

## CHAPTER 4

# SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

4.1 It is recognised that the planning and development of an area within the State is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. Within an overall State oriented approach, certain regions across and within States have for historical and special reasons called for a focused area development approach. Developmental problems are faced by certain areas arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and location and concomitant socio-economic development. To deal with the specific problems of these areas, region-specific plan strategies are formulated keeping in view the basic needs of the people and priorities of the State Governments concerned. A core element of the Planning Commission's strategy in this regard has been to supplement the efforts of the State Governments by targeting such disadvantaged areas with funds for capital investments. The Commission would continue in the Tenth Plan to advocate the area approach and aim to strengthen decentralisation of planning. Focused developmental programmes for backward areas are expected to help reduce imbalances and speed up the economic development of these regions.

4.2 In this chapter, we look at two broad categories of such specific area development programmes. In the first section, the approach for the north eastern region is outlined. In the second section, approaches for the Tenth Plan are set out for the special area development programmes being administered by the Planning Commission for hill areas, Western Ghats, border areas and the KBK region of Orissa.

### THE NORTH EASTERN REGION

4.3 The north eastern region comprises the seven contiguous States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. It covers an area of 255,000 Sq. Kms, representing around 7.7 per cent of total geographic

area of the country. It is a distinct geographical unit connected with the rest of the country through a narrow land corridor. Ninety-eight per cent of its borders are with other countries: Bhutan and China in the north, Myanmar in the east and Bangladesh in the south and west. The region has wide variations in physical features ranging from the plains of the Brahmaputra in Assam to the dissected mountains of eastern Himalaya in Arunachal Pradesh. It can be broadly classified into the north eastern hills and basins which accounts for 65 per cent of the total area, the Brahmaputra valley which covers 22 per cent of the region and the Meghalaya plateau covering 13 per cent of the total area.

4.4 The North-East supports a population of 38.4 million, around 4 per cent of the country's total population, with Assam accounting for 70 per cent (26.6 million) of the region's population. The decadal growth rate during the period 1991-2001 has been at 21.9 per cent which is slightly higher than the national average of 21.34. The population growth in individual States (1991-2001) has been above the national average of 21.34 per cent, except in Tripura and Assam. The decadal growth of population in Nagaland; 64.41 per cent; is the highest in the country. Excluding Assam, tribals represent around 60 per cent of the total population in each State. Assam has only 13 per cent tribal population. The region has great ethnic diversity with people of Aryan, Dravidian, Indo-Burmese, Indo-Tibetan and other races inhabiting its hills and valleys.

4.5 The trauma of partition, political evolution and insurgency combined with the geographical location, transport bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc., have hindered the progress of the North East, and the region has experienced relatively slower economic growth compared to the rest of the country. Most of the north eastern States joined the planned development process later than many other States. For development purposes, Sikkim too

is treated at par with the other States of the north east region. Special focus had as such been given on the economic development of the north eastern region and Sikkim during the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods, and strategies adopted for removal of infrastructural bottlenecks, provisioning of basic minimum services and creating an overall environment for private investment.

4.6 Despite these efforts, the recent growth performance of these States has not been encouraging. During the period 1993-94 to 1999-2000, only the economy of Tripura grew at a rate higher than the national average. All the other States had lower growth rates.

4.7 The continued efforts of the Government towards removing the impediments to lasting peace in the North East, and the improved security scenario during the recent past has raised hopes for faster economic development of the region. The Government of India's commitment to accelerating the pace of socio-economic development of the region is reflected in the creation in 2001, for the first time, of a dedicated Department of Development of North Eastern Region to coordinate and give impetus to the Centre's development efforts.

4.8 The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan, adopted by the National Development Council, spelt out the objectives of economic growth with enhancement of human well being by way of provisioning for adequate level of consumption of food and other consumer goods; access to basic social services, especially education, health, drinking water and basic sanitation, expansion of economic and social opportunities for all, reduction in disparities, greater participation in decision making etc. State Governments of the north eastern region have identified the priority areas in their Tenth Plan in the light of the objectives laid down in the Approach Paper, and the various departments of the Central Government have drawn up their sectoral strategies for implementation.

#### **CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE PLANS**

4.9 Recognising the special problems of the region, significant levels of Central assistance to State Plans have been a feature of planning in the north eastern States. Even among the special category States, the per capita levels of Central

assistance are among the highest in the country, as indeed they are intended to be. For example, for the year 2001-02, average per capita Central assistance for State Plans for all the States in the region taken together was Rs.1,546, compared to Rs.356 for the country as a whole. Further, a number of special arrangements and initiatives have been taken and will be followed up in the Tenth Plan which will help accord priority to the development of the region. The significant initiatives/mechanisms in this regard are outlined below.

#### **NORTH EASTERN COUNCIL (NEC)**

4.10 The North Eastern Council (NEC) was set up in August 1972 under the NEC Act, 1971 (with its Secretariat at Shillong) for regional planning and development. As per provisions of the statute under which it was constituted, the Council is envisaged as an advisory body empowered to discuss matters of common interest to the Union and the north eastern States, and recommend to the Central/State Governments any matter of common interest, inter-alia, in the fields of economic and social planning, inter-State transport and communications, power and flood control, etc. For securing a balanced development, the NEC may formulate, for the member States, a regional plan in regard to matters of common importance to more than one State of the region, and indicate priorities of the projects/schemes included in the plan and their location.

4.11 The projects financed by the NEC are implemented either by the State agencies or by the Central public sector undertakings/organisations. The functions of the NEC can be grouped into three categories:

- a) Regional Planning
- b) Zonal Council
- c) Security

4.12 NEC has been focusing largely on its role as a regional planning body and a zonal council. The approved outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) of the NEC was Rs. 2,450 crore which represents an increase of about 31 per cent over the Eight Plan outlay of Rs. 1,867.50 crore. The year-wise details of the expenditure during the Ninth Plan period are given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1**  
**Year-wise details of the Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and**  
**Expenditure of NEC during Ninth Plan**

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure	Utilisation over BE
1997-98	324.00	324.00	319.16	98.50
1998-99	440.00@	370.00	368.55	83.76
1999-2000	450.00	425.00	413.53	91.89
2000-01	450.00&	410.90	409.48	90.99
2001-02	450.00	450.00	414.82#	92.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>2114.00</b>	<b>1979.90</b>	<b>1925.54</b>	<b>91.08</b>

**Note:** @ Outlay Approved by Planning Commission was Rs.471 crore  
& Outlay Approved by Planning Commission was Rs.415 crore  
# Anticipated Expenditure

**Source :** Planning Commission

4.13 It may be seen from Table 4.1 that against the agreed outlay of Rs. 2,450 crore the budgeted outlay for the five years of the Ninth Plan period was Rs. 2,114 crore, which represented a shortfall to the extent of 13.7 per cent in the budgeting of the agreed outlay. Further, it can be seen from the figures given in the Table that the utilisation of the budgeted outlay has also fallen short of the amount provided for during the Ninth Plan period.

4.14 The outlay for the Tenth Plan of the NEC has been fixed at Rs. 3,500 crore. The strategy to be adopted by the North Eastern Council for the Tenth Plan is to put more thrust on completion of on-going priority works, initiation of a few major projects to have better impact on areas of intervention instead of taking up large number of smaller projects, consolidation of schemes, better monitoring, and improvement in project implementation. The Council is responsible for taking up projects for balanced development of the region and would continue to emphasise financing of projects with a regional approach.

#### **NON-LAPSABLE CENTRAL POOL OF RESOURCES**

4.15 Pursuant to the announcements made by the Prime Minister in October 1996 at

Guwahati, all development Ministries/ Departments in the Union Government have been directed to earmark and spend at least 10 per cent of their annual gross budgetary support for the Plan for specific programmes in the north eastern region. Under this initiative, a total of more than Rs. 5,000 crore is expected to be budgeted annually by various ministries for the region.

4.16 In case any Ministry fails to achieve this target, the unutilised portion with respect to the 10 per cent norm is pooled in a Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources which is re-utilised to finance infrastructure development projects in the north eastern region including Sikkim. This approach has succeeded in increasing the Plan expenditure of the Central Ministries in the North East from 6.25 per cent in 1999-2000 to 7.28 per cent in 2001-02. The percentage flow of Central funds is expected to improve further in the Tenth Plan.

4.17 During the last four financial years, a large number of development projects have been directly supported from the pool for which an amount of Rs.1346.72 crore has been released. Detailed break up of the funds released are given in Table 4.2

**Table 4.2**  
**State-wise Release of Funds from the**  
**Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, 1998-99 to 2001-02**

State	Funds released (Rs. crore)			
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	19.65	43.96	74.24
Assam	28.81	105.86	69.31	89.18
Manipur	20.34	121.67	23.85	18.56
Meghalaya	8.79	3.00	32.63	22.39
Mizoram	9.00	62.15	27.06	69.86
Nagaland	20.01	44.08	15.91	52.16
Sikkim	10.00	32.01	23.78	49.71
Tripura	10.00	22.50	67.08	115.71
Common to NE and Sikkim	—	9.00	9.46	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121.95</b>	<b>419.92</b>	<b>313.04</b>	<b>491.81</b>

*Source* : Planning Commission

## DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION

4.18 The role of the newly created Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER) would be to create synergy and ensure convergence of programmes by coordinating the efforts of both Central agencies and the State Governments and by meeting the last mile resource needs for completion of projects. The department would act as a catalyst in stimulating the development process and focus on increasing opportunities for productive employment, strengthening infrastructure, particularly connectivity and communication, together with ensuring accountability in the implementation of projects.

4.19 An important initiative that is being closely followed up is the *PM's Package*. Reflecting the special attention needed for the region, announcements have been made by the Prime Ministers during the last five to six years for giving an impulse to the speedy economic development of the north eastern region. These announcements, inter-alia, included specific schemes/programmes to be implemented on priority basis. Most recently, on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2000, at Shillong, the Prime Minister announced an Agenda for Socio-Economic Development of

North Eastern States and Sikkim. This Agenda covers 28 programmes/schemes.

4.20 The financial requirements for implementation of these programmes/schemes, as per the present estimates, aggregate to Rs. 13,388.90 crore. The entire financial requirement is to be met through the plan/non-plan budgets of the Central Ministries/agencies and through the financial support from the financial institutions such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and North East Development Financial Institution (NEDFI). The execution of these programmes during the Tenth Five Year Plan period is expected to help bridge infrastructural gaps particularly in the sectors of power, rural infrastructure, roads, air-links, horticulture, medical and health services, information technology and vocational training, and provide a conducive atmosphere for expansion of border trade and strengthening of security. (*Details of progress of components of the PM's package are given in the website [www.pmindia.nic.in](http://www.pmindia.nic.in).*)

4.21 DONER is now the lead department in the Government of India for coordinating all Central initiatives and programmes in the North East. The following would be the strategic focus of the Government of India in the Tenth Plan for the north eastern region.

**(A) Improving Implementation and Ensuring Better Delivery of Results**

- (i) Timely implementation of the Agenda for Socio-economic Development;
- (ii) Completion of ongoing, centrally assisted projects, and proper prioritisation of projects for effective use of resources;
- (iii) Ensuring better implementation of projects with transparency and accountability, through close monitoring and reviews, in coordination with the sectoral departments/State Governments;
- (iv) Strengthening infrastructure, particularly connectivity and communications.

**(B) Providing Upstream Assistance and Policy Support**

- (i) Reviewing the policies of both the Centre and the States from time to time with a view to focusing greater attention on the region;
- (ii) Providing assistance in resolving policy bottlenecks to development efforts and in expediting the clearance of projects;
- (iii) Facilitating the efforts of the States in the mobilisation of financial resources;
- (iv) Ensuring adequate availability of funds for essential public capital investments, especially where "last mile" gaps need to be filled to bring benefits to the people;
- (v) Encouraging credit flow in the priority areas through banks and financial institutions.
- (vi) Facilitating better utilisation of economic infrastructure for enhancing income generation, keeping in mind the ethnic and social setup of each State of the region;

**(C) Strengthening Capacity and Public Involvement**

- (i) Capacity building through training programmes for educated youths in

high growth sectors having large employment opportunities, and encouraging private sector participation in these programmes;

- (ii) Capacity building of State Government personnel in project formulation, appraisal, evaluation and monitoring;
- (iii) Ensuring greater participation and involvement of the people in project formulation and implementation;
- (iv) Building awareness through seminars, workshops for prospective private sector investors.

**SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES**

4.22 Planning and development of an area within the State is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments. However, the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in this direction through special Central assistance for special area programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP), Border Area Development Programme (BADP), etc. State-wise allocations made under these programmes in the Ninth Plan are given in Annexures 4.1 and 4.2 at the end of this chapter.

4.23 Special area programmes have been formulated to deal with the special problems faced by certain areas arising out of their distinct geo-physical structure and location and concomitant socio-economic development. Funds under special area programmes are meant to deal with the specific problems of these areas. Hence special plan strategies are formulated and schemes drawn up by the State Governments keeping in view the basic needs of the people and existing environmental and socio-economic considerations.

**CLASSIFICATION OF HILL AREAS**

4.24 Areas under HADP were identified in 1965 by a committee of the National Development Council (NDC) and areas to be covered by WGDP were recommended in 1972 by the High Level Committee set up for the purpose. After the formation of Uttaranchal in 2001, the designated areas covered under HADP / WGDP include :

- a) Two hill districts of Assam - North Cachar and Karbi Anglong.
- b) Major part of Darjeeling District of West Bengal.
- c) Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu.
- d) One hundred and fifty nine talukas of WGDP comprising Western Ghats in Maharashtra (62 talukas), Karnataka (40 talukas) Tamil Nadu (25 talukas), Kerala (29 talukas) and Goa (3 talukas).

Details of the classification are given in Annexures 4.3 & 4.4 of this Chapter.

### **HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE TENTH PLAN**

4.25 The HADP will continue to be funded through Special Central Assistance (SCA) on 90:10 (Centre:State) basis. The SCA will be apportioned between the Hill Areas Development Programme / Western Ghats Development Programme in the ratio of 60:40. As in the earlier plan periods, the SCA will be divided among the designated hill areas on the basis of area and population, giving equal weightage to both. In the case of the Western Ghats Development Programme, the criteria will be the same but the weightage for area will be 75 per cent and population 25 per cent.

4.26 The main objectives will continue to be eco-preservation and eco-restoration with a focus on sustainable use of bio-diversity, recognising the needs and aspirations of local communities. The planning approach would aim to facilitate community participation in the design and implementation of strategies for conservation of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihoods.

4.27 During the Ninth Five Year Plan, the two programmes (HADP and WGDP) were being operated differently. While under HADP, a sub-plan approach was used and almost all the sectors were funded from Special Central Assistance, in the case of WGDP, the Watershed Approach was used and only a few additional sectors/schemes were funded. While the WGDP approach has been more in line with ecological development, the HADP States have been requested to include schemes for ecological preservation and restoration in the sub-plan.

4.28 In the hill areas of Assam and West Bengal, the use of special Central assistance for payment of salaries/ other expenses of non-plan nature should be phased out slowly and schemes for environmental preservation and restoration introduced such that by the year 2003-04, the salary/ establishment would be reduced to 20-25 per cent and schemes for preserving the ecology and restoring the fragile eco system of these areas would be increased by a similar proportion.

4.29 The thrust areas of HADP/WGDP during the Tenth Plan will be :

- (a) Watershed Development
- (b) Participatory Approach
- (c) Innovative Schemes for Technologies suited to Hill Areas
- (d) Schemes for Bio-Diversity Conservation
- (e) Schemes for Income Generation
- (f) Gap-filling Infrastructure
- (g) Maintenance

4.30 In the Tenth Plan, the State Governments can use up to 15 per cent of the annual allocation for maintenance of assets in HADP areas.

### **BORDER AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN THE TENTH PLAN**

4.31 The programme will continue in the Tenth Plan as a separate programme and will be operational in the border blocks of all the States which have international land borders. The main emphasis of the programme will continue to be on meeting the special needs of the people living in remote, inaccessible areas situated near international borders.

4.32 Special Central Assistance under the programme will be provided as 100 per cent grant. The existing criteria of the length of international border, area of the border blocks and population of the border blocks (with equal weightage to each) will be the basis for the division of funds amongst the BADP States.

4.33 Schemes under the programme are to be designed such as to take care of the special problems faced by people living in the border areas. A long-term Perspective Plan for each border block

is to be prepared by the State Governments keeping in view the objectives of overall balanced development of the region. The State Governments may undertake a study of remote villages in the border blocks in order to assess the needs of the people and the critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. Schemes for employment generation, production oriented activities and schemes which provide for critical inputs in the social sector would also need to be identified.

4.34 Security related schemes and construction of houses for crucial functionaries such as teachers, doctors, nurses etc., may also be taken up in border blocks under the programme along with construction of small culverts, bridges, bridle paths and feeder roads. Up to 15 per cent of the total allocation could be used for maintenance of the assets already created under the programme. The BADP is expected to help address the special developmental needs of the people living in the border areas during the Tenth Plan.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF KALAHANDI, BOLANGIR & KORAPUT (KBK) REGION OF ORISSA**

4.35 The KBK region comprises the original Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts situated in the southern and western parts of Orissa. These three districts have been reorganised since 1992-93 into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonapur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada comprising 80 blocks, 1,171 gram panchayats and 12,104 villages. This area has become the Centre of attention owing to the high levels of poverty and consequent adverse effects on the quality of life of the people of the region.

4.36 The State Government had drawn up a revised Long Term Action Plan (LTAP) (1998-99 to 2006-07) with a total outlay of Rs. 6,061.83 crore, consisting of a Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in various sectors, namely

Agriculture, horticulture, watershed development, afforestation, irrigation, health, drinking water, emergency feeding, welfare of SC/ST and rural connectivity. In order to fill critical gaps, an additional central assistance of Rs. 243.95 crore was allocated by the Planning Commission from 1998-99 to 2001-02 to the KBK districts. However, apart from this additionality, most of the other fund flow to these districts comprised only normal flows under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

4.37 Hence, it was decided that a more concerted effort was required if the living conditions of the people of these districts were to be ameliorated. In order to adopt a more holistic approach to the development of the KBK districts and to tackle the basic problems of drought proofing and essential support to disadvantaged groups and economically weaker sections, the State Government was requested to prepare a projectised plan for critical sectors. The Annual Action Plan for the year 2002-03, prepared by the Government of Orissa provided for Rs. 200.00 crore as Special Central Assistance and Rs. 164.69 crore as central loan assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme with emphasis on the following sectors: (i) drought proofing (soil & water conservation, afforestation, irrigation, and drinking water); (ii) livelihood support (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries, agri-business, agri-market, handloom and sericulture); (iii) support for disadvantaged groups (special nutrition programme, emergency feeding, tribal development and women's self-help groups); (iv) Health; (v) Rural Connectivity; and (vi) Administrative Support.

4.38 It is proposed to provide Special Central Assistance to the special plan for the KBK Districts during the Tenth Plan period, subject to satisfactory physical and financial progress of the schemes. The main aim is to use a project based approach and local participation along with transparent and responsive administration to ensure that field level results are visible in a time-bound manner.

**Allocation of Special Central Assistance Under Hill Areas  
Development Programme During Ninth Plan**

(Rs in crore)

State/Area	Ninth Plan				
	1997-98	1998-1999	1999-00	2000-2001	2001-2002
<b>(A) Hill Areas in the State of:</b>					
Assam	46.32	50.16	50.90	50.90	51.11
Tamil Nadu	19.62	21.70	22.01	22.01	22.10
Uttar Pradesh	217.07	237.41	240.86	240.86	0.00 &
West Bengal	22.23	22.23	22.23	22.23	22.33
Survey & Studies	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-Total (A)</b>	<b>305.49</b>	<b>331.50</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>95.54</b>
<b>(B) Western Ghats Region</b>					
Kerala	9.46	11.91	13.08	13.08	13.13
Maharashtra	15.17	19.11	20.97	20.97	21.06
Tamil Nadu	7.91	9.97	10.94	10.94	10.99
Karnataka	11.22	14.13	15.51	15.51	15.57
Goa	2.32	2.95	3.20	3.20	3.21
Survey & Studies	0.28	0.26	0.12	0.12	
Western Ghats Sectt.	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.50 *
<b>Sub-Total (B)</b>	<b>46.51</b>	<b>58.50</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>64.00</b>	<b>64.46</b>
<b>Grand Total (A + B)</b>	<b>352.00</b>	<b>390.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>160.00</b>

&amp; : Excluded from HADP from 2001-2002

\* : Including Survey &amp; Studies

**Source** : Planning Commission



## Annexure 4.2

**Border Area Development Programme : Allocations / Releases During the Ninth Plan**

(Rs. Crore)

States	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02 Allocation
	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Revised Releases	Allocation	
1. Assam	4.12	2.06	4.27	4.27	7.20	7.20	7.48	3.74	7.48
2. Gujarat	8.58	8.58	8.88	8.88	9.87	9.87	10.26	10.26	10.26
3. Jammu & Kashmir	20.68	10.34	31.38	31.38	33.52	33.52	34.85	39.65	34.85
4. Meghalaya	3.95	3.95	4.11	4.11	4.52	4.52	4.70	4.70	4.70
5. Mizoram	6.73	6.73	6.82	6.82	8.00	8.00	8.32	12.32	8.32
6. Punjab	8.54	8.54	8.82	7.72	9.70	9.70	10.08	14.08	10.08
7. Rajasthan									
i} Formula	25.63	25.63	26.52	26.52	29.17	29.17	30.32	30.32	30.32
ii} IGNP	60.00	60.00	30.00	30.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Tripura	10.96	10.96	11.34	11.34	12.47	12.47	12.96	12.96	12.96
9. West Bengal	30.81	15	31.86	29.38	38.05	38.05	39.56	37.99	39.56
10. Arunachal Pradesh	4.00	4.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	13.51	6.75	13.51
11. Manipur	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.16	4.16	4.16
12. Nagaland	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.16	4.16	4.16
13. Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.16	8.16	4.16
14. Sikkim	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	5.72	4.63	5.72
15. Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	12.00	12.00	8.32	8.32	8.32
16. Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	4.16	4.16
17. Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	7.28	3.64	7.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>196.00 *</b>	<b>163.79</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>191.52</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>210.00</b>	<b>210.00 **</b>

**Note:** \* 1997-98 : Rs. 4 crore were left unallocated for Myanmar Border States.

\*\* Actual = Rs. 240.00 crore.

**Source :** Planning Commission

**Hill Area Development Programme : List of Designated Hill Areas**

States	District	Area (000 Sq. Kms.)	Population (1981 Census) (in lakh)
<b>HILL AREAS</b>			
<b>Assam</b>	North Cachar	4.88	6.30
	Karbi Anglong	10.33	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Nilgiris	2.54	6.29
<b>West Bengal</b>	Sub-Division of Sardar, Kurseong and Kalimpong of Darjeeling Distt.	2.42	5.51
	<b>Total</b>	20.17	18.10

**Source :** Planning Commission

Annexure 4.4

## List of Talukas Covered Under Western Ghats Development Programme

(As on Date)

State	District	(No. of Talukas)	Area (000 Sq. Kms.)	Population (1981 census) in lakh
<b>WESTERN GHATS</b>				
<b>Maharashtra</b>				
	Dhule	2	3.32	4.30
	Nasik	8	9.52	17.28
	Thane	5	4.71	5.56
	Raigad	7	-	-
	Ratnagiri	5	5.43	8.33
	Sindhudurg	5	3.66	5.29
	Kolhapur	10	7.09	18.26
	Sangli	1	0.64	1.11
	Satara	8	6.75	12.87
	Pune	9	9.81	16.09
	Ahmednagar	2	3.17	4.56
<b>Karnataka</b>				
	Belgaum	5	6.45	14.88
	Chikmaglur	5	4.41	4.08
	Kodagu	3	4.08	4.60
	Dharward	1	1.08	1.60
	Hassan	5	3.14	5.94
	Mysore	1	2.79	3.40
	North Kanada	9	8.64	8.81
	Shimoga	5	6.59	8.32
	D. Kanada	3	-	-
	Udupi	2	-	-
	Chamarajanagar	1	-	-
<b>Kerala</b>				
	Kannur	2	-	-
	Wayanad	3	2.12	5.54
	Kozhikode	3	2.33	22.45
	Malapuram	4	-	-
	Thrissur	1	1.32	6.74
	Ernakulam (Cochin)	3	1.68	7.91
	Idukki	4	5.13	9.71
	Kottayam	2	1.07	9.60
	Kollam	3	-	-
	Thiruvananthapuram	2	1.50	11.68
	Kasaragode	1	-	-
	Pathanamthitta	3	-	-

Annexure 4.4 contd.

State	District	(No. of Talukas)	Area (000 Sq. Kms.)	Population (1981 census) in lakh
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
	Coimbatore	7	5.92	24.65
	Erode	2	2.21	4.12
	Madurai	1	8.22	22.27
	Tirunavelli	7	5.41	15.81
	Kanyakumari	4	1.67	14.24
	Dindigul	3	-	-
	Theni	3	-	-
	Virudhunagar	3	-	-
<b>Goa</b>				
	Goa	3	1.72	1.33
<b>Total</b>			<b>131.58</b>	<b>301.33</b>

**Source :** Planning Commission