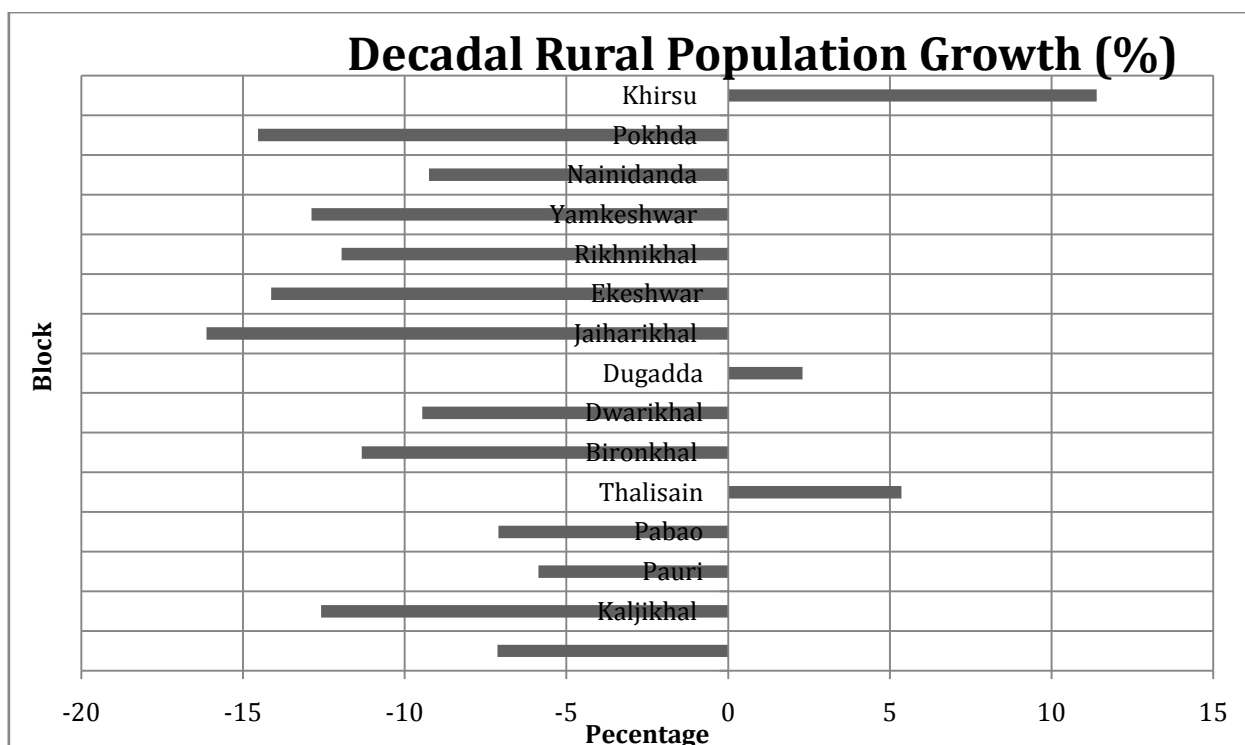


Figure 2.5: Data Source: DES- Pauri Garhwal

1.4 Population- Occupation wise

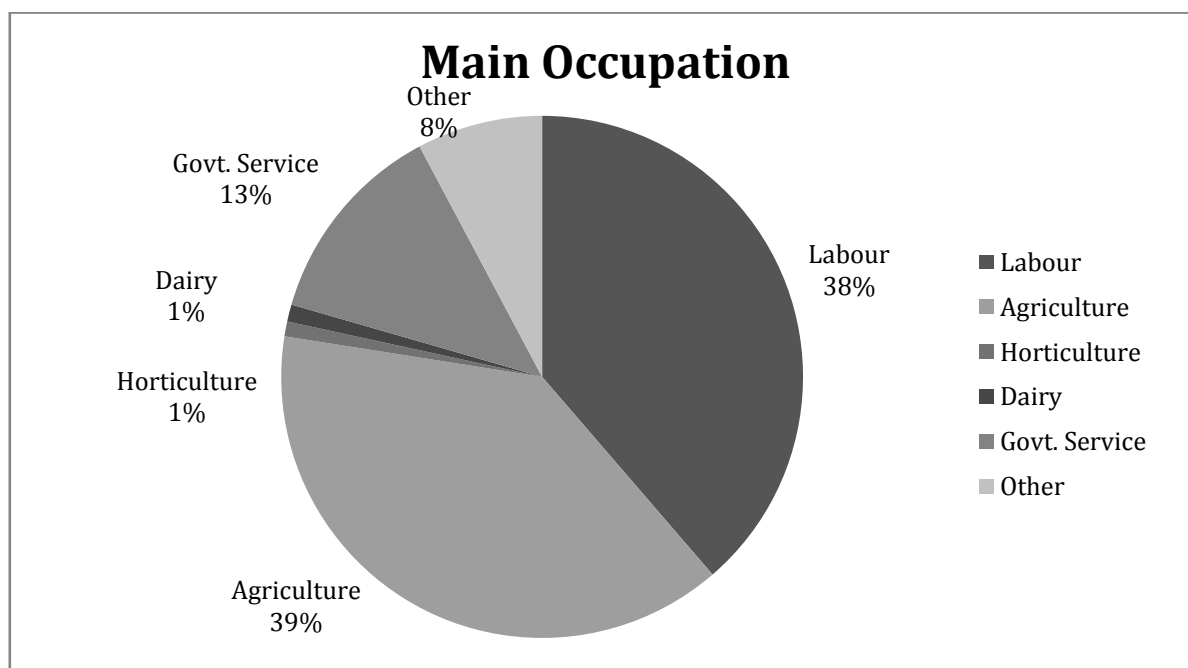


Figure 2.6: Data Source: Uttarakhand Migration Commission Report, 2018

Agriculture and Labour constitute the major sector for employment. Although the agriculture appears to be decreasing, a large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture. Nearly 41% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities, including horticulture and dairy. Also, at least 38% of the population is dependent on labour, daily wages for income generation. This includes MGNREGA, construction work etc. About 13% people are with government services and 8% are employed in other private sectors.

2. Economy

The economy of the district depends on Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Forest, Mining, Manufacturing, Hospitality and others miscellaneous sectors. Agriculture sector and daily wages labour contributes to the major employment of the district with 38.81% and 38.67% respectively. During the Financial Year 2016-17, at constant price, the growth rate of the state was 6.95%, and 6.96% for the district Pauri Garhwal. The GDP of state was Rs.1,95,606 crore and for District Pauri Garhwal it was Rs.8,283.56 crore, at current price for FY 2016-17. The district's GDP contributes nearly 4.23% to the state's GDP. District Pauri stands at number five, after Haridwar, Dehradun, U. S Nagar, and Nainital at contribution to state's GDP. Even though the district accounts for 10.17% of the total geographical area of the state and is the fifth most populated district, it accounts for only 4.23% of the states GDP. Further, the MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure) for Pauri (rural) is Rs.1294.87 and for Pauri (urban) is Rs.2145.62, which is lower than the state and national average.

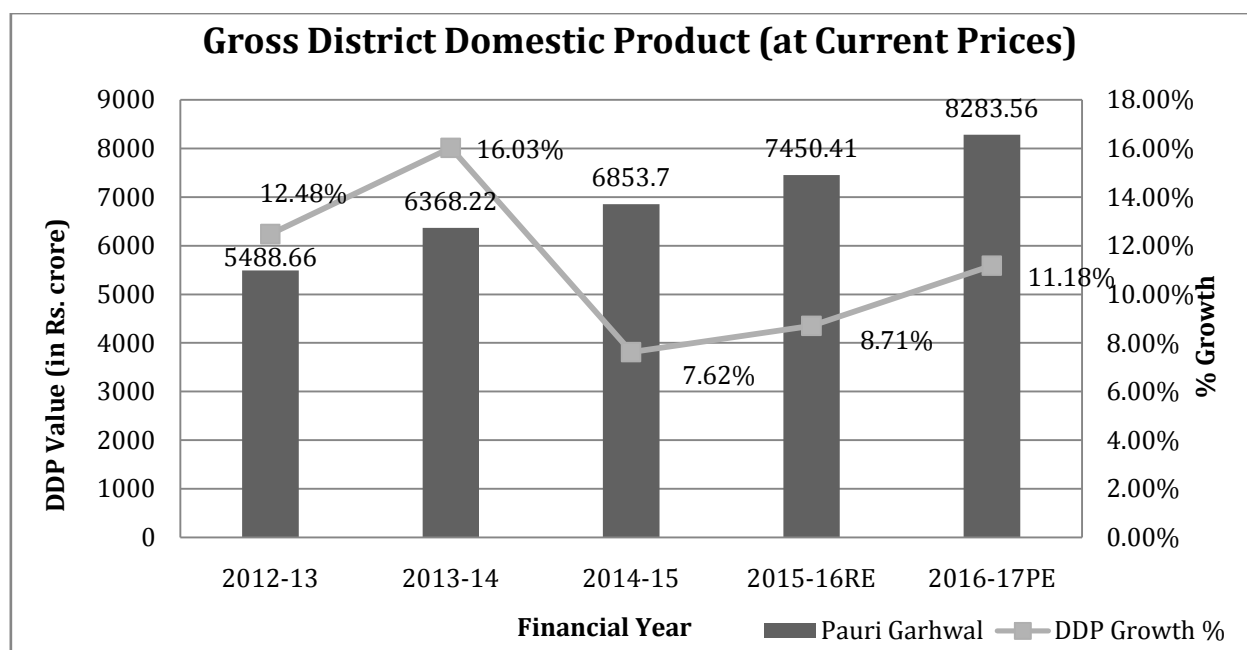


Figure 2.7: Data Source: District Domestic Product Estimates and DES- Pauri Garhwal

The contribution of different sectors to the District Domestic Product (2013-14) is shown in the table given below. (Source: District Domestic Product Estimates: 2004-05 to 2013-14, DES- Uttarakhand)

	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector	
	2004-05	2013-14	2004-05	2013-14	2004-05	2013-14
Pauri Garhwal	24.69	15.59	23.34	30.24	51.97	54.17

2.1 Primary Sector

This sector comprises of Agriculture, Horticulture, Livestock, Fisheries and other allied activities, Forest Produce, Quarrying and Mining. Although, nearly 40% of the population is engaged in Agriculture and allied activities the contribution of this sector has reduced significantly over the years. The farmers now appear to see farming as a non-profitable venture. This is mainly due to the rain fed nature of the agriculture, low crop productivity and traditional farming systems. In many cases, whatever grows on farm is for the family consumption and not commercial. Nearly 58% of the district is covered under forest leaving only 9% as Net Sown Area.

2.2 Secondary Sector

This sector includes Manufacturing, Construction, and Processing etc. It contributes around 30% to the District's GDP and has increased from the 2004-05 figures. This is mainly due to establishment of Industrial Growth Centre SIDCUL at Sigaddi, Kotdwar. As per the

Industrial Profile of District Pauri Garhwal, Ministry of MSME there are a total of 6,272 numbers of registered units in Pauri as of 2016, giving permanent and semi-permanent employment to around 20,000 people.

2.3 Tertiary Sector

This sector includes Hotels, Restaurants, Tourism, Tour & Travels and other Services. This sector contributes a largest share to District's GDP, around 54%. This suggest that majority of the population is either engaged in a salaried job or in Service sector Business.

The per capita income for the District Pauri is Rs.1,09,973, which is considerably lower than the state's average of Rs.1,61,102 (2016-17). Haridwar has the highest per capita income of Rs.2,54,050 and Rudraprayag has the lowest of Rs.83,521. The poverty percentage for the state is 16.88%. In Pauri, around 29.36% of population is below the poverty line, which is highest in the state whereas, Tehri Garhwal has the lowest percentage of 10.15%. The following table (**Table 2.5**) shows the change in sector wise contribution towards the district's GDP.

Table 2.5: District's Per Capita Income					
Pauri Garhwal	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		71,927	82,149	89,247	98,086

(Source: District Domestic Product Estimates: 2011-12 to 2016-17, DES- Uttarakhand)

The table below (**Table 2.6**) indicates the monthly income, income of the highest earning member of the family, in Pauri district. It is clear that more than 50% of the families, 59.17% to be very precise, earn less than Rs.5, 000 a month.

Table 2.6: Monthly Income of a Rural Family (in %)			
Pauri Garhwal	Less than 5000	Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000	More than Rs.10,000
		59.17	23.87

(Data Source: Uttarakhand Economic Survey 2017-18)

The above table clearly shows that there has been a sharp decline in the contribution of Primary Sector towards the GDP. This sector includes Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forest produce, Mining etc. Whereas, both the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors have seen a growth over the years, particularly the manufacturing sector.

The district is thinly populated with a per square kilometre density of 129 people, according to 2011 census. The sex ratio stands good at 1103 females for every 1000 males; whereas the national average is 940 and the state average is 963. The major concern here is that the child sex ratio (children aged between 0-6 years) is just 904. Further, the sex ratio at birth has declined from 871 in 2014 to 844 in 2015.

3. Education and Literacy

Table no. 2.7 and 2.8 shows the block wise presence of schools, colleges and other training institutes in the District. There has been a decline in the number of Junior and Senior Basic schools over the past 3 years whereas; the number of Higher Secondary schools has slightly increased. The district also has 45 Model Schools, under this scheme as 3 schools are selected in every block and the aim is to develop these schools as highest quality education providing schools in the district. The student teacher ratio at Junior Basic is 1:13 and 1:26 at the Senior Basic level. In 2016-17, some blocks in the district did not have even a single degree college.

Table 2.7: Block wise Educational Institutes in District Pauri									
Year/ Block	Junior Basic School	Senior Basic School		Higher Secondary School		Degree College		PG College	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
2014-15	1828	457	6	408	35	8	--	2	--
2015-16	1814	452	6	421	30	8	--	2	--
2016-17	1800	446	5	453	36	--	--	--	--
Block Wise 2016-17									
Kot	102	22	1	22	1	--	--	--	--
Kaljikhhal	118	19	--	28	1	--	--	--	--
Pauri	83	21	--	33	4	--	--	--	--
Pabao	115	34	--	20	1	--	--	--	--
Thalisain	162	47	--	38	2	2	--	--	--
Bironkhal	158	29	1	30	1	1	--	--	--
Dwarikhhal	147	32	--	28	2	1	--	--	--
Dugadda	148	70	--	54	8	--	--	--	--
Jaiharikhhal	101	20	--	26	1	1	--	--	--
Eleshwar	108	23	--	23	1	--	--	--	--
Rikhnikhal	106	14	--	23	2	2	--	--	--
Yamkeshwar	132	28	--	28	1	--	--	--	--
Nainidanda	123	19	2	28	1	--	--	--	--
Pokhda	83	19	--	19	1	1	--	--	--
Khirsu	67	15	--	27	2	--	--	--	--
Total Rural	1753	412	4	427	29	8	0	0	0
Total Urban	47	34	1	26	7	--	--	2	--
Total District	1800	446	5	453	36	8	0	2	0

Table 2.8: Block wise Training Institutes in District Pauri									
Year/ Block	Polytechnic Institutes			Industrial Training Institutes			Teacher Training Institutes		
	No.	No. of Seats	Intake	No.	No. of Seats	Intake	No.	No. of Seats	Intake
2014-15	7	2060	1635	21	2139	1991	1	211	176
2015-16	7	2192	1700	21	2139	1991	1	50	39
2016-17	9	3884	2913	18	1751	1342	1	50	39
Block Wise 2016-17									
Kot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaljikhhal	0	0	0	1	16	9	0	0	0
Pauri	1	81	64	1	20	10	0	0	0
Pabao	1	78	43	1	88	59	0	0	0
Thalisain	0	0	0	3	188	118	0	0	0
Bironkhal	1	142	114	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwarikhhal	0	0	0	1	20	17	0	0	0
Dugadda	1	376	266	1	152	144	0	0	0
Jaiharikhhal	0	0	0	1	72	24	0	0	0
Ekeshwar	1	142	96	1	20	9	0	0	0
Rikhnikhal	0	0	0	1	16	8	0	0	0
Yamkeshwar	0	0	0	2	32	15	0	0	0
Nainidanda	0	0	0	1	199	110	0	0	0
Pokhda	0	0	0	1	144	129	0	0	0
Khirsu	1	1304	1000	2	316	273	1	50	39
Total Rural	6	2123	1583	17	1283	925	1	50	39
Total Urban	3	1761	1330	1	468	417	0	0	0
Total District	9	3884	2913	18	1751	1342	1	50	39

Source: DES, Pauri

In 2016-17, Kot and Birokhal blocks did not have a single ITI.

At the literacy front, the district has 82.02% of its population literate, the male literacy at 92.71% and the female literacy at 73.22%. The national average is 74.04% and the state average is 78.80%. There has been a continuous increase in literacy rate over the decades. (*Data Source: Statistical Magazine 2017, DES*)

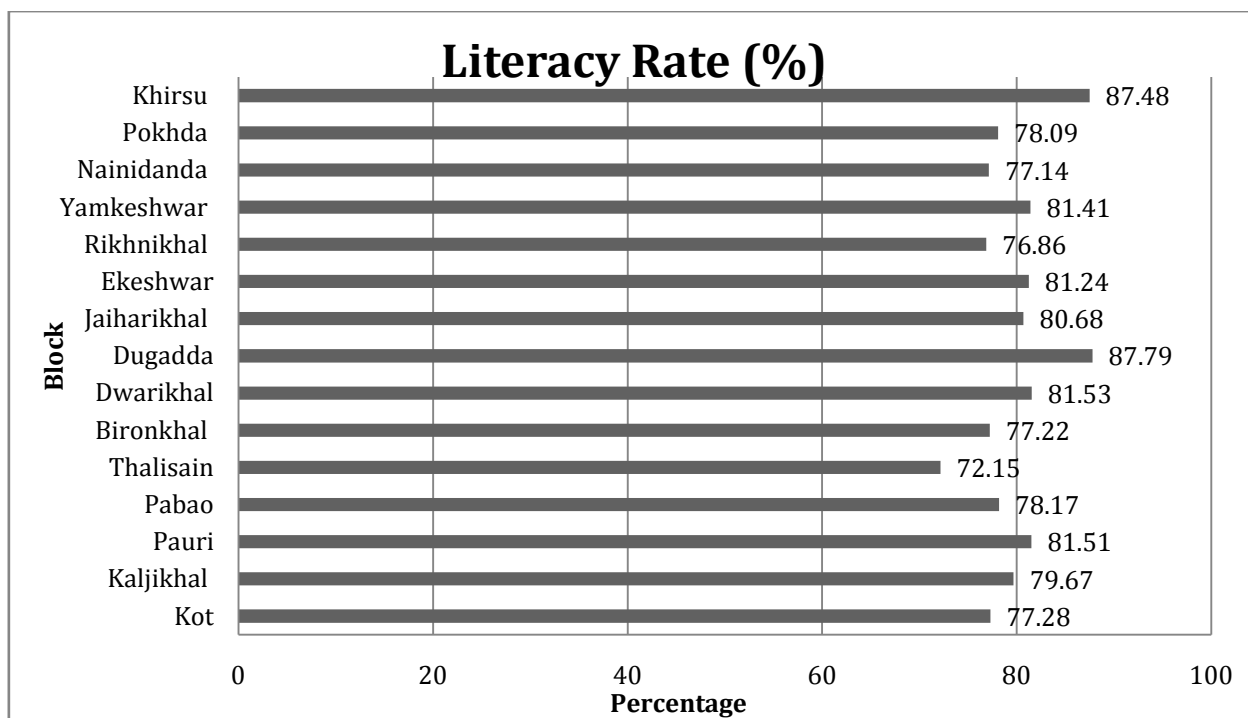


Figure 2.8: Source: DES Pauri Garhwal

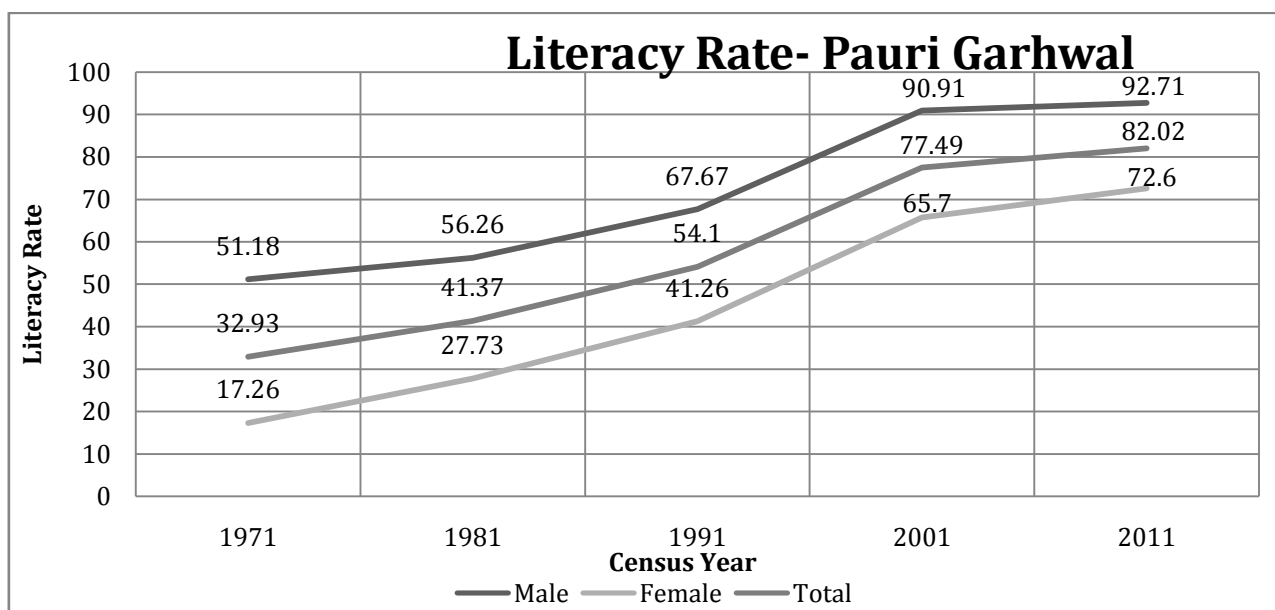


Figure 2.9: Source: DES Pauri Garhwal

4. Health

District Pauri has 39 PHCs, 12 CHCs and 239 Sub-Centres with a total capacity of 1634 beds. The sub-centre is a grass-root level health facility available at the village level with one auxiliary nurse midwife, one male health worker Health visitor from CHC/PHC for supervision.

The number of beds has been constant for last 2 years whereas the no. of doctors has increased to 159 in 2016-17.

Table 2.9: Block wise distribution of Hospitals and Health Centres in Pauri							
Year/ Block	Allopathic Hospital/ Dispensary (No.)	Primary Health Centre (No.)	Community Health Centre (No.)	Total Beds (No.)	Total Staff		
					Doctor	Para-Medical	Others
2014-15	88	32	5	1202	99	360	362
2015-16	72	39	12	1634	149	371	364
2016-17	72	39	12	1634	159	371	364
Block Wise 2016-17							
Kot	4	2	1	46	6	10	11
Kaljikhhal	3	2	1	46	6	9	12
Pauri	2	3	0	20	6	11	10
Pabao	4	2	1	46	7	8	9
Thalisain	3	4	2	54	5	12	10
Bironkhal	8	3	1	70	7	13	11
Dwarikhhal	8	4	1	50	13	11	12
Dugadda	5	3	0	44	12	14	13
Jaiharikhhal	4	2	0	24	7	9	12
Ekeshwar	3	2	1	26	7	14	11
Rikhnikhal	4	3	1	34	8	8	10
Yamkeshwar	6	2	1	38	11	13	12
Nainidanda	4	3	1	54	11	10	9
Pokhda	3	1	0	16	4	6	7
Khirsu	4	1	1	46	6	7	8
Total Rural	65	37	12	614	116	155	157
Total Urban	7	2	0	1020	43	216	207
Total District	72	39	12	1634	159	371	364

Source: DES, Pauri

INTEGRATED LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT PROGRAMME

(ILSP)

Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a joint initiative of Government of Uttarakhand and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and being implemented in Uttarakhand in 44 blocks of 11 hill districts under the Rural Development department. These districts are Almora, Bageshwar, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi, Rudrapur, Dehradun, Pauri, Champawat, Pithoragarh and Nainital. The overall goal of ILSP is to reduce poverty which would be achieved via the more immediate development objective to “enable rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities integrated with the wider economy”.

The Project works under four components:

- a. Food Security & Livelihood Enhancement-** Implemented by UGVS, it extends support in crop and livestock production for food security, and develop high value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism, etc.) to provide cash incomes to PGs/ VPGs and LCs through various institutions. In Pauri it covers 116 villages supporting 2737 Households.
- b. Participatory Watershed management-** The objective of the Participatory Watershed Management component is the sustainable utilization and management of natural resources like water, land and vegetation. It addresses the issues of sustainable rural livelihood with the participation of local communities to ensure long term ecological and economic security. Pauri has 5 such Micro Watershed Area of 16,470 Hectare covering 101 villages.
- c. Livelihood Finance- UPASaC-** UPASaC is a Producer Company working particularly towards linking SHGs/federations to financial Institutions.
- d. Project Co-ordination and Management-** These are PMUs set up to provide overall co-ordination between the executing agencies.

Under this project in Pauri district 130 villages covered and 282 Producer Groups have been formed, supporting a total of 2755 rural Households.

District's Land Use (Source: Statistical Magazine, DES Pauri)

Table 2.10: Land Use (Area in Hectare)															
Year/Block	Total Reported Area	Forest	Cultivable Wasteland	Current Fallow	Other Fallow	Barren & Land unsuitable for Agriculture	Land use other than Agriculture	Pasture Land	Area covered by Orchards, Gardens, Trees and shrubs	Net Sown Area	Area Sown More than Once	Gross Sown Area			
												Total	Rabi	Khari	Zaid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2013-14	669055	385094	42476	12552	25314	34116	16979	33956	53739	64829	26502	91331	31616	59647	68
2014-15	669055	385094	42508	14601	25430	34113	16997	33954	53737	62620	30674	93294	31868	61355	70
2015-16	669055	385094	42525	14984	25510	34113	17050	33954	53737	62087	20277	82364	25445	56849	70
Block Wise (2015-16)															
Kot	41890	24060	2192	1056	1703	3952	1531	1254	1925	4214	1492	5720	1871	3848	--
Kaljikhali	38154	22805	1503	789	501	2190	1033	2448	3445	3442	1401	4841	1771	3070	--
Pauri	41569	22319	2145	1062	1901	1846	1459	1857	4926	4058	1170	5256	1520	3735	--
Pabao	35274	15490	2207	981	2215	1474	1547	3294	4257	3809	2038	5791	2456	3334	--
Thalisain	50868	24058	2012	1238	4556	5554	1030	3627	5116	3677	1404	5081	1774	3309	--
Bironkhali	44292	27096	2841	756	614	1572	1131	2163	4879	3241	2788	5898	3260	2638	--
Dwarikhali	44322	23122	2483	921	1975	4565	981	1803	5025	3450	2781	6111	2970	3140	--
Dugadda	76016	42505	10777	1207	647	2627	698	4807	5165	7585	654	8461	1270	7131	70

Jaiharikhal	42875	26171	2449	1096	453	1078	1048	2754	4175	3651	803	4500	1121	3378	--
Ekeshwar	38125	24018	2713	854	751	784	1138	1616	1900	4344	778	5205	1105	4099	--
Rikhni khal	47420	28432	2292	804	2947	1996	966	2574	3284	4128	1082	5246	1427	3816	--
Yamke shwar	42053	27566	2569	1070	1843	1839	1033	1097	1138	3893	1414	4988	1440	3548	--
Naini danda	50481	30361	2241	1113	2453	1812	1013	2570	3445	5475	1486	7030	1875	5153	--
Pokhda	35383	19915	2004	1029	1861	1177	1001	963	3283	4148	608	4840	921	3918	--
Khirsu	40333	27176	2097	1008	1090	1648	1441	1127	1774	2972	378	3396	664	2732	--
Block Total	669055	385094	42525	14984	25510	34114	17050	33954	53737	62087	20277	82364	25445	56849	70
Total Rural	669055	385094	42525	14984	25510	34114	17050	33954	53737	62087	20277	82364	25445	56849	70

4. Agriculture

Agriculture has contributed 10.50% to the state GDP for the FY 2017-18, which was 14% for the FY 2011-12. This has shown a declining trend over the past years. The **Table 2.8** shows the area under cultivation and productivity of main crops in the district. Within the district, Block Dugadda is largest in area and has largest population. Dugadda has the largest area under cultivation of major crops like Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Pulses, Oilseeds, and Potato etc. Unlike other hilly blocks, Dugadda has a bhabar area, situated at the foothills of the Shiwalik range. Due to the plain topography and presence of irrigation channels there is a considerable area under cultivation and has good production. The other blocks do have area under crop production but much smaller.

On the other hand, according to **Table: 2.10**, Dugadda has a Gross Sown Area of 8,461 Hectare which is 11% of the Total Reported Area and nearly 10,777 Hectare i.e. 14% of the area is cultivable wasteland, which is highest in all blocks of Pauri Garhwal. This cultivable wasteland can be bought under cultivation.

Table 2.11: Area under major crops in the district (Area in Hectare)										
Major crop Year/Block	Paddy	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Mandua (Ragi)	Sawar	Total Pulses	Soybean	Total Oilseeds	Potato
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2013-14	13923	22431	6042	2095	19798	14826	7342	33956	53739	64829
2014-15	14566	20852	6192	2348	20634	13748	8483	33954	53737	62620
2015-16	12517	16779	4946	2324	19421	12205	8105	33954	53737	62087
Block Wise(2015-16)										
Kot	817	799	328	158	786	850	385	1254	1925	4214
Kaljikhali	639	1110	350	146	1108	1112	629	2448	3445	3442
Pauri	655	635	141	157	958	666	493	1857	4926	4058
Pabao	618	815	322	192	1166	664	503	3294	4257	3809
Thalisain	829	1335	371	120	1210	939	335	3627	5116	3677
Bironkhal	583	1430	149	130	1192	799	398	2163	4879	3241
Dwarikhali	1142	1021	748	189	1455	1358	712	1803	5025	3450
Dugadda	2190	2568	359	250	1552	1101	979	4807	5165	7585
Jaiharikhali	758	1447	288	139	622	766	683	2754	4175	3651
Eleshwar	1182	978	373	162	631	805	455	1616	1900	4344
Rikhnikhali	644	1342	401	164	3151	519	419	2574	3284	4128
Yamkeshwar	748	999	399	133	2040	898	538	1097	1138	3893
Nainidanda	620	1055	376	129	1447	535	693	2570	3445	5475
Pokhda	615	460	248	162	1252	652	518	963	3283	4148

Khirsu	477	785	93	93	851	541	365	1127	1774	2972
Block Total	12517	16779	4946	2324	19421	12205	8105	33954	53737	62087
Productivity (q/Ha) 2015-16	13.38	11.01	9.92	18.00	13.92	12.29	4.87	8.00	5.96	93.90

Source: Statistical Magazine, DES Pauri

For the district as a whole, the total area under cereal production for 2015-16 is 68,604 Hectare, which was 51,569 Hectare in 2014-15. There has been an increase, for the same period, in irrigated area under cereals production from 5,759 to 8,998 Hectare. Apart from hilly terrain, undulated topography, dependence on rain for irrigation, low productivity, unavailability of backward and forward market linkages, the hill agriculture suffers from many problems including damage from wild animals. In the past, when the villages were sufficiently populated and farming was done by most families, there were fewer incidences of wild animals destroying crops. Since the pace of out migration has increased agricultural fields are being abandoned, fewer people are engaged in farming, causing the wild animals to destroy the remaining crops. This has seriously affected the hill agriculture and led to a decline in interest in agriculture among people. For these people, it is too strenuous and risky to take up farming as even production for family consumption is at times not guaranteed leave alone the marketable surplus.

5.1 Production and Productivity of Major Crops

The following table shows the production and productivity of some major food crops in the district.

S.No.	Crop	Production (metric ton)			Productivity (Q/Ha)		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Rice	16,534	14,575	12,541	13.00	13.00	14.03
2.	Wheat	21,923	24,943	25,888	10.79	110.66	15.04
3.	Maize	5,374	3,778	4824	18.00	18.00	20.64
4.	Mandua	27,048	29,750	26,843	14.00	14.00	13.59
5.	Urad	1,572	3,718	2,243	3.00	8.00	5.05
6.	Gahath	2,246	1,621	2,767	8.00	6.00	5.45
7.	Mustard	935	1,520	1203	5.24	8.37	3.58

Data Source: Agriculture Department- Uttarakhand

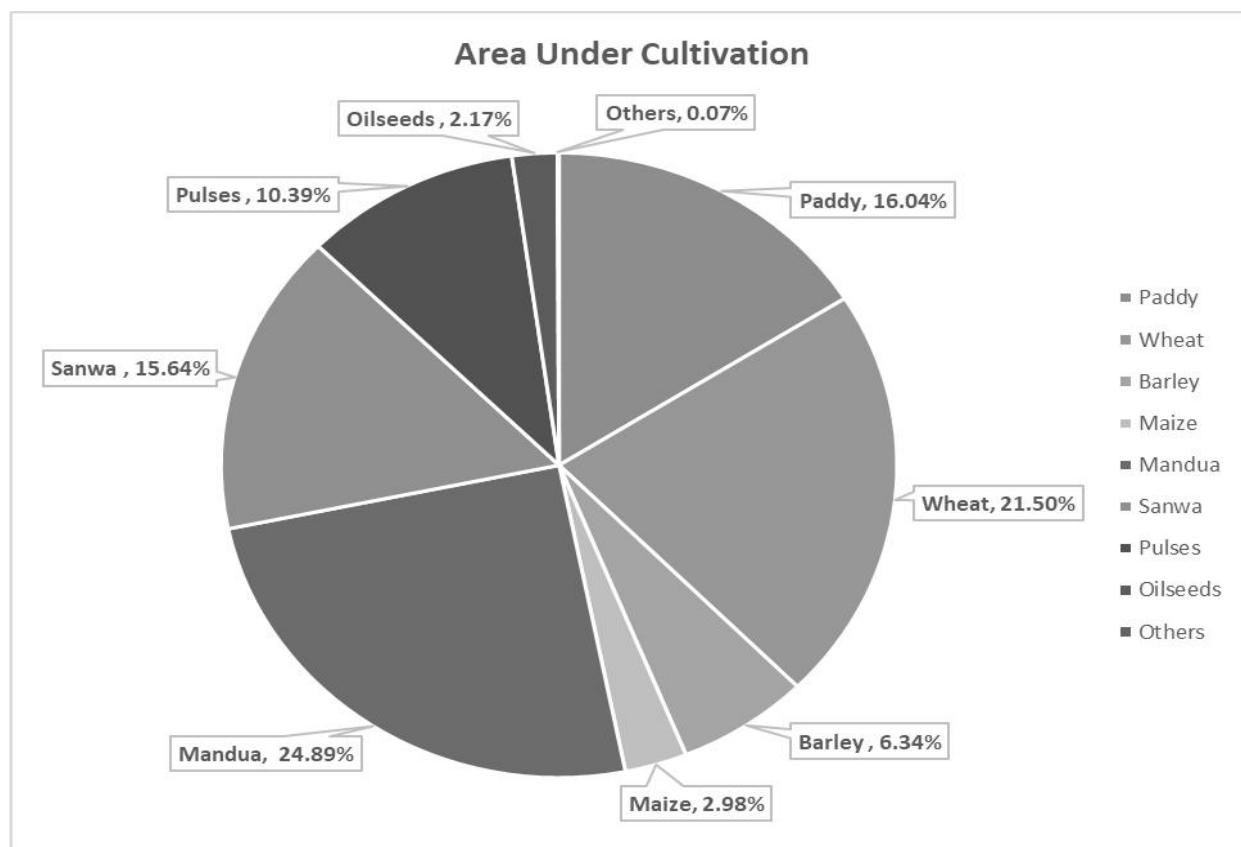


Figure 1.10: Data Source: Statistical Magazine 2017, DES Uttarakhand

5.2 Land Holding Pattern in Pauri

Year	<0.5 Ha	0.5-1 Ha	1-2 Ha	2-4 Ha	4-10 Ha	>10 Ha	Total
2000-01	23673	20166	24412	14627	3552	129	86559
2005-06	21406	22749	26794	14371	2765	109	88194
2010-11	26168	26831	21746	8022	1600	62	84429

Source: DES, Pauri

This is clear from Table: 2.10 that there are very few land holdings above 10 Hectare. The holdings below 1 Hectare is increasing and the holding above 2 Hectare is decreasing over the years. Nearly 62.77% land holding is below 2 Hectare.

6. Horticulture

Pauri has a pleasant climate for fruits and vegetables. Some of the crops grown in the district are: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Walnut, Mango, Litchi and Citrus. The high altitude regions are suitable for temperate fruits and the low lying regions of Block Dugadda are favourable for tropical fruits.

Table 2.14: Area under Horticulture (Pauri Garhwal)			
Year/Block	Area under Horticulture	Fruits Preservation Centre	No. of Nurseries
1	2	3	4
2014-15	20301.00	6	8
2015-16	20781.00	6	8
2016-17	4047.22	7	9
Block Wise (2015-16)			
Kot	239.37	1	1
Kaljikhhal	183.65	--	--
Pauri	314.28	1	1
Pabao	215.07	--	--
Thalisain	247.21	--	--
Bironkhal	267.01	--	--
Dwarikhhal	123.55	1	--
Dugadda	673.1	2	2
Jaiharikhhal	179	1	1
Ekeshwar	258.61	--	1
Rikhnikhal	280.56	--	--
Yamkeshwar	283.8	--	1
Nainidanda	461.56	--	1
Pokhda	95.15	--	--
Khirsu	225.3	1	1
District Total	4047.22	7	9

Source: Statistical Magazine, DES Pauri

Block wise Area and Production of major Fruits in Pauri Garhwal

Table 2.15: Area and Production of Major Horticulture Crops (Area in Ha and Production in Metric ton), 2016-17																		
Block	Apple		Pear		Peach		Plum		Apricot		Walnut		Mango		Litchi		Citrus	
	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.	Area	Prod.
Pauri	19.14	91.00	12.00	50.60	15.73	70.70	9.25	40.50	8.65	44.00	63.00	238.00	51.00	206.00	8.00	17.60	94.51	451.70
Kot	28.34	127.53	9.00	37.00	12.50	56.30	2.50	11.25	3.56	18.25	42.00	14.00	44.00	184.20	30.00	30.00	57.85	294.25
Kaljikhhal	5.70	25.60	6.78	34.00	12.32	63.00	4.80	20.30	2.26	12.50	32.00	138.00	30.00	136.00	34.00	34.00	46.96	265.70
Khirsu	3.25	7.20	6.50	29.25	11.60	52.60	3.70	15.00	5.33	27.50	35.00	135.00	49.00	191.50	78.50	78.50	57.92	346.25
Pabao	29.00	130.50	17.12	76.05	16.21	70.15	11.00	43.15	4.39	17.60	52.00	161.50	13.00	46.20	57.30	57.30	36.02	136.25
Thalisain	59.00	200.30	18.91	80.40	30.00	110.00	2.30	8.60	5.00	27.00	61.00	263.00	4.00	12.00	21.00	21.00	49.50	199.9
Eleshwar	4.79	21.55	11.00	54.00	22.01	104.60	6.50	25.00	2.30	12.40	50.00	164.00	35.00	161.30	60.00	60.00	72.32	409.00
Dugadda	0.16	1.24	6.83	43.00	91.75	35.17	0.42	0.58	-	-	11.63	34.31	340.07	2537.31	213.20	213.20	89.83	214.32
Dwarikhhal	0.97	6.21	3.33	26.71	5.92	29.20	3.44	11.06	1.42	7.19	12.52	33.31	24.49	167.51	14.62	14.62	49.09	182.60
Yamkeshwar	0.16	-	3.54	32.25	2.76	21.52	0.38	2.32	0.09	0.60	4.07	13.25	166.75	730.87	24.50	24.50	35.19	210.87
Jaiharikhhal	0.89	6.37	3.87	52.70	1.48	46.89	1.40	5.69	1.25	19.44	14.16	55.01	74.67	789.32	9.90	9.90	41.54	207.80
Rikhnikhal	2.11	21.03	20.00	209.76	18.30	61.38	8.36	43.96	5.37	53.24	31.51	123.17	70.07	337.81	35.57	35.57	66.54	313.38
Bironkhal	48.32	158.30	3.89	16.65	12.23	62.83	2.69	10.43	2.37	21.46	118.19	392.34	11.27	17.53	1.82	1.82	49.49	210.69
Nainidanda	10.10	34.27	7.95	53.41	12.93	75.08	3.19	15.47	0.90	3.42	35.56	108.31	264.12	616.34	58.56	58.56	50.67	291.37
Pokhra	0.42	25.11	6.94	300.12	6.26	340.12	1.91	87.02	0.63	18.41	12.76	233.00	22.78	195.67	13.30	13.30	33.63	976.11
Total	212.34	856.30	137.67	1095.90	272.00	1199.52	61.85	340.32	43.53	283.01	575.42	2236.39	1200.22	6329.56	151.84	669.87	831.06	4710.19

Data Source: Statistical Magazine 2017, DES Pauri

The data provided by DES Pauri suggests that the area under horticulture crops, also total area under horticulture as a whole, has gone down considerably in the year 2016-17 as compared to year 2015-16. The, production of fruits in the district has also gone down considerably.

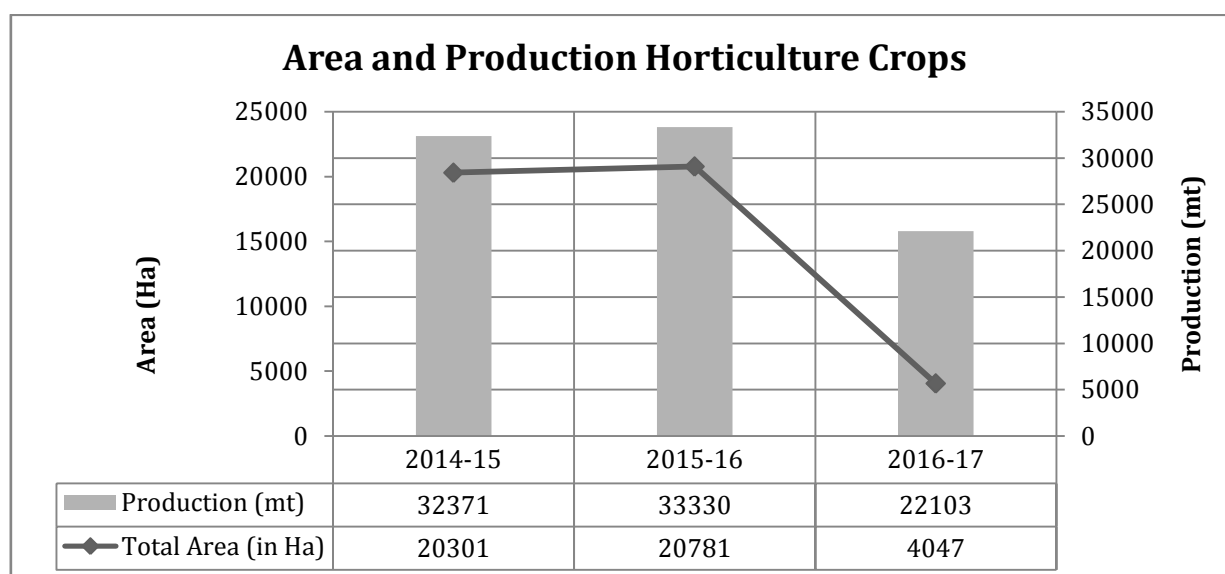


Figure 2.11: Source- Statistical Magazine, DES Pauri

7. Animal Husbandry

The **Table: 2.16** shows the status of livestock population in the district. Livestock has contributed nearly 2.69% to the State GPD for the FY 2017-18. Major Livestock products are Milk, Eggs, Wool and Meat.

Table 2.16: Livestock Population (in numbers)							
Year/Block	Cow	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Horse & Pony	Pig	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
2003	361563	70115	34004	151547	1313	1699	70125
2007	344631	57406	25329	172976	641	778	59582
2012	304251	40661	25523	179705	2055	811	86161
Block Wise (2015-16)							
Kot	11126	1301	280	11705	216	4	4361
Kaljikhhal	20019	187	1069	10420	145	--	5901
Pauri	12011	1112	596	5789	160	4	7504
Pabao	17683	1803	2848	9433	7	--	6692
Thalisain	27713	10237	3529	24538	13	3	2919
Bironkhal	21204	6759	2406	8963	11	--	2613

Dwarikhal	21502	2606	2856	17788	153	11	6069
Dugadda	34521	6147	1200	12843	256	129	12511
Jaiharikhal	19114	228	1047	7459	9	--	3667
Eleshwar	22231	1492	4405	10350	132	5	7907
Rikhnikhal	22012	525	525	10032	178	--	4444
Yamkeshwar	24225	3401	810	23418	217	34	7685
Nainidanda	25680	2822	2399	15186	7	--	3788
Pokhda	12828	914	1267	6650	191	--	5137
Khirsu	8212	999	158	3830	203	--	2358
District Total	300081	40533	25395	178404	1898	190	83556

Source: DES, Pauri

8. Tourism

District Pauri has some of the famous Hindu Temples viz. Neelkaanth Mahadev, Koteswar Mahadev, Kandolia Mahadev, Kyunkaleashwar temple, Binsar Mahadev etc. to name few. There are a number of very scenic locations in the district-

- **Khirsu-** A famous hill station at an altitude of 1700 m, just 20 Km from Pauri district Headquarter. Situated between the dense pine and deodar forest, one can have a splendid view of snow peaked Himalayas.
- **Doodhatoli-** It is the highest point in district Pauri, at 3100m. One of the most picturesque places, it commands a panoramic view of the Himalayan ranges and the surrounding area.
- **Binsar-** Situated at an altitude of 2480m, it is a celebrated place of worship and natural beauty. The temple dedicated to Lord Shiva, Binsar Mahadev, is of archaeological significance.
- **Tarakund-** It is a religious and picturesque location situated at 2200m between the Himalayas. The temple situated here is visited by the locals during *teej* festival to worship local deity.
- **Kanvashram-** Kanva Rishi Ashram is an important place from the historical and archaeological point of view. It is believed that Sage Vishwamitra meditated here. It is situated on the bank of river Malini, 14 km from Kotdwar.
- **Bharat Nagar-** Situated at an elevation of 1400m and 22 km away from Kotdwar, Bharat Nagar is surrounded with immense natural beauty. From here one can have a beautiful view of the Balawali bridge of Ganga, Kalagarh dam and Kotdwar town.

- **Kalagarh-** Kalagarh is an ideal place for the nature lovers. Situated at the banks of river Ram Ganga, it offers a pleasant experience of forest and wildlife.
- **Chilla Wildlife Sanctuary-** Located on the banks of river Ganges and established in 1983, the Chilla Wildlife Sanctuary, a part of Rajaji National Park, is a delight for animal lovers. It is just 8 km from Haridwar and 21 km Rishikesh. It consists of great diversity of flora and fauna, nearly 23 species of mammals, 315 birds' species and several migratory birds' species.
- **Dhikala-** It is a part of Corbett National Park and famous for its natural beauty, wildlife, and Bio-diversity.

Apart from these locations, there are several local fairs and festivals organised and celebrated at different part of the year.

Gindi Mela- On the day of *Makar Sankranti*, 'Gindi' fairs are organized at some places in the southern part of the Pauridistrict. As the month of 'Magha' starts, a number of fairs are organized in whole area, but the 'Gindi' fairs of 'Dadamandi' & 'Thalnadi' are most famous. This fair is a symbol of bravery, joy, courage & competitive spirits.

Vaikunth Chaturdashi Mela- On the occasion of 'Shukla Chaturdashi' of Kartik month, also called 'Vaikunth Chaturdashi', a fair is organized at the *Kamleswar Mahadev* Temple of Srinagar which is not only for recreations & entertainments but also attached with traditions.

Binsar Mela- Every year on 'Vaikunth Chaturdashi' & 'Kartik Purnima', a two days 'Binsar Mela' is organized at 'Bindeswar Mahadev' temple situated between 'Chauthan Patti' & 'Dhoodatoli' forests in which people from different areas of the Districts Pauri, Chamoli, Almora and Rudraprayag participate and worship God Shiva. The fair witnesses a fine mixture of cultural heritages of Garhwal & Kumaun regions. On this occasion, the people are assembled and participated in cultural programmes in which 'Pandav' & 'Chaufula' dances, 'Mangal' & 'Khuded' songs etc. are performed on the rhythm of traditional musical instruments by awakening whole night.

The Table 2.11 shows tourism related information of the district as on March 2016.

Table: 2.17: Tourism Facilities		
S.No.	Particulars	Units
1.	Major Tourist Places	26
2.	No. of Tourist Guest House (TGH)	09
3.	No. of beds in TGH	392
4.	No. Night Shelters	07
5.	No. of beds in Night Shelters	210
6.	No. of Hotels and Paying Guest Houses	242

7.	No. of Dharamshala	25
8.	No. of Homestays	10
9.	No. of Tourists (including Pilgrims) (2015-16)	4,17,044
10.	Indian Tourists	3,95,882
11.	Foreign Tourists	21,162

Source: DES, Pauri

Success Stories

Dairying

- Shri Prem Singh Bhandari, an Ex-IAF officer, has started a dairy with around 20 cows in Pabao Block.
- He has also set up a small milk processing and packaging plant and distribution is done in local and Pauri market.
- There are around 250 birds in his poultry shed and similar number of chicks.
- He has 2 ponds and is planning to start fisheries.
- He has given employment to 4 villagers.

Agarbatti Manufacturing

- Shri Mahesh Ghildiyal, a resident of Rikhnikhal Block, has set an example for others.
- He returned from Mumbai to his village and started a small business of agarbatti and dhoop (incense stick) making.
- He has formed an SHG of 6 women members and use locally sourced materials for agarbatti and dhoop making.
- He wishes to rope in more members and expand his business.

Women SHG's

- In Gouri Kot village, Pauri Block, 18 women came together to form a Self Help Group.
- They have brought nearly 4 Hectare of land under cultivation and working as a co-operative. They undertake farming of off season vegetables, poultry, fisheries, pulses and floriculture.
- The use of power tiller and other farm implements has made the farming less cumbersome.
- They have made irrigation facilities to their farms with the help of govt. schemes.
- They sell their produce in local Pauri market.
- This is a good example of land pooling and can be a role model for other villages too.

Source: Field Visits and interviews

Story of Nepali Farmers

In and around Pauri one can easily see people doing agriculture, especially vegetable production. These are not local people but the people of Nepali origin. Here in Pauri, there are a handful of Nepali origin people engaged primarily in daily wages labour, and farming. Some of them are in Pauri for nearly two generations now and are doing well in agriculture.

They have pooled the land given on rent to them by the local people, with no legal agreement or binding. Since many local residents do not consider farming as a lucrative option, over the years the land has become barren. The Nepalese origin people took the barren piece land and turned it into productive one. Now they are producing vegetables all-round the year and sell in local market. One can see their temporary huts in the vegetable fields and doing them intercultural operations in the field whole day, be it a full bright day.

9. Industry

The main occupation of the population is agriculture but in the recent years with the establishment of Integrated Industrial Area, SIDCUL, in Sigaddi- Kotdwar, a few numbers of small and medium industries have come up.

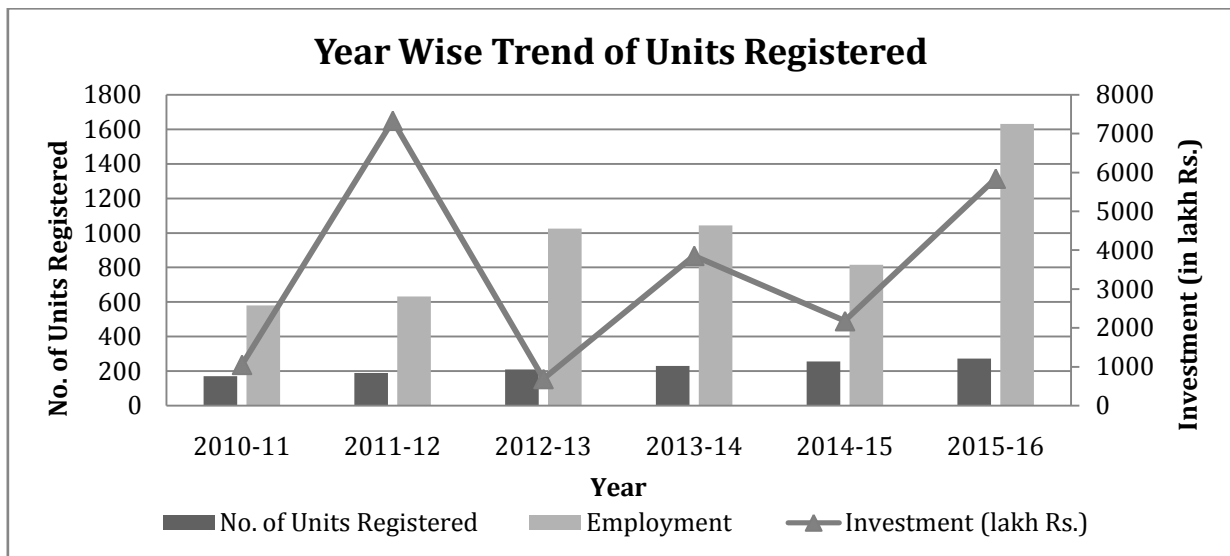


Figure 2.12: Data Source: Ministry of MSME, GOI

There are a total of 19,356, as of 2015-16, registered units in Pauri district. The following **Table 2.18** shows the classification of industry type in district Pauri Garhwal.

S.No.	Type of Industry	Number of Units	Investments (Lakh Rs.)	Employment
1.	Agro based	653	1817.42	1527
2.	Cotton textile	20	6.27	40
3.	Ready-made garments & embroidery	820	1065.49	1828
4.	Wood/wooden based furniture	900	598.60	5580
5.	Paper & paper products	47	180.59	188
6.	Leather based	01	1.00	05
7.	Chemical/chemical based	12	152.20	71
8.	Rubber, Plastic & petro based	03	500	35
9.	Mineral based	03	3.00	37
9.	Metal based (steel based)	450	3822.49	1935
10.	Engineering units	239	120.37	717
11.	Electrical machinery and transport equipment	322	117.85	761
12.	Repairing & servicing	803	876.83	2628
13.	Others	1999	10593.22	4004
	Total	6272	34254.53	19356

Data Source: Ministry of MSME, GOI

Table: 2.19 shows the Block wise Economic classification of district's Population.

Year/Block	Main Workers					Marginal Workers	Total Workers
	Farmer	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industries	Other Workers	Total Main Workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991	131326	3922	1088	76302	212638	50582	263220
2001	99391	1049	2280	68927	171647	98224	269871
2011	75253	4154	3425	81607	164439	109713	274152
Block Wise (2015-16)							
Kot	4046	212	60	1991	6309	4582	10891
Kaljikhhal	2521	188	48	2544	5301	8243	13544

Pauri	2774	158	46	2825	5803	8413	14216
Pabao	8098	131	119	2580	10928	4966	15894
Thalisain	15133	295	342	3071	18841	9024	27865
Bironkhal	9734	106	128	2542	12510	8123	20633
Dwarikhal	2410	88	121	2821	5440	8377	13817
Dugadda	4505	1194	566	13331	19596	11916	31512
Jaiharikhal	2146	52	230	2087	4515	5540	10055
Ekeshwar	3498	189	136	2819	6642	5957	12599
Rikhnikhal	6178	294	96	1834	8402	5792	14194
Yamkeshwar	6060	550	212	2869	9691	6505	16196
Nainidanda	3843	176	214	1997	6230	8090	14320
Pokhda	2235	124	49	1278	3686	6296	9982
Khirsu	1527	96	191	4347	6161	3544	9705
Total Block	74708	3853	2558	48936	130055	105368	235423
Forest Area	117	44	46	3364	3571	496	4067
Rural Area	74825	3897	2604	52300	133626	105864	239490
Urban Area	428	257	821	29307	30813	3849	34662
District Total	75253	4154	3425	81607	164439	109713	274152

Data Source: DES, Uttarakhand

10. Employment and Skill Development

As per the report published by National Skill Development Corporation on “District wise skill gap study for the state of Uttarakhand (2017, 2012)”, there would be gap in demand and supply of skilled manpower in coming future. As per their report, the incremental manpower supply will be about 1.90 lakh by 2022.

Year	2012	2017	2022
Total Population	6,85,481	6,68,273	6,75,105
Working age population	4,23,765	4,42,289	4,61,622
Labour force	2,66,658	3,56,035	4,57,068
Work force	2,58,068	3,37,869	4,42,345
Incremental Manpower Supply		89,377	1,90,410

Data Source: District wise skill gap study for the state of Uttarakhand (2017, 2012), NSDC

The incremental demand for human resource by 2022 for top five sectors would be in Agriculture (0.81 lakhs), Education and Skill Development (0.24 lakhs), Tourism, Travel, Hospitality & Trade (0.23 lakhs), Manufacturing (0.087 lakhs), and Building, Construction & Real Estate Services (0.080 lakhs).

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CHAPTER III

STATUS OF MIGRATION

In this chapter, analysis of the data collected on the basis of the survey conducted in January 2018 in different gram panchayats of the district has been presented to bring out various aspects of migration in the district.

1. MAIN OCCUPATION

Analysis of the data shows that the main occupation of people living in different villages of the district is Agriculture, followed by labour and government service. The district and state average of the gram panchayat level data is presented in the tables below:

Table 3.1:Main occupation (District)							
District Name	Main occupation(in %)						
	Labour	Agriculture	Horticulture	Dairy	Govt. Service	Other	Total
Pauri Garhwal	38.67	38.81	0.92	1.06	12.75	7.78	100.00

Table 3.2:Main occupation (State)							
State Name	Main occupation(in %)						
	Labour	Agriculture	Horticulture	Dairy	Govt. Service	Other	Total
Uttarakhand	32.22	43.59	2.11	2.64	10.82	8.63	100.00

2. SEMI-PERMANENT AND PERMANENT MIGRANTS

In this section, the information on semi-permanent and permanent migrants has been analysed. In the last 10 years, a total of 47,488 persons in 1,025 gram panchayats have migrated on a semi-permanent basis, though they come to their homes in the villages from time to time and have not migrated permanently.

In the last 10 years, there are 25,584 permanent migrants from 821 gram panchayats. Data indicates that there are more semi-permanent migrants than permanent migrants in Pauri district.

District Name	Block Name	No. of GPs (with semi-permanent migration)/ short term migration for Livelihood	No. of migrants over last 10yrs (semi-permanent migration)/ short term migration for Livelihood	No. of GPs (with permanent migration/ sold their lands, abandoned houses and seldom visit village)	No. of migrants over last 10yrs (permanent migration/ sold their lands, abandoned houses and seldom visit village)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	93	4,835	85	3,478
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	58	2,579	48	1,761
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	79	4,015	68	3,196
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	80	3,913	66	1,602
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikhhal	74	2,468	64	1,419
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	41	3,481	37	2,179
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	8	395	21	655
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	86	3,398	68	1,409
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	70	2,655	40	1,526
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	61	2,454	50	1,374
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	57	3,570	49	2,036
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhhal	66	2,959	43	1,159
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	97	4,755	63	1,671
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	82	3,309	53	912
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhhal	73	2,702	66	1,207
Total		1,025	47,488	821	25,584

State Name	No. of GPs (with semi-permanent migration)/ short term migration for Livelihood	No. of migrants over last 10yrs (semi-permanent migration)/ short term migration for Livelihood	No. of GPs (with permanent migration/ sold their lands, abandoned houses and seldom visit village)	No. of migrants over last 10yrs (permanent migration/ sold their lands, abandoned houses and seldom visit village)
Uttarakhand	6,338	383,726	3,946	118,981

3. MAIN REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The main reason for migration is the problem of livelihood/ employment followed by dearth of education; health and infrastructure. The detailed data has been provided in the tables below.

District	Block	Main reasons for migration from Gram Panchayats(in %)								Total
		Lack of Livelihood/ Employment (%)	Lack of Medical Facilities (%)	Lack of Education facilities (%)	Lack of Infrastructure (Roads, Electricity, water, etc.) (%)	Low Farm Production and Productivity (%)	Emulating Family, Relatives etc. for migration (%)	Loss to Farming caused by wild animals (%)	Any other reason (%)	
Pauri Garhwal	Berokhal	54.53	14.64	12.73	3.89	4.79	2.35	4.43	2.65	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	54.07	8.66	15.05	4.14	5.73	3.32	7.50	1.52	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	57.91	12.42	16.75	3.78	3.02	0.74	4.94	0.43	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	50.72	13.44	19.06	1.44	4.84	4.37	5.15	0.97	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	52.86	12.10	15.10	1.82	6.36	2.68	7.45	1.62	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	60.62	12.49	12.13	1.15	3.64	4.64	3.95	1.38	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	41.04	13.00	16.75	3.32	6.57	3.25	9.36	6.71	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	51.38	8.89	15.16	5.24	7.20	2.11	7.67	2.35	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	45.81	12.50	15.12	4.31	8.75	1.75	9.42	2.33	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	54.21	6.94	16.00	3.70	4.48	5.12	5.21	4.33	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	42.84	16.49	16.80	2.22	6.58	5.58	6.80	2.69	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	49.03	11.74	12.48	1.25	5.47	1.44	4.36	14.25	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	67.11	8.13	13.53	1.58	3.50	0.98	2.43	2.74	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	47.32	8.06	22.47	2.27	5.13	1.66	10.76	2.32	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Zahrikhal	43.43	10.00	19.34	6.13	6.02	2.23	9.06	3.79	100.00

District	Main reasons for migration from Gram Panchayats(in %)								Total
	Lack of Livelihood/ Employment (%)	Lack of Medical Facilities (%)	Lack of Education facilities (%)	Lack of Infrastructure (Roads, Electricity, water, etc.) (%)	Low Farm Production and Productivity (%)	Emulating Family, Relatives etc. for migration (%)	Loss to Farming caused by wild animals (%)	Any other reason (%)	
Pauri Garhwal	52.58	11.26	15.78	3.03	5.35	2.53	6.27	3.21	100.00

Table 3.7: State's main reasons for migration from gram panchayats									
State Name	Main reasons for migration from Gram Panchayats(in %)								Total
	Lack of Livelihood/ Employment (%)	Lack of Medical Facilities (%)	Lack of Education facilities (%)	Lack of Infrastructure (Roads, Electricity, water, etc.) (%)	Low Farm Production and Productivity (%)	Emulating Family, Relatives etc. for migration (%)	Loss to Farming caused by wild animals (%)	Any other reason (%)	
Uttarakhand	50.16	8.83	15.21	3.74	5.44	2.52	5.61	8.48	100.00

4. AGE OF MIGRANTS

This section analyses the age of the migrants from the gram panchayats. Nearly 42% of the migrants are between ages of 26 to 35 years i.e. the working age group. Detailed information of different blocks and districts is given in the tables below:

Table 3.8: Block wise age of migrants from gram panchayats					
District	Block	Block wise age of migrants from gram panchayats (in %)			Total
		Age <25 years (at present)	Age 26-35 years (at present)	Age >35 (at present)	
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	26.70	45.62	27.68	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	29.98	31.54	38.48	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	29.48	41.72	28.80	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	28.62	40.24	31.14	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	22.17	50.91	26.91	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	27.00	47.05	25.95	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	34.30	41.43	24.26	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	36.71	38.28	25.01	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	30.95	45.53	23.53	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	22.10	40.85	37.04	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	29.83	36.32	33.85	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhal	31.62	32.67	35.71	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	40.18	37.15	22.68	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	25.53	47.86	26.61	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhal	22.66	48.49	28.85	100.00

Table 3.9: District's Age wise Migration Status from gram panchayats				Total
District	Block wise age of migrants from gram panchayats (in %)			
	Age <25 years (at present)	Age 26-35 years (at present)	Age >35 (at present)	
Pauri Garhwal	29.23	41.67	29.10	100.00

Table 3.10: State and Age wise Migration Status from gram panchayats				Total
State Name	Block wise age of migrants from gram panchayats (in %)			
	Age <25 years (at present)	Age 26-35 years (at present)	Age >35 (at present)	
Uttarakhand	28.66	42.25	29.09	100.00

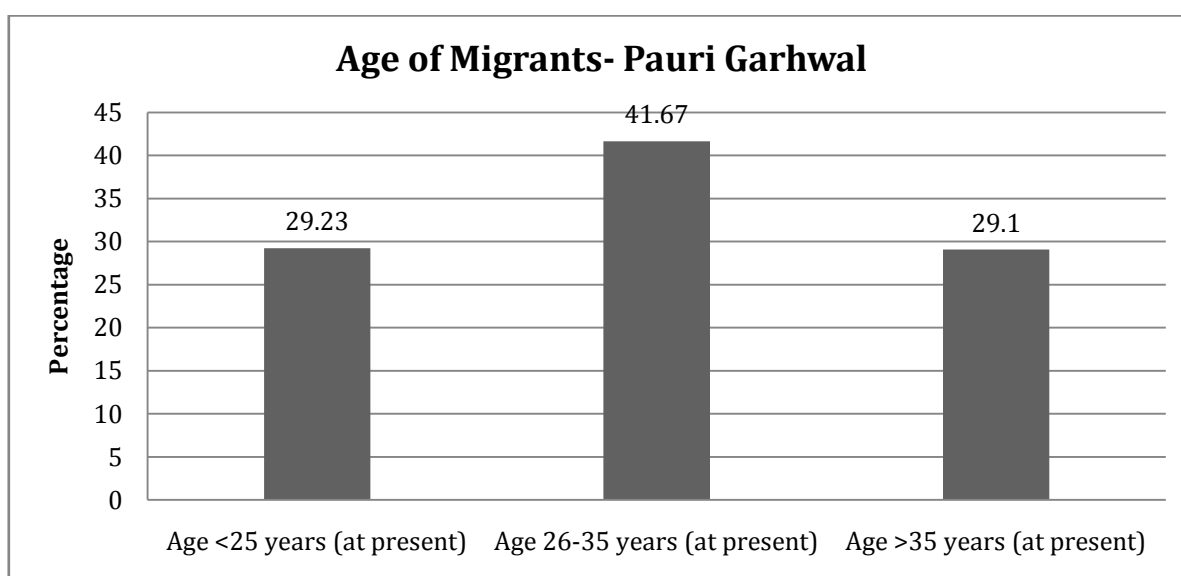


Figure 3.1, Source: Uttarakhand Migration Commission Interim Report, 2018

5. DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS

This section presents the results of the analysis of the destination of migrants from gram panchayats. About 36 % of migrants have gone to other districts of the state while 34% have migrated outside the state.

Table 3.11: District and Block wise destination of migrants from Gram Panchayats							Total
District	Block	Destination of Migrants (in %)					
		Nearby Town	District Headquarter	Other Districts of the State	Outside the State	Outside the Country	
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	9.70	6.49	40.80	42.39	0.62	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	55.08	3.66	24.08	16.86	0.32	100.00

District	Block	Destination of Migrants (in %)					Total
		Nearby Town	District Headquarter	Other Districts of the State	Outside the State	Outside the Country	
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	37.04	6.27	31.32	25.04	0.33	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Eleshwar	17.11	13.22	32.71	36.10	0.86	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikhhal	7.84	10.70	36.47	44.68	0.32	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	19.12	18.37	25.07	36.46	0.98	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	17.67	17.03	30.53	34.40	0.37	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	15.56	5.66	34.92	43.04	0.82	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	16.18	19.80	37.65	26.21	0.15	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	6.93	24.93	36.32	31.66	0.16	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	11.72	4.48	35.06	48.40	0.34	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhal	5.55	3.34	51.34	38.91	0.85	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	10.55	9.26	44.58	35.51	0.10	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	32.98	4.18	38.25	23.18	1.40	100.00
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhhal	41.95	4.59	38.59	14.59	0.28	100.00

District	Destination of Migrants (in %)					Total
	Nearby Town	District Headquarter	Other Districts of the State	Outside the State	Outside the Country	
Pauri Garhwal	19.61	9.55	36.15	34.15	0.54	100.00

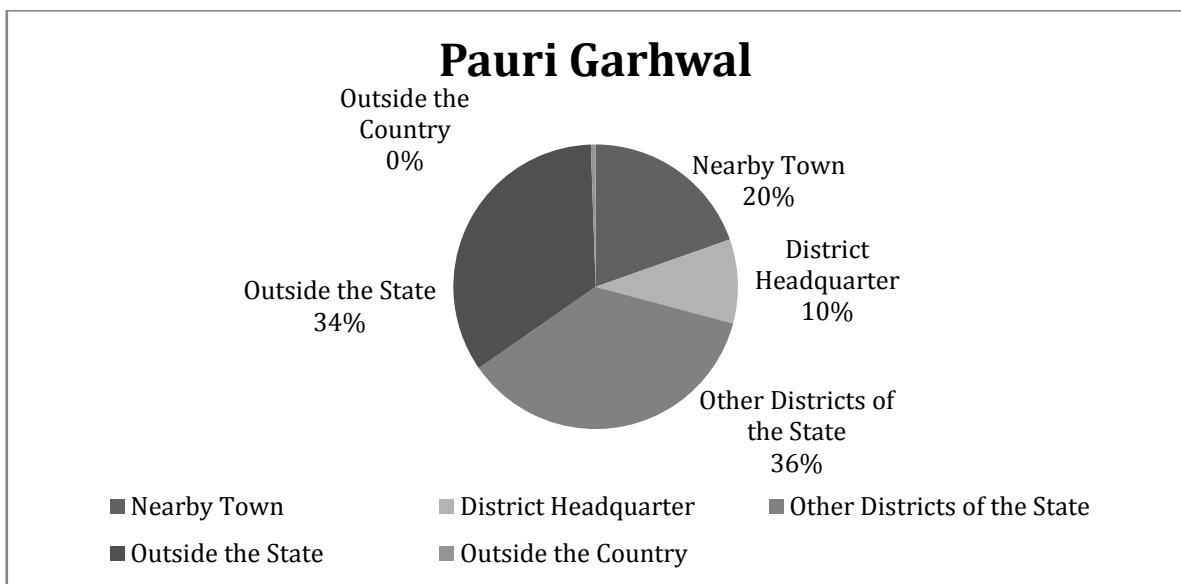


Figure 3.2, Source: Uttarakhand Migration Commission Interim Report, 2018

Table 3.13: State wise destination of migrants from Gram Panchayats						Total
State Name	Destination of Migrants (in %)					
	Nearby Town	District Headquarter	Other Districts of the State	Outside the State	Outside the Country	
Uttarakhand	19.46	15.18	35.69	28.72	0.96	100

6. UNINHABITED VILLAGES DE-POPULATED AFTER 2011

This section presents details of district and block wise summary of number of revenue villages/ toks which have become de-populated after 2011; number not connected by roads; number of villages where electricity is not available; drinking water not within 1 km; and PHC not available

Table 3.13: Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (De-populated After 2011)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	16
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	12
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	9
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	12
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	8
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	28
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	7
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	27
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	9
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	29
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	8
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	8
Pauri Garhwal	Zahrikhal	2
	Total	186

Table 3.14: Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Not Connected by Road)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	7
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	9

Table 3.14: Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Not Connected by Road)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	9
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeswar	4
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	6
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	7
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	10
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	3
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	6
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	18
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	4
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	27
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	7
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	7
Pauri Garhwal	Zahrikhal	2
	Total	126

Table 3.15: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Electricity not Available)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	5
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	4
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	4
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeswar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	8
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	5
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	23
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	4
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	14
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	1
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	1
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	4
	Total	84

Table 3.16: Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Drinking water not within 1Km)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	7
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	8
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	4
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	6
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	22
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	4
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	9
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	2
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	10
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	6
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	2
	Total	97

Table 3.17: District and Block wise Number of uninhabited revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (PHC not available)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	13
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	10
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	7
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	12
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	8
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	26
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	4
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	7
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	22
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	5
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	28
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	8
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	6
Pauri Garhwal	Jaharikhal	2
	Total	164

7. VILLAGES WHERE PEOPLE HAVE MIGRATED TO DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS FROM OTHER VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND HAMLETS

This section presents details of district and block wise number of villages where people from other villages/ towns and hamlets have migrated and settled.

Table 3.18: Block wise Number of villages where people have in-migrated and settled in last 10 years from other villages/ towns or small towns		
District	Block	Number of villages where people have in-migrated and settled in last 10 years from other villages/ towns or small towns
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	14
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	3
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	1
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeswar	1
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	1
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	10
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	4
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	NA
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	NA
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	2
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	1
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	NA
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	2
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	NA
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhal	7
	Total	46

8. VILLAGES WHERE POPULATION HAS DECLINED BY 50% AFTER 2011

This section presents details of district and block wise summary of number of revenue villages/ toks whose population has reduced by 50% after 2011; number not connected by roads; number of villages where electricity is not available; drinking water not within 1 km; and PHC not available

Table 3.19: District and Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	27

Table 3.19: District and Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	1
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	5
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeswar	12
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	11
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	4
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	6
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	1
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	3
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	9
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	16
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	7
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	4
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhal	1
	Total	112

Table 3.20: District and Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (Not Connected by Road)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	14
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	1
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	5
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeswar	5
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	9
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	4
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	4
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	4
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	1
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	5
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	14
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	6
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	2
Pauri Garhwal	Jaiharikhal	1
	Total	75

Table 3.21: Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (Electricity not Available)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	7
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	3
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	3
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	1
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	2
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	1
	Total	17

Table 3.22: District and Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (Drinking water not within 1Km)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Bironkhal	9
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	1
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	5
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	8
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	1
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	2
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	3
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	6
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	4
	Total	39

Table 3.23: Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (PHC not available)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Berokhal	25
Pauri Garhwal	Dugadda	1
Pauri Garhwal	Dwarikhal	4
Pauri Garhwal	Ekeshwar	12
Pauri Garhwal	Kaljikkaal	11
Pauri Garhwal	Khirsu	4
Pauri Garhwal	Kot	6
Pauri Garhwal	Nainidanda	5
Pauri Garhwal	Pabau	1

Table 3.23: Block wise Number of revenue villages/toks at Gram Panchayat Level (Population reduced by 50% After 2011) (PHC not available)		
District	Block	Total Revenue Villages/Toks/Majra (at present)
Pauri Garhwal	Pauri	2
Pauri Garhwal	Pokhra	9
Pauri Garhwal	Rikhnikhaal	14
Pauri Garhwal	Thalisain	7
Pauri Garhwal	Yamkeshwar	4
Pauri Garhwal	Zahrikhal	1
	Total	106

References

- Rural Development & Migration Commission's Interim Report, 2018; based on the survey data collected by the Commission from Gram Panchayats of the Pauri District.

CHAPTER IV

CURRENT RURAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

This chapter presents a summary of the ongoing Socio-Economic programmes currently undertaken by different government departments in the Pauri district.

1. Rural Development

The table 4.1 shows the different schemes and programmes undertaken by the Department of Rural Development.

Table 4.1: Rural Development Schemes in Pauri District(Amount in lakh)											
S.No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Remaining as on 01.04.2016	Amount spent as compared to (3)	Budget for FY2016-17	Amount released in FY2016-17	Amount spent as compared to	Total Amount available	Cumulative Expenditure	Target	Unit	Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	MGNREGA	5.00	0.00	5062.20	7678.95	7678.95	7703.02	7678.95	18.01	Lakh man days	21.97
2	Aajeevika	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		Sponsored	0
3	PMAY/AY	0.00	0.00	422.50	157.50	157.50	157.50	157.50	325	No.	41
4	DUGAY	0.95	0.23	71.25	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.23	95	No.	2
5	CSS	0.00	0.00	31.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	318	No.	0
6	Bio-gas	0.16	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	22	No.	22
7	DPAP	42.93	37.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.93	37.81	2463	Ha	2172
8	IWDP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Ha	0
10	Vidhayak Nidhi	2165.46	766.80	2250.00	2250.00	677.60	4415.46	1444.40	-	No.	-
11	Sansad Nidhi	287.43	244.34	500.00	0.00	0.00	287.43	244.34	-	No.	-

12	Uttarakh and Border and Backwar d Area Develop ment	147.81	41.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.81	41.70	—	No.	—
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Data Source: Department of Rural Development, Uttarakhand

The table 4.2 shows the numbers of SHGs formed under NRLM in different blocks of Pauri District.

Table 4.2: SHGs Member Social Category Wise (Block Level)											
S. No.	Block Name	Category Wise SHG			Minority Category Wise Member						
		New	Revive d	Pre- NRL M	Sub Tota l	SC	ST	Mino rity	Other s	Sub Total	PWD
1.	Bironkhal	54	13	11	78	22	0	3	445	467	44
2.	Duggada	560	4	4	568	161 5	107	82	3444	5166	60
3.	Dwarikhal	57	2	5	64	49	0	1	321	370	0
4.	Ekeswar	80	26	7	113	110	11	0	589	710	3
5.	Kaljikhhal	12	0	5	17	19	0	3	99	118	0
6.	Khirsu	123	5	3	131	146	0	1	635	781	1
7.	Kot	200	11	1	212	334	0	5	717	1051	1
8.	Nainidanda	9	2	17	28	19	0	0	146	165	0
9.	Pabau	108	26	4	138	108	0	0	739	847	10
10.	Pauri	259	21	4	284	607	2	8	1337	1946	126
11.	Pokhra	39	17	5	61	75	0	0	351	426	0
12.	Rikhnikhal	21	81	15	117	25	0	1	702	727	1
13.	Thalisain	463	78	16	557	474	0	3	3016	3490	11
14.	Yamkesh war	284	13	0	297	208	2	3	1577	1787	2
15.	Zahrikhal	81	33	0	114	107	0	0	535	642	2
	Total	2350	332	97	2779	3918	122	110	14653	18693	261

Data Source: www.nrlm.gov.in

The number of SHG's are less in blocks like Kaljikhhal, Nainidanda, Pokhra and Rikhinkhal.

Table 4.3 shows the description of families engaged in MGNREGA. Under this scheme the total expenditure for the entire district in the FY 2017-18 is Rs. 7284.06 lakh, which was Rs. 7776.20 lakh for the FY 2016-17 (inclusive of both labour and material part).

Table 4.3: Families covered under MGNREGA in Pauri				
S.No.	District- Pauri Garhwal			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Unit	Unit	Unit
1.	Total family	1,31,595	1,31,595	1,31,595
2.	S.C family	1,22,360	1,22,360	1,22,360
3.	S.T family	22,200	22,200	22,200
4.	Total distributed Job card	1,18,696	1,23,747	1,26,114
5.	S.C family	15,858	35,519	36,402
6.	S.T family	107	772	723
7.	Total active Job card	1,18,696	1,23,747	1,26,114
8.	S.C family	15,858	35,519	36,402
9.	S.T family	107	772	723
10.	Total registered labour	1,23,747	1,23,747	1,26,114
11.	S.C family	15,213	15,213	15,265
12.	S.T family	368	368	345
13.	Total Active labour	2,65,880	2,65,880	2,75,352
14.	S.C family	35,519	35,519	36,402
15.	S.T family	772	772	723
16.	Workers seeking total work	66,409	66,431	58,550
17.	S.C family	9,924	10,186	7,440
18.	S.T family	83	77	47
19.	Total workers who were provided employment	66,609	66,431	58,550
20.	S.C family	9,924	10,186	7,440
21.	S.T family	83	77	47
22.	Total Human Day Created	25,65,400	25,32,262	22,17,614
23.	S.C family	5,86,920	3,33,092	2,86,511

24.	S.T family	3,080	4,216	2,117
25.	Families completing 100 days	798	2,598	744
26.	S.C family	181	599	109
27.	S.T family	0	9	3
28.	Total Women's Day Created	16,67,500	16,98,154	15,05,096
29.	Total work taken in the year	8,771	14,978	14,314
30.	Completed work in the year	3,781	3,567	13,728
31.	Uncompleted work in the year	4,990	11,411	586
32.	Total geo-tagging done	8,771	14,978	14,314

Source: Department of Rural Development, Uttarakhand

2. Panchayati Raj

There are around 1212 (in 2017-18) Gram Panchayats in the district Pauri. The Department's major focus is to provide basic facilities at the village level like construction or renovation of pavements connecting villages to main road, solar street lightening, providing drinking water, water harvesting structure, drainage, health and hygiene related infrastructure etc. and registration of every birth and death.

The fund for these developmental works come from The State Finance Commission and the 14th Finance Commission. The funds allotted as per the table 4.4 under State Finance Commission is bifurcated at two levels i.e. at Gram Sabha (village) level and at Kshetra Panchayat (Block) level. The utilisation of funds is discussed at Gram Sabha level and at Block Level respectively. The funds are allotted to every gram panchayat for the developmental work, prioritized by the villagers themselves. The following are the ongoing schemes under Panchayati Raj department:

- 2.1. Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana:** Started in FY 2012-13, this scheme aims to skill the panchayat representatives through Capacity Building Programs in governance, utilisation of resources, waste management, awareness and execution of other schemes and programs related to rural development.
- 2.2. State Finance Commission and 14th Finance Commission:** Under these commissions, funds are allocated to Gram Panchayats for multiple developmental works at village level.
- 2.3. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Gram Badlav Yojana:** This scheme calls for the participation of villagers in the formulation of village level development plan. The department also imparts training to the villagers.
- 2.4. e-Panchayat:** This is an e-platform for bringing transparency in the 3-tier Panchayati Raj system.

- 2.5. Rashtriya Gaurav Gram Sabha Puraskar:** Started in year 2011-12, this annual award is being conferred to the Gram Sabha having done outstanding work in social and rural development at community level.
- 2.6. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Sashaktikaran Puraskar Yojana:** This award recognises the best performing, empowered, and accountable Panchayat.

Table 4.4: Schemes facilitated by Department of Panchayati Raj						
(Amount in lakh)						
	State Finance Commission			14th Finance Commission		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Funds Allotted	1287.04	1297.34	1487.19	1944.70	2692.00	3806.06

Source: Department of Panchayati Raj, Pauri Garhwal

3. Agriculture

A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3.1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)-

RKVY is a Government of India scheme launched in 2007 to ensure a holistic development of agriculture and allied sector by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan. RKVY guidelines have been revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR- (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation) to enhance efficiency, efficacy and inclusiveness of the programme for the remaining period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Under this scheme the Government of Uttarakhand has following programmes currently running in Pauri district.

- a. Farm Mechanization-** Under this programme several farm implements are being provided to farmers at subsidised rates.
- b. Integrated Agriculture and Land Conservation Programme-** Under this programme soil conservation structures like check dams, check walls, afforestation, protection wall etc. are constructed or work is done.
- c. Gherbaad Yojana (Fencing Scheme)-** Started in year 2014-15 to protect farm and crops from wild animals like monkeys, wild boars etc.
- d. Integrated Multipurpose Water Management Programme-** This programme aims to conserve water and soil and provide multiple livelihood options to farmers like farming, fish ponds, poultry etc. so as to generate extra income.

- e. **Hill Seed Bank-** To ensure the availability of seeds of locally grown hill crops the Hill seed bank programme is undertaken.
- f. **Kisan Mela (Farmer Fair)-** In collaboration with several other departments like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Horticulture, Silk etc. farmer fairs are organised at Nyay Panchayat level. These fairs showcase different schemes for farmers.

3.2. Rashtriya Khadya Shuraksha Mission (National Food Security Mission)-

The scheme launched in year October, 2007 by Government of India aimed to increase the annual production of food grains. The funding pattern between Central to State is 90:10. Under this scheme crops like Rice, Wheat, coarse cereals (maize, barley), Nutri Cereals (Mandua, Jhangora, Ramdana etc.), Pulses (Urad, Gahat, Gram, Green Gram, Lentil etc.), Oilseeds (Soybean, Mustard, Rapeseed etc.) are being promoted.

3.3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme)-

Launched in February, 2016, the scheme provides comprehensive risk coverage from pre-sowing to post harvest losses due to non-preventable natural risks.

3.4. Rashtriya Samposhaniya Krishi Mission (National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture)-

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rain fed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation. Under this scheme the following programmes are undertaken:

- a. **Rain fed Agriculture Development-** Sponsored in ratio 90:10 between Centre and State, the programme aims to promote rain fed agriculture through Integrated Farming System, Water Use Efficiency, Soil Health Management and Natural Resource management. Within this Programme several farming systems are adopted like Horticulture based farming system, Livestock based faming system, Dairy based farming system, Fisheries based farming system, Silvi-pastoral based farming system/NTFP poplar, Agro forestry based farming system, and Value addition and resource conservation.
- b. **Soil Health Management-** It involves the establishment of soil testing labs and providing soil health cards free of cost to farmers.

3.5. Rashtriya Krishi Prasar avam Prodhhyogiki Mission-

The objective of the Scheme is to make the extension system farmer-driven and farmer-accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination. It aims to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers.

3.6. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-

This scheme aims to develop the irrigation structures, increase the area under irrigation, integration of water sources, judicious distribution and use of water, water conservation, and groundwater recharge.

B. State Sponsored Schemes

3.7. Agriculture Development Programmes in SC/ST Villages-

This scheme aims to promote agriculture and allied activities in SC/ST populated villages. Several schemes like seed mini-kit distribution, distribution of farm implements, water conservation and harvesting, poultry, fisheries, polyhouse and other extension services are provided to the farmers of these communities

3.8. Integrated Model Agriculture Village-

This is a cluster based programme formulated for the unirrigated areas. A cluster is comprised of nearly 100 farmers and there is to be one cluster in every Development Block. This programme is based on cooperative model and the selected villages will be introduced with vegetable farming, aromatic and medicinal plants, livestock rearing, mushroom cultivation, apiculture, dairy, sericulture, food processing collection centres etc.

4. Horticulture

In horticulture, Pauri has a production of various fruits and vegetables. Apple, Pear, Walnut, Citrus, Mango etc. and vegetables like Capsicum, Cauliflower, Eggplant, Peas, and Potato etc. The farmers majorly grow these horticulture crops for family consumption and occasionally, depending on good harvest, sell in the market. The quality of Apple and Pear is good but the effect of climate change hampers the production.

The department has several schemes to develop Horticulture in the district like Orchard Development (both existing and new Orchards), fencing of these Orchards, distribution of better seed varieties, better root stock, irrigation facilities, pre and post-harvest management, fruits and vegetable processing, Mushroom cultivation, Apiculture, floriculture, establishing Poly-houses and shade nets, providing necessary inputs to the horticulture entrepreneurs, and training.

S.No.	District Sector Scheme (2017-18)		Unit	Figures
1.	Horticulture Development	Orchard Development	Ha	0
		Potato Development	Ha	1
2.	Processing of Fruits and	Hybrid Vegetable Display	No.	493
		Distribution of Plastic crates and	No.	1691

Vegetables/ High Quality Planting Material	pipes on 50% subsidy		
	New Orchard Development	Ha	275.5
	Beneficiaries	No.	2490
	Rain Water Harvesting Tank	No.	100
	Sapling Protection work	Ha	3550
	Kurmula pest control (white grub)	Ha	173
	Horticulture Implements	No.	3915
	Anti-Hail net/ Mulching Sheets Distribution	No.	70
	Constructing Polyhouses (at 80% Subsidy)	No.	3935
	Fruit Sapling Distribution	No.	104644
	Vegetable Seed Distribution	Quintal	89.1
	Vegetable Sapling Distribution	No. in Lakh	6.5
	Potato Seed Distribution	Quintal	180
	Fruit Production	Metric Ton	2514
	Vegetable Production	Metric Ton	564.5
	Potato Production	Metric Ton	37
	Seven Days Women's Training	No.	529
Ginger/Garlic/Turmeric seed Distribution	Quintal	252	

Table 4.6: Horticulture Development Schemes

S.No.	State Sector Schemes (2017-18)		Unit	Figures
1	Reinforcement of 27 Orchards	Fruits Sapling Production	No. in Lakh	0.44
		Vegetable Sapling Production	No. in Lakh	10
		Vegetable Seed Production	Quintal	0.006
2	Fencing of Existing Orchards (General)	Fencing of Existing Orchards	Ha.	2.5

		Beneficiaries	No.	3
3	Fencing of Existing Orchards (SC)	Fencing of Existing Orchards	Ha.	1.5
		Beneficiaries	No.	2
4	Intensive Off-Season Vegetable Production	Vegetable Display	No.	308
5	Off-Season Vegetable Production in Uttarakhand	Normal/Hybrid	Ha.	9
6	Polyhouse Construction under CM Horticulture Development Scheme	-	No.	10
7	Renovation of Orchards	-	Ha.	0
8	Change of Sheets in Polyhouses	-	Sq.m	2090
9	Free plantation of Fruit saplings	-	No.	9147
10	Grafting on Mehal stock	-	No.	0
11	Spices Farming	-	Ha.	0
12	Construction of Vermicomposting units	10*8*2.5 ft.	No.	32
13	Anti-Hail net scheme	-	Sq.m	0
14	Development of Walnut and other nut fruits	High quality walnut grafting	Ha.	2.1
15	Fruit Nursery	-	No.	1

5. Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry department has a number of programs running in the district.

- a. **Backyard Poultry Scheme-** This scheme is for the SC/ST community. The selection of the beneficiary is done by the department and Gram Pradhan in an open meeting at village level. The beneficiary is provided with 50 chicks, net, medicines and poultry feed
- b. **Goat/Sheep Rearing-** This scheme is for BPL families of SC/ST community. The family is provided with goat/sheep in the ratio of 10:1 (Female: Male). 90% of the amount is borne by the department and the rest 10% by the family.
- c. **Cattle Rearing-** This scheme is for BPL families of SC/ST community. Rs. 40,000 is provided per unit of livestock to the family, department bearing 90% of the amount.

- d. **Dairy Development Scheme**-This scheme is co-ordinated by the NABARD for Dairy entrepreneurs. The project report is prepared by the Veterinary Doctor and financed by nationalised banks. There is up to 33% subsidy under this scheme.

There are other services provided by the department like artificial insemination, veterinary camps, vaccination, fodder seed distribution, cattle insurance etc.

Table 4.7: Schemes under Department of Animal Husbandry

S.No.	Name of Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount Spent (lakh)	Units Established	Amount Spent (lakh)	Units Established	Amount Spent (lakh)	Units Established
1.	Backyard Poultry for SC	10.5	500	21	1000	13.65	650
2.	Goat Rearing for SC	8.82	14	10.05	16	7.56	12
3.	Cattle Rearing for SC	18	50	20.16	56	12.6	35
4.	Ahilya Bai Holkar Sheep-Goat Rearing	7.34	8	10.09	11	11.01	12
5.	Goat Rearing for Women	0	0	0	0	3.5	10
	Total	44.66	572	61.3	1083	48.32	719

6. Tourism

Information on important tourist destinations and the data related to tourists and facilities available has already been discussed in Chapter 2. Under this department, there are two schemes viz. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Homestay scheme and Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Tourism Self Employment Scheme

- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Griha Awaas Vikas Yojana**- This scheme has been created to attract tourists who want to experience the local culture by staying among villagers in the village itself. These generate employment at local level for native people and provide an additional source of income to homestay owners. Under this scheme, for hill areas government provides capital subsidy of 33% or 10 lakh, whichever is minimum and for first five years of loan payment, interest subsidy is 50% of the interest or 1.50 lakh per

year, whichever is less. For plain areas, capital subsidy is 25% or 7.50 lakh, whichever less and interest subsidy for first 5 years of loan payment is 50% of interest or 1 lakh per year, whichever is less.

- **Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Tourism Self-Employment Scheme-** Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali scheme aims to provide self-employment to the local residents, especially the youth. The scheme has two project modes viz. Vehicle mode and Infrastructure mode. In Vehicle mode, government provides subsidy of 25%, maximum of Rs.10.00 lakh. Same benefits are for Infrastructure facilities development in plain areas. For Hill areas, government provides subsidy of 33%, maximum of Rs.15.00 lakh.

Under tourism, we have taken commercial transport in the district as one of the livelihood option. Table no. 4.8 to 4.11 (*Source: Regional Transport Office, Pauri*) show the no. of vehicles registered and licence granted under different commercial uses.

a. Commercial vehicles registered in district Pauri in the period of 2015-2018:

Year	Freight Vehicle	Petrol Tanker	Bus	Taxi/ Maxi	E-Rickshaw	Auto	Tractor / Trolley	Total
2015-16	67	0	4	50	0	0	0	121
2016-17	182	0	39	65	4	37	33	360
2017-18	242	0	66	177	69	63	88	705
2018-19 (till August 2018)	107	0	27	84	58	56	12	344
Total	598	0	136	376	131	156	133	1530

b. Permit granted for road transport:

Year	Freight Vehicle	National	Taxi	Maxi	Bus
2015-16	442	53	34	384	35
2016-17	438	60	80	625	80
2017-18	459	67	120	648	47
2018-19 (till August 2018)	161	32	36	273	71
Total	1500	212	270	1930	233

c. Licence issued for Commercial use:

Table 4.10: Commercial Licence Allotted		
Year	Commercial Licence	
	Pauri Office	Kotdwar Office
2015-16	429	767
2016-17	409	925
2017-18	333	662
2018-19 (till August 2018)	174	218
Sub-Total	1345	2572
Total	3917	

d. Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Self Employment Scheme:

This is a self-employment scheme under which the entrepreneurs are facilitated in either of two projects viz. Vehicle and Non-Vehicle/Infrastructure.

Table 4.11: Status of Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Scheme (Pauri)					
S.No.	Year	Target		Achievement	
		Vehicle	Non-Vehicle	Vehicle	Non-Vehicle
1	2015-16	18	17	19	15
2	2016-17	18	17	18	09
3	2017-18	14	14	15	04
4	2018-19 (till August 2018)	14	14	07	03

7. Small & Medium Industries

S.No.	Block	Table 4.11: Functional Industrial Units in Pauri (Investment in Rs. Crore)								
		2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of units	Investment	Employment	No. of units	Investment	Employment	No. of units	Investment	Employment
1	Kot	5	0.47	27	6	0.3	25	0	0	0
2	Kaljikhhal	0	0	0	2	0.06	9	2	0.04	7
3	Pauri	2	0.03	7	49	6.55	186	19	1.95	58
4	Pabao	2	0.21	9	4	0.06	8	1	0.02	2
5	Thalisain	3	0.47	27	2	0.15	7	0	0	0
6	Bironkhal	6	1.05	28	15	0.15	26	3	0.06	7
7	Dwarikhhal	0	0	0	5	0.14	14	5	0.15	23
8	Dugadda	77	40.86	875	155	42.49	986	217	58.2	2391
9	Jaiharikhhal	5	1.19	19	2	0.03	4	8	0.4	58
10	Ekeshwar	1	0.01	2	1	0.02	3	5	0.2	14
11	Rikhnikhal	0	0	0	1	0.25	21	1	0.03	2
12	Yamkeshwar	3	0.08	5	21	4.4	117	17	1.6	67
13	Nainidanda	4	0.04	5	4	0.04	5	3	0.15	10
14	Pokhra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.02	2
15	Khirsu	16	0.68	56	18	2.35	170	14	1.9	69
	Total	124	45.09	1060	285	56.99	1581	296	64.72	2710

There are no units or very few units in blocks like Kot, Kaljikhhal, Pabo, Thalissain, Birokhal, Dwarikhhal, Jharikhhal, Ekeshwar, Naindanada and Pokhra

S.No.	Block	Table 4.12: Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Yojana (Loan amount in Rs. Lakh)								
		2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		No. of Beneficiaries	Loan	Employment	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan	Employment	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan	Employment
1	Kot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kaljikhhal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Pauri	1	5	6	3	19.14	21	2	14.55	14
4	Pabao	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Thalisain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bironkhal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Dwarikhhal	1	5	5	3	11.26	11	0	0	0
8	Dugadda	25	185.42	160	36	248.69	248	40	216.69	236
9	Jaiharikhhal	1	5	5	1	5	5	0	0	0
10	Ekeshwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Rikhnikhal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7
12	Yamkeshwar	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Nainidanda	2	10.5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Pokhra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Khirsu	2	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	34	231.92	205	43	284.09	285	43	238.24	257

Most of the blocks have not benefitted from this scheme

Table 4.13: Entrepreneurship Development Training Program							
S.No.	Block	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Programs	No. of Participants	No. of Programs	No. of Participants	No. of Programs	No. of Participants
		1	35	2	50	1	30
1	Kot	1	27	2	69	1	24
2	Kaljikhhal	1	25	2	58	2	76
3	Pauri	2	58	1	23	0	0
4	Pabao	1	28	2	50	1	25
5	Thalisain	1	25	1	25	1	25
6	Bironkhal	1	19	1	24	3	99
7	Dwarikhhal	5	180	4	138	5	196
8	Dugadda	1	21	1	21	1	26
9	Jaiharikhhal	1	19	2	47	1	24
10	Ekeshwar	1	26	1	21	1	18
11	Rikhnikhal	1	22	1	25	2	59
12	Yamkeshwar	1	27	1	21	1	54
13	Nainidanda	1	40	1	23	2	66
14	Pokhra	1	29	2	52	2	55
15	Khirsu	20	581	24	647	24	777

Table 4.14: Industrial Units Established under MSME Policy 2015 (Amount in Rs. Crore)						
District	Established			Total Estimated Capital Allocation		
	No. of Units	Capital Allocation	Employment	No. of Units	Capital Allocation	Employment
Pauri	29	51.048	425	102	203.25	2025

Under Khadi Gramodhyog Department, there are two schemes operating in the district, viz Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Yojana and Individual Interest Subsidy Scheme. The following tables, 4.15 and 4.16 describes the distribution of funds and employment generated across the blocks of Pauri.

a. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Yojana:

Table 4.15: Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Srijan Yojana						
	Funds Released (in lakh)			Employment Generated		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kot	0	0	8.95	0	0	10
Kaljikhhal	6	10	0	5	5	0
Pauri	0	0	3	0	0	3
Pabao	2	0	0	3	0	0
Thalisain	5	0	5	5	0	5
Bironkhal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwarikhhal	3	2	5	3	3	5
Dugadda	36.5	75.26	141.61	35	53	144
Jaiharikhhal	0	5	10	0	3	10
Ekeshwar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rikhnikhal	5	0	0	6	0	0
Yamkeshwar	5	0	0	8	0	0
Nainidanda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pokhda	0	0	6	0	0	6
Khirsu	29	0	0	18	0	0
Total	91.5	92.26	179.56	83	64	183

Most of the blocks have not benefitted from this programme

b. Individual Interest Subsidy Scheme:

Table 4.16: Individual Interest Subsidy Scheme						
	Funds Released (in lakh)			Employment Generated		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Kot	12.2	4	0	11	5	0
Kaljikhhal	4.5	10.61	1.25	6	13	3
Pauri	26.3	12	6	29	15	6
Pabao	2.5	10	1	4	10	1
Thalisain	23.4	0	0	18	0	0
Bironkhal	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dwarikhal	7	0	10	7	0	10
Dugadda	0	57.52	4.5		58	5
Jaiharikhal	8	0	0	16	0	0
Ekeswar	4.5	0	0	3	0	0
Rikhnikhal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yamkeshwar	4	0	0	8	0	0
Nainidanda	4.5	5		4	9	0
Pokhda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khirsu	3	0	0	2	0	0
Total	99.9	99.13	22.75	108	110	25

Most of the blocks have not benefitted from this programme

The total investment for the FY 2017-18 has decreased from that of FY 2016-17 to 5119.29 lakhs but the employment generated has increased significantly. For FY 2017-18 the new units registered were 124 units under manufacturing sector and 170 units under service sector while, in FY 2016-17 new units registered were 134 units under manufacturing sector and 151 units under service sector.

Table 4.17: Data on MSME, District Pauri				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (till August 2018)
Total Industries (No.)	Micro	241	268	55
	Small	42	26	1
	Medium	2	0	3
	Total	285	294	59
Total Investment (in lakh)	Micro	952.33	2603.29	1352
	Small	3798	2516	8
	Medium	650	0	20
	Total	5400.3	5119.29	1380
Total Employment (No.)	Micro	987	1250	448
	Small	503	1306	8
	Medium	19	0	13
	Total	1509	2556	469

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CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pauri district accounts for about 10.17% of the total geographical area of the state and 16.79% of the total population but its contribution to the state GDP is only about 4.23%. and a per capita income (2017-18) of Rs.109973 as compared to the state average of Rs.161102 and that of districts like Haridwar at Rs. 254,050 and Dehradun at Rs.195,925. The main occupation of people living in the rural areas of the district is agriculture (38.81%) followed by labor (38.67%). The district has a sex ratio of 1103, higher than the state and national average. The decadal growth of population (2001-2011) in urban areas has increased by 25.40% and the rural population has significantly declined by -5.37%. The proportion of the working age group i.e. 25-59 years is low, nearly 39% of the total population. Further, the MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure) for Pauri (rural) is Rs.1294.87 and for Pauri (urban) is Rs.2145.62, which is lower than the state and national average. The poverty percentage for the state is 16.88%. In Pauri, around 29.36% of population is below the poverty line, which is highest in the state. The monthly rural income of 59% of families is less than Rs.5000 and 23.87% between Rs.5000 and Rs.10000. Contribution of the primary sector to the economy of the district has decreased from 24.69% in 2004-05 to 15.59% in 2013-14 and probably even less at present.

Data shows that there has been a significant out migration from rural areas of the district. Out migration has taken place in 1025 out of a total of 1212 gram panchayats. About 52% of the migration has mainly taken place due to livelihood/employment opportunities. The main age group of migrants from the district is 26 to 35 years age. About 34% of the migrants have gone outside the state which is the second highest after Almora district. As per the survey conducted by the commission, 186 villages/toks have become depopulated after 2011, which accounts for about 25% of the total depopulated villages/toks/majras in the state after 2011. There are 112 villages/toks/majras in the district whose population has declined by about 50% after 2011 against a state figure of 565.

The population of Khirsu, Duggada and Thalısain blocks has increased between 2001 and 2011 though in other blocks it has reduced or rate of growth is relatively slow.

This chapter contains general and specific recommendations for focused socio-economic development in the rural areas of the district which would reduce migration and increase the income levels and living standards of the local people.

5.1 GENERAL RECOMENDATIONS

5.1.1 Boosting village economy/ village growth: There is a need for preparing and implementing specific strategies for boosting economic growth at the village level as this will generate additional income for the residents. It is likely to have a snowball effect, thereby helping to reduce out migration to minimal levels and encourage migrants to

return to their roots. A vibrant economy at the level of villages or cluster of villages will act as a nucleus for socio-economic growth in the Gram Panchayat or group of Gram Panchayats. There needs to be focus on unique strengths of each area rather than trying to ameliorate generic weaknesses. Innovation and modernizing the rural economy should be the key approach for each cluster of villages or even at the gram panchayat level.

Villages or Gram Panchayats having easy access to urban centers like Pauri, Kotdwara and Srinagar are better placed as such centers would help in boosting socio-economic growth in the villages.

5.1.2 Need for giving impetus to both agriculture & non-agricultural incomes: There is a need for giving an impetus to agricultural as well as non-agricultural incomes because of the fact that there has been a shift away from traditional agricultural incomes to non-traditional agricultural incomes as well as income from the tertiary sector. Data suggests that the contribution of the secondary and tertiary sector to the economy of the district is increasing steadily over the years.

5.1.3 Village specific plans: Plans may be prepared for clusters of villages that have similar conditions with respect to land use; geography; level of out-migration and in-migration (if any); climatic conditions; accessibility; availability of water for drinking and irrigation etc. These need to be prepared by a team of different line departments under the supervision of experts and with the involvement of the residents. Residents who show interest in taking up specific economic activities need to be identified and hand holding done so as to boost their income. The government departments may help these and other interested persons in taking up economic activities while availing benefits of schemes about which they are often not aware.

Specific plans for groups of villages may be prepared and posed for funding to the state or central governments or taken up through external projects.

5.1.4 Addressing availability of basic facilities: Water stress/ scarcity; roads; quality education; health care are some of the basic facilities which need to be addressed in the villages of the district; particularly from where out-migration has been more.

5.1.5 Linkages with changing climate: Changing climate has emerged as a major factor of concern, particularly in Pauri district where a considerable part of the rural areas are located in the sub-tropical region. Agrarian economy will be the worst affected by climate change and measures proposed in Uttarakhand State Action Plan on Climate Change should be adopted in the absence of which there could be further migration from the rural areas of the district as the rural economy could then deteriorate further.

Initiative like ZBNF (Zero Budget Natural Farming), a farming concept which involves zero cost of production, can be introduced as a pilot project in the district.

5.1.6 Re-orientation of staff and local communities: The staff of all the line departments needs to be re-oriented, motivated and trained so that they can facilitate focused socio-

economic development of the rural areas which are affected by out-migration. For the next five to ten years the focus of line departments should be to boost the village or gram panchayat level economy in various parts of the district; particularly in gram panchayats from where out-migration has been more.

The local communities residing in the villages also need to re-orient themselves so that they are able to focus on boosting the local economy that would lead to creation of additional livelihoods, thus helping to reduce out migration.

5.1.7 Skill development: Skill development programmes should focus on improving the skills that would suit the local economic needs. These could be on improved agricultural technologies; off-season cropping; food/fruit processing; dairying; milk products processing; hospitality etc. Entrepreneurship development programmes also need to be conducted at the village or gram panchayat level. Preparation of project proposals for MSME's also needs to be included.

5.1.8 Convergence: All government run programmes and schemes need to focus on boosting the village level economy. They need to converge their programmes keeping in view this emergent need, which would lead to the reduction of out-migration from the rural areas.

5.1.9 Focus on role of women: In view of the fact that the number of women in villages is more than that of men, particularly in the age group of 30 to 49 years, they can play a major role in providing a boost to the development of the socio-economy at the village and gram panchayat levels. There should be focus on involving women folk in socio-economic growth. This will also help in reducing their drudgery.

5.1.10 Growth centers: The Uttarakhand government has recently adopted a process for facilitating growth centres. Rural development in the district needs to be dove tailed with the development of growth centres.

5.1.11 District policy; strategy and approach for boosting the rural economy: District Magistrate and Chief Development Officer need to play a leading role in planning and implementing strategies for boosting the rural economy of the district.

5.2 SECTOR WISE RECOMENDATIONS

5.2.1- Rural Development

Rural development is being taken up through a number of schemes/ programmes of the rural development department; watershed directorate and JICA funded project under the auspices of the state forest department. These include the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act; AJEEVIKA (Rural Livelihood); Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna; Pradhan Mantri Avas Yojna; Integrated Watershed Development Project and JICA funded project. The number of families covered under MGNREGA is 1,31,595 and the number of active job card holders has shown an increase from 1,18,696 in 2015-16 to 1,26,114 in 2017-18. There has been a decrease in the total number of workers who were given employment under MGNREGA from

66,609 in 2015-16 to 58,550 in 2017-18; similarly the total man days created has declined from 25,65,400 to 22,17,614 during these years.

Under the AJEEVIKA scheme; 2350 SHGs are been formed in the district, of which the largest number (560) are in Dugadda block while the least (09) are in Nainidanda block. . Less number of SHGs have been formed in Nainidanda, Pokhra, Kaljikhhal, and Dwarikhhal blocks. The following recommendations are made for strengthening Rural Development activities in the district:

- a- The blocks where rural development schemes have achieved relatively less progress as compared to others need to be identified and focused on.
- b- SHGs provide a major boost for generating livelihoods and these should be the focus of rural development schemes in all blocks as generation of sustainable livelihood would boost the rural economy, thus helping to arrest migration. SHG federations are lacking or non-function and these should be strengthened.
- c- Plans based on generating livelihoods need to be drawn up for each block and sub plans for the panchayat level. Implementation of these plans could be done through existing schemes of the rural development and other departments.
- d- Nurseries need to be raised in each gram panchayat under MGNREGA and other schemes for grasses and other planting material.
- e- There is a shortage of field staff in the rural development department and some of Village Development Officers are responsible for covering more than 35 gram panchayats many of which are remote and difficult to reach. This issue needs to be addressed immediately.

5.2 .2-Agriculture (including vegetables)

Agriculture in the district is largely dependent on rains and this increases the risk of crop failures, particularly in view of the vulnerability of the district to the changing climatic conditions. .There is an apparent decline in the production of traditional crops like mandua; jhangora and kodo and also wheat and rice with farmers either abandoning agriculture or shifting to cash crops like potatoes and vegetables or taking up horticulture. Bulk of the area under cropping is rain fed and the net cultivated area is declining. Crops are being severely damaged by wild animals like monkeys and wild boars.

The agriculture in the district is largely dependent on rain with the total net sown area at 62097ha and only 7,800 ha of net irrigated area. (Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation). Attempts should be made to increase the overall area under irrigation by establishing links with different schemes like Integrated Multipurpose water management program, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai yojana etc.

The net sown area of the district has declined from 64,824 ha in 2013-14 to 62,097 ha in 2015-16. The area sown more than once is about a third of the net sown area. The area under paddy has declined from 13,923 ha in 2013-14 to 12517 ha in 2015-16; wheat from 22,431 ha in 2013-14 to 16,779ha in 2015-16; mandua from 19,798 ha in 2013-14 to 19,421ha in 2015-16 though the area under pulses has increased from 13,923 ha in 2013-14 to 12,517 in 2015-16 while the area under oilseeds and potato has remained constant at around 53,000 ha and 62,000 ha respectively.

Many farmers are raising vegetables e.g. Thalissain and Khirsu blocks. There are villages where farmers have leased their lands to farmers from Nepal who are growing vegetables. Marketing of agricultural produce is an issue of concern as there are not enough volumes to attract buyers for large cities; lack of mandis or sub-mandis and fleecing by middle men.

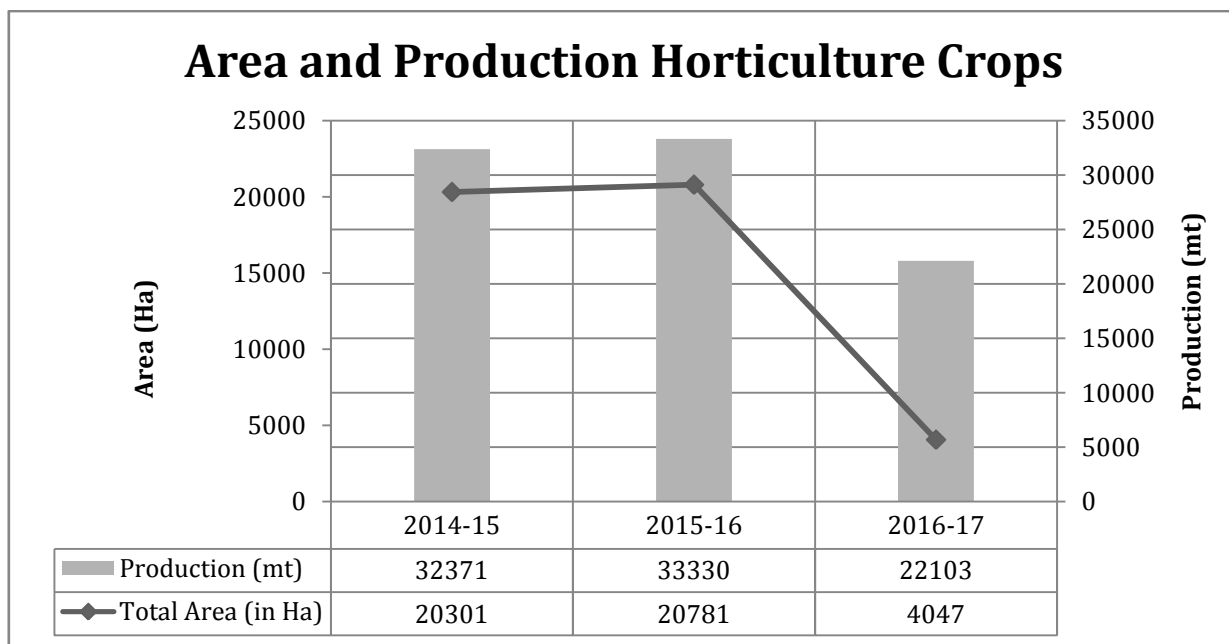
The following recommendations are made for boosting growth in the agriculture sector in the district:

- a- Encouraging groups of farmers shift to growing vegetables including potatoes on a large scale in order to produce large volumes, as this will help in marketing their produce. The example of villages like Salon in Thalissain block can be adopted elsewhere. Co-operative farming with adequate market linkages is the way forward.
- b- Even though there is production of vegetables in many pockets of the district, the quantities produced are not sufficient enough to attract buyers from markets in large towns and cities and much of it is consumed locally. This is a disincentive for farmers. Hence production in volumes large enough to attract buyers from outside the state in villages or groups of villages should be the focus.
- c- Agro-processing facilities are lacking in numbers and there is no processing facility for pulses. Processing units for pulses and agro-products need to be encouraged. The district agriculture department needs to carry out an extensive survey of the production of agriculture crops in all gram panchayats of the district and come up with authentic figures of production so that potential investors could know quantities of agro-products which are available.
- d- Production of seeds for agriculture in the district is also a matter of concern as much of this is coming from outside the district and even the state. Hence there is an issue of variation in the agro-climatic conditions in which the seeds have been produced and where they are being sown. The district also needs to focus on the production of seeds within the district. There needs to be a focused effort for this by encouraging and training farmers for producing seeds of different crops.
- e- FPOs (Farmer Producers' Organizations) can also be formed in the district considering the major agricultural produce of the particular area or block. This can facilitate the land pooling, farm mechanization, increased farm output and better negotiation power for farm produce to farmers.

- f- The agriculture department needs to study the existing marketing patterns in each block and come up with practical measures to strengthen it.
- g- There is a shortage of field staff in the agriculture department in the state. This is apparently hampering the development of agriculture. Efforts need to be made to post staff against the existing vacancies.

5.2 .3-Fruits

Many different fruits are being grown in the district including apple; walnut; litchi; mango; pear and pomegranate. The area under fruit cultivation is about 4047 ha in the district (2016-17). It was informed that the area under apple in the district has decreased from about 1100 ha about 10 years back to about 212 ha at present. This is probably due to the problem of global warming. Thalain block has the largest area under apple orchards while Bironkhal block has the largest area under walnut trees. Bulk of the fruit produced in the district is consumed locally and there is probably not enough production for their export outside the district or state.



The quality of fruits being raised is also an issue of concern; e.g. in the case of walnut, local *beeju* varieties are more in number as compared to grafted variety whose fruit has a much better market value.

The following recommendations are made for strengthening this sector in Pauri district:

- a. There is scope for up scaling the area under fruits in the district. However, quality planting material needs to be used keeping in view the better market which is available for such fruits. Grafted variety of walnut can be introduced in the big way as the market for high quality walnut is increasing worldwide.

- b. There is also scope for encouraging local entrepreneurs for establishing private nurseries for the production of quality planting material, as this will help to generate livelihoods.
- c. At present there are only 9 nurseries (2016-17) for production of fruit plants in the entire district. There are none in Kaljikhhal, Pabao, Thalissain, Bironkhal, Dwarikhhal, Yamkeshwar and Pokhra blocks, while the rest have one each and Dugadda has 2. This number is too low and needs to be increased.
- d. There are only 7 fruit preservation centers in the district (2016-17), with Kaljikhhal, Pabao, Thalissain, Bironkhal, Ekeshwar, Rikhnikhal, Yamkeshwar, Nanidanda and Pokhra having none. As fruit production grows, the number of such centers would also increase.
- e. Horticulture development plan for the district needs to be formulated which would take into account the existing fruit production; quality (including variety); marketing and point out the gaps. This should be focused on integrated horticulture development which takes into all aspects from quality planting material for the right variety/ species to suitable package of practices to processing and marketing.
- f. Abandoned agricultural fields particularly those near existing fruit plantations need to be identified for expansion of fruit production in the district.
- g. The focus needs to be on production of the right variety in large quantities so that fruits from the district can be exported to large markets in Delhi and other big cities. The focus needs to be on production of the right variety in large quantities so that fruits from the district can be exported to large markets in Delhi and other big cities. However, if the quantity is substantial the new market players like Big Basket and Farm-pik can be at the farm gate for the produce.
- h. The horticulture department in the state is facing shortage of field staff. All vacancies should be filled for strengthening the horticulture department in the state.

5.2 .4-Animal husbandry

It was informed that the consumption of milk and milk products in the district is less than the production. The per animal milk production for lactating animals is about 2 liters per day. Open grazing is more common as compared to staff feeding. Animal husbandry is largely an additional source of income or for milk availability only for household use rather than it being the main source of income. There is also a shortage of fodder in many gram panchayats.

The number of cows has decreased from 3, 61,563 in 2003 to 3, 00,081 in 2015-16 and that of buffaloes has declined from 70,115 in 2003 to 40,533 in 2015-16. On the other hand the number of goats in the district has increased from 1, 51,547 in 2003 to 1, 78,404 in 2015-16 and poultry has increased from 70,125 in 2003 to 83,556 in 2015-16.

The following recommendations are made for strengthening this sector in Pauri district:

- a. Quality of livestock needs to be improved so that dairying farming can become the main source of income of as many families as possible. The target should be not only to make the district self-sufficient in milk and milk production but also to market milk to other areas.
- b. Processing of milk products into cottage cheese and ghee has immense scope at the hamlet level. There are entrepreneurs who already doing this activity, though it needs to be up scaled.
- c. There are some dairy farms at the village level, which are supplying milk to urban centers like Pauri, Srinagar, Kotdwara and Satpuli. However, these are not enough and there is scope for focusing on this economic activity.
- d. Goat rearing and poultry rearing is being practiced in many gram panchayats and this can be up scaled for generating additional livelihoods.
- e. The department of animal husbandry/dairying should commission a study on the present status of animal husbandry in the district; marketing; animal health; AI; etc. and then draw a plan for strengthening this sector so that it can contribute to the village economy.
- f. There must be a proper credit scheme so that the dairy entrepreneurs can avail a hassle free credit from bank, be it a co-operative, RRB or a nationalized bank.
- g. This department too is facing a shortage of staff which needs to be augmented for strengthening the sector.

5.2 .5-Micro, Small and Medium industries

Development of micro, small and medium industries in the district is essential for boosting the local economy and providing livelihoods. At present the main industrial area is located at Sigaddi-Kotdwara. Amongst the micro and small units there are a large number of readymade garments/ embroidery; wood/ wood based furniture and repairing and servicing units. In 2015-16, there were a total of 6,272 micro and small enterprises and artisan units in the district with a total investment of Rs.342.54 crores and 19,356 employees. There has been a gradual increase in the number of such units and employment opportunities provided by them. Calculations suggest that for every Rs.1.00 crore of investment in such units, the employment potential is about 55 persons.

The employment generated under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Sirjan Yojna is highest in Dugadda block for 2015-16; 2016-17 and 2017-18, accounting for more than 50% of the total employment generated under this scheme in the district. There is no employment generated in this scheme during 2015-16; 2016-17 and 2017-18 in Kaljikhhal; Pabo; Briokhal; Ekeshwar; Rikhnikhal; Yamkeshwar; Nainidanda and Khirsu blocks. The situation is more or less similar under the individual interest subsidy scheme for enterprises.

The following recommendations are made for promoting the MSME sector in the district:

- a. The MSME sector has a high potential for transforming the socio-economy of the rural areas of the district. Data suggests that there employment to about 55 persons for every Rs.1.00 crore of investment. The types of micro, small and artisan units which have come up in relatively large numbers include agro-based readymade garments/ embroidery; wood/ wood based furniture and repairing and servicing units. However, their distribution is not uniform across all the blocks of the district. The potential for such units in each blocks can be examined and they may be promoted as this would boost the block/ gram panchayat level socio-economy.
- b. The authorities responsible for promoting the growth of this sector need to prepare a block wise plan for the development of micro, small and artisan units considering the local conditions.
- c. Data shows that development of MSMEs is lacking or almost negligible in some blocks of the district. Special attention needs to be paid for expanding micro and small enterprises and artisan units in all blocks.
- d. Capacity building programmes in the district should also be in tune with the requirements of this plan for development of micro, small and artisan units in the district.
- e. There is shortage of field staff engaged in promotion of micro, small and artisan units in the district. This issue needs to be addressed on urgent basis.
- f. Entrepreneurship development programmes may be conducted and handholding of entrepreneurs done particularly in gram panchayats where such units are lacking.
- g. The government may also examine extending tax benefits to units with an outlay of less than Rs.10.00 lakhs for promoting micro and artisan units.

5.2 .6-Tourism

There are 26 major tourist destinations in the district which include dense forests, destinations rich in wildlife, high peaks, important temples and site of archaeological significance. In 2015-16, 4, 17,044tourists (includingpilgrims) visited the district; amongst them were 21,162 foreign tourists. There are 9 tourist guest houses and 242 hotels and paying guest houses in the district while the number of homestays is 10, most of them being in Lansdowne area.

The following recommendations are made for promotion of tourism in the district:

- a. Nature has endowed Pauri district with rich forests, wildlife, beautiful landscapes, rivers, lakes and many places of religious significance. Thus there is an immense potential for development of nature based tourism (eco-tourism). Specific destination and circuit based sub-plans for eco-tourism may be developed, with focus on participation of local communities in eco-tourism so that the benefits may flow to them.
- b. Camping is an activity that can be expanded to make part of the district.

- c. A district tourism development plan may be formulated which would identify different destinations at the block level, adding up to a broad plan for the entire district. This should also identify livelihood opportunities and converge with the capacity building programmes under different schemes.
- d. Recently the state government has launched an ambitious plan for promoting home stays. Data suggests that the existing home stays in the district are too less and concentrated in the Lansdowne area. These can easily be extended to other parts of the district.

5.3 INITIATIVES FOR STRENGTHENING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF SELECTED VILLAGES

Team of the commission has surveyed many of the villages/toks affected by out migration, where population levels have declined to less than 40% in the last 10 years or so and some depopulated villages/toks in the district. Detailed consultations were held with block and village level officials of departments like Rural development; Agriculture; Horticulture etc. and also with the local communities including pradhans and block pramukhs. Thereafter, 26 villages in different blocks of the district have been selected (Annexure I) where out-migration has led to the decline in population by up to 40%. The economic activities which can be facilitated in each village have been identified by the commission after detailed consultations with the stake holders including local communities and concerned government departments. Focused socio-economic development of these villages may be taken up on a pilot basis which could be expanded later depending on the experience and response.

It is recommended that focus must be on strengthening the socio-economic development of these villages so that further migration is minimized and conditions for increase in the population of these villages can occur.

The main objectives of this initiative would be:

- a. To provide a boost to the local economy.
- b. To leverage the attractive landscape and local resources for facilitating entrepreneurs.
- c. To facilitate generation of livelihoods for the local population
- d. To facilitate convergence of development and livelihood generation schemes of different government departments and externally aided projects in these villages.

5.3.1 PROCESS

- 1. The basic assumption is that by providing a boost to socio-economic development of areas from where out migration has been more, there would be opportunities for livelihood through jobs and entrepreneurship. There is a need for boosting village economy/ village growth and for giving impetus to both agriculture & non-agricultural incomes, shift from traditional to non-traditional agriculture

2. These village clusters would become nucleus for socio-economic development.
3. There are immense opportunities for developing resorts; wellness centers; eco-tourism; cooperative farming; organic farming; hemp/lemon grass production; dairying; food / agro-products processing industries; herbal products; etc.
4. Locally based entrepreneurs would be encouraged for the activities identified by the commission's team self-identified economic activities. The line departments like rural development; agriculture; horticulture; tourism etc. would facilitate the process through ongoing schemes and hand hold the process for the next few years till the economic activity becomes self-sustaining. Thus conditions would be created for economic growth which would minimize migration and encourage migrants to return to their roots.
5. Convergence of development and livelihood schemes / projects/ programmes of different departments would be ensured in these villages. This will help in filling the gaps in the existing road, water, education, health, electricity and other infrastructure. Boost to the local socio-economy would also be provided by convergence of these schemes.
6. The District Magistrate would personally lead the government team for facilitating and overseeing this process. If need be special plans/ projects for these villages may be prepared and proposed to the government or external agencies for funding.

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— क्वीराली
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम—झाझड
ब्लॉक का नाम— कोट

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		200मीटर
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		6.453 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0.00 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		6.453 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	105
		वर्तमान में–	53
	बाहर जाने वाले		52
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		49.5
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		100 मी० लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		पी०एस०सी० कोट 5 किमी लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	सिराणी में 3 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	सिराणी में 3 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		50 मी० लगभग
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		20 मी० लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, बकरीपालन
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		25
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		0
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		15
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		5
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		5
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		गाय,बकरीपालन

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	बकरी/भेडपालन, मुर्गीपालन, उद्यानीकरण, लेमनग्रास, दुग्धउत्पादन, सब्जीउत्पादन, कृषि, आदि क्रियाकलाप किये जा सकते हैं। साथ ही मां भुवने"वरी शक्तिपीठ, सीता समाई मन्दिर, लक्ष्मण मन्दिर, बाल्मिकी मन्दिर, कालनाथ, भैरव मन्दिर, नागराजा मन्दिर एवं गेंठीछेड़ा झरना से चयनित ग्राम/तोकों में उक्त माध्यम से विकासखण्ड कोट को पर्यटन एवं एरोमा वैली के रूप में लक्षित किया जा सकता है।
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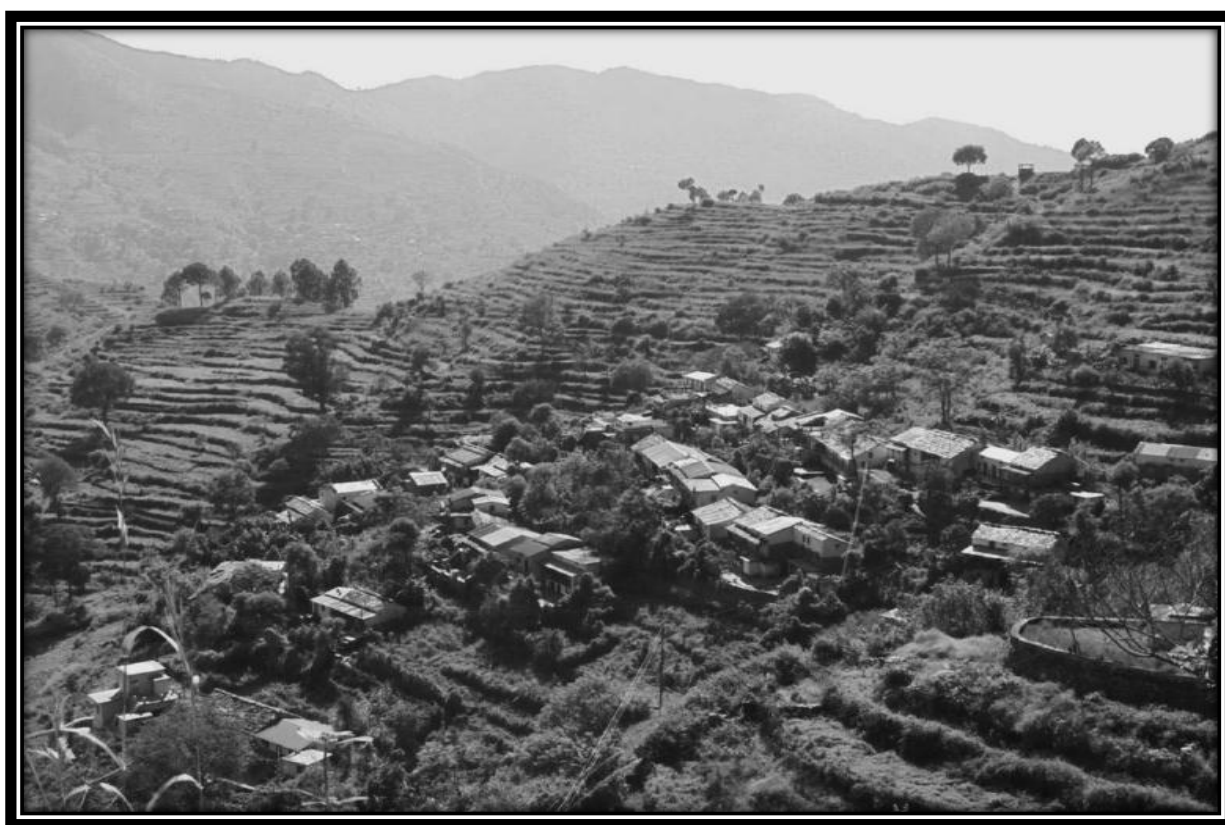
ग्राम- क्वीराली (ग्राम पंचायत-झांझड, विकासखण्ड- कोट)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— पलोटा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— पलोटा
ब्लॉक का नाम— कोट

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	600 मी	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	28.002 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0.00	
	असिंचित भूमि–	28.002 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	131
		वर्तमान में–	75
	बाहर जाने वाले	56	
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत	42.75	
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	50 मी० लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	सबदरखाल में 6 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	पवाँई में 2 किमी लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	पवाँई में 2 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	मसाण गांव 4 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	ग्राम में	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	50 मी० लगभग	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय, बकरीपालन	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	25	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	0	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	15	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	5	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	5	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	गाय, बकरीपालन	

ANNEXURE I

<p>18</p>	<p>ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं ।</p>	<p>बकरी/भेडपालन, मुर्गीपालन, उद्यानीकरण, लेमनग्रास, दुग्धउत्पादन, सब्जीउत्पादन, कृषि, आदि क्रियाकलाप किये जा सकते हैं। साथ ही मां भुवने"वरी शक्तिपीठ, सीता समाई मन्दिर, लक्ष्मण मन्दिर, बाल्मिकी मन्दिर, कालनाथ, भैरव मन्दिर, नागराजा मन्दिर एवं गेंठीछेड़ा झरना से चयनित ग्राम/तोकों में उक्त माध्यम से विकासखण्ड कोट को पर्यटन एवं एरोमा वैली के रूप में लक्षित किया जा सकता है।</p>
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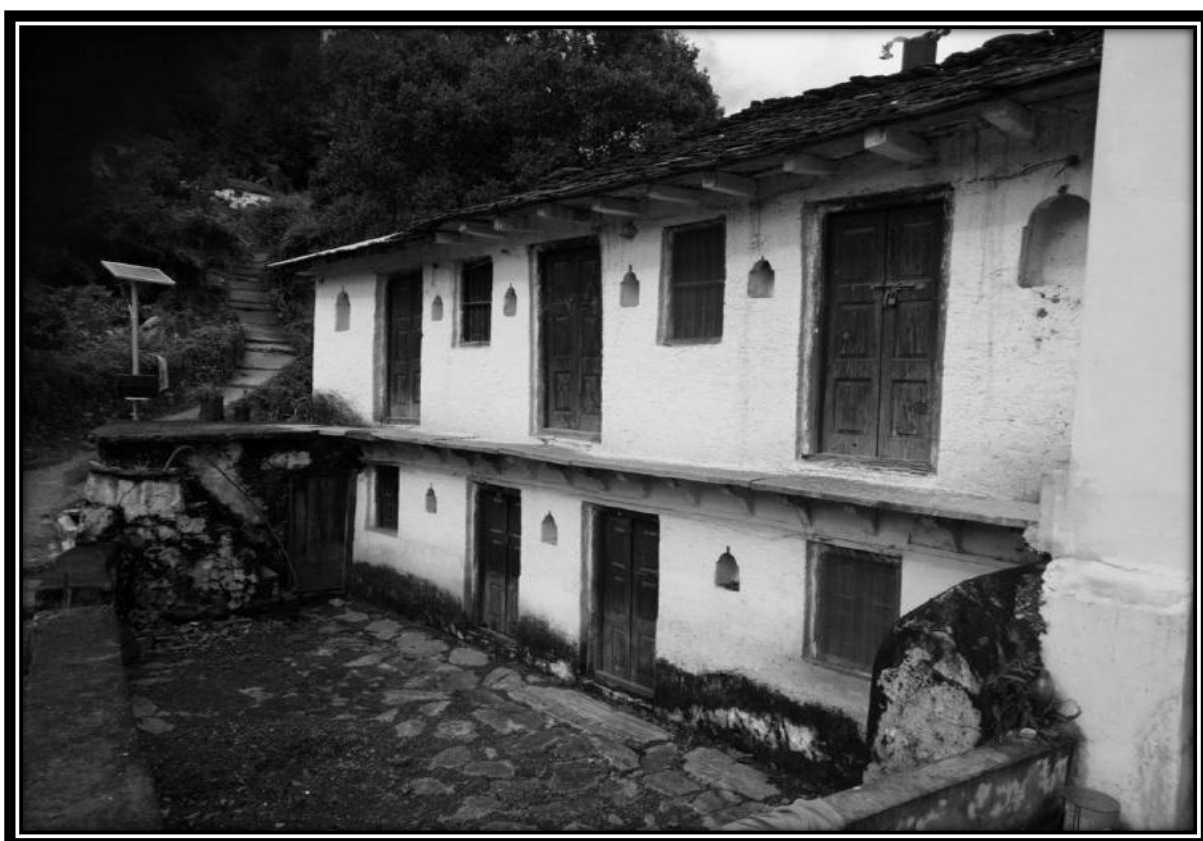
ग्राम- पलोटा (ग्राम पंचायत- पलोटा, विकासखण्ड- कोट)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम—झांझड़
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम—झांझड़
ब्लॉक का नाम— कोट

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		200 मीटर
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		51.331 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0.215 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		51.116 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	93
		वर्तमान में–	53
	बाहर जाने वाले		40
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		43.01
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		200 मीटर लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी०/पी०एच०सी०)–		पी०एच०सी० कोट 5 किमी लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	ग्राम में
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	1 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	1 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		10 मी० ग्राम में लगभग
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		100 मीटर लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, बकरीपालन
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		20
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		4
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		14
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		2
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0

ANNEXURE I

1 7	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	गाय, बकरीपालन,
1 8	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	बकरी/भेड़पालन, मुर्गीपालन, उद्यानीकरण, लेमनग्रास, दुग्धउत्पादन, सब्जीउत्पादन, कृषि, आदि क्रियाकलाप किये जा सकते हैं। साथ ही मां भुवने"वरी शक्तिपीठ, सीता समाई मन्दिर, लक्ष्मण मन्दिर, बाल्मिकी मन्दिर, कालनाथ, भैरव मन्दिर, नागराजा मन्दिर एवं गेंठीछेड़ा झरना से चयनित ग्राम/तोकों में उक्त माध्यम से विकासखण्ड कोट को पर्यटन एवं एरोमा वैली के रूप में लक्षित किया जा सकता है।



ग्राम-झांझण (ग्राम पंचायत-झांझण, विकासखण्ड- कोट)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— निलाड़ा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— तोली
ब्लॉक का नाम— कल्जीखाल

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1716 मीटर
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		103.379 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		21.388 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		81.991 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	40
		वर्तमान में–	18
	बाहर जाने वाले		22
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		55
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		1 किमी लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी / पी०एच०सी)–		5 किमी पाठीसैण लगभग
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–		नहीं
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	1/2किमी चौखाल लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	1 किमी पीपलीपानी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	3 किमी जखेटी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		हाँ
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		बरसाती नदी द्वारा, ग्राम के नीचे से लिफ्टिंग द्वारा सिंचाई की सुविधा दी जा सकती है।
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय बकरीपालन
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		7
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		7
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		4
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		3

ANNEXURE I

1 6	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं—	0
1 7	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	कृषि, पशुपालन,
1 8	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	मुर्गीपालन, पशुपालन, बकरीपालन, उद्यानीकरण, सगन्ध पौध, लेमनग्रास, आदि क्रियाकलाप किये जा सकते हैं। ग्राम के युवा सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ उठाते हुए गांव में ही छोट-छोटे कुटीर उद्योग कर सकते हैं।



ग्राम—निलाड़ा (ग्राम पंचायत—तोली, विकासखण्ड—कल्जीखाल)

ANNEXURE I

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— गड़रिया
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— गड़रिया
ब्लॉक का नाम— पावों

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1170.04 मीटर
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		48.78 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		22.158 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	160
		वर्तमान में–	48
	बाहर जाने वाले		112
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		70
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		ग्राम में
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी / पी०एच०सी)–		39 किमी लगभग
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–		नहीं
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	हाँ बंद हो चुकी है
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	2 किमी पोखरी खेत लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		200 मी० लगभग
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		06 किमी लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय ,बैल
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		12
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		0
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		4
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		8
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		12

ANNEXURE I

17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं-	मजदूरी, कृषि कार्य
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	ग्राम में मडुवा, झगोरा, सोयाबीन, तौर, सरसों, तिल, राजमा, खेती के साथ पशुपालन, सब्जी उत्पादन, बकरीपालन, उद्यानीकरण, के कार्य हो सकते हैं



ग्राम-गड़रिया(ग्राम पंचायत-गड़रिया,विकासखण्ड -पावों)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— पंड्यागैरी
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— कणजोली
ब्लॉक का नाम— बीरोखाल

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1250 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	4 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	2 हे०	
	असिंचित भूमि–	2 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	45
		वर्तमान में–	15
	बाहर जाने वाले	30	
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत	66.67	
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	300 मी० लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	नहीं , 14 किमी दूर बीरोखाल में लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ 200 मी० लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	नहीं
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	नहीं
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	ग्राम में 2 किमी दूर	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	पंड्यागैरी पल्ली में 50 मी० ग्राम से नीचे लगभग	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय , भैंस, बकरीपालन	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	6	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	6	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	1	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	4	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	4	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	झंगोरा, गैथ, मिर्च, दुग्ध उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	दुग्ध उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन, बागवानी, गैर परम्परागत कृषि, कार्य करवाये जा सकते हैं इसी ग्राम में कीवी का उत्पादन भी किया जा रहा है लाभार्थी रेखीय विभाग का सहयोग लेकर अन्य कार्य भी कर सकते हैं।
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ग्राम-पंड्यागैरी (ग्राम पंचायत-कणजोली,विकासखण्ड -बीरोंखाल)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— घोड़ियाना
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— घोड़ियाना
ब्लॉक का नाम— बीरोंखाल

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1540 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		31.157 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		31.157 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	136
		वर्तमान में–	72
	बाहर जाने वाले		64
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		47.06
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		ग्राम में
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		ग्राम से 4 किमी दूर बीरोंखाल में लगभग
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–		नहीं
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	हाँ
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	हाँ
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		हाँ, पाइप लाईन से उपलब्ध
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		नहीं
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय,भैंस
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		23
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		18
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		5
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		सरकारी सेवा, पेंशन, स्थानीय दुकान

ANNEXURE I

17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	दुग्ध उत्पादन, कृषि उत्पादन
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	दुग्ध उत्पादन, कृषि उत्पादन, स्टे होम, शहद, सब्जी उत्पादन, मशरूम, बाँस, लेमनग्रास, मुर्गीपालन, आदि कार्य किये जा सकते हैं, ग्राम में युवा सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ लेते हुए जैम-जली, अचार, जूस, हवन सामाग्री, जैसे कुटीर उद्योग कर सकते हैं। ग्रामवासी सामूहिक खेती, सामूहिक पशुपालन भी कर सकते हैं।



ग्राम-घोड़ियाना (ग्राम पंचायत-घोड़ियाना,विकासखण्ड -बीरोंखाल)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— भट्टगांव
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— जयगांव
ब्लॉक का नाम— दुगड्डा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	900 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	7.08 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	7.08 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	31
		वर्तमान में–	15
	बाहर जाने वाले	16	
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत	51.61	
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	500 मी० लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	पौखडा में 5 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	0.5 किमी लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	0.5 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	3 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	पाइप से 1 किमी लगभग	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	सावर सिस्टम 1 किमी दूर लगभग से	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय,बकरी	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	6	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	3	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	0	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	3	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के	कृषि एवं पशुपालन	

ANNEXURE I

	बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	कृषि, पशुपालन, बागवानी, नर्सरी, सब्जी उत्पादन के कार्यों को बेहतर ढंग से किया जा सकता है। सरकारी योजना का लाभ लेकर ग्रामवासी घेरबाड का निर्माण करवा सकते हैं जिससे जंगली जानवरों से होने वाले नुकसान को रोका जा सकता है।



ग्राम—भट्टगांव (ग्राम पंचायत—जयगांव, विकासखण्ड—दुगड्डा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— बोरगांव
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— बोरगांव
ब्लॉक का नाम— दुगड्डा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		700 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		18.930 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		1.172 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		17.758 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	20
		वर्तमान में–	4
	बाहर जाने वाले		16
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		80
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		3 किमी लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		दुगड्डा में 5 किमी लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	3 किमी हनुमन्ती में लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	3 किमी हनुमन्ती में लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	5 किमी दुगड्डा में लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		ग्राम में
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		नहीं
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		1
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		0
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		1
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		1 परिवार बटाई पर खेती करता है साथ ही मजदूरी पशुपालन,

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	दुग्ध उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन, कृषि एवं बागवानी आदि कार्य अन्य ग्राम किमूसेरा, दालिमीसेण, जुगड़ीसेरा, सैलानी के साथ सम्मिलित किये जाने के उपरान्त किये जा सकते हैं
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ग्राम-बोरगांव (ग्राम पंचायत-बोरगांव,विकासखण्ड-दुगड्डा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— गड़ोली
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— सालकोट
ब्लॉक का नाम— एकेश्वर

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1196 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	2.06 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	2.06 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	34
		वर्तमान में–	8
	बाहर जाने वाले	26	
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत	76.47	
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	1 किमी लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	प्र० स्वा० केन्द्र पाटीसैंण 10 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	प्रा०वि० बच्छेली 500 मी० लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	ज०हा०स्कूल बच्छेली 500 मी० लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	रा०इ०का० बग्याली 04 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	8 किमी० लगभग	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	5 किमी० लगभग	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय ,बकरी	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	3	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	1	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	1	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	2	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	मनरेगा, राज्यवित्त, विधायक निधि	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	लैमन ग्रास, एलोवेरा, सब्जी उत्पादन, गाय पालन, हाम-स्टे, उद्यानीकरण, मुर्गीपालन, मरुम उत्पादन, के साथ-साथ ग्राम के युवा विभागीय योजनाओं का लाभ उठाते हुए सौर प्लाट एवं कुटीर उद्योग आदि कार्य कर सकते हैं
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ग्राम-गड़ोली (ग्राम पंचायत-सालकोट, विकासखण्ड-एके"वर)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— पालकोट
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— पालकोट
ब्लॉक का नाम— एकेश्वर

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1640 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	9.95 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	9.95 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	79
		वर्तमान में–	42
	बाहर जाने वाले		37
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		46.84
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	1 किमी लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	प्रा०स्वा०केन्द्र नौगांव 10 किमी लगभग	
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–	नहीं	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	2 किमी दूर सुरखेत लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	2 किमी दूर सुरखेत लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	हाँ	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	नहीं	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय ,बकरी	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	15	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	15	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	15	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	4	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	मनरेगा, राज्यवित्त, विधायक निधि	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	ग्राम में शिवालिक, चन्द्रबदनी, भैरवनाथ, घण्डियाल देवता के पौराणिक मन्दिर रमणीक स्थलों पर स्थापित हैं, जिनसे पर्यटकों को उक्त गंतव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया जा सकता है।
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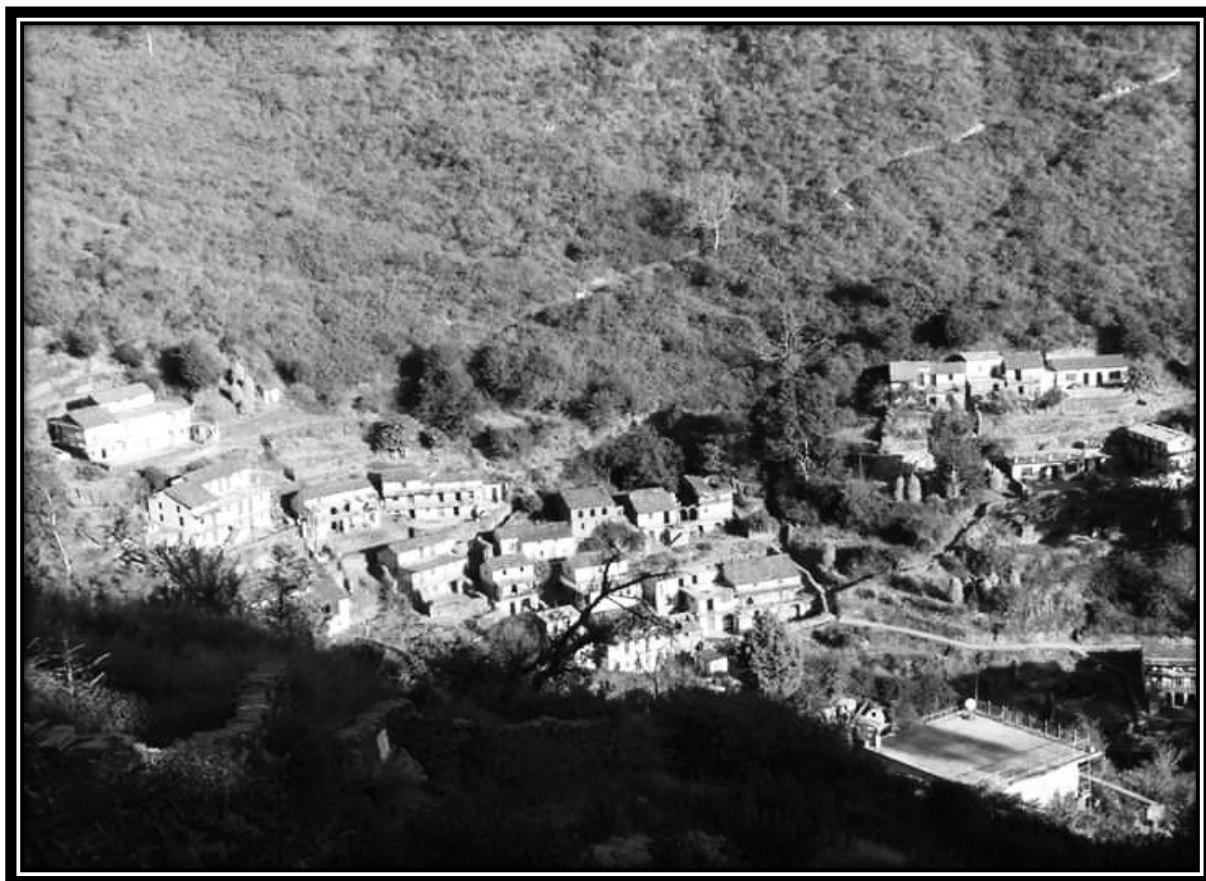
ग्राम-पालकोट (ग्राम पंचायत-पालकोट,विकासखण्ड-एके"वर)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— क्वीराली तोल्युं
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— क्वीराली तोल्युं
ब्लॉक का नाम— रिखणीखाल

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1400 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		14.444 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		14.44 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	278
		वर्तमान में–	110
	बाहर जाने वाले		168
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		60.43
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		50 मी० लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		अन्दर गांव में 15 किमी लगभग
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–		अन्दर गांव में 15 किमी लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	द्वारीगांव में 7 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	द्वारीगांव में 7 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		4 किमी लगभग
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		200 मीटर लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, भैंस
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		65
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		50
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		0
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		15
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0

ANNEXURE I

17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	मजदूरी, कृषि
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	सब्जीउत्पादन, बकरीपालन, मत्स्यपालन, बागवानी, पशुपालन, फूलों की खेती, आदि क्रियाकलापों को करवाया जा सकता है



ग्राम-कवीराली तोल्यूं (ग्राम पंचायत-कवीराली तोल्यूं,विकासखण्ड-रिखणीखाल)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— कुमईखता

ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— छडियाणी पूर्वी

ब्लॉक का नाम— रिखणीखाल

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1285 मीटर	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	14.4 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0.858 हे०	
	असिंचित भूमि–	13.544 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	60
		वर्तमान में–	28
	बाहर जाने वाले		32
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		53.33
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	कोटली सैण में 2 किमी लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	अन्दर गांव में 2 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	कोटेड़ी सैण में 7 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	कोटेड़ी सैण में 7 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	500 मीटर लगभग	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	500 मीटर लगभग	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	6	
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	2	
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	2	
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	2	
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	कृषि, मजदूरी, मनरेगा,	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	सब्जीउत्पादन, बकरी/भेड़पालन, बागवानी, दुग्धउत्पादन, भूमि विकास कार्य, कृषि, कुटीर उद्योग रेखीय विभागों का सहयोग लेकर उन्नत ढंग से किया जा सकता है।
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ग्राम-कुमई खता (ग्राम पंचायत-छड़ियाणी पूवी, विकासखण्ड-रिखणीखाल)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— मुसराली
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— कुमार्था
ब्लॉक का नाम— यमकेश्वर

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1010 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		28.26 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		28.26 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	53
		वर्तमान में–	15
	बाहर जाने वाले		38
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		71.70
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		ऋषिकेश दुगड्डा मार्ग 9 किमी लगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		मागथा नामक स्थान 6 किमी लगभग
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		4 किमी मोहन चट्टी में लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	2 किमी दर कुमार्था में लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	5 किमी मोहन चट्टी में लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	5 किमी मोहन चट्टी में लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		हाँ, फल्दाकोट पम्पिंग योजना से की जा रही है 3000 लीटर का रिजर्व टैंक होने पर आपूर्ति सही तरीके से हो पायेगी।
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		नहीं
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, बकरी, मुर्गी
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		7
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		7
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		0
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे		खेती, मनरेगा

ANNEXURE I

	में संक्षेप में बताएं—	
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	मक्का, अदरक, आलू, अरबी, प्याज, हल्दी, लहसुन, उडद, राजमा, मण्डुवा, झंगोरा, बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, गायपालन, आम, पपीता, केला, संतरा, मौसमी, नर्सरी, नीबू के कार्यों को और बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। साथ ही ग्राम ट्रेकिंग और होमस्टे के कार्यों को भी बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है।



ग्राम—मुसराली (ग्राम पंचायत—कुमार्था,विकासखण्ड—यमके”वर)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— भेलडुंगा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— फल्दाकोट मल्ला
ब्लॉक का नाम— यमकेश्वर

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	800 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	48.12 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	48.12 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	61
		वर्तमान में–	11
	बाहर जाने वाले		50
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		81.97
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	काण्डी लक्ष्मणझला मार्ग से पड़यांखाल 3 किमी लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	डिउली 5 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	पैयाखाल में 3 किमी लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	विजांखेत में 5 किमी लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	दिउली में 5 किमी लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	सीलागधेरा तोक से 1 किमी लगभग	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	नहीं	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय, बकरीपालन	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	4	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	0	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	4	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	0	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	

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17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	बकरीपालन, गायपालन, अदरक, लहसुन, हल्दी
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	बकरीपालन, गायपालन, सब्जी उत्पादन, मसाले उत्पादन, मीरूम, उद्यानीकरण, लेमनग्रास, एल्यूवेरा, फूलों की खेती, बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है यदि रेखीय विभाग की योजनाओं का सहारा लिया जाय।



ग्राम-भेलडूंगा (ग्राम पंचायत-फल्दाकोट मल्ला, विकासखण्ड-यमके"वर)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— ग्यूथा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— आमडी मल्ली
ब्लॉक का नाम— यमकेश्वर

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		774 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (है० में)–		38.172 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		38.172 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	34
		वर्तमान में–	12
	बाहर जाने वाले		22
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		64.71
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		600 मी० लगभग लक्ष्मण झूला मोटर मार्ग पर
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		4 किमी लगभग दूर डिउली
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	2 किमी लगभग दूर आमडी मल्ली
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	4 किमी दूर डिउली
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	4 किमी दूर डिउली
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		500 मी० लगभग नीचे मौला कौलू बदेरा
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		ग्राम में कॉलगदेरे से पानी को लिफ्ट किया जा सकता है।
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, बकरी, भैंस
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		3
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		0
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		2
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		1
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		बकरीपालन, गायपालन, भैंसपालन के साथ अदरक, लहसुन, हल्दी

ANNEXURE I

<p>18</p>	<p>ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।</p>	<p>दुग्ध उत्पादन, बकरीपालन, सब्जी उत्पादन, उद्यानीकरण, होम-स्टे, फूलों की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। क्योंकि ग्राम में पौराणिक माँ बालकुंवरी का सिद्धपीठ मन्दिर (स्वयं पिन्डी) है पास ही नीलकण्ठ महादेव का मन्दिर है। ग्राम के नीचे कॉल गदेरा बहता है, पानी को रोककर छोटे-छोटे तालाब बनाये जा सकते हैं जिससे पर्यटकों को गंतव्य की आर आकर्षित किया जा सकता है। उक्त ग्राम के साथ भेलडूंगा ग्राम के विकास को भी जोड़ा जाना अपेक्षित होगा।</p>
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ग्राम-ग्युंथा (ग्राम पंचायत-आमड़ी मल्ली,विकासखण्ड-यमके"वर)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— ज्यूंग की बाखल
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— ज्यूंदाल्यूं
ब्लॉक का नाम— नैनीडांडा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1460 मीटर	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	6.2 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	6.2 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	57
		वर्तमान में–	16
	बाहर जाने वाले		41
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		71.93
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	1 किमी लगभग ज्यूंदाल्यूं से या 2 किमी लगभगअमीता से सड़क का निर्माण कर सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकती है	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	गोलीखाल 1.5 किमी० लगभग	
8	ग्राम में िाक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ पातल 0.5 किमी० लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	जगदेई 1.5 किमी० लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	ज्यूंदाल्यूं 1.5 किमी० लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	हाँ	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	500 मी० लगभग दूरी से लिफ्टिंग कर सिंचाई सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकती है।	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	गाय, बकरीपालन	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	8	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	0	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	5	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	3	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	

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17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	गाय, बकरीपालन
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	ग्राम में पौराणिक मन्दिर सट महादेव गुजडू नदी के मनमोहक तट पर स्थित है जहां पर पर्यटकों को पैराग्लाइडिंग, ट्रैकिंग, केम्पिंग के माध्यम से पहुंचाया जा सकता है जिससे ग्रामवासियों को रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे।



ग्राम-ज्युं की बाखल (ग्राम पंचायत-ज्युंदाल्युं, विकासखण्ड-नैनीडाण्डा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— किनाथ तल्ला
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम—किनाथ तल्ला
ब्लॉक का नाम— नैनीडांडा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1561 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		7 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		7 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	29
		वर्तमान में–	12
	बाहर जाने वाले		17
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		58.62
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		1/2 किमी
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		किनगोडीखाल 2.500 किमी० लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	किनाथमल्ला 1 किमी० लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	किनाथमल्ला 0.500 किमी० लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	किनाथमल्ला 0.500 किमी० लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		हाँ 250 मीटर लगभग
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		नहीं
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		5
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		नहीं
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		2
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		4
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		नहीं
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		पशुपालन

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	दुग्ध उत्पादन, बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, सब्जी उत्पादन, नर्सरी, उद्यानीकरण, आदि कार्य करवाये जा सकते हैं
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ग्राम-किनाथ तल्ला (ग्राम पंचायत-किनाथ तल्ला, विकासखण्ड-नैनीड़ाण्डा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम- पड़सोली तल्ला
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम- पड़सोली तल्ला
ब्लॉक का नाम- नैनीडांडा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)-	1971 मीटर	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)-	95 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि-	0	
	असिंचित भूमि-	95 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार-	56
		वर्तमान में-	22
	बाहर जाने वाले		34
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		60.71
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी-	1 किमी लगभग बिरेडांग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता-	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता-	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)-	गोलीखाल 0.500 किमी० लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल-	पड़सोली मल्ली 0.300 किमी० लगभग
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल-	ज्यूदाल्यून 0.500 किमी० लगभग
		इण्टर मीडिएट-	ज्यूदाल्यून 0.500 किमी० लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत-	हाँ	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत-	नहीं	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)-	गाय, बकरीपालन	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या-	8	
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है-	नहीं	
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है-	2	
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो-	6	
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं-	नहीं	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं-	पशुपालन	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	दुग्ध उत्पादन, बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, सब्जी उत्पादन, उद्यानीकरण, कार्योंको बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है पर्यटकों को पैराग्लाइडिंग, ट्रेकिंग, के माध्यम गन्तव्य की और आकर्षित किया जा सकता है। ग्राम को ज्यून की बाखल के साथ शामिल कर पर्यटन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है।
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ग्राम-पड़सोली तल्ला (ग्राम पंचायत-पड़सोली तल्ला,विकासखण्ड-नैनीडाण्डा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— गुडिन्डा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— गुडिन्डा
ब्लॉक का नाम— पोखड़ा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1310 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		42.09 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		42.09 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	215
		वर्तमान में–	107
	बाहर जाने वाले		108
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		50.23
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		700 मी
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		28 किमी लगभगदूर पोखड़ा
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	नहीं
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	नहीं
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		ग्राम में है 100 मी० लगभग स्रोत
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		पश्चिमी नयार से लिफ्ट से 6 किमी लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गायपालन, कुकूटपालन, बकरीपालन
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		52
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		30
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		13
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		9
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0

ANNEXURE I

17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	पशुपालन, कृषि, मजदूरी
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	उद्यानीकरण, गायपालन, लेमनग्रास, ओलिव उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन, फूलों की खेती,को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है,ग्राम में गवाणा, भिलाड़ी, को एक दूसरे से जोड़कर भी उक्त कार्य किये जा सकते हैं।



ग्राम—गुड़िन्डा(ग्राम पंचायत—गुड़िन्डा,विकासखण्ड—पोखड़ा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— गवाणा
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— गवाणा
ब्लॉक का नाम— पोखड़ा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1270 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		95.06 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		02.75 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		92.31 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	202
		वर्तमान में–	101
	बाहर जाने वाले		101
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		50
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		500 मी०
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		10 किमी संगलाकोटी में लगभग
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	हाँ
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	5 किमी तिलखोली में लगभग
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		175 मी० लगभग ग्राम के नजदीक पेयजल स्रोत से पेयजल की आपूर्ति की जा सकती है।
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		पश्चिमी नयार नदी से 6 किमी लगभग की दूरी से लिफ्ट करके
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गायपालन, कुकुटपालन, बकरीपालन
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		48
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		28
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		12
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		8
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0

ANNEXURE I

17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	उद्यानीकरण, पशुपालन, कृषि
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	उद्यानीकरण, गायपालन, लेमनग्रास, ओलिब उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन, फूलों की खेती, मत्स्यपालन को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है, युवा पीढ़ी सरकारी योजनाओं का लाभ उठाते हुए बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, डेरी, दौना पत्तल, मीरूम उत्पादन, टिमुरु, अचार, शहद, हवन सामाग्री, पालीहाउस निर्माण, पहाड़ी बड़ी जैसे लघु उद्योग लगवा सकते हैं। ग्राम में गुडिन्डा, भिलाड़ी, को एक दूसरे से जोड़कर भी उक्त कार्य किये जा सकते हैं।



ग्राम-गवाणा (ग्राम पंचायत-गवाणा, विकासखण्ड-पोखड़ा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— भिलाड़ी
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— जगेड़ी
ब्लॉक का नाम— पोखड़ा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1360 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		10.24 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		8.12 हे०
	असिंचित भूमि–		2.12 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	23
		वर्तमान में–	7
	बाहर जाने वाले		16
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		69.57
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		5 किमी लगभग दूर है
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		27 किमी लगभगदूर पोखड़ा में
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	1 किमी लगभग पठोल गांव
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	1 किमी लगभगपठोल गांव
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	5 किमी लगभगदूर पोला में
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		ग्राम में स्रोत 100 मी० दूर
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		पूर्वी नयार नदी से 500 मी लगभगनीचे
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय, बैल, बकरी
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		2
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		2
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		0
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		कृषि उत्पादन, सब्जी उत्पादन

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	गांव के नीचे एकेश्वरताल है जिसमें एकेश्वर मन्दिर में चढ़ाया हुआ दूध इस ताल में प्राप्त होता है जहां पौराणिक मैले के आयोजन ग्रामवासियों द्वारा किया जाता है। जिसका अपना ही महत्त्व है। पर्यटक को गन्तव्य की ओर आकर्षित किया जा सकता है।
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ग्राम-भिलाड़ी (ग्राम पंचायत-गजेड़ी, विकासखण्ड -पोखड़ा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— बांसई
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— बासई
ब्लॉक का नाम— पोखड़ा

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1290मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	61.047हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0	
	असिंचित भूमि–	61.047हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	306
		वर्तमान में–	153
	बाहर जाने वाले		153
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		50
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	100 मी० लगभग	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी०/पी०एच०सी०)–	पी०एस०सी० पोखड़ा 20 किमी लगभग	
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	नहीं
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	नहीं
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	हाँ 50 मी लगभग	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	तल्ला पदेरा तोक से सिंचाई 50 मी दूर	
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–	उद्यानीकरण, पशुपालन, कृषि	
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	42	
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	28	
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	10	
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	4	
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	उद्यानीकरण, पशुपालन, कृषि	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	उद्यानीकरण, गायपालन, बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, नर्सरी, लेमनग्रास, सब्जी उत्पादन, फूलों की खेतों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है।
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ग्राम-बांसई (ग्राम पंचायत -बांसई, विकासखण्ड-पोखड़ा)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— गौली
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— गजेली
ब्लॉक का नाम— खिर्सू

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1166 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		13.114 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0.00
	असिंचित भूमि–		13.114 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	4
		वर्तमान में–	2
	बाहर जाने वाले		2
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		50
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		1 किमीलगभग
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–		4 किमी लगभग भटी सेरा
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता तथा शिक्षको की संख्या	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	3 किमी लगभग थोड़ाधार
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	4 किमी लगभग भटी सेरा
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	4 किमी लगभगभटी सेरा
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		10 मी० लगभग गौली
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		25 किमी लगभग गौली
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		नहीं
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		1
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		1
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		0
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–		कृषि कार्य, गायपालन

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	होम-स्टे, के साथ-साथ रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग, ट्रेकिंग, कैम्पिंग आदि साहसीय खेल किये जा सकते हैं। ग्राम कगडी के साथ जोड़कर किये जा सकते हैं।
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ग्राम-गौली(ग्राम पंचायत-गजेली, विकासखण्ड-खिसू)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— कगड़ी
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— गजेली
ब्लॉक का नाम— खिर्सू

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–	1160 मी०	
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–	10.511 हे०	
	सिंचित भूमि–	0.00	
	असिंचित भूमि–	10.511 हे०	
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	5
		वर्तमान में–	3
	बाहर जाने वाले		2
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		40
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–	2 किमी०	
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–	हाँ	
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी/पी०एच०सी)–	हाँ भटी सेरा	
8	ग्राम में िाक्षा की उपलब्धता तथा िाक्षको की संख्या	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	3 किमी थोड़ाधार
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	4 किमी भटी सेरा
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	4 किमी भटी सेरा
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	10 मी०	
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–	06 किमी पोखरी ग्राम पंचायत के बायाड़ी तोक से लायी जा सकती है	
11	प”ुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–	2	
13	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–	2	
14	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–	0	
15	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–	0	
16	परिवारो की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओ के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–	0	
17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं–	कृषि कार्य	

ANNEXURE I

18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	होम-स्टे, के साथ-साथ रॉक क्लाइम्बिंग, ट्रेकिंग, कैम्पिंग आदि साहसीय खेल किये जा सकते हैं।
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ग्राम-कगड़ी (ग्राम पंचायत-गजेली, विकासखण्ड-खिसू)

ग्राम/तोक का नाम— पाटों
ग्राम पंचायत का नाम— पाटों
ब्लॉक का नाम— थलीसैंण

1	समुद्र तल से ग्राम/तोक की ऊंचाई (मी० में)–		1540 मी०
2	कुल कृषि भूमि (हे० में)–		36.513 हे०
	सिंचित भूमि–		0
	असिंचित भूमि–		36.513 हे०
3	ग्राम की जनसंख्या	2011 के अनुसार–	234
		वर्तमान में–	135
	बाहर जाने वाले		99
	ग्राम से जाने का प्रतिशत		42.3
4	सड़क से ग्राम/तोक की दूरी–		ग्राम में
5	पब्लिक यातायात के साधन की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
6	ग्राम में बिजली की उपलब्धता–		हाँ
7	ग्राम में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता (सी०एच०सी / पी०एच०सी)–		नहीं
	डॉक्टरों एवं नर्सों की संख्या–		नहीं
8	ग्राम में शिक्षा की उपलब्धता तथा शिक्षकों की संख्या	प्राइमरी स्कूल–	हाँ
		जूनियर हाई स्कूल–	3 किमी लगभग रिक्सॉल
		इण्टर मीडिएट–	3 किमी लगभग रिक्सॉल
9	पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		ग्राम में
10	सिंचाई के पानी की उपलब्धता एवं स्रोत–		1 किमी लगभग
11	पशुधन (प्रयोगानुसार)–		गाय,भैंस, बकरी,भेड़
12	वर्तमान में परिवारों की संख्या–		24
13	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय कृषि से है–		22
14	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय मजदूरी से है–		0
15	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय का जरिया किसी दूसरे के द्वारा भेजा जाता हो–		0
16	परिवारों की संख्या जिनकी मुख्य आय उपरोक्त 13 से 15 बिन्दुओं के अलावा कुछ और हो, संक्षेप में बताएं–		0

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17	ग्राम में होने वाली आर्थिक गतिविधियों/कार्यों के बारे में संक्षेप में बताएं—	मनरेगा में मजदूरी, अन्य मजदूरी
18	ऐसी आर्थिक गतिविधियां/कार्य जो ग्राम में की जा सकती हैं।	उद्यानीकरण, सब्जी उत्पादन, दुग्ध उत्पादन, बकरीपालन, मुर्गीपालन, मीठारूम, रेखीय विभागोंके निर्देशानुसार बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है।



ग्राम-पाटों (ग्राम पंचायत-पाटों, विकासखण्ड-थलीसैण)

