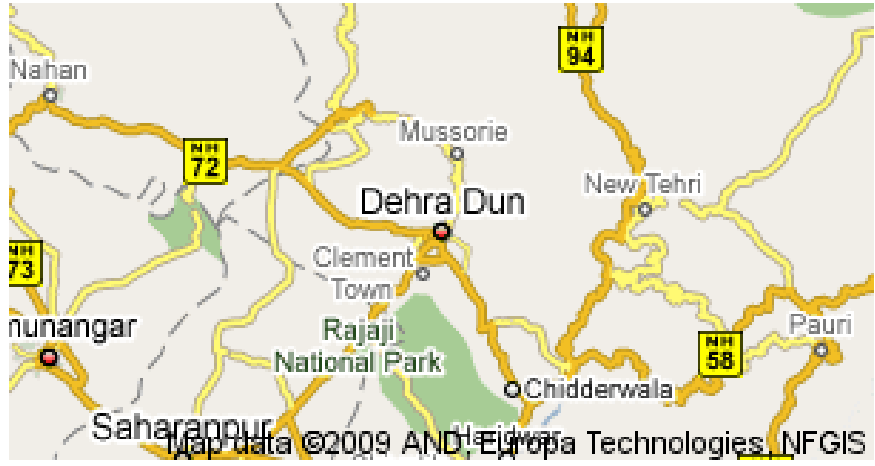


# Dehradun At A Glance



## Map Of Dehradun



## Map Of Uttarakhand

---

### GENERAL

#### Headquarter

#### Dehradun

Total area	3088.00	sq.km.	Relative CMIE Index of Development	142.00
Forest area	2200.56	sq.km.	Population Growth per annum	2.91
Net sown area	550.57	sq.km.	Population density(persons/sq.km)	332.00
Net Irri. area	217.53	sq.km.	Urbanisation	50.26
Occupied Houses	189.30	thousand	Literacy	69.50
Total Population	1025.68	thousand	Male literacy	77.95
Total Males	556.43	thousand	Female literacy	59.26
Total Females	469.25	thousand	Urban literacy	81.04
Urban Population	515.48	thousand	Rural literacy	57.34
Urban Pop Male	282.32	thousand	Workers as % of total population	34.54

Urban Pop Female	233.16	thousand	Agriculture & allied activ.	35.29
Rural Population	510.20	thousand	Mining & quarrying	0.22
Rural Pop Male	274.11	thousand	Mfg.(non-household) industries	11.34
Rural Pop Female	236.09	thousand	Households industries	0.86
Total Literates	597.39	thousand	Construction workers	4.78
Tot Male Lits	367.11	thousand	Other services	47.51
Tot Fem Lits	230.27	thousand	Forest area as % of reporting area	69.76
Rur Literates	239.97	thousand	Net sown area as % of reporting area	17.45
Rur Male Lits	154.96	thousand	Gross Irri.area as % of reporting area	38.78
Rur Fem Lits	85.01	thousand	Average size of operational holding	0.92
Urban Literates	357.42	thousand	Fertiliser consumption per Hect.	46.00
Urban Male Lits	212.16	thousand	Value of output of major crops/hecta	4282.00

Urban Fem Lits	145.26	thousand	Value of output of major crops/capit	357.00
Rur Male Lityc	68.27	%	Per capita food grains production	93.00
Rur Fem Literacy	44.39	%	Road length per 100 sq.kms	40.12
Urb Male Lityc	86.96	%	Post offices per lakh population	23.40
Urb Fem Literacy	73.71	%	Telegraph offices per lakh population	7.12
Total Workers	354.30	thousand	Bank branches per lakh population	13.36
Main workers	332.55	thousand	Per capita bank deposits	10105.00
Total SC Pop	137.46	thousand	Per capita bank credit	1891.00
SC Pop Rural	77.29	thousand	Per capita bank credit to agricultur	244.00
SC Pop Urban	60.18	thousand	Per hectare bank credit to agricultu	2923.00
Total ST Pop	84.08	thousand	Per capita bank credit to SSI	124.00
ST Pop Rural	81.00	thousand	Per Capita Bank Credit to	901.00

	Industries
ST Pop Urban      3.07      thousand	

### TOWNS, VILLAGES AND AMENITIES

The district, at present comprises of 6 Tehsils, namely Dehradun, Chakrata, Vikasnagar, Kalsi, Tyuni and Rishikesh And 6 Community Development blocks, viz, Chakrata, Kalsi, Vikasnagar, Sahaspur, Raipur and Doiwala. It has 17 towns and 764 villages (746 inhabited villages and 18 uninhabited villages).

The urban population of the district as percentage of total population in the census years 1981 and 1991 is indicated below. It also shows the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) and density (population per sq km) in the urban population of the district.

<u>District</u>	<u>Urban Population</u>		<u>Sex ratio 1991</u>			<u>Density</u>
	<u>% of total population</u>		<u>(Females per 1000 males)</u>			<u>Population per sq.km.</u>
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Urban</u>	
<u>Dehradun</u>	<u>48.86</u>	<u>50.68</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>878</u>	<u>825</u>	<u>329</u>

### **Amenities:**

Number (with percentage) of villages having one or more amenities in the district as per 1991 census follow:

---

Sl.	No. Amenities	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage
1.	Education	541	72.52
2.	Medical	732	98.12
3.	Drinking Water	746	100.00
4.	Post and Telegraph	185	24.80
5.	Market/Hat	78	10.46
6.	Communications	299	40.08
7.	Approach by Pucca Road	305	40.88
8.	Power supply	685	91.82

---

---

### **COMMUNICATIONS**

The district is served by roads and to some extent by rails. Dehra Dun and Rishikesh are the two railway terminals of the northern railway. The length of railway line in Dehra Dun district is 64.50 kms. The district is served by a total length of 2383 kms of roads. Of the total road length the State Public Works Department manages 1528 kms of which State Highway accounts for 144 kms., main district roads 265 km other district and village roads 1119 kms. Besides 501 kms of roads are managed by the local bodies and about 354kms managed by other state departments.

---

### **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**

Agriculture in the Dun Valley is carried on the same way as in the plains, but in the hill areas, it requires hard labour and skill. The facilities for irrigation from canals and rivers are abundant but there is great deficiency of manure. Cultivation in the hill tract of Dehra Dun tehsil and throughout the Jaunsar Bhabar area is of two descriptions, regular and intermittent. The hills, however, contain very little level ground and terraced cultivation is therefore, the rule. Intermittent cultivation consists of small patches of hill sides cleared of shrubs and grass usually by fire. These patches are cultivated for a year or so and then left fallow both to recuperate and also to enable the coarse grass to grow. In the district there are two harvests, the kharif sown in June or little earlier in the hills and reaped in September and October and the rabi sown in October-November and reaped in March in the plains and in April and May in the hills. Paddy is one of the most important kharif food crops in the district. Many kinds of rice are sown in the area, both superior and inferior. The district is famous for its basmati rice. Other important kharif crops are maize, mandus, jhangora, sonk, urd, kulath, tor (arhar) and sugar cane. Wheat is the principal crop of rabi and is grown in almost all parts of the district. Barley and mustard are other important rabi crops.

The important fruits grown in the district are the mango, guava, peach, grape, strawberry, pear, lemon and litchi. Dehra Dun is famous for its litchi. Among vegetables, potato is the most important crop. Potato cultivation in the Mussoorie hills is an old and established industry. Besides, catering to the needs of the town of the district, a considerable portion of the production of potato is exported to other districts of the state.

---

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

Live stock plays an important role in rural areas in raising the income of small scale farmers. Cows and buffaloes are the main sources of milk, while male cattle are used for ploughing the fields. Sheep and goats are also reared in great number, both for meat and wool. Wool is of immense importance and is used for making home-spun woollen cloth and blankets. The production of milk per milch animal is very low. Action is being taken

for the improvement of breed of the cattle. There is ample scope for poultry development in the district.

---

## **INDUSTRIES**

Tourist Industry possesses tremendous possibilities of development. On the one hand, there are beautiful hill resorts like "Queen of Hills-Mussoorie", Chakrata there are places like Sahasra Dhara, famous for its sulphur springs, religious and ancient places like Rishikesh and Lakhmandal, Dak Pathar-ideal picnic spot and Kalsi - place of historical importance of Ashoka's edic.

Many institutions of national importance like the Forest Research Institute; Oil and Natural Gas Commission; Indain Military Academy; Indian Institute of Petroleum and Survey of India etc. are located in Dehra Dun which makes it a place of national importance attracting tourists in large numbers.

A variety of items are produced in small scale units of industries like dairy, canning and preservation, bakery, chocolate, khandsari, teal, malt, textiles, card board boxes, printing, timber goods, steel furniture, liquor, ayurvedic medicines, resin and turpentine, tubes, leather products, musical instruments, optical lenses, miniature bulbs, medical instruments, agricultural implements, utensils and hospital equipments, sewing machines, metal goods and plaster of paris etc.

In therural areas of the district a number of cottage and village industries like wool industry, handloom cloth, powerloom, durries, tailoring, oil, gur, rice, apiary, baskets, cots and mats, walking sticks, pottery, brick kilns, smithy, leather flourish etc.

Under the sericulture scheme the Government Control Silk Farm was established at Prem nagar in the district. The farm distributes healthy



mulberry trees to the silk worm rearers in the district and a good amount is earned from the production of cocoons.

---

### **TRADE, COMMERCE AND EXPORT**

The table given below shows most important commodity manufactured in imported into and exported from towns of the district.

Name of the towns	Most important commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	
Imported			
Chakrata Cantt.	Wollen garments	Potato	Cotton Cloth
Celement town	Soap	Soap	
Foodgrains			
Dehra Dun	Bulbs	Bulbs	Coal
Dehra dun Cantt.	Carpets	Lime	Rice
Landour Cantt.	Woollen	Wood	
Foodgrains			
Rishikesh	Wear		
Potatoes	Plaster	Limestone	
	of paris		
Vikasnagar	Gur	Rice	Ginger
Virbhadra	Medicines	Medicines	Sugar

**The important commodities manufactured are woollen wears, bulbs, carpets, soap, walking sticks, plaster of paris, gur and medicines. There are also the important commodities which are largely exported. The**

**important items imported are foodgrains, glass, cotton cloth, coal, potato, ginger and sugar.**

---

### **FAIRS AND FESTIVALS**

Important fairs and festivals organised in different parts of the district are mentioned below :

Deviji, Bissu, Jagra, Panchon, Gandhi Mela, Chandarbani, Ambika Devi, Jhanda Mela, Bawari, Jyaishta Dusshehra, Mata Bhadraj, Maru Sidh, Shivratri, Tapkeshwar sidh, Laxman Sidh.

---

### **EDUCATION**

The ratio of 5.11 Primary Schools per 10000 population is obtained in urban areas of the district ranging between the maximum of 15.93 in Mussoorie and the minimum of 0.65 in Clement town Cantt.

The ratio of Middle Schools works out to 2.42 per 10000 if urban population in the district. The maximum ratio of 6.09 Middle Schools is observed in Majra and the minimum of 0.65 in Clement town Cantt.

For every 10000 of urban population there are 1.45 schools of Matriculation Standard. With 5.24 schools of Matriculation Standard, Landour Cantt. presents the highest proportion per 10000 of population.

The ratio of intermediate Colleges works out to 0.94 colleges in urban areas of the district. The maximum ration of 5.24 colleges is observed in Landour Cantt. Thus Landour Cantt. Shows the highest ratio per 10000

of population of schools of Matriculation Standard and Intermediate  
Colleges.