

# Annual Plan

**1999-2000**

**Vol. I (Part II)**



**UTTAR PRADESH**

**DRAFT**  
**ANNUAL PLAN**  
**1999–2000**

**Volume I (Part-II)**

**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH**  
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## **CONTENTS**

	Pages
CHAPTER-I : Agriculture and Allied Activities	1
CHAPTER-II : Rural Development	41
CHAPTER-III : Special Area Programmes	55
CHAPTER-IV : Irrigation and Flood Control	57
CHAPTER-V : Energy	72
CHAPTER-VI : Industry and Minerals	93
CHAPTER-VII : Transport	119
CHAPTER-VIII : Science ,Technology and Environment	132
CHAPTER-IX : General Economic Services	142
CHAPTER-X : Education	145
CHAPTER-XI : Medical and Public Health	162
CHAPTER-XII : Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	175
CHAPTER-XIII : Information and Publicity	203
CHAPTER-XIV : Welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	204
CHAPTER-XV : Labour and Employment	222
CHAPTER-XVI : Social Security & Welfare and Nutrition	228

# CHAPTER - I

## AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Crop Husbandry

Uttar Pradesh occupies 9% of the total area of the nation and constitutes about 16% of the country's population. The State is spread over around 294411 square kilometres. During 1950-51 large part of the land in the state was lying as barren and culturable waste. The net cultivated area during 1950-51 in Uttar Pradesh was only 162.51 lakh hectare. with a cropping intensity of only 122.97%.

2- The irrigated area during 1950-51 in Uttar Pradesh was only 29.8% of the net cultivated area with irrigation intensity of 107.6% only. The level of productivity in the State was also very low. The average productivity of foodgrains in the State was only 6.89 quintal per hectare during 1950-51. The major crops were rice, wheat coarse cereals and the hardy pulses.

3. During the period of five decades after independence, there has been a considerable transformation in the status of the agriculture in U.P. The net cropped area rose to the level of 174.75 lakh hectares by the end of 1996-97. During this period, there has been a marked reduction in barren land by 67% and culturable wastes by 41%. The net area under irrigation also rose from the level of 48.34 lakh hectares to 119.90 lakh hectares by 1996-97. The irrigation intensity too had significant improvement. It rose to the level of 145.7%. The cropping intensity by 1996-97 subsequently touched a mark of 149.52% from the basic level of 122.97%. The productivity level of foodgrains also had shown a quantum jump and rose to the level of 20.84 quintals per hectare from the base of 6.87 quintals per hectare. The increase has been more remarkable in wheat, rice and mustard.

4. Agriculture in U.P. during last five decades has passed through a number of encouraging phenomenon in the following sectors:-

1. Improvement in the genetic material of cereal crops specially in rice and wheat.
2. Introduction of new crops like soyabean, sunflower and a number of High-value crops like Mentha, etc.
3. General awareness of the farmers for adoption of improved crop production technology of crops.

5. It was during 1980-81 when concept of land improvement soil and water management, land reclamation and balanced use of fertilizer also got roots in the agriculture development programmes. Prior to this, major emphasis had been on development of new varieties, supply and management of essential agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers and pesticides etc. It was during 1980-81 onwards that the concept of balanced dose of fertilizer use became one of the most critical factor in enhancing production and productivity of the crops. Simultaneously, the issue of moisture conservation, rainfed farming and water management were also addressed by launching specific programmes. This has resulted in improvement of area under cultivation, management of soil fertility and growth in agriculture production and productivity.

With the improvement of irrigation facilities and adoption of water and moisture management techniques and technology for utilization of waste and degraded land for production of new crops farming systems in Uttar Pradesh have also resulted in intensive agriculture. The traditional cereal crops have now been taken up and little area has also been replaced by other crops also suited to the agro climatic conditions. During nineties, the concept of agro climatic friendly and location specific farming system have emerged with specific cropping pattern and comparative advantages of the various agro-climatic zones. It has an impact on the cropping pattern of various agricultural activities in various areas.

### Growth Rate

6. During 1980-81 to 1996-97 agriculture in Uttar Pradesh grew at compound growth rate of 3.84% per annum in terms of total foodgrains with a marginal growth of area under foodgrains production by 0.30% per annum. During the same period the growth of oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh was 4.54% per annum in terms of total production whereas it had significant increase in the area under oilseeds by 2.29% per annum with the enhancement of productivity of 1.98% per annum.

7. Uttar Pradesh had attained an encouraging growth in agriculture sector during the Eighth Five Year Plan period when total foodgrain production rose by 3.65% per annum with negligible growth under area only 0.09% per annum whereas the productivity level improved at a rate of 5.5% per annum. The total oilseeds production during the Eighth Five Year Plan period had an accelerated growth rate of 6.64% per annum with an increase in area 2.35% per annum and the productivity at 4.01 % per annum.

### Progress for 1997-98 &1998-99

8. The strategy for the Ninth Plan was to take advantage of the infra-structure created so far and strengthen then it further for faster growth. The State has achieved a growth rate of 3.81 per cent from 1980-81 to 1996-97, The details of compound growth rates for food production which was achieved by the State during the said period is given in the following table :-

C.G.R. - % per annum

Name of Crop	1980-81 to 1996-97		
	Area	Production	Productivity
Rice	0.91	5.20	4.25
Wheat	1.82	5.21	3.33
Kharif Pulses	1.05	3.62	2.63
Rabi Pulses	(-) 0.44	(-) 0.35	0.09
Total Foodgrains	0.30	3.81	3.50

### Comparison with selected states:-

9. Despite large area of fertile land Uttar Pradesh is faced with multiple stress condition such as heterogeneous agro-climatic situation, in large tract of problem soil, uneven distribution of rainfall and comparatively a lower size of holding. Accordingly the agriculture in the state is comparatively weak as compared to agriculturally advanced states like Haryana and Punjab.

10. Average size of holding in the state is only 0.09 hect. and 73.8% of total holdings are less than one hect. Contrary to this average size of holding in Haryana and Punjab are 2.43 hect. and 3.61 hect. respectively thus only 40.7% of the holdings in Haryana and 26.5% of holding of Punjab are less than one hect.

11. On the basis of the available information (95-96) only 34.6% of the consumed electricity goes for agriculture as against 37.7% in Punjab and 41.38% in Haryana. Per hect. consumption of power in U.P. is only 5.722 K.W.H./hect. whereas it is 1504.51 K.W.H./hect. in Punjab and 1500 K.W.H./hect. in Haryana only 67.4% of net cultivated area in U.P. is irrigated whereas it is 93.7% in Punjab and 76.4% in Haryana.

12. All these factor mentioned above have impact on performance of agriculture in U.P.. Although the State is the largest producer of food grains, potato and many other crops, the productivity of various commodities in state is comparatively low. This calls for improvement in rural infrastructural support strengthening of TOT and agricultural research. Productivity status at the end of 1996-97 of some of the crops are as following :

(Qtls./Hect.)

Sl.No.	Crop	India	Uttar Pradesh	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh
1.	Rice	18.79	21.13	29.68	11.72
2.	Maize	16.98	14.32	16.92	11.23
3.	Juar	9.58	8.49	2.31	8.54
4.	Bajra	7.91	12.43	11.38	9.36
5.	Groundnut	11.55	9.45	-	9.83
6.	Soyabean	9.95	7.20	-	9.52
7.	Sunflower	6.59	14.61	17.58	-
8.	Wheat	26.71	26.68	38.79	17.55
9.	Gram	8.10	9.30	7.98	9.22
10.	Rapeseed Mustard	10.13	10.41	14.62	9.08
11.	Cropping	131.74	148.25	167.55	125.57
	Intensity (%)				

13. On the other hand there are certain pockets with strong infrastructure support where productivity of various crops is at least 50% more than the State average. The State Government has planed for

doubling the food production in 10 years. For this purpose some of important steps taken by Government of U.P. are as follows:-

- 1- Trade tax exemption as has been accorded on phosphatic and Potashic fertiliser.
- 2- Computerized market intelligence research unit has been established which will be strengthened during 1999-2000.
- 3- One educated un-employed youth is being groomed as an extension worker and is named as KISSAN MITRA. The entire exercise of doubling the food production is proposed to be based is based on the following strategic issues:-
  - Enhancement in net cultivated area.
  - Improvement in resource utilisation.
  - Adoption of improved crop production technology thereby increasing productivity.

14. The state Government has therefore, targeted 5.16% growth per annum during the Ninth & 5.19% during the Tenth Five Year Plan for food grain production. In this connection the following steps have already been taken :-

1. Identification of the block with comparatively large area of culturable waste and fallow lands.
2. Identification of blocks with comparatively lower productivity.
3. Identification of blocks cropping intensity is comparatively lower. Where is specific steps are proposed to be taken up during coming decade.
4. Area specific land and water use improvement schemes.
5. Soil and land reclamation projects in the problem soil area.
6. Intensification of transfer of technology mechanism.
7. Improvement in the seed replacement rate of improved varieties.

### **Agriculture Education And Research**

15. The three agricultural universities in U.P. at Pant nagar, Kumarganj (Faizabad) and Kanpur Provided Uttar Pradesh with major centers for continuing research and education to meet the growing requirement of increased productivity and diversified cropping system in addition to crop husbandry, work in these institutions also focuses on horticulture, animal husbandry and increasingly, on sericulture and equaculture. new area for research will include dry land rainfed farming systems, the use of biotechnology and tissue culture, post harvest technology for perishable commodities etc.

16. Uttar Pradesh also has 30 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 14 Krishi Gyan Kendras supported respectively by the central and state Government. These are expected to provide linkage between the specific problems of the farmers in different locations and the research institutions. There are also 15 agricultural colleges in the state. The Government recognizes that the KVKS, KGKS and Agricultural Colleges need sub station qualitative improvement.



17. The policy for strengthening agricultural research and education will focus on:-
- ❑ Strengthening of the UP council for agricultural research and development of a 10 year research plan.
  - ❑ Development of an Agricultural Research Information System.
  - ❑ Establishment of a competitive research Grant fund.
  - ❑ Strengthening of the universities for research in dry land rainfed farming, on farm water management, biotechnology and tissue culture, post harvest Technology, etc.
  - ❑ Preparation of District level research plans through strengthening Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Krishi Gyan Kendras.
  - ❑ Development of a proposal for the establishment of a new agricultural university in western U.P.
  - ❑ Development of a proposal for the establishment of university at Mathura.

### **Agricultural Policy of U.P.**

18. Government of Uttar Pradesh has declared its Agriculture Policy wherein strategy for development of agriculture on wholistic approach has been indicated. The Policy aims at the growth of 5.1% per annum for food grains during the year under question. The infrastructure development which commensurate the pace of growth of agriculture has also been proposed in this scheme. Following specific area have been given priority in the state policy:-

1. Identification of food grain cropping systems to ensure food security.
  2. Diversification of farming systems for greater employment generation, higher household incomes and reduction of Poverty.
  3. Sustainable use of land and water, with emphasis on dry land rainfed farming.
  4. Strengthening agricultural research and education.
  5. Restructuring Agricultural Extension.
  6. Expansion of rural infrastructure by increasing Public and Private sector investment.
  7. Revitalization of rural credit institutions.
  8. Mobilizing resources for increased public investment in agriculture.
  9. Promotion of agricultural exports.
  10. Fostering greater participation of user communities and safeguarding the interest of the poor.
19. Some of the major issues which are being undertaken are as follows:-
- A new agricultural university is proposed to be established to cater the requirements of Western Uttar Pradesh.

- A non-government extension worker is proposed to be empowered by way of intensive training for latest technology dissemination. This non-government worker will be known as a Kisan Mitra and will be posted in each village. This fellow farmer is being selected from among the enthusiastic and unemployed educated farmer youth who have willingness for sharing latest technology with the fellow farmers.
- The State Institute of Agriculture Management, Rahmankhera would be provided greater autonomy for strengthening the refresher training of various functionaries in the State.
- The Government of Uttar Pradesh envisages to attract the agricultural post graduates for establishing agriculture poly-clinic for which they would be provided subsidy on interest on the loan to be taken from various institutes.
- The State Government is considering to establish Krishi Vikas Neeti as a corpus funds provided the support for selected developmental activities. Similarly the scientific farming is also proposed to be encouraged in maximum number of villages.

### Annual Plan 1999-2000

20. The Annual Plan 1999-2000 aims to produce 485.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and 20.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. The crop-wise break-up of production targets for 1999-2000 together with Ninth Five Year Plan targets in the background of actual achievements of 1997-98 and 1998-99 are given in the following table :

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of	Actual		Targets	
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	IXth Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Foodgrains				
	(a) Rice	12281	11620	13400	10500
	(b) Juar	353	232	480	500
	(c) Bajra	1253	949	1300	1200
	(d) Maize	1615	942	1850	2000
	(e) Kharif Pulses	214	141	300	400
	(f) Others	286	351	300	350
	Total Kharif Foodgrains	16002	14235	17630	19500
	(g) Wheat	22834	23169	26900	30900
	(h) Barley	753	636	770	830
	(i) Gram	747	726	1300	1300
	(j) Peas	497	502	670	650

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of	Actual		Targets	
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	IXth Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(k) Arhar	481	498	760	800
	(l) Lentil	365	396	500	520
	Total Rabi Foodgrains	25677	25927	30900	35000
	Total Foodgrains	41679	40162	48530	54500
	Oilseeds	1001	1132	2000	2500
	Cotton ('000 bales)	8	6	15	40
	Jute ('000 bales)	0.49	0.09	2	5

Figures are subject to revision

21. The Physical efforts involved for these plans are summarised as under :-

Sl.No	Programme	Unit	Actual		Targets	
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	IX Five Year Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Certified seed distribution	'000 q.	1314	1204	1445	1912
2.	Fertilizer Distribution	'000 tonnes	3030	3092	3696	4073
3.	Pestisides (Tech. Gr. Material)	'000 tonnes	7.65	7.44	7.40	7.00

### Thrust Area for Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000

- 1- Revamping and strengthening of technology dissemination for improved production technology and more efficient resource use through State support, people's participation and the NGO's.
- 2- Improving watershed management and by adopting conjunctive water use technology.
- 3- Broad basing and diversification of agriculture to harness, comparative advantages and specializations of various agro climatic conditions

- 4- Streamlining the input delivery system to meet the production needs.
- 5- Improved farm mechanisation and entrepreneurial development.
- 6- Strengthening Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) for sustainable agriculture.
- 7- Encouraging commercialisation of agriculture and greater support for agro-processing.
- 8- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) for environmental cleanliness.
- 9- Improving the quality of agricultural products, grading, sorting and strong post harvest handling of agriculture produce/ Improved Post Harvest Technology.
- 10- Strengthening the support for Human Resource Development and personal management in the State.
- 11- A strong research and development net work to meet above requirement.
- 12- Strengthening and improving the rural infrastructure for greater support to accelerate the growth in agriculture.

### **U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project**

22. Rural Development and Poverty focussed U.P Diversified Agriculture Support Project (UPDASP) is being implemented in 70 districts (200 blocks) of Uttar Pradesh over a period of 5 years. Total Cost of the Project is approx. Rs. 700 crores. This is one of the most innovative , multidimensional and unique project and one of the biggest investment proposal being implemented in the agriculture sector in the State.

1. The principal objectives of the project are to increase agricultural productivity through support for UP's diversified agriculture production systems, promote private sector development and improve rural infrastructure. Within this framework the main project specific issues that will be addressed are in four main areas:-
2. Policy reforms, improved cost recovery and increased privatization of services by linking investments to the reform of policy and the legislative/regulatory framework to rationalize the public/ private roles.
3. Technology development and dissemination aimed at intensification and diversification of farming system.
4. Greater participation of user communities by facilitating formation of self-help groups, particularly those formed by women, farmer associations and commodity groups to share production and marketing knowledge as well as mobilize credit; NGOs and the private sector would play an important role in the formation of these groups.
5. Human resource development by providing self-employment through framing of parapets and of worker involved at various levels in the horticulture, livestock, agriculture and sericulture sub-sectors.

#### **Strategy**

- enhance technology generation and dissemination to address consultants to greater productivity, especially the needs of previously neglected production systems.

- improve client orientation and rationalize public and private sector roles in delivery of support services.
- rehabilitate and upgrade rural infrastructure( roads & markets).
- promotion of private sector participation in post harvest value addition activities.
- addressing policy and institutional consultants through appropriate reforms.

### **Status And Major Achievements**

23. Project agreement , Credit and Loan agreement was signed with the World Bank in July'98 and the project was officially declared effective from 23 Sep'98. Implementation of the first Phase (Sep'98-Mar'2000)of the project began in Sept.'98. 22 districts (98 blocks) are covered in the 1st Phase.

Project implementation arrangements like; establishment of project Coordination Unit, Project Implementation Units (10) at nodal departments and Distt. Project Coordination units (15) already established.

24. Progress achieved during the period Sep'98–Mar'99 under various components was reviewed by the World Bank Review Mission (Apr-May'99) . As per the Back-to-Office Report ( Aide Memoire) the overall progress is Satisfactory.

### **Technology Development (TD):**

25. Under TD component major investment is proposed under Competitive Agriculture Research Program (CARP) . Issue based Adoptive Research is being funded under the CARP . Based on the findings of the Strategic Research Extension Plans (SREP) prepared in 12 districts 5 research proposals have been finalized for the year 1999-2000. Research proposals in 5 priority areas have been sanctioned Rs. 98.0 lacs has been allocated for adoptive research programs.

26. In addition to the above 3 SAUs and KVKs are being strengthened for research management, IPM trials & demonstrations.

27. Strategic Research Extension Plans Preparation (Srep) : 'Bottom -up' instead of 'top-down' approach to planing process has been initiated under the Project. The action plan of Project Implementation incorporates need based intervention/ requirements as per beneficiaries perceptions and plans were prepared with the participation of the farmers. Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREPs) of all the 15 Project districts in the First Phase completed and action plans already prepared to implement the findings.

### **Technology Dissemination:**

#### **Agriculture :**

28. Major activities include IPM and IPNM demonstrations . DOA has organized 622 IPM and 827 IPNM field level demonstrations in the project blocks during Rabi and Kharief season. Field days were

held at block level . Training of staff under broad based extension approach and Multi purpose Worker , introduced recently at nyay panchayat level is being undertaken at DOA.

#### **Horticulture :**

29. DOH has taken up a major extension programme by recruiting 152 para technicians and 88 Horticulture Advisors . These rural youths are already trained at various training centres and are deputed for field extension activities. These para workers will work for technology dissemination being introduced under the project.

30. Under area expansion programme new varieties of horticultural crops have been introduced in 2713 hectare of land. Area expansion is supported by the NGOs and Para workers . The programme for formation of Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs) and Commodity Groups in Horticulture, Dairy etc, is in progress.

#### **Sericulture :**

31. Under Sericulture component mulberry plantation has been completed on 1429 hectare land in order to raise silk production. Total targeted area expansion is 8500 ha to produce 750 MT of raw silk per year from the present production rate of 40 MT. per year. 15 NGOs have been short listed to take up extension work in the project blocks .

32. A detailed study on child labour in the sector has been completed and the recommendations are incorporated into the SILK ACT being promulgated in the state.

#### **Animal Husbandry :**

33. One of the major investment proposal is under privatization of animal health and input supply system. Steps have been taken for identifying and training under self-employed PARAVET scheme. Under the scheme 188 paravets and 21 private vets have been selected and 68 paravets have completed 4 months training and are already working . An NGO BAIIF has been contracted to train these PV in addition to PCDF centers . Necessary equipment and input supply is being ensured by the DAH. Strengthening of farms for breed conservation and for introducing Open Nucleus Breeding system is in progress. Elite Breed survey of 3895 animals completed by PCDF.

#### **Dairy Development:**

34. Under hygienic milk production scheme 1909 milk producers, 439 milk vendors , 37 trainers and 45 QC managers have been trained. Hygiene kits to farmers and vendors are being procured . In view of the latest Synthetic Milk problem the department is has taken up public awareness campaign in a big way. Field Kits for detecting adulteration are being issued to societies and vendors.

### **Rural Infrastructure:**

35. Out of the 1600 KMs of roads proposed for upgradation , 850 kms of rural roads in 15 districts have been finalised. Detailed DPRs have been prepared and administrative and financial sanction of 770 Kms. of Rural Roads have been issued. Works started on 150 Kms of Rural Roads since March'99 and it is expected that apprx. 450 kms of roads would be upgraded /constructed in the current year.

36. For technical examination of construction of Rural Roads M/s SMEC International Pvt. Ltd. (Australia) has been selected and deployed.

### **Rural Markets :**

37. Selection, feasibility study and detailed plans & technical examination of works relating to Construction/rehabilitation of 27 Rural Markets and 7 Cattle Markets completed. Construction and Management of Markets of these markets will be done by Lok Hit Committee of Village Panchayats. Construction work to be started soon.

### **Project Monitoring And Evaluation**

38. For Monitoring and Evaluation of Project activities Agriculture Management Centre (AMC) with corpus fund of Rs. 4.53 Crore established at Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow (IIML). Detailed MIS and Computization plan for PCU, PIUs,DPCUs and DPIUs is in progress. In addition to the M&E the AMC will also conduct MDP programs under the project.

### **Technical Collaboration :**

39. Various agreements / MOUs have been signed with national and international agencies for technical collaboration and training under the project. Major ones are;

- 1) For production and Marketing of Horticulture produce agreement for technical collaborations is proposed with CEBECO (Australia), New zealand Govt. and National Dairy Development Board.
- 2) Bankers Institute for Rural Development (BIRD) , ATI Nainital have been identified for training in Credit related issues , participatory management and related topics.
- 3) For conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo breeds financial assistance (US \$ 225,000) and technical assistance for 3 years has been agreed with 'Swiss Development Cooperation”.
- 4) CFTRI has been selected for a study on Post Harvest Technology development in horticulture .
- 5) Collaboration with National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources , ICAR , N. Delhi, has been finalized to establish Panthnagar Center for Plant Genetic Resources (PC-PGR) at GBPUA&T, Panthnagar.

## **Private Sector Development**

40. Establishment of Project Development Facility (PDF) is in progress. Technical bids have been finalized and sent to the Bank for approval. The facility will help to identify the core investment opportunities and also make available project reports and related data and look in to other aspects required to create atmosphere for private sector capital investment in Agriculture and Agriculture based activities . It also enable entrepreneurs to come up with viable and bankable Projects and coordinate with financing institutions for loan/credit facilitation.

## **Policy Related Issues :**

41. Most of the policy related issues agreed with the Bank have been addressed . Issues related to Phased Cost recovery for goods /inputs and services - by making services available at actual costs - is being implemented . This has helped the departments in maximizing revenue generation and minimizing dependence on government sector for technical investments and services.

## **Training:**

42. Training programmes for project personnel are being organized as per the training plan agreed, for capacity building and orientation of project staff. Steps have been taken to orient farmers also in progressive agricultural techniques through extensive national/international training and tour programs. More than 5000 farmers have already been trained/oriented and exposed through national and international exhibitions ( Chandigarh/ Agitech'99) and local melas .

## **Procurement:**

43. Procurement of civil works (15 out of 39 works) , goods, equipment ( 12 out of 25 ) and consultancies (22 out of 58) on NCB/ICB basis have been finalized and the progress is as per the procurement plan 1998-99 &1999-2000.

## **Thrust Areas In 1999-2000**

- a.) supporting growth-enhancing, income-generating programmes in livestock, horticulture and sericulture sectors;
- b.) strengthening of the technology base and dissemination through support of agricultural research, extension and facilitating access to agricultural credit;
- c.) facilitating post-harvest value addition activities by private sector through creation of a Project Development Facility and
- d.) upgrading of essential rural infrastructure( rural roads, haat painths, cattle markets, and fruit and vegetable markets) and promoting mechanisms to enable their operation and maintenance through user participation.



## Cane development

44. Sugarcane is one of the main cash crops of India which is grown in most part of U.P. . About 50 percent sugarcane area and about 45 percent sugarcane production of the country is from U.P. . As such the sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry play very important role in the economy of this State. In U.P., there are 172 cooperative Cane development societies whose total membership of cane growers is about 32 lacs . Besides these cane growers, workers and employees of the sugar mills and Gur Khandsari units are also dependent for their livelihood on sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry either directly or indirectly. It is worth-while to mention that the distilleries and some of the alcohol related industries are also dependent on sugar industry.

45. The various cane development programmes are being implemented with a view to increase productivity of sugarcane. These included the following :-

1. To get better yield,seed of pure,disease resistant,improved and recommended varieties of sugarcane are distributed to the farmers.
2. Application of recommended doses of Nitrogenous and other fertilizers.
3. Proper ratoon management.
4. To implement effectively plant protection programmes.
5. To facilitate transport of sugarcane from field to sugarmills,construction of village link roads.
6. To make arrangements for proper use of sub-soil water and irrigation facilities.
7. By implementing sugarcane research programmes high yielding,disease resistant and high sugared cane varieties are released.
8. Transfer of technology from sugarcane research stations to the farmer's fields-proper publicity and propaganda work is taken up.

### Sugarcane development in the five year plans.

46. Planwise statement of sugarcane area, average yield and sugarcane production & itemwise targets and achievements of different cane development activities in reserved area of sugar mills is placed at Annexure-I. A statement showing targets and achievements for the year 1996-97,1997-98,1998-99 & Targets for 1999-2000 is placed at Annexure-II. Following targets have been fixed for the year 1999-2000

Year	Sugarcane area (Lac.Hect.)	Average yield (Ton/hect)	Total cane production (lacTons)	Sugar production (lacTon)
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	24.60	62.50	1537.50	59.50

47. **Intensive sugarcane development programme-**

- 1- Improved sugarcane seed production and distribution scheme: In this scheme general category seed growers of foundation and primary seed nurseries, will get subsidy at the rate of Rs.1000 and Rs. 500 per hect. while farmers of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe category will get at the rate of Rs. 2000 and Rs.1000 respectively. The nucleus seed produced at sugarcane research station will be used for foundation seed nursery sowing.
- 2- Seed and soil treatment programme : In this programme insecticides and chemicals will be used for seed and soil treatment at the time of sugarcane sowing. Subsidy will be given at the rate of 25% of the cost in the reserved area of 2500 TCD capacity sugar mills, and at the rate of 12.5 % above 2500 TCD capacity sugar mill's area.
- 3- Ratoon management programme : To get better yield from ratoon, subsidy will be given at the rate of 25% in the reserved area of sugarmills upto 2500 TCD capacity and at the rate of 12.5 % in the reserved area of sugarmills above 2500 TCD capacity. Subsidy at the rate of 15% on the State Advisory Sugarcane price will be given to sugarcane research station on actual seed distribution of early maturing varieties. Nucleus seed transportation cost will be borne by the sugar mills.

48. **Intervillage Link Road Scheme. :** Intervillage link roads are constructed to facilitate the transport of sugarcane from field to cane purchasing centers of the sugarmills. Other total, 50% cost of the road construction is borne by State Government and balance 50% cost is borne by the beneficiaries. Intervillage link roads in new sugarmills area will also be taken up on the above pattern.

49. Ground and aerial operations to control insects & pests and Centrally Sponsored Scheme are being implemented which comprises field demonstrations, Training Programme, Distribution of Agricultural implements, Seed multiplication programme, Heat treatment plant. The funding of centrally sponsored scheme is done by State Govt. to the extent of 25% and balance 75% by the central Govt.

## **Horticulture**

50. Horticulture crops comprise a wide range of value crops like fruits, vegetables, flowers, medicinal & aromatic plants, spices, plantation crops, etc. Besides these, cultivation of betel, bee-keeping (apiculture), mushroom and food processing are also other important components of horticulture.

51. Importance of horticultural crops in the economic, nutritional and ecological development needs no fresh emphasis. These are labour intensive high value nutritive crops. The status of horticulture and intake of fruits & vegetables are one of the important indicators of the development of the State. As a result of implementation of various schemes over last plan periods, the area & production of horticultural crops has increased substantially. The achievements made during various plan periods are given in Annexure-I.

## **Review Of Eighth Plan**

52. Horticulture did not receive the attention it deserved in terms of finances needed for its speedy development in the State. The revised budgetary allocation for the Eighth Plan period was Rs. 6000.00 lakh shows only a marginal improvement over the last plan period as given in Annexure-II .

53. As pointed out above, besides availability of funds, manpower, mobility & communication, slow intake of latest technologies, lack of reliable data-base, lack of effective coordination, credit support, high yielding quality planting material and marketing and post harvest facilities had adverse effect on the speedy development of horticulture.

## **Physical Achievement**

54. During the Eighth Plan the area under fruits has expanded from 7.33 to 8.10 lacs ha., under vegetable from 9.21 to 9.97 lac ha. and under potato 3.44 to 4.25 lac ha. The increase in fruits production was from 63.00 to 81.00 lac M.T., vegetable from 120.00 to 159.00 Lac M.T, and Potato from 60.09 to 92.63 Lac M.T.

## **Ninth Plan Objectives**

55. The main objective is to boost the production of different horticultural crops through expansion of areas, increase in productivity, control of pests and diseases and diversification of horticultural crops.

## **Strategy & Thrust**

56. In order to achieve objectives of the Ninth Plan major thrust will be on the following strategy:-

- (1) Introduction of improved varieties of different horticultural crops and modern cultivation/cultural practices.
- (2) Concentrated development of individual horticultural crops in best suited agro-climatic areas only, where minor millets are grown.
- (3) Technological improvement of existing nurseries and to encourage private nurseries, multiplication of planting materials through tissue culture technique.
- (4) Diversification of horticulture by increasing area under low volume high value crops (Nuts and olive, mushroom, bee keeping and tea).
- (5) To create post harvest infrastructure in order to save the losses of horticultural produce.
- (6) Transfer of technology for human resources development.

## **Performance And Achievement**

57. During the first two years of the Ninth Plan, the achievements of area and production of fruits, vegetable and potato are as under:-

Sl. No.	Fruits		Vegetables		Potato	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Lac Ha)	(Lac MT.)	(Lac Ha)	(Lac MT.)	(Lac Ha)	(Lac MT.)
1997-98	8.24	85.00	10.20	165.00	3.96	58.54
1998-99	8.37	88.00	10.50	171.20	3.90	80.00

58. As indicated above the area and production of horticultural crops has increased in two years of the Ninth Plan.

### **Selected Important Schemes Of Current Year (1999-2000)**

#### **Fruit Development**

59. Under the programme of fruit development in U.P.(Plains), there are several important scheme such as:-

- (1) Consolidated Development of Special Fruits in selected areas
- (2) Mango Development in Fruit Belt Areas of U.P.
- (3) Integrated Development of Fruits in Tropical and Arid Zone.
  - (A) Area Expansion Programme.
  - (B) Rejuvenation of old orchards.
  - (C) Establishment of Small Nurseries in Private Sector.
- (4) Establishment of Nutritional Gardens in rural areas.
- (5) Establishment of Horticultural Production & Seed Processing Units.
- (6) Control of Mango Shootgall Maker in Tarai Areas.

60. During 1999-2000, the total coverage in terms of area would be 8.55 lac ha. resulting in production of 91.91 lac M.T.

#### **Vegetable Development**

61. To promote the cultivation of vegetables in additional areas of U.P.(Plains), following schemes are functioning.

- (1) Cultivation of Vegetable in River Beds.
- (2) Central Sector Scheme for the Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds
- (3) Central Sector Scheme for Integrated Development of Spices.

62. Under this scheme, a target of 10.81 lac ha. and production of 185.88 lac M.T. of vegetables has been fixed.

## **Potato Development**

63. Uttar Pradesh is the foremost potato growing state in the country, contributing about 45% of its annual production. The area under potato cultivation, its production and average production has been continuously increasing. Now it has increased to approximately 96.87 lac M.T. in the year 1999-2000. The schemes are as follows:-

- (1) Production of Seed Potato.
- (2) Central Sector Scheme for Tuber & Root Crops Development.

64. Besides, the programme for development of floriculture, food processing would also be strengthening by providing requisite inputs, during the current year. Establishment of New Nurseries and Food Processing Integrated Entrepreneurship Development Training Centre (IEDTC) are also proposed to be set-up to boost the sector. An outlay of Rs.942.63 lacs for the year 1999-2000 has been earmarked for the sector.

## **SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION**

65. Besides the heterogeneity in agro-characteristics such as soils, rainfall, climate and agro ecology, irrigation and cropping system, Uttar Pradesh has a prominent place in food production as well as in agricultural economy in the country. The intensive development of water resources and proper conservation, management and development of land resources in the State has ensured the sustainable growth for self reliance in food production in Yamuna Gangetic plains. At present about 40% of the area of the state, is still under rainfed farming where the farmers are awaiting a green revolution for their prosperity. In such areas the land and water resources are inadequately developed. As a result, cultivation has become an uneconomic and non viable occupation. It is therefore, important to take-up soil and water conservation programme on priority basis so that the rainfed and degraded areas may be converted into fertile and productive fields.

### **Land Resources-Present Scenario :**

66. The land resources of Uttar Pradesh are facing various degradation problems, i.e., soil erosion, alkalinity and salinity, ravines and water logging etc. Out of 1750 lakh.ha. of degraded lands of India, the State owns 135.26 lakh.ha.

67. The water erosion is affecting the arable and non-arable land to a great extent. Out of 88.35 lakh. ha. of eroded areas, the extent of arable and non-arable eroded areas are 68.41 and 19.94 lakh ha. Respectively. Ravine and gullied land (in 12.30 lakh.ha.) alkalines land (in 11.51 lakh.ha.) Diara (in 15 lakh.ha.) and water logging (in 8.10 lakh.ha.) are the major areas which need immediate attention for its development.

## **Review Of Past Performance :**

68. Soil and water conservation programme was started during the First Five Year Plan with the establishment of three Usar reclamation and one ravine reclamation farms in the State. Since then, a number of schemes/projects have been launched. The impact of the works was very impressive and a large areas have brought under intensive cultivation.

69. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan an area of 50.00 lakh ha. have been treated with a cost of Rs.800 corer which includes, the reclamation of 2.71 lakh.ha. of alkaline lands and 2.56 lakh. of ravines and gullied lands.

## **Strategy For 1999-2000**

70. On the basis of problem area available, the strategy proposed for the year 1999-2000 is given below:-

- Integrated multi-disciplinary approach for watershed development with moisture conservation-cum-production technology for sustainable production of food, fruit, fuel and fodder.
- Intensive water harvesting in watersheds for creating potentials for life saving irrigation to crops and recharging of ground water.
- *Integrated watershed development in the catchment of flood prone rivers in order to minimise flood hazards and to sustain farming system.*
- Usar reclamation for conversion of Waste lands into good agricultural fields for intensive cultivation.
- Ravine reclamation for development of ravines eco-system.

## **SCHEMES/PROJECTS DURING 1999-2000**

### **On Going Schemes:-**

- Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes.
- National Watershed development for rainfed area
- Integrated watershed management in flood prone catchment of Gomti & Sone rivers.
- Centrally sponsored/Ambedkar Sudhar Yojna.
- Externally Aided Projects.
- Sodic land reclamation with world bank assistance.
- Pilot project for Usar reclamation with Neatherland assistance.
- NABARD Scheme.
- Sodic land road construction project
- State Schemes.
- Tharu Janjati development scheme.

### **New Schemes :**

- Externally aided projects.
- Sodic land reclamation with world bank assistance-Phase-2
- Ravine reclamation project with EEC assistance.
- Integrated watershed management in Yamuna catchment (Not yet Sanctioned).
- NABARD Scheme.
- Integrated watershed development in Bundelkhand.
- Sodic land road construction.

### **National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA) :-**

71. NWDPA is operating in 197 blocks of 37 districts of the State since 1990-91. The project aims at sustainable development of rainfed areas by adopting moisture conservation-cum-production technology in arable and non-arable lands.

72. During 1998-99, GOI has released Rs. 1750 lakh. With the balances of previous last years an area of 69947 ha. has been treated under the project. The physical and financial target for 1999-2000 are 60750 ha. and Rs. 2500 lakh. Respectively.

### **Centrally Sponsored Scheme in Flood Prone Catchment of River Gomti & Sone :-**

73. Integrated watershed management in flood prone river Gomti is operating in 10 districts of state since 1980-81. The objective of the project is to check soil erosion and mitigate flood hazards in flood prone watersheds.

74. During 1998-99, an area of 37301 ha. has been treated with a cost of Rs. 1042.94 lakh. The physical and financial targets for 1999-2000 are 41300 ha. And Rs. 1405 lakh respectively.

75. The Sone project is operating in Sonbhadra districts since 1983-84. During 1998-99, an area of 9746 ha. has been treated with a cost of Rs. 434 lakh. During 1999-2000, the physical and financial target are 7600 ha. and Rs. 445 lakh. Respectively.

### **Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Ambekar Usar Sudhar Yojna:-**

76. The centrally sponsored Usar reclamation project is operating in the state but it was not sanctioned by GOI during 1998-99. It is expected that it will start soon during 1999-2000.

### **Integrated Watershed Development Project in Rainfed and Drought Prone Eco-system of Bundelkhand with NABARD Assistance:-**

77. Projects on integrated watershed development of Laitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Mahoba and Banda have been sanctioned by the NABARD under RIDF-4 during 1998-99. The project covers 57 watersheds. The sharing of costs between NABARD and state Govt. is 90% & 10% respectively.

78. During 1998-99, an area of 411 ha. has been treated with a cost of Rs. 15.00 Lakh. During 1999-2000, the physical and financial target are 27360 ha. & Rs. 1615.42 lakh. Respectively.

#### **Ravine Project with E.E.C. Assistance :-**

79. The Financial agreement on ravine stabilisation proeject with E.E.C. assistance has been made between E.E.C. & Govt. of India on 17.4.97. The project covers an area of 23925 ha. in district of Firozabad, Kanpur Dehat, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Fatehpur with a cost of Rs. 37.42 corer. The project period is 5 years but it is yet to start.

#### **U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation :-**

80. U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam is implementing U.P. Sodic Land Reclamation project with World Bank assistance in 10 districts of State since 1993-94.

81. During 1998-99, an area of 13469 ha. has been reclaimed with a cost of Rs. 5293 lakh. During 1999-2000, the physical and financial target are 12000 ha. and Rs. 4349 lakh. respectively.

#### **U.P. Sodic Land Project-2 :-**

82. The project is a new Externally Aided Proeject for the year 1999-2000. During the year, the survey and planning of Usar reclamation alongwith Road & Panchyat Bhawan construction works will be taken up.

## **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**

83. The State's economy is predominantly based on agriculture; animal husbandry as its important component assumes greater responsibility in economic and social development of the people, particularly of rural areas. The animal husbandary sector plays a pivotal role in the rural economy and contributes significantly to the national economy. According to the latest estimates available, the gross value of the output from livestock sector at current prices is about 26% of the agriculture sector with a contribution of about 10% to the National GDP.

84. Broadly the Animal Husbandry Department carries out disease control, fodder development breed improvement programmes as well as manages livestock farms consisting of cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbit and poultry. Simultaneously Animal Husbandry Department. Also carries out equine disease control with is also controlling zoonotic Diseases which are hazardous to human health.

85. The main objective of this sector is to increase the production of milk, milk product, meat, egg, wool and other animal by products both qualitatively as well as quantidatiely and to provide opportunities of gainful employment and raise the income of rural people on the other.



In order to achieve the above mentioned objectives, a multi-pronged approach towards improvement of genetic potential of local livestock, increase in feed and fodder resources, adequate health cover and disease control facilities based on modern scientific technology, management and providing marketing facilities in livestock products alongwith credit support to marginal/small farmers and landless labourers has been made through five year plans. The results of the application of modern science and technology have been quite encouraging. The rural masses are responding reasonably well after shedding-off the age old uneconomic traditional husbandary practices.

86. As per 1993 livestock census Uttar Pradesh has a total livestock population of 701-52 lakh (1993) comprising 256-31 lakh cattle, 200.86 lakh buffaloes, 131-10 lakh goats, 24.04 lakh sheep, 29.05 lakh pigs and 60.17 lakh other animals. Besides, there are 107.90 lakh poultry. The pigs, goats, buffaloes and sheep in that order, have registered the maximum growth rate (from 10.1 to 16.9 percent) during the period between 1988 and 1993 as is evident from the following table.

(In Crores)

Species	1988 census	1993 Census	Growth Rate %
Cattle	2.632	2.563	(-) 2.62
Buffalo	1.824	2.009	(+) 10.14
Sheep	0.218	0.240	(+) 10.09
Goat	1.132	1.311	(+) 15.81
Pig	0.249	0.291	(+) 16.87
Poultry	0.932	1.079	(+) 15.77
Others	0.553	0.601	(+) 8.68

87. During last Eight Five Year Plans the State Animal Husbandry Department has made consistent efforts to improve the different livestock species and their productivity and production. The total production levels of milk, wool and eggs achieved upto the end of Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth (upto 95-96) plans were 72.61, 91.45 & 118.78 lakh M. Tonnes, 16.14, 18.67 & 24.45 lakh kg. And 374, 420 & 690 millions, respectively. The average milk yield per cow is 2.292 kg/day while for buffalo it is 3.624 kg/day as per 1995-96 sample survey.

88. There has been almost constant increase in milk, wool and egg production during last four years of Eighth Plan which is evident from the following table.

Sl. No.	Name of unit product	1991-92	Achieve At the End of Eighth Plan	Target Ninth Plan	Achieve - ment 98-99	Target 99-2000
1.	Milk (Lac.MT)	102.06	123.88	173.75	135.52	151.76
2.	Egg (Million nos.)	536.16	700.00	1127.4	751.90	931.70
3.	Wool (Lakh Kg.)	17.92	20.65	26.4	21.99	23.90

89. The increase in total production has not been sufficient to meet the evergrowing demands of the respective commodities. The low productivity continues to remain the main concern, as the State is far behind in productivity levels of livestock compared to many other states in the country. Hence, there is a need to tap the vast potential in animal husbandry available in the state through various measures.

90. The most important baricade in livestock production is less availability of fodder and concentrate. There is major problems of providing adequate pasture for livestock and grassland and fodder improvement programmes, which could supplement substantial benefits in livestock production.

91. As far as a sheep husbandry is concerned, sheep depends mainly on natural pastures for grazing and can not be stall fed. Expansion of agriculture field led to the shrinkage of natural pastures; so a sort of competition between these two fields therefore exists. It appears that there is slow exclusion of sheep husbandry with the expansion in the field of agriculture and hence there is a threat to the sheep husbandry as the growing population in the State is putting a constant pressure on agricultural field. Therefore, it is felt that a multidisciplinary team should work to evolve a system which will maximise the production from both the field viz. Sheep husbandry and agriculture.

92. The breeding facilities especially, the coverage of breedable cattle population through artificial insemination and health care particularly the covering of huge cattle/livestock population under vaccination programme against diseases like Rinderpest, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, etc. most of which are required to be done annually for their effective control/prevention and similar other facilities have not yet been possible to expand and provide to large population of livestock especially to the cattle and buffaloes in the state. The major reason being the number of animals per vety. Hospital (23000) is still very high. National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had recommended one veterinary doctor for every 10000 cattle units by 1990 and 5000 by 2000. To meet the requirement of veterinarians in the State, the third veterinary college is to start functioning soon at Kumarganj, Faizabad. Further. For developing

effective treatment packages and control of major diseases of livestock such as PPR, etc. some financial assistance to the State Veterinary colleges has been sought.

### Present Status And Review Of Performance During Eighth Plan

93. During Eighth Five Year Plan period, 59 schemes were/are operating, 19 of them are Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 8 are on 100% and two on 75 percent basis and the rest (9) were on 50% sharing basis. These 59 schemes have been spread in the following ten groups.

- Extension and Training
- Direction and Administration.
- Veterinary Services and Animal Health
- Cattle and Buffalo Development
- Poultry Development
- Sheep and Wool Development
- Pig Development
- Other Livestock Development
- Feed and Fodder Development
- Administration, Investigation and Statistics

#### Level of Services

94. Services through diseases control, health care and breeding facilities in the State are shown in following table.

95.

Item	Base year 1991-92	By the end of Eight plan	By the end of 1999-2000
Cattle head (thousand) per vety. Hospital	30.00	24.00	20.00
Breeding Services Cow	17.75%	21.50%	23.50%
Buffalo	11.77%	16.72%	17.00%
Sheep and goat	7.00%	40.00%	45.00%
Pig	8.00%	15.00%	18.00%
Availability of eggs per capita per year	5.00	7.00	7.00
Availability of chicken per capita per year (in gms.)	78.00	100.00	300.00

## **STRATEGY:**

95. The main strategy for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is as follows:

- 1- Enhancement in the availability of milk, meat, wool and other products and by-products through genetic improvement/upgradation of existing livestock species and breeds in the state and by developing better grazing facilities and production of more green fodder.
- 2- Expansion of health cover facilities and take preventive measures against important livestock diseases.
- 3- Creation of atmosphere and provide facilities for viable livestock farming and also using the services of skilled manpower in A.H. activities so as to generate more employment especially in rural areas, thereby improving the socio-economic conditions especially of poor and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

96. The proposed outlay for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 3270.15 lakh including Uttarakhand Rs. 595.00 lakh.

## **DAIRY DEVELOPMENT**

97. Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest milk producing States of India. It accounted for 18 % of milk production in our country followed by Punjab 9.5 % Rajasthan 7.8 % , Tamilnadu & Andhra Pradesh 6.3 % , Bihar & Maharastra 6.2 % ,Gujrat 6.6 % , Haryana 5.8 % and others 22.8 %. After agriculture, it is our programme which help to provide labour intensive and income generating activities. specially to the weaker sections of rural areas. .

98. During the planning era, progressively increased emphasis has been accorded to this sector on account of its objects labour intensity. The programme has been successful in reducing the incidence of under employment and poverty in rural areas.

99. At the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the Dairy Development has constituted 13939 milk societies by involving 6.59 lakh milk producer members. With the result, 8.17 lac kg milk procurement per day and 7.17 lakh kltr. liquid milk sale per day .The average annual growth rate during the Eighth Five Year Plan is about 13.3 % in Societies , 8.8 % in membership , 9.3 % in procurement & 15 % in milk sale.

100. The growth rate during 1998-99 was found to 6.3 % in Societies, 11.3 % in Membership, 1.4 % in Procurement & 4.8 % in Milk Sale. The milk production during the 1994-95 was 11.32 M.T. which increased to 2.1 M.T. in 1997-98. The Per capita Availability of milk in the year 1970 ,1980 , 1990 & 1997-98 was 110 gms, 141 gms, 176 gms , 214 gms per day respectively.

101. The 62 milk unions are operating in this sector. Under the milk & milk product order 1992, in U.P. 91 lac ltr. capacity was registered in the private sector by 120 dairies while 22.86 lakh ltr. capacity was registered by 32 Dairies in the co-operative sector.

## **OBJECTIVE :**

102. The main objectives of the Dairy Development Programme included, emancipation of milk producer from the exploitation of middlemen by paying them fair & remunerative price for their produce, to help in increasing milk production by providing technical input at the doorstep of the producer and to make available good quality milk to urban consumers at reasonable price in major towns & cities in the State.

## **THE POLICY FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT :**

### **KRISHI NITI - DUGDH VIKAS**

103. In continuation of its efforts to socialise the economy through the Dairy co-operatives, a special package in the guise of Krishi Niti has been planned to lay the foundation plans for the years to come. Its various components and the specific targets set for Dairy Development are as given below :-

- 1- Coverage of 25,000 farmers members under the Intensive Mini Dairy Project.
- 2- Setting up of 5,000 Mahila Dairy Coops. under the Women's Dairy Project.
- 3- Strengthening the field structure through establishment of Village Dairy Coops. (Target 22,255 by the year-end 2001-02).
- 4- Increase in the Processing Capacity at hand through investments under the State (s) co-operatives .R.D.P (Infrastructure Head).
- 5- Setting up a Hi-Tech Breeding Project in the State at Aligarh Distt.
- 6- To venture in to the arena of value added products via diversification and strengthening of the marketing infrastructure.
- 7- Fodder Development & Seed Improvement Programmes. (shifting to Distribution of Certified Seeds solely)
- 8- Strengthening of various R & D / Quality Control labs to ensure quality milk production and upkeep of Hygiene.

### **Strategy/Approaches Of The Ninth Plan Period & Annual Plan**

- For achieving the above objective for the current year , following strategy have been adopted :-
- Strengthening of the existing village dairy co-operatives & organise the potential societies.
- ploughing back amount released in the field for bridging the critical gaps of the programmes.
- To check & create awareness among consumers & producers for good quality milk & milk products through various quality control measures.

- To provide artificial insemination & animal health facilities at the doorstep of the milk producers.
- To produce & make available green fodder , cattle feed & urea molasses lick block for milch animal.

**Thrust Area For Annual Plan :**

- Additional coverage at the field level at the existing milk shed.
- New/Innovative Product Development /Processing & Marketing .
- New Market areas including Export Market.
- Market Development through intensive & extensive coverage under the consumers awareness programme
- Specific thrust in the market intervention operation with its entire functional dimension.
- With the threat of synthetic milk looming large over the State, the Department is coming up with a proposal to set up Quality Control Squad.

104. The Department is implementing the schemes as under:

- 1- Milk Production Enhancement Programme is aimed at the village level to organise new societies & also strengthening of the field structure is proposed.
- 2- Awareness of Women for Dairy Development & Extension & Training is aimed to train secretaries for primary co-operative societies , refreshes course & training in various disciplines , assistance to agriculture institute , Naini (Allahabad).Such training programme as may be required from time to time to achieve overall objective of Dairy Development , to start a training centre on the pattern of National Dairy Research Institute ,Karnal.
- 3- Dairy Development Department has proposed the Consolidation & Strengthening of Milk Co-operative, Market intervention operation & specialised H.R.D. Efforts, Bulk ending/Community Based Marketing, Establishment of Powder Milk Plant, High-Tec Animal Breeding Project & Institutional Strengthening / Training & Extension .

105. It is proposed to increase number of societies to 18471 by involving 10.15 lakh number producer during 1999-2000. On the basis of this, a target of 12.24 lakh kg of procurement and 7.02 lakh kg. of sale of milk has been fixed for the corresponding year.

**Employment Generation :-**

106. The above schemes are proposed to be launched/carried out during the Ninth Five Year Plan in State / District sector.The direct employment under the scheme will be 31.879 thousand and 402.94 thousand will be indirect employment under. The total Employment generation will be 434.819

thousand during the five year period. An employment generation of 1147.94 thousand (Direct 62.66 & indirect 1085.24 has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

## **Fisheries**

107. The Fisheries development programme in Uttar Pradesh was taken up as early as in 1944 under grow more food campaign programme and a scheme to supply the fish to defence forces was launched. Initially a few vergine small waters were acquired under the defence of India rule. Later on after Zamindari Abolition in 1953 the fish culture programme was given more emphasis and in subsequent years considerable progress was made in this field. During First Five Year Plan the main emphasis was accorded production of fingerlings to promote aquaculture in the rural areas. About 5,900 ha water area was brought under fish culture by the end of First Plan period and the level of production of fingerlings was to the tune of 12 lacs. The level of fish production was of the order of 115 MT. Remarkable achievements have been made in fisheries sector particularly during 1980's after the advent of F.F.D.A's and towards the end of Eight Five Year Plan 80,000 ha water area in the shape of pond was brought under fish culture and the levels of fish production was 1.5 lakh MT. It is worth mentioning over here that before advent of F.F.D.A's the productivity of ponds was merely 600 kg/ha/year which was enhanced to more than 2000 kg/ha/year by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. Quality fish seed is the critical input in aquaculture and hence due emphasis was given to produce the quality fish seed by artificial proagation and large size hatcheries and mini hatcheries were established in the State. Privatization of fish seed production was also encouraged through establishment of mini hatcheries in private sector.

108. Fisherman Community is the back bone of fisheries sector. Various schemes to improve the socio-economic condition of the fisherman were also launched. The State presently lacks a regulated fish market system and hence keeping this in mind, a scheme for establishing fish market infrastructure units was launched in the State.

109. A World Bank Assisted Project for Development of Reservoirs and lakes was also implemented and encouraging results with regard to enchancement of fish productivity levels in the selected water bodies were obtained.

110. The total outlay for Eighth Plan was Rs. 2,10 lakh of which Rs. 400 lakhs was for hills. The total expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 2,368.82 lakhs.

### **Progress during 1997-98**

111. Six thousand eight hundred lakh fish seed was produced in the year 1997-98 in the State and level of fish production from all the sources was of the order of 1.60 lakh MT. The productivity of the F.F.D.A. improved ponds was raised upto 2320 kg/ha/year. The total outlay for 1997-98 was Rs. 516.875 lakhs including hills against which expenditure was Rs. 508.67 lakhs.

### **Progress during 1998-99**

112. The total fish production from all sources in the State was raised upto 1.83 lakhs MT. The level of fish seed production was 7300 lakhs and the productivity of ponds enhanced to a level of 2350 kg/ha/year where as the national level of pond fish productivity is about 2200/kg/ha/year.

113. The total outlay for 1998-99 was Rs. 462.45 lakhs including hills against which expenditure was to the tune of 468.53 lakhs.

### **Recent Policy alongwith thrust areas**

114. Recently the State Government has declared Agriculture Policy according to which it is proposed to take up the remaining water area for fisheries development in coming years. The existing level of fish production is proposed to be doubled by the end of Tenth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to meet the demand of fish seed by establishment mini hatcheries in private sector. Till now contribution from Private Sector is merely 50% which is to be enhanced to 65% in Tenth Five Year Plan.

115. Besides it is also proposed to take up experiments and pilot project of eat fish cuslture and fresh water prawn culture in coming years to boost up fish production in the State. Members of fisherman community who are backbone of fisheries sector will be benefited to a great extent by way of fisheries development programme in the State.

### **Proposal for Annual Plan 1999-2000**

116. Five thousand hectare additional water area in the shape of ponds will be covered under fish culture and 5000 additional fish farmers will be given short term aquaculture training. There is a target to produce 8000 lakhs fish seed in the State and the level of fish production is 1.85 lakhs MT> 37000 fishermen will be provided insurance cover under group accident insurance scheme and funds for 1000 fishermen houses are proposed to be got sanctioned by the Government of India under the scheme of National Welfare Fund for Fishermen. Fish Farmers Development Agency is the main scheme of the department and efforts will be made to raise the fish productivity level of ponds to a considerable extent. Emphasis will also be given to establish new mini hatcheries for fish seed production in private sector. The outlay for 1999-2000 including hill is Rs. 648.72 lakhs.

### **Employment Generation**

117. In the year 1999-2000, 18 lakhs mandays are expected to be created and 5000 families of the weaker section of the society will be benefited by the self employment opportunities.



## FORESTARY AND WILD LIFE

118. Conservation of Environment and maintenance of ecological balance has become the most important factor for the survival of any form of life that exists on earth today. Needless to point out that we have already lost many species which have now become things of the past. The rapid increase in human population coupled with urbanization and industrialization has compounded the problem further.

119. The geographical area of U.P. is 294411 sq. Km. and as per 1997 assessment, forest cover is 33994 sq. Km., which is only 11.54% of the total geographical area. Most of UP's forests are degraded and productivity is poor. Region –wise and district wise distribution of forest area is even more unbalanced. In the hills, the area under forest is 44.32%, it is 8.88% in Tarai region, 11.77% in Vindhyan region and only about 1.64% in Indogangetic plain region.

120. India's National Forest Policy of 1988 has taken into consideration the present day scenario of the country's deteriorating environment. To prevent the worsening of the situation any further, it provides for the restoration of ecological balance, preservation of protected areas and maintenance of forests for their sustained use. However, the conservation of forests remains the dominant spirit of the New Policy. All other objectives are subordinate to this principal aim. State forest policy has come into effect from December 1998 with the above objectives.

### **Objectives and Salient Features of U.P. Forest Policy, 1998:**

#### **Objectives:**

- U.P. Forest Policy has following main objectives:
- Scientific management and conservation of forest.
- Plantation over waste land and degraded areas.
- Plantation over community land.
- Soil and water conservation.
- Increase in forest cover and productivity.
- Reducing gap between demand and supply position of fuel wood and fodder.
- Reducing biotic pressure over natural forest.
- Conservation of wild life and bio-diversity.
- People participation in forest activities.

#### **Salient Features:**

121. In U.P. Forest Policy, 1998, measures have been taken for effective and efficient forest conservation and protection with people participation. Efforts will be made to develop strong MIS with

efficient Human Resource Development. Financial management will be more effective. Main thrust areas are increasing forest cover, forest productivity, conservation of soil and water with scientific management of forest.

### **Review Of Eighth Five Year Plan:**

122. During Eighth Five Year Plan a total of Rs.342.63 crore was spent which included Rs.243.41 crore in plain region and plantation in 2.78 lakh ha. was raised. However, U.P. Forest Corporation extracted 1674 thousand cub. mtr. timber, 942 thousand cub. mtr. fuel wood, 1035 thousand notional tons bamboo, 1975 thousand standard bags tendu leaves and 158 thousand qtl. other minor forest produce. On account of this, employment opportunities for 375 lakh man days were generated.

### **Ninth Five Year Plan:**

123. A total outlay of Rs.650.00 crore was approved which included for plain region Rs.280.00 crore for the plain region and the target for plantation during Ninth Plan is 106220 ha. About 1000.24 lakh man days will be generated in this plan.

124. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 a total of Rs.69.74 crore and Rs.85.56 crore were spent respectively. During 1997-98, 41435 ha. plantation was raised. Besides, 329 thousand cub.mtr. timber, 78 thousand cub. mtr. fuel wood, 213 thousand notional tones bamboo, 331 thousand std. bags tendu leaves and 26 thousand qtl. other minor forest produces were extracted by U.P. Forest Corporation consequently 101.66 lakh man days were generated.

125. During 1998-99, 47678 ha. plantation was raised. In addition, 476 thousand cub.mtr. timber, 105 thousand cub. mtr. fuel wood, 176 thousand notional tones bamboo, 419 thousand std. bags tendu leaves and 10 thousand qtl. other minor forest produces were extracted which created job opportunities 116.53 lakh man days by Forest Department.

### **Annual Plan, 1999-2000:**

126. The proposed schemes during 1999-2000 shall contribute towards environmental conservation by enforcing better protection of forests and wildlife, in addition to increase green cover of the State. The main plantation scheme are Social Forestry, Social Forestry in Urban Area, Industrial and Pulp Wood Plantation, Fuel and Fodder Project. For conservation and development of wild life the scheme are Corbett Tiger Reserve, Dhudhwa Tiger Reserve, Project Elephant, Wet Land Sanctuaries, Bird Sanctuaries are being implemented with central assistance as well. These schemes will also provide the basic needs of people like fuel wood, fodder, small timber, bamboo and timber etc.

127. Target for plantation during 1999-2000 is 37000 ha. It is also proposed to produce 416 thousand cub.mtr. timber, 110 thousand cub.mtr. fuel wood, 166 thousand notion tones bamboo, 430 thousand std.

bags tendu leaves and 45 thousand qtl. other minor forest produce by U.P. Forest Corporation. Employment generation has been fixed at 173.53 lakh man days.

128. Proposed outlay for forestry and wild life sector for 1999-2000 is Rs.13200.58 lakh. Out of which Rs.8500.58 is for plain region of U.P.

#### **Externally Aided Project:**

129. World Bank aided Forestry Project U.P. Cr 3018 IN is being implemented in all districts of U.P. with IDA assistance, since 1 Feb. 1998. The main objectives of the project are to increase both forest cover and tree, raise the productivity of forest to insure their sustainable use, start Joint Forest Management and to promote bio-diversity conservation, and over all capacity building of the forest department, For Ninth Plan proposed outlay for the project is Rs.22830.00 lakh, against which 1998-99 Rs.2250.00 lakh (excluding direct payment made by World Bank) have been spent on the project since its inception to achieve the objective of the project. An outlay of Rs.6832.00 lakh is being proposed.

130. In U.P. Forestry Project Training is being imparted for strengthening of the human resources. To insure people participation in forestry activities, villagers and representatives of NGO's are also being trained. During 1998-99 about 10000 people and forest staff joined various training programmes.

#### **Soil Conservation:**

131. Under this sector, the on-going state plan scheme of '*Development of Civil and Soyam Forests in Kumaon and Garhwal Region*' is proposed to be continued in the Ninth Plan also, besides the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Afforestation in the Catchment of River Valley Project Ramganga, Integrated Watershed Management in the catchment of Indo-Gangetic Basin, Integrated Wasteland Development Project.

132. The actual achievement during Eighth Plan is Rs.4330.15 lakh. Proposed outlay of Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs.4000.00 lakh. The expenditure during 1997-98 and 1998-99 is Rs.1348.12 lakh and Rs.1150.58 lakh respectively. Proposed outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs.1200.00 lakh.

#### **Forest Research:**

133. During Eight Plan, total expenditure is Rs.114.90 lakh out of which expenditure of plain region is Rs.33.82 lakh. For Ninth Plan, the outlay is Rs.100.00 lakh. For plain region, this scheme has been transferred to Forestry and Wild Life Sector. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been earmarked for Uttranchal in 1999-2000.

#### **Tribal-Sub Plan**

134. For the development of tribal community, there is no separate scheme. However, works are being carried out under state plan scheme with specific allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan.

135. During Eighth Plan, the total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs.1096.30 lakh. Outlay for Ninth Plan is Rs.1480.00 lakh. Expenditure for 1997-98 and 1998-99 is Rs.66.83 lakh and Rs.190.53 lakh respectively. Plantation raised during 1997-98 is 705 ha. and 835 ha. during 1998-99. Proposed outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs.188.50 lakh and a target for plantation of 851.00 ha. has been fixed.

136. For the development of tribals, there is no separate scheme. However, works are being carried out under state plan scheme with specific allocation for tribals within plan ceiling. During Fifth Five Year Plan, the work of sub-plan was confined to five tribal blocks of hills districts namely Chakrata, Kalsi, Naugaon and Jaunpur but during Third Five Year Plan these works were intensified and extended to tribal block of Dharchula and Munsiyari in Pithoragarh districts, Bijnor and Khateema in National district in hills and from the year 1982-83 of Vth Five Year Plan. Tribal Sub-Plan for Lakhimpur Kheri and Gonda district in plain region was also introduced for tribal block of these districts. For 1996-97 in plains the outlay has been provided for the districts : (1) Bhadohi (2) Bahraich only.

137. Till 1995-96 the Tribal Sub-Plan had been implemented in Kheri and Gonda district but for 1996-97 no outlay had been provided in these districts under Tribal Sub-Plan. However the outlay had been provided in Bhadohi and Bahraich district only. For 1997-98 in plains outlay has been provided in Bahraich district only. In the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 outlay has been provided/ proposed for two plain districts as Bahraich and Sravasti only.

#### **SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN**

138. The development and prosperity of society of Scheduled Caste generally depends on forest. During Eighth Five Year Plan, with the expenditure of Rs.5279.95 lakh, plantation of 30504 ha. has been raised.

139. Outlay for Ninth Plan is Rs.10786.90 lakh. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, the expenditure is Rs.1641.45 lakh and Rs.1588.22 lakh respectively. Proposed outlay for 1999-2000 is Rs.1683.72 lakh. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, plantation raised is 8351 ha. and 7883 ha. respectively. Proposed target for plantation during 1999-2000 is 6513 ha.

140. Special Component Plan has been launched by the forest dept. U.P. from the year 1980-81 for the economic uplifting of scheduled castes as described above for which physical and financial targets are being quantified with dept, plan ceiling. The qualification basically remained notional in nature. From Eighth Five Year Plan more & more emphasis is being given to ensure that quantified amount really follows towards scheduled castes. But from 1996-97, separate S.C.P. plan are being prepared on the basis of outlay provided by the State Government. The State Government continued to this procedure of separate outlay provided for S.C.P. to 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 also.

#### **U.P. Sahakari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd.**

141. U.P. Sahakari Gram Vikas Bank Ltd., disburses long term loans through its 321 branches. The Bank disburses loan mainly in Government sponsored schemes of agriculture and rural development. The

Bank is playing a major role by disbursing loans in various Government sponsored schemes such as integrated Rural Development, Free Boring Programme, Special Development, Mini Dairy Programme etc. With the share capital received from State Government for weak branches, lending eligibility of weak branch is increased with the result even those borrowers which are normally not covered in general get loan. During 1999-2000, the target set for loaning is Rs. 480.00 crores The details are given as under –

SL.	PURPOSE	No.of beneficiaries	Proposed Targets for the year 1999-2000
1.	Minor Irrigation	170705	225.00
2.	Farm Mechanisation	9545	77.50
3.	Diversified		
A.	Horticulture/Usar Dev./Sericulture	10890	19.50
B.	Dairy	26462	47.00
C.	Animal Husbandry	14850	21.00
D.	Poultry	1580	2.00
E.	Fisheries	1246	3.50
F.	Bio-gas	658	0.75
G.	Dunlop Cart	30250	35.00
4.	Non-Farm Sector	18123	37.00
5.	Rural Housing	--	6.75
6.	Institutional Finance	--	5.00
	TOTAL	284309	480.00

### Progress of the year 1998-99:-

142. The total target set for lending/debenture floatation for the year 98-99 was Rs. 415.00 crores, against which total loan disbursed by the Bank during the year was 512.28 crores. The outlay/budget sanctioned for the year 98-99 was 19.54 crores, out of which Rs. 19.54 crores was to be invested in debentures (Rs. 1.00 crores sanctioned for weak branches was reappropriated in debenture of bank.)

### Resource Mobilisation

143. Resource planning for lending is mainly through debenture floatation. The details for debenture floatation proposed for the year 1999-2000 is as under :-

Debenture Floatation	Programme for year 1999-2000
Ordinary Debentures	0.00 Crore
Special Dev. Debentures	480.00 Crore
	-----
	480.00 Crore

144. Investment in debentures is mainly through NABARD. Now State/Central Government contributes around 4% of debenture floated on equal basis. The rest approx 92% of debenture floated are refinanced by NABARD. In other words it can be said that NABARD invests 92% of resources provided the rest 8% comes from State/Central Government on equal basis.

145. The actual required outlay/budget for the year 1999-2000 is as follow:-

A.	For investment in debentures	Rs. 24.00 Cr.
B.	Share capital for weak branches	Rs. 1.00 Cr.
TOTAL :		Rs. 25.00 Cr

## Co-operative

146. Co-operative movement was started in 1904 as an alternative measure of credit to the public, in general, and 'have nots', in particular. Its main objective was to invest the available resources among the members in such a way so as to provide optimum benefit to all the members and to ensure their social and economic upliftment. Through a vast network of 20304 cooperative societies including 8384 PACS (Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies), 60 D.C.Bs. (District Co-operative Banks) with 1480 branches and U.P. Co-operative Bank as the apex, Rs. 800 Crores short-term credit (about 56% of the total short-term lending in the State) and agriculture inputs worth Rs. 900 crores about 30% of the total distribution and 80% of the total institutional distribution in the State are made available to the farmers practically at their door steps. It is worth to mention that Government of India provided massive financial assistance( Rs. 16000 crores) to the commercial Banks for cleansing their balance sheets whereas nothing has been provided in the co-operative sector so far despite of an MOU signed, as per the guidance of Government of India, between NABARD, State Government and Apex Bank and as provided in it, a detailed proposal for the assistance of Rs. 578.27 crores has been forwarded to Government of India (25:75) by the State Government for cleansing the balance sheets of the credit co-operatives and to restructure the entire co-operatives credit system. This is essential from this point of view that the strengthening the credit co-operative will geometrically boost-up the agriculture production in the State as the consumption of agriculture inputs will also be augmented.

147. Progress of short-term/ Medium term/Long term credit vis-a-vis their targets is shown as below:-

	91-92	Eighth Five Year Plan	
		Target	Achievement
Short term credit	608.22	800.00	863.52
Medium term credit	28.93	75.00	9.52
Long term credit	180.94	225.00	365.73

148. During current year emphasis shall be given on the following :-

1. The registered/functional co-operative societies shall be consolidated to make them active and economically viable.
2. The defunct societies shall be liquidated.
3. Their owned funds shall be deployed for optimum returns so that their dependence on external aid is gradually reduced.
4. The percentage of the co-operative share to the total fertilizer sale is presently 30% which shall be targetted to be 40%.
5. MIS & other systems shall be encouraged and developed for effective and efficient monitoring and analysis of the progress of co-operatives societies as such computerisation shall be encouraged.

### **Direction And Administration**

149. Fifteen new revenue Districts and 6 new revenue Divisions have been created which require to be sanctioned new posts. Since redundant staff has already been adjusted previously, hence it is absolutely essential to strengthen the co-operative net-work. Deployment of existing staff to the newly created areas will only disturb the whole system. Tehsil level only representative of the department is still without staff in 200 Tehsils. Provision of Rs. 103.93 Lakhs for this purpose has been made in the outlay for 1999-200.

150. There had been practically no increase in the status and staff of the office of the Additional Registrar (Hill) Co-operative Societies, hence an outlay of Rs. 4.22 Lakh for the strengthening of it has been proposed in 1999-2000.

151. Office of the Registrar Co-operative Societies which adopted and developed computerised MIS System in the very beginning, now needs updating and further development. Hence, it required provision of Rs. 36.33 lakh for establishing computer cell.

### **Training**

152. In 1998-99 the department completed the himalyan task of election in about 15000 societies provincial co-operative union has undertaken a gignatic task of providing foundation knowledge/training to about 15000 employees of co-operative societies and approximately 1.35 lakhs newly elected membes of their board of management. P.C.U. was successfully but silently imparting such education through its network but resources proved to be too meagre and to sustain its existance, it is therefore, absolutely necessary to resume financial assistance to it. Hence to begin with a provision of Rs. 75 lakh for the purpose in plains & Rs. 6.00 lakh in hills.

153. Moreover there is no institute so organized to provide foundation, professional reorientation courses to the officials ( of different level) of the co-operative department. Hence the real need is to establish a full fledged co-operative training institute. Due to paucity of funds only Rs.10 lakh were provided in 1998-99 and an amount of Rs 3.00 lakh is proposed for 1999-2000.

**Education:**

154. To enable Cooperative Union to run regular training courses of the Chief Executives and elected members to the Board of Management/Primary Cooperatives an amount of Rs. 15.00 Lakhs has been provided in 1999-2000.

155. Assistance to multipurpose rural co-operatives, assistance to credit co-operatives and other cooperative are some other important schemes in this sector.

**Loan For Credit Stabilisation Fund:-**

156. Due to natural calamities, short-term loan is converted into medium term loan where loss to crops is estimated to be more than 50%. A fund at the apex bank level has been created in which Government too contributes to enable them to procure NABARD's share Rs. 100 Lakhs have been provided in 1999-2000.

**Supply Of Agricultural Inputs:-**

157. Role of cooperative Societies in the distribution of agricultural inputs is 30% of the total distribution and more than 80% of the total institutional supply of it. Moreover the need of fertilizer is felt everywhere to augment the agricultural production which is only possible if the supply line of agricultural inputs, in general, and fertilizer, in particular, is smoothly maintained. Cooperatives conduct this business by procuring loans from DCBs hence they need financial assistance to maintain required equity base of margin money. Hence the schemes like margin money to PACS/DCBS and transport subsidy (in hills) have been included in 1999-2000 for Rs 76.54 lakhs.

**Drugs/Herbs Development:-**

158. All sorts of assistance is to be ensured to cooperative societies like Bhesaj Sangh and Bhesaj Societies in Hill to enable them to procure Herbs from remote hilly areas. As such Rs. 10.54 lakhs have been provided in plan 1999-2000 only in Hills for training, storage, demonstration & margin money to smoothen the herb business there.

**Ncdc Sponsored Integrated Cooperative Development Scheme (Icdp):-**

159. NCDC has taken lead to develop all sectors of Cooperatives in an integrated & planned manner. To begin with 5 districts were selected, later on, it was extended to 12 districts and more and more districts are being taken up. Projects prepared at local level, appraised at the state level and sanctioned at the national level by NCDC are put to implementation under project implementation team and agency which are specifically organised/identified for the individual projects. This scheme has already been implemented in Varanasi, Jaunpur, Mathura, Gorakhpur and Raebareli and many more will soon find their places. An outlay of Rs. 45.52 lakhs has been provided in 1999-2000.



## **Small and Marginal Farmers Programme**

160. Free boring scheme was started under small and marginal farmers programme (SMFP). At the end of year 1984-85, with effect from January, 1985 with a view to increase agricultural production, under this scheme. An outlay of Rs.2497.53 lakh is approved under this programme for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000. Against this outlay 36237 boring will be constructed till March, 1999, the department has constructed about 23.00 lakh borings.

161. In free boring scheme financial assistance is provided to the cultivator upto Rs.3000.00 for small farmer, Rs.4000.00 for marginal farmers, Rs.5000.00 for SC/ST farmers.

162. Based on unit cost of Rs.11,300.00 subsidy on pump-set upto Rs.2800.00, Rs.3750.00 for small and marginal farmers respectively and Rs.5650.00 for SC/ST farmers is being provided. Subsidy of pump-set is arranged through District/State plan outlay.

Annexure-I

Progress of sugar Industry and Cane Development during the last years of different Plans:-

S.N.	Items	Unit	IVth plan	Vth Plan	VIth Plan	VIIthPlans	Annual Plan	VIIIth Plan
			69-74	74-79	80-85	85-90	90-92	92-97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Sugar Industry</b>								
	1-Suger Production	Lac MT	12-97	4-63	14-77	30-08	36-51	40-83
	2-NO.of Suger mills	No	74	88	99	105	106	119
	3-Regd/Installed	Capasity	1-13	1-32	1-61	1-79	2-15	3-11 Lac TCD
	4- Sugar Recovery	%	8-99	9-28	9-56	9-03	18	9-36
	5- Cane Crush	Lac MT	144-21	157-64	154-48	332-98	7-55	436-30
<b>B-Cane Development</b>								
	1-Cane area	Lac Hact	12-09	14-69	14-70	18-34	18-55	25-14
	2-Av. Yield	MT/Hect	44-12	39-40	46-13	55-44	57-51	58-90
	3-Cane production	Lac MT	533-28	578-78	678-05	016-86	1066-77	1480-86
	4-Cane seed distri.	Lac MT	1-30	1-35	3-15	3-73	4-35	6-70
<b>5-Fertilizer distribution</b>								
	(a)Nitrogen	000 MT	58-21	60-43	73-53	116-71	134-44	129-13
	(b)Phosphate	000 MT	10-07	10-21	10-63	13-93	18-15	12-91
	(c)Potash	000 MT	3-12	3-56	4-44	2-37	2-11	3-60
	(d)N2distribution	P/Hact						
		.Kgs.	48-16	41-15	50-03	63-60	72-50	51-36
<b>6-Cane Seed Nursery</b>								
	(a)Foundation	Hact.	838	111	225	3209	3266	1518
	(b)Primary	Hact.	5310	805	1712	13469	16011	7801
	(c)Secondary	Hact.			3298	8189	23781	
	7-Field demonstrations	No						
<b>8-Cane Protection</b>								
	(a)Area affected	Lac Hact.	6-02	1-30	2-62	2-50	1-38	0-43
	(b)Area Controlled	Lac Hact.	6-02	1-29	1-95	2-50	1-38	0-43

Annexure –2

Physical Target & achievement of sugar Industry and Cane Development for the year  
1996-97 to 1999-2000

S.No.	Item	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Unit	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target	Achi.	Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A-	1-Suger Products	Lac MT	44.00	40.83	49.56	39.22	54.45	37.27	59.50
	2-Recovery	%	9.50	9.36	9.00	9.59	9.00	9.55	9.00
	3-Cane gushing	Lac MT	463.16	436.30	550.65	409.06	605.10	390.00	661.10
	(B) Cane Dev.								
	1- Cane Area	Lac Hact.	23.50	25.14	24.20	21.96	24.40	20.74	24.60
	2- Average yield	MT/H.	61.00	58.90	61.50	60.76	62.00	58.70	62.50
	3- Cane Production	Lac/MT	1400.00	1480.86	1488.30	1334.21	1512.80	1217.36	1537.50
	4- Impr.seed Distr.	Lac/MT	8.80	6.70	10.50	7.20	11.00	7.89	11.50
	1-Seed Nurseries								
	1-Foundation	Hact.	800	1518	1500	1766	1600	3860	1700
	2-Primary	Hact.	5000	7801	7000	6827	7500	23604	8000
	3- Secondary	Hact.	25000	23781	25000	21132	28000	240	30000
	2-Treated Area								
	1-Seed treatment	Lac Hact.	4.50	1.21	2.50	0.70	2.75	0.66	3.00
	2-Soil treatment	Lac Hact.	4.50	1.72	1.75	1.06	2.00	1.15	2.25
	3-Urea spray on ratoon	Lac Hact.	4.50	2.55	2.75	1.75	3.00	1.75	3.25

## Annexure-3

Area & Production Of Horticultural Crops							
Sl. No.	Year	Fruit		Vegetable		Potato	
		Area (Lac ha)	Production (Lakh Mt.)	Area (Lac ha)	Production (Lac Mt.)	Area (Lac.ha)	Product- (Lac.Mt.)
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	1.000	5.00	1.000	10.000	0.970	6.86
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	1.500	9.00	1.500	15.000	1.13	7.99
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	2.99	17.99	2.430	27.130	1.470	13.41
4.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	3.49	21.79	3.07	36.08	1.870	17.20
5.	Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.23	28.15	4.94	55.25	3.000	45.00
6.	Sixth Plan (1980-85)	5.80	38.39	7.41	89.92	3.050	52.56
7.	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	6.98	56.60	8.30	108.40	3.290	59.90
8.	1990-91	7.16	59.00	8.45	113.00	3.230	61.45
9.	1991-92	7.33	63.00	8.71	120.00	3.440	60.09
10.	Eight Plan (1992-97)						
	1992-93	7.49	66.00	9.21	124.27	3.720	54.71
	1993-94	7.65	67.24	9.25	132.85	3.65	70.68
	1994-95	7.80	72.46	9.50	142.50	3.730	67.94
	1995-96	7.94	77.00	9.75	151.00	3.800	85.00
	1996-97	8.10	81.00	9.97	159.00	4.250	92.63
11.	Ninth Plan (1997-2000)						
	1997-98	8.24	85.00	10.20	165.00	3.96	58.54
	1998-99	8.37	88.00	10.50	171.20	3.90	80.00
	1999-2000 (Estimated)	8.55	91.91	10.81	185.88	4.00	96.87

## CHAPATER - II

### Rural Development

Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development process, decentralisation of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit and inputs go a long way in providing the rural people with better prospects for economic development. In order to boost rural development, the State government has recently brought out its commitment which comprises generation of gainful and regular employment opportunity to rural and urban poor and thereby checking are outflow from rural to urban poor and thereby checking the outflow from rural to urban areas, diversification of apiculture, bringing improvement in the skill and managerial ability with participation of NGOs/private sector and creation of durable assets suited to development and backward linkages.

#### Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

2. To begin with IRDP was the only self-employment programme. Beginning with training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), a number of allied programmes have been added over the years such as Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY). The multiplicity of programmes, being viewed as separate programmes in themselves, resulted in a lack of proper social intermediation, absence of desired linkages among these programmes inter se and the implementation being more concerned with achieving individual programme targets rather than focussing on the substantive issue of sustainable income generation. To rectify the situation, Government have decided to restructure the self-employment programmes. A new programme known as "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25.

3. With the coming into force of SGSY, the earlier programmes IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS are no longer in operation. The unspent balances as on 1-4-99 under these erstwhile programmes, will be pooled under the head SGSY and utilised as per the new guidelines.

4. The objective of SGSY will be to bring the assisted poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. It would mean ensuring that the family has monthly net income of at least Rs. 2000. Subject to availability of funds, the effort will be to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the next five years.

5. SGSY will adopt a project approach for each key activity. Project reports will be prepared in respect of identified key activities. The banks and other financial institutions will be closely associated and

involved in preparing these project reports, so as to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequacy of financing.

6. The existing infrastructure for the cluster of activities will be reviewed and gaps will be identified. Critical gaps in investments will be made under SGSY subject to a ceiling of 20% of the total programmes allocation for each district. SGSY will also focus on Group approach including women group.

7. Subsidy under SGSM will be 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SC/ST, however these will be 50% and Rs.10,000 respectively. For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs1.25 lakh. There will be no monetary limit on subsidy for irrigation projects. Subsidy will be back-ended. SGSY will be implemented by the DRDAs through the Panchayat Samiti.

#### **IRDP : During Eighth Plan**

8. During Eighth Plan (1992-97), total sum of Rs.56373.67 lakh was utilized . By utilizing the above amount, 19.24 lakh families were benefited under the programme. Physical target and achievements under its allied programmes are given below:

Item	Unit	Add Level	Eighth Plan	
			Target	Achievement
1. Beneficiaries/ identified	lakh	Add. level	18.31 100.98	19.24 101.98
2. Youth under Self-employment	lakh lakh	Add. level	3.60 6.15	1.66 4.21
3. DWCRA: Groups Organised/strengthened	No.	Add. level	6400 13936	12821 203357

#### **Progress during Ninth Plan (1997-2002)**

9. An outlay of Rs. 61064.00 lakh was fixed for the Ninth Plan (1997-2000). During the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 a total sum of Rs.9951.63 lakh and Rs.15560.39 was utilised benefiting 3.50 lakh and 3.92 families respectively.

#### **1999-2000**

10. During the current year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.15050.00 is proposed for the new programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana as a state's share. Physical target for the current year is proposed to benefit 8998 groups containing in 42871 swarozgaris.

### **Credit –cum- Subsidy Scheme for Rural Housing**

11. There are a large number of households in the rural areas, who could not be covered under Indira Awaas Yojana , as either they do not fall within the range of eligibility or due to the limits imposed by the available budget. On the other hand, due to limited repayment capacity, these rural households cannot take benefit of fully loan based schemes offered by some of the housing finance institutions. The needs of this large majority can be met through a scheme which is part credit and part subsidy based. The introduction of a part credit, part subsidy based scheme will be an important step in the direction of redefining the role of the govt. from that of a 'provider' to a ' facilitator' as envisaged in the National Housing and Habit Policy 1998. This new scheme has come into effect from 1-4-1999.

12. The target group under the Credit- Cum- Subsidy Scheme will be rural households having an annual income of upto Rs32000/- only. However, below poverty line rural households shall be given preference. At least a minimum of 60% of the funds allocated under this scheme as subsidy shall be utilized in financing the construction works of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers.

13. The subsidy element of Credit-cum- Subsidy scheme will be shared on 75:25 percent between the Centre and States. Ceiling of subsidy that can be given their . This scheme is Rs. 10000 per household. The upper limit of construction loan admissible under this scheme will be Rs 40,000 per household. The loan will be sourced and disbursed from either a scheduled commercial bank, Housing Finance Institution or the State Govt. directly .

14. A target 20160 houses is proposed for 1999-2000 for which an outlay of Rs. 2015.95 lakh is being proposed including state share of Rs. 503.98 lakh.

15. The Indira Awaas Yojana guidelines pertaining to sanitary latrines, improved chulhas, use of cost effective and environment friendly designs, materials and technologies shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Credit- cum- Subsidy scheme. for rural housing.

### **Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP\_)**

16. The DPAP was launched in 1973 in arid and semi-arid areas with poor natural resource endowments. The objective was to promote more productive dry land agriculture by better soil and moisture conservation, more scientific use of water resources, afforestation, and livestock development through development of fodder and pasture resource, and in the long run to restore the ecological balance.

17. It is a multidisciplinary area development programme. Micro watershed of about 500 ha. area is the limit of integrate development works, planning and implementation. The process of planning and implementation is done by the sectoral departments at district level with the overall supervision and co-ordination of concerned DRDAs. According guidelines of Govt. of India efforts are being made to engage maximum number of NGO's and voluntary organisation in the operation of the scheme.

18. The programme is in operation in 91 selected blocks of 18 districts including 30 blocks of 5 hill

districts on a 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and State. For improving the effectiveness and utility of the programme, new directions have been given to the planning, implementation and maintenance aspects. Programme implementation will be done according to the Guide lines of Govt. of India in the light of local needs of the beneficiaries.

19. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) an area of 202505 ha is treated against the target of 97500 ha. at an expenditure of Rs. 112.42 crore including state share of Rs. 56.21 crore.

20. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, 60797 ha. and 52777 ha. problem areas were treated with different development activities with expenditure of Rs. 17.78 crore and Rs. 16.77 crore including state share of Rs. 9.14 crore and Rs. 8.38 crore respectively. Also, 6.51 lakh mandays and 8.57 lakh mandays were generated during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.

21. For improving the utility and effective monitoring of the programme several steps viz., Peoples participation in formulating plans and in their implementation, Implementation of the programme through watershed committees, Maintenance and Management of assets by the beneficiaries themselves, creation of technical audit cell, etc. have been taken.

### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme:**

22. Under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP), the blocks are selected under the guidance of Central government. GOI provide funds for the staff at block level. Against the Ninth Plan target of covering 25% blocks in the state, only 130 blocks are covered upto 1998-99 atleast one in each districts of the State. In the selected blocks, various efficient energy devices and new and renewable energy system are being promoted for domestic and productive purposes. Efforts are also being made to install the systems like night soil based bio-gas plants and solar lantern charging stations for providing community blocks in the State under the IREP by the end of the Ninth Plan period. Therefore, inclusion of 33 more blocks in 1999-2000 is proposed.

Against the agreed outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh for the Ninth Five Year Plan, Rs. 384.00 lakh, Rs. 613.00 lakh have been approved during the annual plan 1997-98 and 1998-99. An outlay of Rs. 703.94 has been proposed for 1999-2000.

## **Rural Employment**

### **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana :-**

23. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was being run which was terminated at the end of the second year of the Ninth Plan. To rectify the short comings like lack of proper social inter-mediation, absence of desired linkages enumerated during implementation of the programme, the Govt. of India has decided to restructure the on going Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. A new programme known as "Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana" has been launched from April, 1999 nationwide.



## **Objectives:-**

Jawhar Gram Samridhi Yojana will have following objectives

### **Primary Objective**

1. Creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including
2. Durable assets at the village level
3. Assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment

### **Secondary objective**

1. Generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.
2. **Special Safeguards for the Weaker Sections of the Community**
  - 22.5% of annual allocation shall be earmarked for SCs/ STs individual beneficiary scheme.
  - The wage employment under the programme shall be given to below poverty line families.

## **Status**

24. The programme will be implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of Union Territories entire funds under the scheme will be provided by the Centre.

## **Programme Strategy**

25. The programme will be implemented through the Village Panchayats

## **Definition of Village Panchayat**

- (a) Village panchayat means the lowest elected body and includes Gram Panchayats, Mandals Nagar Panchayats, or traditional village institutions like Village Councils and Village Development Boards having statutory character.
- (b) Where the duly elected Village Panchayats are not in existence their (Village Panchayat/Panchayats) share of funds will be passed on to the concerned Panchayat Samitis who will be responsible for implementing the Gram Samridhi Yojana in those Panchayats. The works to be taken up would, however, be decided at the village level itself by the Gram Sabha (Village Assembly) of the concerned panchayats.
- (c) The existing forest villages which are not part of an existing village panchayat will be treated as a village panchayat.

26. During Eighth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 2257 Cr. has been spent including central share and employment equivalent to 6617 lakh additional mandays have been generated . Community assets like 18777 Kms. rural roads, 2623 irrigation tanks, 10990 school buildings, 163981 drinking water resources, 10172 irrigation wells, 17335 sanitary latrines and 41028 panchayat ghars have been constructed till 31-3-1997 with an expenditure of Rs. 457.31 cr. as State Share. Approximately, 30 Cr. additional mandays are targetted be generated during Ninth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 481.00 cr. as State share.

27. Employment generation during first two years of the Ninth Plan i.e.1997-98 along with targets for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 as levels.

Year	Mandays (In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement
1997-98	561	599
1998-99	626	694
1999-2000	537	-

#### Indira Awas Yojana

28. Indira Awas Yojana introduced as a sub scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in 1985-86 was being implemented as part of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana since 1989-90. From the year 1995-96 it has become an independent scheme. Earlier this scheme was only for SC/ ST. Since 1993-94, it has been opened for all castes with the restriction that at least 60 percent benefit will go to the SC/ST. The main objective of the scheme is to provide free of cost houses to homeless families living below poverty line in rural areas. Unit cost per house is Rs.20,000/- in plain areas and Rs.20,000 in hills and other difficult areas. The beneficiaries are selected in the open meeting of gram sabhas normally held in the first quarter of the financial year. The houses are being constructed by the beneficiaries themselves on their personal plots. The beneficiary is free to choose the design and to purchase the building materials from open market. The only restriction is that the plinth area of the constructed house must be 20sq. Mts. To empower the woman of the family the Indira Awas is being allotted to her.

29. Upto end of 1998-99, no funds were earmarked for the upgradation of Kachcha houses. From 1-4-199. 80 percent of allocation will be spent on construction of new houses and 20% funds will be spent on upgradation of Kachcha houses.

30. Physical target and achievement during Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan are as under:

#### Construction of houses

(in lakh)

Period	Target	Achievement
1. Eighth Plan	4.48	4.60
2. Ninth Plan	-	-
3. 1997-98	1.36	1.37
4. 1998-99	1.79	1.81
5. 1999-2000(Proposed)	1.87	-

### **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)**

31. This scheme was started from 2<sup>nd</sup> October 1993 with a view to provide employment to agricultural laborers during the lean season. The scheme basically intends to provide 100 days of assured employment to members of such families. Upto Eighth Five Year Plan only 360 blocks out of total 902 have been covered under the scheme. From the year 1997-98 all the blocks of the State have been covered under this scheme.

32. In order to provide employment at the doorstep of the needy persons, the State Govt. has also authorised gram panchayats for implementation of such projects in their villages duly approved by Block Committee & District Committee. In order to provide technical assistance the gram panchayats have been authorised to appoint diploma holders and to pay them from the administrative head.

33. Physical target and achievements during Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan are as under :

(In lakh)

Period	Mandays	
	Target	Achievement
Eighth Plan	957	819
Ninth Plan		
1997-98	567	523
1998-99	770	749
1999-2000(Proposed)	619	-

### **Million Wells Scheme (MWS)**

34. The scheme was being implemented as an allied scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana since 1989-90. Under this scheme, the facility of land development and irrigation resources was being provided to the small and marginal farmers of SC/ ST and freed bonded labourers. But since 1-4-99 this scheme has been merged in Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana with new orientation. During Eighth Plan, 14.24 cr. mandays have been generated with an expenditure of RS. 134.59 cr. as state share.

### **Ganga Kalyan Yojana**

35. With an objective of giving special focus on higher income generation by providing new assets and upgrading the existing assets of ground water based minor irrigation schemes(borewells and tubewells) being financed under IRDP and MWS on individual or group basis, a centrally sponsored scheme Ganga Kalyan Yojana was being operated since 1-2-97. The expenditure under the scheme was shared on 80:20 basis by Govt. of India and State Govt. respectively. Now. This scheme is merged with SJSY from 1-4-1999.

### **Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana**

36. Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana was launched Sept.25,1991 to give a multi- dimensional orientation to the programme in every region based upon the requirements and availability of opportunities and resource in order to generate regular employment and thus bring economic mobility to

the area. The scheme is based on the project approach with ensured availability of raw material at the local level and the sale of finished products at remunerative prices at the near-by areas.

#### **objectives**

- Creation of sustained employment in rural areas based on local resources and skills.
- To reduce pressure on primary sector by implementing schemes in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- To make available institutional facilities like training, procurement, finance, marketing, etc through project cum package approach.

#### **Involvement of NGOs.**

37. The task force constituted for Vishesh Rojgar Yojana have approved 157 different schemes for different regions as per their geographical characteristics and availability of resources. During Eighth Plan 1998 projects have been sanctioned under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 99.36 crore have been utilized for these projects as AVRY share. These projects were expected to generate employment for 4,19,661 persons during Eighth Plan period. By the end of 1996-97, 2,73,506 persons have got employment under this scheme. During Ninth Plan, it is proposed to provide employment including backlog to 5,85,494 persons under this scheme. By the end of 1998-99 2,17,806 persons have got employment and for the year 1999-2000, it is proposed to provide employment to 1,15,000 persons under this scheme, for which an outlay of Rs. 70.01 crore is earmarked.

## **LAND REFORMS**

#### **Consolidation of Holdings**

38. The Consolidation of Holdings scheme was started in the year 1954 in the state. This scheme is a welfare scheme and is directly related to land reforms, green revolution and rural development. The main objective of consolidation is to boost agricultural production and productivity in order to raise the standard of living of rural population.

39. Upto March 1999, under the first and the second round of Consolidation scheme, the transfer of possession over an area of 222.33 lakhs hectares was completed. In the year 1998-99, a target of 1.85 lakh hectares area was fixed for the confirmation of scheme u/s 23 out of which confirmation of scheme u/s 23 has been completed on 1.50 Lakh hectares. For the year 1998-99, according to work norms of available staff a target of 1.82 Lakh hectares has been fixed for confirmation of scheme u/s 23 for which an outlay of Rs. 11316.38 lakh has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

40. To achieve physical targets for the year 1998-99 well in stipulated time, it is necessary to get the work of preliminary stage completed and there after the physical targets could be achieved. The preliminary work (up to the end of March 99) completed is as follows:-

	Target (1999-2000)	Achievement (1999-2000 June)
Confirmation of scheme u/s 23	1,55,006 Hectares	7200 Hectares
Preparation of final records u/s 27	16,00,000 Plots	44888 Plots
Completion of Consolidation work and notification U/S-52.	1,600 Villages	44 Villages

41. The following number of cases have been decided during this period in the State by the consolidation authorities at different levels :-

Objections	67522 Cases
Appeals	15465 Cases
Revisions	6745 Cases

42. Financial Assistance to Ceiling land Allottees:- Financial assistance to ceiling land allottees was a centrally sponsored scheme from 1977-78 to 1996-97. Now it is in district sector. In this scheme each allottee gets Rs. @ 1000.00 per acre for starting agricultural activities in the allotted land. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 12.62 lakh has been earmarked.

43. Construction of Record Rooms under the Tenth Finance Commission :- With passage of time, the Record Rooms at district head quarter and as well as Tahsils are getting crowded day by day and because of availability of enough space in the various record rooms, the records are lying unarranged and are deteriorating gradually. In order to save these records the district headquarters and tehsils, additional record rooms are proposed to be constructed for which an outlay of Rs. 440.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 1999-2000.

## **Other Rural Development Programmes**

### **Training Programmes**

44. Rural Development constitutes one of the major sectors of the nation's development activity. For the progress of rural areas and to rise the standard of living of the villagers various programmes, like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (Previously IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM). Gram Samridhi Yojana (previously JRY), Rural drinking Water Scheme, National Bio-Gas Scheme, Rural Housing Scheme, Minor irrigation etc. are under operation. To accomplish the objectives inherent in these schemes, it was felt that the people connected with the implementation of these schemes should be given training to enable them to gain proper knowledge of these schemes and thus to ensure the proper implementation of them. It was due to this that right from the inception of community development schemes the extension training programmes are under operation.

45. Rural Development with its multi-pronged objectives of all round development has a full-fledged network of training institutes with Deen Dayal Upadhyay State Institute of Rural Development. Bakshi

Ka Talab, Lucknow at the apex and 22 Regional Institutes of Rural Development and 33 District Institute of Rural Development under it. These institutes while shouldering the responsibility of future development of human resources have to strengthen their infrastructural facilities and streamline their programmes to meet the changing requirements.

46. With the adoption and implementation of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act the burden of providing training to Panchayat Raj officials and non-officials has increased. The Government has entrusted this gigantic task to SIRD with its whole networks of training institutes.

47. The SIRD has also been entrusted with the new task of coordinating the establishment of Mini ITI's in Blocks of the State and also with the responsibility of monitoring their activity.

48. Thus, the responsibility of SIRD and its subordinate institutes (RIRD's/DIRD's) has tremendously increased necessitating their strengthening at a very faster pace to enable them to stand up to their new assigned role along with their present responsibility.

### **State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)**

49. The institute conducts short term training courses of the officials and non-officials connected with rural development programmes, organises seminars, conferences and workshops at State, region and districts level; undertakes action oriented research on various aspects of rural development and administration and provides consultancy services; arranges training for trainers; takes up the evaluation work of the on-going programmes; collects relevant information pertaining to rural development and disseminates it; arranges literature for attached institutions etc.

50. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, this institute had set a target for training as many as 18581 participants against which 24658 participants have been trained.

51. The State Institute of Rural Development has fixed a target of providing on campus training to 15875 participants during the Ninth Five Year Plan. In addition to this, foundation courses for Block Development Officers, C.D.P.Os and Supervisors of Women and Child Welfare Development and also off-campus courses are to be conducted. Besides this, facility of distance learning education will also be provided.

52. To achieve the above objectives, it has been decided to strengthen and upgrade the existing infrastructure facilities of the institute. This includes the construction of hostels and other buildings, creation of new posts and purchase of audio-visual and such other equipments. An outlay of Rs. 15 lakh is proposed for 1999-2000.

## **Rural Development Department**

### **Regional & District Institute of Rural Development**

53. These institutes conduct :

- 1- Pre-service 2 years training course for Village Development Officers, Pre-service 6 months training courses for Village Panchayat Officers, one month training course for promoted Assistant Development Officers, 10 days training courses for Village Development Officers in the on-going schemes, 6 days training courses for Assistant Development Officers in the on-going schemes, training programmes for Assistant Development Officers/Village Development Officers (Women) in the on-going schemes, training courses for clerks of development department, 10 days training courses for accounts clerks of DRDAs in the double entry system.
- 2- Training courses for people's representatives and gram pradhans
- 3- Farmer's training courses

54. The regional and district institute of rural development have given training to 13,93,136 participants as against the target of 12,50,000 participants during Eighth Plan.. A target of training 12,50,000 participants during the Ninth Five Year Plan has been set for the SIRDs and DIRDs. An outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for the year 1999-2000.

### **RURAL GROUP LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME**

55. This scheme is being implemented in the State since 15.8.95 with an objective to provide insurance cover of Rs. 5000 to the persons of rural areas who are between the age group of 20 to 60 years. The persons who are in the age group of 20 to 40 years have to pay Rs. 60 and those in the age of 40-50 years have to pay Rs. 70 as annual premium, so that they may become members of the scheme and the insurance cover may be renewed every year upto the age of 60 years. The persons belonging to below poverty line families have to pay 50 percent of annual premium, the rest 50% is shared equally by Govt. of India and State Govt. On the death of the member of the scheme Rs. 5000 is paid to the nominee of the deceased.

56. During 1996-97, Rs. 1.00 crore were made available to the districts as State share to subsidise annual premium of persons belonging to below poverty line families. Similarly, during 1997-98, Rs. 1.00 crore were made available to the districts for the same purpose. Against the above amount, 3.53 lakh persons were covered during the above mentioned years. During the year 1998-99, 1.16 lakh persons were covered.

57. For Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been provided out of which Rs. 4.00 crore will be for general category and Rs. 1.00 crore for SC/ST. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

### **National Improved Chulha Programme**

58. In order to save dwindling fuel stock, safeguard the health of rural women-folk from the ill-effects of smoke which causes numerous ocular and lung diseases, the above named programme is being implemented in the State since 1983-84. Govt. of India is providing cent per cent financial assistance to the programme.

59. Since the inception of the scheme, 27.34 lakh improved chulhas had been distributed till 31.3.99. For the year 1999-2000, target of distribution is 2.50 lakh improved chulhas.

### **National Biogas Development Programme**

60. Keeping in view the depleting reserves of conventional fuels and their adverse effect on environment the programme for construction of biogas plants is taken up in the State to promote non-conventional sources of energy specially in rural areas. Total expenditure on the various components of the scheme is borne by Govt. of India. Biogas plants operate on animal dung which is an easily available commodity in villages and provide cooking gas for rural households. Despite it, the slurry that comes out of the plant is a rich organic manure with comparatively higher percentages of N. P. K and thus helps in increasing agricultural productivity in the villages.

61. Since the inception of the scheme 1.95 lakh biogas plants have been established till 31.3.1999. For the year 1999-2000 target of establishing is 8500 biogas plants.

### **Community Development Programme**

62. Under the community development programme residential and non-residential buildings of blocks and district development offices are constructed. Residential buildings of village development officers are also constructed under this scheme.

63. During the Eighth Plan period Rs. 103.06 crore were spent and 400 new buildings were constructed. For the Ninth Plan, outlay of Rs. 90.00 crore for plain areas and Rs. 3.00 crore for hills have been fixed against which an expenditure of Rs. 24.55 crore and 8.40 crore was incurred during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.

64. For the year 1999-2000 outlay of Rs. 33.98 crore for plain areas and Rs. 3.64 crore for hill areas has been proposed.

### **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

65. Following the Constitutional (Seventy Third) Amendment Act 1992, the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and the U.P. Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parishad Adhiniyam, 1961, were amended and came into force on 22-4-1994. In conformity legislation extends the spirit of the Seventy-third Amendment, by providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes, other Backward Castes and Women at all levels of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure. In the light of the provisions of the Amended Acts, election to the three tier



Panchayati Raj bodies were held in 1995 and 58,620 Gram Panchayats, 904 Kshetra Panchayats, and 83 Zila Panchayats were constituted.

66. The State Government is committed to devolve administrative and financial powers to PRIS and strengthen these, institutions of local self Government. Hence, the State Government has declared Gram Sabha as the unit of development and 1999-2000 as the year of decentralisation and people's participation. In first phase State Government has transferred selected activities/functions of following departments and during 1999-2000, nearly 10% of the Annual State Plan outlay i.e. Rs 1100 crore will be directly transferred to the Village Panchayats :-

1. Primary, Junior High School and non-formal education
2. Irrigation
3. Jal Nigam
4. Youth Welfare
5. Food
6. Medical & Health
7. Women and Child development
8. Animal Husbandry
9. Agriculture
10. Rural Development
11. Panchayati Raj

67. Besides, services of village level workers/officers of 10 departments have been placed under the administrative control of Village Panchayats along with their salary. State Government has further taken a decision to declare cadres of all State Government employees whose services have been placed under administrative control of Village panchayat as dying cadre and Government has posted atleast one functionary as secretary of Village Panchayat in each Village Panchayat. The assets of those departments, whose selected functions have been transferred to village panchayats, within the territory of Village Panchayat, will be handed over to concerned Village Panchayat for its maintenance in a time-bound frame.

68. Construction of Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level :According to the Eleventh schedule, each village panchayat is to be provided with a panchayat Bhawan. As on 1.4.98 only 25,874 village panchayats out of 58,620 were having panchayat bhawans. 32806 more panchayat bhawan will be needed construction .Construction of one panchayat bhawan required a sum of Rs. 1.35 lakh out of which Rs. 75,600 is government grant Rs. 45,900 is from JRY and Rs. 13,500 is the share of village panchayats. For the providing Panchayat Bhawan in rest of the village panchayats during the period 1999-2000 a sum of Rs. 1454.45 lakh is proposed out of which Rs. 1215.55 lakh for plain and Rs. 238.90 lakh for hill. A total of 1924 village panchayats will be benefited out of which 1608 village panchayats in plain and 316 village panchayats in hill.

69. **Residential Building for Gram Panchayat Adhikaris** : As secretary to the village panchayat , gram panchayat adhikari is supposed to stay at the village head quarter to co-ordinate all the functions and activities which are being delegated to the village panchayat as a consequence of the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment. As on 1.4.98, only 32 residential buildings have been constructed at the Nyaya Panchayat level and during 1998-99 no residential building were constructed .8774 residential buildings at the Nyaya Panchayat headquarters are yet to be constructed.An outlay of Rs. 31.20 lakh is proposed for 1999-2000. A total of

26 Nyaya panchayats will be benefited in plains.

**70. Village pavement and Drainage (Khadanja and Nali) Constructions :** Rural population has to suffer very much, specially during the rainy seasons, due to poor condition of village pavements on account of mud and water, several diseases spread. To avoid this, Khadanja and Nali are being constructed in village pavements by the Panchayat Raj Department and it required a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for constructing the 1250 square meters of khadanja, out of which Rs. 90,000 is in the form of government grant and rest Rs. 10,000 is the share of village panchayats.

71. Out of 1,12,803 revenue villages, 14142 Ambedkar villages have been covered by khadanja on 1-4-98. An outlay of Rs. 2123.84 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 2029.74 lakhs for plains. A total of 2346 village panchayats will be benefited out of which 2255 village panchayats will be in plain and 91 village panchayats in hill.

## CHAPTER-III

### SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

#### Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

In order to ensure the twin objectives of balanced development and reducing inter-regional disparities and backwardness, the State Government had created Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi for 28 districts in the eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi for 7 Bundelkhand districts in the year 1990-91. The idea behind the creation of two Nidhis was to fund the schemes/projects important for the development of the area and which could not be sanctioned in the State or district sectors, but which were still significant from the view of balanced development, local felt needs to redress the regional disparities.

2 The districts covered in the Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi are- Varanasi, Chandoli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Gorakhpur, Kushi Nagar, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Maharajganj, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar, Ballia, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti and Balrampur.

3 Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi covers only 7 districts, they are – Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakut.

4 The schemes / projects approved in the Nidhis are generally meant for the development of the infrastructure facilities like construction of roads, minor bridges, installation of power sub-stations, drinking water facilities, educational buildings etc.

5. Under the two Nidhis the schemes and projects are identified according to the local needs of the area at the district level and are examined at the divisional level. The schemes in which total cost is less than Rs. 10 lakh. are sanctioned by the Divisional Commissioners and is funded by the district level allocations of Nidhis.

6. Generally the schemes/projects which are capital intensive and which can normally be completed in two years time, are undertaken through these Nidhis. Fifty percent of the total allocation is ear-marked for district level approvals and the remaining fifty percent is ear-marked for the schemes approved at the State level.

7. In the year 1998-99, Rs. 120 Crore and Rs. 40.00 Crore were allocated in the State Budget for Poorvanchal & Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhis respectively. In the current year i.e. 1999-2000, Rs. 150.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 Crore are available for Poorvanchal & Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhis respectively.

#### Vidhayak Nidhi

8. In order to ensure the development of the local area of the Hon'ble Members of Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, the State Government has created Local Area Development Fund

generally known as " Vidhayak Nidhi" in the year 1998-99. The object of creation of Vikas Nidhi was to fund the schemes/projects of prime importance and which are generally not covered under the other developmental schemes/programmes of the district.

9. These schemes are identified by the members of the Legislatures in their respective areas on the basis of local requirements and felt needs of the people within their Constituency, and are approved at the district level only. Generally the schemes undertaken in the Vidhayak Nidhi are construction of link roads, minor bridges, school buildings, electrification of villages, installation of hand pumps etc.

10. In the year 1998-99, Rs. 133.50 Crore was released from the State and Rs. 25.00 lakh was given to each Assembly/Council Constituency. In the current year ie. 1999-2000, Rs. 267.00 Crore has so far been released and Rs. 50.00 lakh is being given to each Member Constituency.

## CHAPTER IV

### IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

#### Major and Medium Irrigation

1. The economy of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture based with about 78% of its population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Rapid increase in the pace of agricultural development is, therefore, essential to bring about desired improvement in the State's economy. The resources of cultivable land of the State are, however, limited and agricultural production can, therefore, be increased mainly through multiple cropping and higher productivity of crops. For both these, irrigation is an inevitable input.

2. The assessment made by the Water Resources Organisation, Government of India indicates that 75% dependability flow of five major rivers of the State is as below-

Table 4.1.1.  
Water availability and Annual Flow

Sl. No.	Name of River	Discharge observation Site	Annual Inflow (m.ha.m)	Share of Catchment of U.P.(m.ha.m)
1.	Ganga	Variance	6.72	4.29
2.	Gandak	Balmikinagar	3.30	1.04
3.	Ghaghra	Turtipar	6.24	6.24
4.	Sone	Chopan	1.14	0.15
5.	Gomti	Naighat	0.49	0.49
	Total		17.89	12.21

3. According to this assessment, the quantum of water available for exploitation in the State will be 12.21 m.ha.m. (99.06 maf.) which is less than the annual inflow of 17.89 m.ha.m. (145.10 maf.) including the share of other states. In addition, about 32.0 maf. water is already being used through various schemes in operation making the total surface availability as 131 maf. Allowing for drinking water, municipal and industrial use and peak flood flows that cannot be arrested at present, the rest available water for irrigation will be about 76.0 maf.

The break up of ultimate irrigation potential as now assessed is given below-

	( in lakh hectare )
1. Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes	125.00
2. Minor Surface Irrigation Schemes.	12.00
3. Minor Irrigation Schemes(Ground Water)	180.00
	<b><u>317.00</u></b>

4. On the basis of availability of this potential, the State would be able to achieve only about 155% irrigation intensity which would be insufficient to meet the agricultural requirement, in the long term perspective. Greater emphasis on prudent use of water will be necessary to meet the growing needs of agriculture sector.

5. The figures of growth in irrigation potential and investment made by the end of Annual Plan 1998-99 and those proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 are given below-

Table - 4.1.2

Expenditure and Benefits of Major and Medium Projects

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Expenditure Incurred (Rs.in Crore)		Potential Created (Lakh Ha)	
		During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Eight Plan(1992-97) (Target)	2599.34	-	8.84	-
2.	Eight Plan(1992-97) (Actual) NABARD+	1512.22	5423.45	2.54	70.43
	AIBP +	159.24			
3.	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Proposed)	66.54	-	10.00	-
4.	Annual Plan (1997-98) (Actual) NABARD+	276.27	5897.32	1.29	71.72
	AIBP +	89.35			
5.	Annual Plan(1998-99) (Anticipated)NABARD+	108.25	6345.72	1.22	72.94
	AIBP +	282.51			
6.	Annual Plan (1999-2000) (Proposed) NABARD+	89.39	7190.72	1.25	74.19
		76.50			
		665.00			
		180.00			

6. The position of utilisation of irrigation potential is given below:-

Table - 4.1.3

Potential Creation and Utilisation

Year	Creation of Potential		Utilisation of Potential		Potential Gap Col. 3-5	Percentage of Utilisation	
	During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative		Same Year	Previous Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1992-97 (Target)	8.84	-	6.00	-	-	-	-
1992-97 (Achievement)	2.54	73.43	3.63	61.14	9.29	86.81	-
1997-2000 (Proposed)	10.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	-
1997-98	1.29	71.72	0.33	61.47	10.25	85.71	87.28
1998-99*	1.22	72.94	0.75	62.22	10.72	85.30	86.75
1999-2000**	1.25	74.19	0.75	62.97	11.22	-	-

\*Anticipated

\*\*Proposed

## Strategy for Annual Plan (1999-2000)

7. The broad strategy for implementation of projects in the Annual Plan (1999-2000) is primarily to give thrust on completion of On-going Projects. Broadly, they are categorised as under:-

### Externally aided projects.

#### Inter-State Projects.

Other on-going projects where substantial expenditure has already been incurred.

8. Provisions have also been made for meeting the existing liabilities of completed schemes, Survey and Investigation, Research and Training Facilities.

9. During The Eighth Five Year Plan period, adequate funds could not be allocated for major and medium irrigation sectors. In view of the persistent limited financial resource for this sector loan assistance of Rs.159.46 crore was sought in the year 1995-96 from NABARD under the RIDF Phase-I With a view to mobilise additional financial resources loan assistance of Rs.142.67 Cr., Rs.165.55 Cr. and Rs.23.14 Cr. have been obtained respectively under RIDF-II, RIDF-III and RIDF-IV from NABARD during the year 1996-97, 1997-98 & 1998-99 for different projects. This amount is to be utilised by march 2000 and march 2001 respectively.

10. In 1996-97, a loan assistance of Rs.66.54 Cr. was utilised under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 1996-97 on six Major and Medium Projects (G.O.I. released Rs. 43-50 crore against sanctioned loan of Rs. 67.0 Cr.). Further Central Loan Assistance of Rs.108.25 Cr. and Rs.76.50 Cr. were utilised during 1997-98 and 1998-99 (GOI released Rs. 76.50 Cr. during 1997-98 and 98-99 respectively against sanctioned loan of Rs. 153.00 Cr. and Rs. 93.00 Cr.). Proposal for obtaining loan assistance under AIBP has been sent to MOWR Govt. of India.

11. Category-wise break-up of major and medium irrigation schemes completed and proposed to be completed during The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is given below.

#### Schemes Proposed for Completion During Ninth Plan Period

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
1997-98	-	1. Revised Tons Pump Canal 2. Chhittaugarh Reservoir
1998-99	1. Bewar Feeder	1. Mod. of Ghaghar Canal
1999-2000	1. Maudaha Dam	1. Gunta Nala Dam
	2. Chambal Lift Scheme	
	3. Eastern Ganga Canal (To be closed)	
	4. Gyanpur Pump Canal (To be closed)	

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
2000-2002	1. Madhya Ganga Canal	1. Pathrai Dam
	2. Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation Project.	2. Mod. of Agra Canal
	3. NWNP Sardar Canal System	3. Mod. of Lahchura Head Work
	4. Rajghat Dam & Canal	
	5. New Tajewala Barrage (Hathnikund Barrage)	
	6. Sardar Sahayak Project	
	7. Providing Paddy Channels in Hindon Krishna Doab	
	8. Jarauli Pump Canal.	

### State Water Policy:

12. The state of U.P. is endowed with bountiful water resources but the fast increasing demand indicates its scarcity in future. In order to cope up with the increasing demand in future the State has formulated State Water Policy on the pattern of National Water Policy.

13. The broad objectives of State Water Policy are preservation and optimal utilisation of available water for various purposes, proper management of water resources, maintenance of water quality, basin and sub-basinwise conjunctive use of surface and ground water, maximum hydro-power generation within the constraints imposed by other users, ecological and environmental balances, ensuring equity and social justice among individuals and group of users in water resources allocations and management, self-sustainability in water resources development, flood and drainage management, effective monitoring through Management Information Services, promotion of research and training facility and evolving mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between various users.

14. A brief description of prioritywise schemes proposed for the Annual Plan (1999-2000) is given below:

#### Externally Aided Projects:

15. **Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation Projects:-** Upper Ganga Canal system was being modernised with World Bank assistance. World Bank is not providing any assistance after 9/94. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.724.50 Cr. An amount of Rs.739.76 crore has been spent upto 3/99, which includes Central Loan Assistance of Rs.10.23 Cr., Rs.12.80 Cr. and Rs.12.0 Cr. under AIBP during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. An outlay of Rs.23.05 Cr. has been proposed for The Annual Plan 1999-2000.

16. **Madhya Ganga Canal:-** The project was being funded by the World Bank upto 9/94. The project is now being funded through state budget. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs.543.96 Cr. against



which Rs.531.18 Cr. have been spent upto 3/99 which includes Central Loan Assistance of Rs.10.0 Cr., Rs.13.46 Cr. and Rs.8.00 Cr. under AIBP during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. An outlay of Rs.53.50 Cr. has been proposed for the Annual Plan (1999-2000).

**17. National Water Management Projects :-** Old system of Sarada Canal was taken up for improvement under National Water Management Programme, a Govt. of India Scheme being financed by the World Bank. The project was funded by the World Bank upto 3/95. The project is now being funded through state budget and loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF. An outlay of Rs.9.20 Cr. has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. The improvement in the system shall ensure availability of water in tail reaches and help in achieving equitable distribution of water. Besides, these provisions shall help in narrowing down the gap between created and utilised potential. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 Cr. for National Water Management Project Phase-II (Water Sector Restructuring Project.) has been provided during 1999-2000.

### **Inter-State Projects**

**18. Rajghat Dam :-** The cost of construction of Rajghat Dam is Rs. 266.16 Cr. which is being shared by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 1:1. Uttar Pradesh has paid its full share of Rs.133.08 Cr.

**19. Bansagar Dam :-** The cost of construction of Bansagar Dam is Rs. 936.0 Cr. which is to be shared by the three states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1 respectively. Total expenditure on dam upto March 1998 is Rs.531.06 Cr. and against due share of Rs.132.76 Cr. Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.138.83 Cr. to M.P. Govt. upto 3/98. Uttar Pradesh has further paid Rs.19.15 Cr. during 1998-99 which includes CLA of Rs.10.0 Cr. under AIBP. Provision of Rs.30.00 Cr. has been made for the Annual Plan 1999-2000. U.P. Govt. has further paid Rs.22.16 Cr. against the share cost of Rs.27.92 Cr. in the Bansagar Canal (M.P.) upto 3/99 which includes CLA of Rs.1.10 Cr. under AIBP.

20. Since Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is financing for dam construction of Rajghat and Bansagar project, provision for constructing canal system for utilising the stored water as per inter-state agreements have also been made. Outlays of Rs.42.55 Cr. and Rs.49.65 Cr. respectively are proposed for Rajghat Canal System and Bansagar Canal System (U.P.) for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

**21. Tehri Dam Project :-** Tehri Dam project was constructed by U.P. from 1969 to 1989. After creation of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation, the work was transferred to the corporation. As per arrangement 20% of the total cost of the project will be met by irrigation sector and 80% from power sector. Uttar Pradesh shall bear the total cost of irrigation sector and 25% cost of the power sector.

22. Total cost of the project as intimated by THDC is Rs.3555.70 Cr. (1997) out of which U.P.'s share is Rs.711.14 Cr. relating to Irrigation Sector. The values of assets created on the project till the date of transfer to THDC is to be adjusted from the U.P.'s share. U.P. has spent Rs.155.97 Cr. from the irrigation sector on the project till the date of transfer to THDC. Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs.65.32 Cr. to THDC upto

3/99 after transfer of project. An outlay of Rs.153.0 Cr. is proposed for Tehri Dam for the Annual Plan (1999-2000).

**23. Multipurpose Projects :-** For Lakhwar Vyasi Project, an outlay of Rs.6.50 Cr. has been proposed for the irrigation sector in the Annual Plan (1999-2000).

**24. Major Irrigation Projects :-** An outlay of Rs.401.85 Cr. has been proposed for 8 other major on-going projects in the Annual Plan 1999-2000. Some of the important major projects are as below:

**25. Sarju Canal Project:-** An outlay of Rs.199.0 Cr. is proposed for the Annual Plan(1999-2000).

**26. Medium Irrigation Scheme :-** There are 2 medium on going projects out of which Gunta Nala Dam is proposed to be completed during 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs.10.90 Cr. is proposed for these projects for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

### **New Projects**

27. With a view to maintaining the continuity of irrigation development and to removing regional imbalances, though some new projects have been identified and listed in the Annual Plan proposals but no outlay has been envisaged for them due to the meagre outlay proposed for this sector.

### **Water Development Programme**

28. Separate provisions for Survey and Investigation, Research and Training have been made under the head **“WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.**

## **MINOR IRRIGATION**

### **STATE MINOR IRRIGATION**

29. Minor irrigation works are the most important input for assured irrigation in areas where construction of large gravity canals is not feasible and in areas left out of command of such canals. Minor irrigation works, based on ground water, are also a means of conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

30. State Minor irrigation works which comprises of large capacity tubewells, small lift canals, hill channels and bundhies are managed by irrigation department. State tube wells constitute major portian among all the state minor irrigation works. These works with a short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to areas not covered by gravity canal systems. They benefit mainly small and marginal farmers who are not in a position to construct their own source of irrigation.

## Over View Of Eighth Plan:

31. During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), an outlay of Rs. 417.75 Cr. was fixed against which the expenditure of Rs. 424.55 Cr. was incurred. The target of the construction and energisation of 2070 STWs were fixed but due to inadequate allotment of outlay, only 726 construction/energisation of new STWs including Hill Sector could be done. Thus, there were 28672 STWs in operation in the state by the end of the Eighth Plan. However, 1417 STWs were reconstructed during the same period and 0.94 lakh hectares potential was added. The expenditure incurred upto eighth five year plan had been Rs. 1839.28 Cr. against which the potential created was 38.44 lakh hectare.

## Ninth Plan:

32. The main thrust in the Ninth Plan is for the stabilisation/restoration of already created irrigation potential so that its benefit may reach the farmers as quickly as possible.

33. Performance and achievement during First Two Years: During first two years of Ninth Plan, 0.28 lakh hectares potential was added. The total irrigation potential created has reached to 38.72 lakh hectares against which 18.84 lakh hectares i.e. 48% is under the utilisation. The norm of irrigation potential creation was based upon power supply of 16 to 18 hours per day. On account of low and erratic power availability, the actual utilisation is far below the norm. There is little scope of improvement in utilisation till the power supply improves considerably. 391 STWs were energised and 206 STWs were reconstructed. The total No. of STWs by the end of 1998-99 has become 29284. The expenditure incurred during the First Two Years of the plan has been Rs. 192.09 Cr. The cumulative expenditure by the end of 1998-99 on state minor irrigation works is Rs. 2031.37 Crore.

34. An outlay of Rs. 78.15 Cr. is proposed for the year against which Rs. 49.32 Cr. has been allocated for plains and Rs. 31.856 Cr. has been allocated for Nabard aided projects. Brief details of the works is given below:-

## RECONSTRUCTION OF TUBEWELLS:

35. It is proposed to reconstruct 94 State tubewells during the year 1999-2000 for which a provision of Rs.611 lakh has been made.

### Renewal And Replacement:

The following provision have been made for the year 1999-2000:-

1. Relaying of 345.8 Km. Pucca gul on 494 STWs	Rs.553.3 Lakh.
2. Relaying of P V C Pipe line on 523 STWs	Rs.209.2 Lakh.
3. Other works	Rs.200.3 Lakh.
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>Rs.962.7 Lakh.</i>

### Minor Lift Canals:

36. A provision of Rs.91 lakh has been made for the modernisation works of existing Minor Lift Pump Canals which includes the replacement of equipment which have completed their economic life. A provision of Rs.100 Lakh. has been made for the construction of PATHARI PUMP CANAL in district Fatehpur. An irrigation potential of 0.006 lakh hectare is proposed to be created.

### Bandhies:

37. A provision of Rs.82 lakh has been made for the construction of bundhies in district Mirzapur/Sonbhadra under 45 BUNDHIES PROJECT & 4 BUNDHIES PROJECT. During the year 1999-2000, an irrigation potential of 0.006 lakh hectare is proposed to be created.

### Hill Channels:

38. In the hill districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Uttarkashi and Tehri, SMALL HILL CHANNELS are being constructed. An amount of Rs.1130.63 lakh has been provided for construction of channels during the year 1999-2000. An irrigation potential of 0.011 lakh hectare is proposed to be created.

### SCHEMES SANCTIONED BY NABARD UNDER RIDF HI

39. The following schemes have been sanctioned under R I D F -III by NABARD during 1997-98. The portion of expenditure incurred in these schemes and provision during 1999-2000 are as given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Schemes	Cost of Schemes		Expenditure (1998-99)		Outlay (1999-2000)	
	NABARD	TOTAL	NABARD	TOTAL	NABARD	TOTAL
Installation of New P-Sets & Modernisation of D-System on STWs	9608.00	10675.32	3545.63	3545.63	2956.70	3165.90
Increasing capacity of ADALPURA Pump Canal	183.72	241.76	-	-	128.91	128.91
Construction of SISRSI MADIYAN Pump Canal	368.64	374.94	-	-	100.00	100.00
Total	10150.86	11292.16	3545.63	3545.63	3185.61	3185.61

An additional irrigation potential of 0.016 lakh is proposed to be created.

### IMPORTANT FEATURES:

40. The State Government has decided to Land over all the State tubewells to the rural local bodies i.e. Gram Panchayats and this has been done. In stead of State tubewells the deep tubewells is planned to be constructed is Private Sector by giving subsidy of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

## PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES:

41. Uttar Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural state therefore to increase agricultural production it is essential either to increase the area under cultivation or to increase the productivity of the land. The possibility to increase area under cultivation seems to be very remote and thus increase in Agricultural productivity is the only option to supplement, food supply.

### Physical Programmes :-

42. Under the current schemes, free boring work in plain region, deep borings by heavy rig machine and inwell rig boring in deep and hard strata; deepening of wells by blasting, installation of pumpsets on surface water, construction of gules, hauz, hydrums and artision wells for utilisation of surface water have been taken. Construction of boring go-downs, supply and maintenance of tools and plants for the above departmental works have also been taken. About 1.43081 lakh.ha. additional irrigation potential is proposed to be created. Out of which 0.00752 lakh ha. potential is created by utilisation of surface water and 1.42329 lakh ha. by utilising under ground water. Physical and Financial targets of all the above mentioned schemes are given below:

Minor Irrigation Department, U.P.  
Abstract Of Physical And Financial Targets

Sl.No.	Item	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Physical (No.)	Total Irrigation Potential (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<b>SURFACE WATER</b>			
	(1) Lift irrigation scheme			
	a) Hydram construction strengthening of lift irrigation scheme.	227.58	50	300
	b) Subsidy on gul & hauz	4.00+0.92	18+25	108+20
	c) Pump set on surface water	37.79	1260	6300
	d) Construction of gul	64.97	30	180
2.	<b>GROUND WATER</b>			
	(1) SUBSIDY			
	a) Deep tube well (Distt. Plan)	706.59	706	8472
	b) Deep tube well (State Plan)	500	500	6000
	c) In well boring	9.75	130	650
	d) Blast well/deepening	12.20	244	488
	e) Artision wells plains	22.28	33	510
		-	-	-
	(2) MACHINERY & EQUIPMENTS			
	a) T & P (Distt. Sector)	163.03	-	-
	b) Special equipment	-	-	-
3.	<b>FREE BORING (SMFP) (Shallow Boring)</b>			
	i) Distt. & State	2497.53	36237	120843
4.	<b>GENERAL</b>			
	(1) Direction & administration			
	a) Staff	36.17	-	-
	b) Stipend	3.00	-	-
	ii) Boring Go down	176.55	-	-
5.	<b>Externally aided project</b>	820.00		

By Construction of check dam/bandhis, gul, hauz under deposit work about 200 ha. irrigation potential will be created.

Present Status Of Irrigation :

43. At the on-set of the First Five Year Plan 14.44 lakh hectare irrigation potential was available through different private minor irrigation sources. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan 125.14 lakh irrigation potential was created. Plan wise achievement of irrigation potential is shown as below:-

Table

Sl. No.	Plan	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL		
		During Plan Period	Anticipated Depreciation	Net
1.	Before Plan (1950-51)	14.44	-	14.44
2.	On the basis of M.I. census 1986-87	86.58	4.33	82.25
3.	At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-90)	107.41	9.13	103.75
4.	Annual Plan (1990-91)	10.38	5.19	103.75
5.	Annual Plan (1991-92)	10.75	5.46	109.31
6.	Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	9.52	5.47	113.36
7.	1993-94	7.82	5.67	115.51
8.	1994-95	9.90	5.78	119.63
9.	1995-96	11.25	5.98	124.90
10.	1996-97	6.98	6.24	125.14
11.	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2000)	3.1	6.25	122.00
12.	1998-99	3.42	6.1	119.30
13.	1999-2000	1.43	-	-

## GROUND WATER ORGANISATION

44. Ground Water Department, is an organisation at the state level, entrusted with the responsibilities of surveys, location and investigation programmes for the assessment of ground water resources and assisting the user departments in the development, management, augmentation, conservation and regulation of ground water resources of the State, excluding the hilly areas covering 819 blocks.

45. The progress in field of ground water investigation gained a momentum due to the final report of Ground Water Estimation Committee-97, constituted by Ministry of Water Resources Government of India, which recommended the latest methodology for assessment of ground water resources and availability on the basis of practical results in the field of hydrology.

46. Ground water department is engaged in performing the main ground water survey programmes i.e. hydrological survey, remote sensing & photogeological studies/survey, nuclear hydrological survey, geophysical survey on detailed and micro

level, chemical analysis of water sample quality monitoring for agricultural purposes and exploratory drilling. These technical survey programmes are being carried out by the officer of different disciplines such as civil engineering, mechanical engineering, geology, geophysics and chemistry etc.

47. Recommendations & methodology refining the norms for estimation of ground water resources and availability, are to be adopted in the near future as early as possible. This has provided an additional work load as given below on this department :-

1. Estimation of ground water availability on the basis of different geological formations i.e. basin/sub basin/watershed (unit) wise.
2. Demarcation of basin/sub basin/water sheds.
3. Demarcation of canal command area/non canal command area/bad water quality area.
4. Strengthening of present hydrograph net-work.
5. Collection of data from different concerned department as prescribed by G.E.C.-97
6. Computerisation of data, analysis & its retrieval.

48. During the first two years of Ninth Five Year Plan 50% targets have been achieved by the department Against an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakhs, Rs. 35.00 lakh have been released for the year 1999-2000.

#### **Ground Water Hydrological Observation, Survey & Study:**

49. Under this programme, the ground water resource availability and its estimation by different available techniques & surveys have been proposed during 1999-2000, the details of which are given below:-

50. Ground Water Resources Estimation & Hydrological Studies : Block-wise/unit-wise ground water resource estimation on the basis of revised guide lines prescribed by G.E.C. -97 will be done for which monitoring of ground water level on 4000 hydrograph stations/piezometer will be done six times in a year with maintenance of piezometers and other hydrogeological survey as mentioned earlier.

51. Establishment of Piezometer : Piezometers will be established in the different districts in over exploited, critical areas and on the places where existing open well used as hydrograph station have become dried for continuous and close monitoring of water levels.

52. Remote Sensing & Photogeological Studies : In the above survey & studies, purchase of aerial photographs, field survey work and preparation of base maps are proposed. During this financial year, demarcation of watershed in Bundelkhand & Vindhyan areas has been proposed in compliance of the recommendations & methodology of G.E.C.-97, in order to estimate watershed-wise availability of ground water. Therefore, demarcation of watersheds in 5000 Sq.Kms. has been proposed year 1999-2000.
53. Nuclear hydrological survey & study : Studies regarding estimation of seepage rate and infiltration rate from rain fall and canal respectively will be performed by tritium tagging method with compilation of results of studies on the district maps performed earlier and soil mapping.
54. Geophysical survey : The selection of suitable site for construction of tube well will be done by geophysical resistivity survey on deposit basis with resistivity survey in complicated geological formation as departmental investigative survey with demarcation of saline water area in four blocks.
55. Exploratory drilling work : Exploratory drilling work is required in the problematic areas, where tube well are not feasible or successful due to existing geological configuration or due to any local problem. In such area, a detailed geohydrological and geophysical investigation is required, on the basis of which a particular site is selected for drilling of tube well.
56. The above types of investigations followed by exploratory drilling and production well may be taken on experimental basis.
57. Computerisation of all types of data, its analysis and retrieval will be done in computer net work established at directorate level.
58. Publication of Technical Memorandum on the basis of survey, investigation & studies.
59. The efforts will be made to adopt the recommendations and methodology of G.E.C.-97, partially due to limited financial resources & staff.
61. Site selection for artificial recharge study & its monitoring will be done on the projects already envisaged by the minor irrigation department.
61. Artificial recharge project in the saline water area of district Agra will be started during this financial year.
62. Compilation and publication of the results of earlier departmental ground water surveys & studies.



## **Flood control**

63. Uttar Pradesh has a geographical area of 294.36 lakh hect. Out of which flood prone area is 73.36 lakh hect. About 58.72 lakh hect of flood prone area can be protected from flood and drainage congestion by executing various flood management works.

### **Flood protection in u.p. vis-à-vis other states :**

64. Uttar Pradesh is the worst flood affected state in the country. By the end of Eighth Plan, Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have protected, on an average, 72.47% of their flood affected area. But the area already protected in U.P. is only 26.26%. At the end of Eighth plan, U.P. to had unprotected area of 43.42 lakh hect. as against balance of 159.77 lakh hect. for the entire country. The main reason for the slow progress in U.P. is the shortage of the capital funds. The allocation in flood sector has been reducing continuously. It has come down from 1.33% of total outlay in the Sixth Plan to only 0.15% in the Ninth Plan.

### **Progress upto Eighth Five Year Plan :**

65. Flood works comprising 1878 km. long marginal embankment, 13015 km. length of drainage channel, raising works of 4511 of villages and 64 town protection works were completed in U.P. upto the end of Eighth Plan at a cost of Rs.38939 lakh. providing protection to an area of 15.40 lakh hect.

### **Progress during 1997-98 and 1998-99**

66. An outlay of Rs.1440 lakh was provided for the Annual Plan 1997-98. By utilising this outlay 8 km. marginal embankment, 14 km. drains and other flood control works were constructed to provide protection to an additional area of 0.06 lakh hect. and for 1998-99. An outlay of 2000 lakh was provided for the Annual Plan 1998-99. About 9 km. marginal embankment, 15 kms. drains and other flood protection works were constructed to provide protection to an additional area 0.065 lakh hect.

### **Flood Situation in the Year 1998-99:**

67. During 1998, River Ghaghra, Rapti, Burhi Rapti, Kuwano crossed their highest ever recorded flood levels causing huge losses in the area. Flood control works have been subjected to excessive stress due to these conditions. 56 marginal embankment were breached/cut, 108 marginal embankment and 106 flood protection works were damaged. Works for restoring/repairing them have been completed by June, 1999 with an expenditure of 55.00 Cr.

### **Strategy For The Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) :**

68. As the occurrence of floods in the river is a natural phenomenon. It is recognized that absolute control and protection from floods can seldom be achieved and even if it is technically feasible, it may not be economically justifiable too. However, the damages due to floods and human misery caused on this account can be considerably mitigated by judicious combination of various flood protection measures.

69. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, the state working group of flood management recommended an outlay of Rs.600 crores, However, an outlay of Rs.70.00 crore for plain area and Rs.10.00 crores for hilly area (total 80.00 crores) was approved. It has been envisaged that after utilising Rs.80.00 crores, 28 km. marginal embankments and 55 kms. drains will be constructed which will protect 0.18 lakh hect from flood and water logging.

### **Engineering Measures and Administrative Measures:**

70. The main elements of flood control as far as engineering methods are concerned are structural methods such as construction of reservoirs on river construction of marginal embankment, river improvement works to increase their discharging capacities, flood works and diversion works, construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected area, anti erosion and town protection works.

71. Aforesaid engineering measures will form as main elements of strategy for flood control during 1999-2000. Following priorities have been considered while proposing allocation of different scheme during the Annual Plan.

- On-going schemes likely to be completed during 1998-99 that benefit could be drawn at the earliest.
- Drainage improvement schemes mainly central and eastern districts.
- Marginal embankment scheme of eastern U.P.
- Anti erosion works where protection of marginal embankments are required.
- Town protection works of major towns.
- New flood protection works to protect important irrigation structures.

72. In year 1999-2000, with an outlay of Rs.21.525 crore (Including Rs. 600 lakh for NABARD) 0.05 lakh hectare new area in plains will be protected from floods by constructing 8 kms. marginal embankments, 9 km. drains and other flood protection works. The cost per hectare is expected to be Rs.30,000.00. Besides for year 1999-2000, Rs. 352.50 lakh have also been proposed under centrally sponsored. Schemes of flood control sector, for Anti Erosion Works.

## **Command Area Development Programme**

73. The objectives of Command Area Development Programme are to utilise the irrigation potential created in selected major and minor irrigation projects and to increase the crop production and productivity in Command Areas. Presently, this programme is being operated by Sharda Sahayak Command Area Development Authority and Ram Ganga Command Area Development Authority. In this programme, on

farm development works which include constructions of earthen gules, lining of trunk gules, construction of water control structures and drainage channels are carried out in each kulaba command.

74. This programme is being funded on the basis of 50:50 sharing between Govt. of India and State Govt. During 1997-98, Rs. 3057.828 lakh was received as central share and an equal amount was also made available as state share. An area of 1,12,022 ha. was covered against the target of 99,625 ha. For equal distribution of irrigation water among farmers, Osrabandi was done in 1,70,264 ha. against the target of 1,55,000 ha.

75. An amount of Rs. 5029.26 lakh (including Central and State share both) was spent to cover 114.27 thousand ha. area against target of 102.125 thousand ha. during 1998-99. Osrabandi was done in 152.227 thousand ha. against target of 158.50 thousand ha. in the same period.

76. During Annual Plan for 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakh as State share is proposed for target of O.F.D. works of 100.00 thousand ha. and Osrabandi of 155.00 thousand ha.

77. During the plan period of 1999-2000, more emphasis will be given on active involvement of farmers at different levels of management of irrigation water e.g. at the canals system level at minor level and at Kulaba Command level. 34 minors have been selected for Participatory Irrigation Management (P.I.M.), out of which 13 societies have been registered under societies act. Registration of 9 societies are under consideration at the level of Deputy Registrar, Cooperative. There are 12 minors on which formation of Irrigation Cooperative Societies under P.I.M. is in progress.

## CHAPTER – V

### ENERGY

Power is one of the basic infrastructure for achieving agricultural, industrial as well as social growth. In order to improve the power scenario concrete steps, have been taken in the sector as per the new energy policy. Power is one of capital intensive and long gestation sector which requires the mobilisation of huge amount of money by public & private sector. In Uttar Pradesh power related programmes are being carried out by (a) U.P. State Electricity Board & (b) Jal Vidyut Nigam whose activities are confined to survey, investigation and construction of small hydro projects between 3-15 MW only.

#### **Development In Power Sector**

2. The growth power in the state was quite slow during pre-independence era and was limited in urban areas. The planned growth in power sector commenced with the introduction of First five year plan in which a number of Hydro Electric Projects were launched during the first two five year plans after which the first Thermal power project was installed during Third Plan period. Transmission and Distribution works were also taken up simultaneously. Central Government's participation came into existence in 1975 with the formation of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro Power corporation (NHPC) in Central Sector.

3. The installed capacity of Uttar Pradesh at the end of Eight Five Year Plan was 8371.50 MW including 2314 MW as State's share in Central Sector Projects which reduced to 8318.99 MW in 1998-99 with the commissioning of fourth unit of Tanda Thermal Project (110 MW) in 1998-99, the marginal increase in small hydro capacity by UP Jal Vidyut Nigam, and the reduction of 165.8 MW as State's share in the Central Sector Projects. The level of the main transmission lines of 400 KV, 220KV and 132 KV was 2818, 6131 and 10453 ckt.km. respectively. Out of total 112804 villages in U.P. 88641, villages were electrified as per CEA defination. Of these, 62201 nos. are electrified by LT mains as well.

4. Average per-capita consumption of energy is an accepted strong indicator for measuring the prosperity of the society. In 1995, the per-capita consumption in Canda was the highest (17047 KW) in the world. Corresponding per-capita consumption for Asia was 1095 MW. Per-capita power consumption in 1995-96 for Uttar Pradesh was 207 Kwh against All-India average

of 336 Kwh. The details of per capita power consumption in various states are summarised below:

### Per Capita Consumption

<u>State</u>	<u>1994-95(Kwh)</u>
1. Punjab	760
2. Gujrat	671
3. Maharashtra	541
4. Haryana	503
5. Tamil Nadu	459
6. Orrisa	370
7. Andhra Pradesh	368
8. Madhya Pradesh	367
9. Karnataka	362
10. Rajasthan	297
11. Himachal Pradesh	288
12. Kerala	249
13. Uttar Pradesh	207
14. Jammu & Kashmir	201
15. West Bengal	186
16. Meghalaya	143
17. Bihar	138
18. Assam	98
<b>All India</b>	<b>336</b>

It is to be worth mentioned that Uttar Pradesh ranked 14<sup>th</sup> amongst above 18 states since 1984 which has climbed up to 13<sup>th</sup> in 1995-96.

### Generation

5. Energy generation from Hydro Power projects plays vital role in meeting peaking capabilities. Total Hydro Electric potential at all India and state level has been assessed to be 84044 MW and 9744 MW respectively. It is only Southern region where Hydro Electric potential of the order of 49% has been developed, where as it is only 13.7% for Northern region and 21% in Uttar Pradesh in particular.

6. The need to improve the share of Hydel Power was felt by the Government of India at the time of preparation of approach paper for Ninth Five Year Plan and accordingly it was recommended to provide adequate outlays for completing on-going Hydel projects within the shortest possible time. It was also emphasised that the State Governments will also ensure full investigation of Hydro Electric projects before they are offered to private parties.

7. The optimum Hydro-Thermal mix ratio for efficient use of power generation is 40:60. Capacity in Uttar Pradesh under Hydro Electric generation has been remained almost stationery at 1504 MW since 1991-92. The State Government in its Ninth Plan document have accorded a very high priority for the development of Hydro Electric projects in public sector and accordingly Maneri Bhali II (4X76 MW), Lakhwar Vyasi (420 MW) are being proposed in public sector and adequate funds are being provided to complete these projects at the earliest. The outlay for the year 1999-2000 for Maneri Bhali II and Lakhwar Vyasi are proposed to be Rs. 65.00 crore and Rs. 28.00 crore respectively. The share of Uttar Pradesh in joint sector Tehri stage I (4X250 MW) Hydro Electro Project is 550 MW. The State Government, in conformity with the funding pattern has provided Rs. 300.00 crore in 1999-2000 for its own share in the total cost for speedy completion of the project.

8.. The availability of electricity generation has to keep pace with the growth in electricity demand. As such the programme for creation of additional capacities and improvement in performance of existing power stations assumes prime importance. In addition, the state would also get its share of electricity generation from central sector projects. With the liberalisation, the private sector is also coming up in power sector inspite of the fact that the cost of the power will be too high. The electricity generation from new small and micro hydel stations, both in state sector as well as private sector, would additionally be also available. Electricity generation from non-conventional energy sources such as electricity from municipal waste, co-generation from baggage and solar energy has also picked up.

9. The installed capacity in the State Sector as on 31.3.99 has been detailed as below:

(MW)

	Power Stations		Installed Capacity	Derated Capacity in MW
(i)	U.P. State	Electricity	Board	
A.	HYDRO			
1.	Rihand	(6x50)	300	300
2.	Obra Hydel	(3x33)	99	99
3.	Matatila	(3x10)	30	30
4.	Khatima	(3x13.8)	41.40	41.40
5.	Ramganga	(3x66)	198	198
6.	Dhalipur	(3x17)	51	51
7.	Dkakrani	(3x11.25)	33.75	33.75
8.	Kulhal	(3x10)	30	30
9.	Chhibro	(4x60)	240	240
10.	Khodri	(4x30)	120	120

	Power Stations		Installed Capacity	Derated Capacity in MW
(i)	U.P. State	Electricity	Board	
11.	Chilla	(4x36)	144	144
12.	Maneri-I (Tiloth)	(3x30)	90	90
13.	Khara	(3x24)	72	72
14.	Ganga Canal Hydel Stations	(45.2)	45.2	45.2
15.	Micro Hydel	(7.09)	7.09	7.09
	<b>Total Hydro</b>		<b>1501.44</b>	<b>1501.44</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>THERMAL</b>			
1.	Obra	5x50	250	160
2.	Obra Extn. I	3x100	300	282
3.	Obra Extn. II & III	5x200	1000	1000
4.	Panki	2x32	64	64
5.	Panki Extn.	2x110	220	210
6.	Harduaganj 'A'	3x30	90	0
7.	Harduaganj 'B'	2x50+2x55	210	150
8.	Harduaganj 'C'	2x60+1x110	230	225
9.	Parichha	2x110	220	220
10.	Tanda	4x110	440	440
11.	Anpara 'A'	3x210	630	630
12.	Anpara 'B'	2x500	1000	1000
	<b>Total Thermal</b>		<b>4654</b>	<b>4381</b>
	<b>Total (i)</b>		<b>6155.44</b>	<b>5882.44</b>
(ii)	U.P. Jalvidyut Nigam		15.35	15.35
	<b>Total State</b>		<b>6170.79</b>	<b>5897.79</b>

### U.P.'s Share in Central Sector Projects

10. The details of State's share in Central Sector Projects are as under :

Sl. No.	Project	Total Capacity in MW	U.P.'s Share			
			Full Share		Av. Entitled in	
			%	MW	1997-98	1998-99
A.	Thermal & Gas					
1.	Singrauli TPS	2000	42.5	850	850	850
2.	Rihand TPS	1000	36.5	365	365	365
3.	Auriya TPS	652	35.4	234	230	230
4.	Anta Gas	413	25.7	106	70	70
5.	Unchahar TPS	420	68.1	286	65	227
6.	Dadri NCS	840	10.0	84	0	0
7.	Dadri Gas	524	33.05	270	105	135
B.	Hydro					
8.	Tanakpur	120	34.17	41	41	32.2
9.	Salal	345	23.80	82	82	82
10.	Chamera	540	23.80	129	0	0
11.	Uri	480	23.50	113	113	113
C.	Atomic					
12.	Narora	440	35.00	154	44	44
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2714</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>2148.2</b>

11. At the time of formulation of Ninth Five Year plan, an additional capacity of 5320.84 MW was proposed to be created during the Five Year Plan period and beyond. The revised capacity creation target are now proposed as under:-

## Commissioning Of Power Projects

### In U.P. During IX Plan (1997-2002) & Beyond

#### Benifitted

Sl.No.	Project in Location	Ninth Plan	Beyond Ninth Plan
A	STATE SECTOR	129 MW	724 MW
B.	JOINT SECTOR ; UP'S SHARE (2)	160	412.5 MW
C.	PRIVATE SECTOR	2242.90 MW	6552 MW
	TOTAL BENEFITS (A+B+C)	2531.90 MW	7688.50 MW

12. In addition to above UP is also to get an additional 798 MW as its share from Central Sector projects during Ninth Plan period detailed as under :

#### Additon in share from Central Sector Projects during IX Plan 1997-2002

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity in MW	UP's Share (%)	Commissioning Schedule	Addition during 1997-98 IX Plan 1997-2002
A.	Thermal				
	Unchahar Stg II	2x210	33.5	1/99,10/99	141
B.	Nuclear				
	RAPP Extn.	2x220	23.5	1/2000, 1/2001	103
C.	Gas				
1.	Faridabad	400	23.5	9/1999, 9/2000	94
2.	Anta-II	650	23.5	3/2001, 3/2002	153
3.	Auraiya-II	650	33.5	3/2001, 3/2002	218
D.	Hydro				
1.	Dulhasti	3x130	22.8	3/2001	89
	Total				798



## Net Addition in Capacity in Ninth Plan

13. Net additional benefit of 3638 MW of capacity is envisaged as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Capacity in MW			
		Proposed during IX Plan	Added 1997-98	Added 1998-99	Proposed during 1999-2000
A.	State Sector				
(a)	UPSEB				
1.	Tanda TPS (4th Unit)	110		110.0	-
2.	Maneri Bhali-II (4x76 MW)	304	-	-	-
(b)	U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam				
	Jumagad (Chamoli) 1200 KW	1.2	-	-	1.2
	Sobla (Pithoragarh) 6000 KW	6.00	-	6.00	-
	Garaon (Pithoragarh) 300 KW	0.30	-	-	0.3
	Taleshwar (Pithoragarh) 600 KW	0.60	-	-	0.6
	Chharandeo (Pithoragarh) 400 KW	0.40	-	-	0.4
	Pilangad (UttarKashi) 2250 KW	2.25	-	-	-
	Sone Prayag (Chamoli) 750 KW	0.50	-	-	-
	Railgad (Pithoragarh)	3.00	-	-	-
	Badrinath - II (Chamoli)	1.25	-	-	-
	Sobla - II (Pithoragarh)	1.50	-	-	-
	Belka (Saharanpur) 3000 KW	3.00	-	-	3.0
	Babel (Saharanpur) 3000 KW	3.00	-	-	3.0
	Total (UP Jal Vidyut Nigam)	19.00		6.00	8.5
	Total State Sector	129.00		116.0	8.5
B.	Joint Sector	160.00	-	-	22.50
C.	Private Sector	2242.90	-	-	-
	Total in the State	2531.90		116.0	31.00
D.	UP's Share in Central Sector Project	798.00	-	-	141.0
	GRAND TOTAL	3329.90		116.0	172.00

14. Following Micro Hydel Schemes of total capacity 3.11 MW have been transferred from UPSEB to UP Jal Vidyut Nigam during 1998-99.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Capacity In KW	Date of Transfer
1.	Badrinath	30.0	15.10.98
2.	Badrinath Extn.	30.0	15.10.98
3.	Tapovan	800.0	30.10.98
4.	Tharali	400.0	14.11.98
5.	Tilwara	200.0	3.11.98
6.	Guptkashi	200.0	22.9.98
7.	Bhatwari	50.0	26.11.98
8.	Gangori	600.0	16.11.98
9.	Gangori Extn.	200.0	16.11.98
10.	Harshil	200.0	26.11.98
11.	Champawat	200.0	6.10.98
12.	Dharchula	200.0	12.10.98

15. The levels of installed capacity of the State at the end of Eight Five Year Plan, 1997-98 and 1998-99 are detailed below :

Capacity in MW

	As on 31.3.97	As on 31.3.98	As on 31.3.99
<b>UPSEB</b>			
Thermal	4544.0	4544.0	4654.0
Major/Small Hydro	1494.35	1494.35	1494.35
Micro Hydel	10.2	10.2	7.09
<b>Total UPSEB</b>	<b>6048.55</b>	<b>6048.55</b>	<b>6155.44</b>
U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam	8.95	8.95	15.35
<b>Total State</b>	<b>6057.50</b>	<b>6057.50</b>	<b>6170.79</b>

**Power Availability During IX Plan**

16. The year wise status of anticipated power availability in terms of energy and peak demand during the Ninth Plan period vis-a-vis those as per assessment of XV Electric Power Survey are given hereunder :

Year	Demand as per XV EPS	Availability	Shortage / (%)
<b>Energy Demand in Million Units</b>			
1997-98	45315	38387	6928 (15.29%)
1998-99	48663	9446	9217 (18.94%)
1999-2000	52410	40571	11839 (22.59%)
2000-01	56440	46175	10265 (18.19%)
2001-02	61066	56755	4311 (7.06%)
<b>Peak Demand in MW</b>			
1997-98	8425	5396	3029 (35.37%)
1998-99	9033	5461	3572 (39.54%)
1999-2000	9712	5605	4107 (42.29%)
2000-01	10442	6329	4173 (39.39%)
2001-02	11280	7863	3417 (30.29%)

17. The figures of XVth E.P.S. were based on actual date of 1991-92. However, based on actual demand upto 1997-98, the demand projections are revised as below:

Year	Peak Demand in MW			Energy Demand in MU		
	Peak Demand	Availability	Shortage %	Demand	Availability	Shortage %
1997-1998 (Actual)	6578.0	5395.0	17.98	42761	36171	15.41
1998-1999 (Actual)	6808.0	5405.0	20.61	44488	38747	12.9
1999-2000	7790.0	5572.0	28.47	51450	40199	20.87
2000-2001	8102.0	5614.0	30.7	54794	42084	23.19
2001-2002	8425.0	5840.0	30.68	58355	44137	20.36

## Transmission

18. The evacuation of power from generating stations to the various load centres throughout the State is an important activity. It must also take care of the future load growth on the system. The Transmission works have been categorised into.

1. Normal Development Works
2. Power Evacuation Works
3. Transmission works in Taj Trapezium area
4. Transmission works in National Capital Region
5. Installation of capacitors
6. Renovation & Modernisation
7. Anpara Transmission Project (OECD assisted)

19. The growth of transmission system is summarised as below :

### Growth of Transmission Lines in Uttar Pradesh

(Length in Ckt.Kms.)

As on date	400kV	220kV	132kV	Total
1.4.51	0	0	0	0
1.4.61	0	0	346	346
1.4.66	0	0	2154	2154
1.4.74	0	2327	4899	7226
1.4.79	375	2989	6731	10095
1.4.85	1625	4558	9064	15247
1.4.90	1877	5539	9613	17029
1.4.92	1877	5539	9856	17272
1.4.97	2139	6036	10270	18445
1.4.98	2139	6038	10271	18448
1.4.99	2818	6131	10453	19402

## Ninth Plan

### Power Evacuation Transmission Works

20. Additional capacity of 5320.84 MW including a share of 798 MW from Central Sector Projects was envisaged at the time of formulation of the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, due to delay in the starting of several projects-particularly those in the private sector on account of difficulties in their financial closure, the scenario has undergone a change. Now as per revised

assessment the total addition is likely to be only 3329 MW including 798 MW as share of Central Sector projects.

21. Tanda TPS (110 MW) has already been commissioned in 1998 and the associated evacuation system has since already been completed. Most of the evacuation works against Maneri Bhali II (304 MW) are completed. The evaluation system for Rosa thermal (567.5 MW) has also to be constructed. The Tehri Stage-I project being in the Central Sector, its evacuation system is being taken up by the Power Grid Corporation Ltd.

### **OECF Assisted Anpara Power Transmission Project**

22. The work on this project is being undertaken as Externally Aided Project under financial assistance from OECF(Japan). These works are spillover works of VIII Plan and are now rescheduled for commissioning in 1997-98 and 1998-99.

	<b>Works</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Commissioning Date</b>
1.	800 KV S.C. Anpara-Unnao Line (To be initially operated on 400 KV)	405 Ckt.Kms.	6/99
2.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Lucknow	39.2 Ckt.Kms.	11/98 already commissioned
3.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Panki	48.5 Ckt.Kms.	9/98 already commissioned
4.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Agri	275 Ckt.Kms.	11/98 already commissioned
5.	400 KV S.C. Agra-Muradnagar	194 Ckt.Kms.	6/99
6.	400 KV D.C. Unnao-Bareilly(2x273)	546 Ckt.Kms.	12/99

23. In addition to above, it is also proposed to seek OECF assistance for construction of 800 KV Unnao S/S (costing Rs.29410 Lakhs). The completion of this S/S has to match with the commissioning of proposed Anpara 'C' Thermal Project (1000 MW). The cost of 800 KV terminal equipment at Anpara'C' site is to be included in the cost of project estimates of Anpara 'C' itself.

### **Anpara 'B' Power Development - Transmission**

24. For Transmission of power generated from Anpara 'A' and 'B' power stations located in Sonbhadra district to utility centres, a proposal of 800 KV Transmission system was conceived. This system not only evacuates power from Anpara Project but also improves the evacuation of power from Obra, Singrauli, Rihand etc.

### **Installation of Capacitors**

25. It is proposed to install 33 KV capacitor banks worth 2000 MVAR at different 220 KV and 132 KV Substations for improving voltage profile and reduction in transmission losses.

## Achievements during the year 1997-98 & 1998-99

26. The physical targets envisaged and the progress actually achieved against them during 1997-98 and 1998-99 is shown in the table below.

	Item	Unit	Proposed Physical Targets				
			Ninth Plan 1997-2002	1997-98		1998-99	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A.	Construction of Lines						
	800 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	405	-	-	405	0
	400 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1951	426	-	1441	679.49
	220 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	2061	217	1.85	208	93.71
	132 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1750	399	0.60	513	182.55
	Total :	Ckt.Km.	6167	1042	2.45	2567	955.75
B.	Construction of New Sub-stations						
	800 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	1(1890)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-
	400 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	7(2835)	2(945)	0(0)	3(1575)	2(945)
	220 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	15(1613)	3(300)	0(0)	3(300)	2(200)
	132 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	36(820)	8(200)	3(80)	7(180)	3(80)
	Total :	Nos.(MVA)	59(7158)	13(1445)	3(80)	13(2055)	7(1225)
C.	Increasing Capacity (MVA - No. of S/S						
	400/220 KV of 132KV	Nos.(MVA)	3(338)	2(275)	1(0)	2(440)	0/0
	220/132 KV of 33KV	Nos.(MVA)	19(1460)	3(300)	1(100)	7(900)	7(700)
	132/33 KV or 66KV	Nos.(MVA)	77(1648)	23(488)	15(320)	20(445)	19(422.5)
	Total :	Nos.(MVA)	99(3446)	28(1063)	17(420)	29(1835)	26(1122.5)
D.	Installation of Capacitors						
	33 KV Capacitors	MVAR	2000	430	0	470	155

## Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works

### (66 Kv And Below)

27. In order to provide effective and reliable power supply, the development of Secondary Transmission & Distribution network is of paramount importance. The network constitutes a vital link between Extra High Voltage Transmission (132 KV & above) and the ultimate consumers.

The system comprises of :

- I- Secondary Transmission 66 KV & 33 KV
- II- Distribution 11 KV & LT

28. With the introduction of 220 KV & 400 KV primary transmission, the role of 66 KV network had been relegated to more secondary transmission and as such with a view to optimise the system network further expansion of 66 KV & 37.5 KV network in UP Power System was discontinued and 33 KV system has become main secondary system.

Progress of Secondary & Distribution Lines since the inception of planning era is given below:

Lines in Ckt Kms.				
As on	66 KV	33 KV	11 KV	LT
31.3.51	473	1426	6620	820
31.3.56	1028	2264	10970	1500
31.3.61	1654	3462	18000	2285
31.3.66	2114	6736	34902	9869
31.3.69	2443	9828	48437	19484
31.3.74	2789	16073	87224	62881
31.3.79	2983	19161	109579	92372
31.3.80	3005	19597	117231	105376
31.3.85	3021	21641	144528	154972
31.3.90	3027	23024	168522	193360
31.3.92	3027	23605	175437	207078
31.3.97	3139	24952	187195	224781
31.3.98	3139	25286	190430	228119
31.3.99	3139	25902	194216	232043

### **Eight Plan (1992-97)**

29. The programme of secondary Transmission & Distribution works had been slow on account of financial constrains resources resulting in overloading of a number of sub-stations and

lines, poor voltage profile, inadequate supply position and adverse effects on technical line losses. The physical targets and achievements during Eighth Plan Period are as below :

**Secondary Transmission & Distribution Works during the Eighth Plan**

Sl.No	Works	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	66KV			
a)	66 KV Lines	Ckt. Km.	114	112
b)	Sub-Station	Nos.	6	3
		MVA	30	14
c)	Augmentation of S/S Capacity	Nos.	10	2
		MVA	28	28.33
2.	33 KV			
a)	33 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	6731	1347
b)	33/11 KV Sub-Station (New)	Nos.	610	146
		MVA	2531	640.5
c)	Augmentation of S/S Capacity	Nos.	604	239
		MVA	2550	704.5
3.	11 KV			
a)	11 KV Lines	Ckt. Km.	9721	11758
b)	11/0.4 KV S/S (New)	Nos.	5519	2941
		MVA	2602	358
c)	Augmentation of S/S Capacity	Nos.	5744	920
		MVA	664	113.9
4.	L.T. Works			
a)	L.T. Lines	Ckt. Km.	8442	17703
5.	Service Connections			
a)	Industrial	Nos.	78396	8882
b)	Domestic	Nos.	3404309	1345681

30. The physical and financial proposals under 66 KV works and below for the annual plan 1999-2000 has been summarised below:

	Item/Work	Unit	Proposed physical Targets total (of which Uttarakhand)	Proposed outlays (Rs.in lacs) Total (of which Uttarakhand)
<b>A.</b>	<b>66 KV Works</b>		NIL	NIL
<b>B.</b>	<b>33 KV Works</b>			
1.	33 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	580(125)	2212(572)
2.	New 33 KV Sub-Station	Nos.	153(6)	12004(538)
		MVA	609(21)	
3.	Augmentation	Nos.	292(6)	7180(116)
		MVA	833(12)	
4.	33 KV MOCB Control Panel protection	Nos.	142(0)	852(0)
<b>C.</b>	<b>11 KV Works</b>			
1.	Increasing capacity of 11 KV/ L.T. Lines & cables	Kms.	2322(12)	954(21)
2.	11 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1398(81)	1624(162)
3.	New 11 KV S/S	Nos.	1976(121)	1412(128)
		MVA	108(8)	
4.	Augmentation	Nos.	2596(156)	1960(93)
		MVA	329(9)	
<b>D.</b>	<b>L.T. Works</b>			

	Item/Work	Unit	Proposed physical Targets total (of which Uttarakhand)	Proposed outlays (Rs.in lacs) Total (of which Uttarakhand)
1.	L.T. Lines	Ckt.Km.	1183(105)	1610(198)
2.	<b>Service Connection</b>			
a)	Industrial	Nos.	2027(27)	203(3)
b)	Domestic and Commercial	Nos.	313570(3570)	4371(20)
E.	<b>Installation of 11 KV capacitors</b>	MVAR	49(-)	184(-)
F.	<b>Transformers Replacement of Distribution</b>	Nos. MVA	33664(1034) 2069(69)	6616(90)
G.	<b>Other Works</b>			
1.	Replacement of damaged wooden poles	Nos.	12129(4149)	649(250)
2.	Renovation & Modernisation Works (11KV Switchgears)	Nos.	318(10)	479(17)
3.	Splitting of 11 KV Feeders	Nos.	1145(5)	366(32)
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>42667(2240)</b>

### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

31. India mainly lives in villages and so does the State of Uttar Pradesh. For accelerating the pace of development and for improving the quality of life in rural areas, rapid extension of electricity is of paramount importance. Rural electrification has been accorded a very high priority since Fourth Five Year Plan, though they incurred heavy financial burden on the exchequer. Out of 112804 inhabited villages 87079 villages stood electrified at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan out of which only 57734 electrified villages had the LT mains inside the village.

32. The progress of rural electrification programme in UP is summarised below:

	At the end of	Electrified villages as per CEA Def.	Electrified Villages By laying LT Mains	Energised PTWS	Anusuchit Basties Electrified
1.	31.5.51	110	110	635	-
2.	31.3.56	420	NA	1429	-
3.	31.3.61	1082	211	3566	-
4.	31.3.66	5855	4692	9283	-
5.	31.3.69	12926	4852	65513	-
6.	31.3.74	29765	10018	216446	5960
7.	31.3.79	36296	15663	307990	12453
8.	31.3.80	39577	17188	344135	14014
9.	31.3.85	63075	30864	484509	29601
10.	31.3.90	80358	47244	606362	48213
11.	31.3.92	83309	50443	645737	51309
12.	31.3.97	87079	57734	746596	58743

33. During the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97 it had been targetted to achieve village electrification level of 83.03% by electrification of 10150 villages. In addition, 101800 Private Tube Wells/Pump Sets were also targetted for energisation. The physical target vis-a-vis



achievement during Eighth Five Year Plan period are summarised as below :

	Item	Level as on 31.3.92	Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97		Level as on 31.3.97
			Target	Achievement	
1.	Electrification of Villages by CEA Definition	83309 (73.9%)	10150	3770	87079 (77.2%)
2.	Electrification of villages by laying LT Mains	50443	14550	7291	57734
3.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	51309	14012	7434	58743
4.	Energisation of PTW/P Sets	645737	101800	100859	746596

34. The Status of rural electrification programme during 1995-96 in some of the comparabl States of the country is summarised below :

State	No. of Villages	No. of electrified Villages	Energy level of electrification (%)	Energised Pumps sets, STWs & Tube Wells
Anadhra Pradesh	27379	27358	100	1642993
Assam	21995	21887	99.5	3675
Bihar	67546	47805	70.8	267371
Gujrat	18114	17892	100	568858
Haryana	6745	6745	100	406612
Himanchal Pradesh	16807	16761	100	4441
Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6274	96.9	4716
Karnataka	27028	26483	100	1014918
Kerala	1219	1219	100	304904
Madhya Pradesh	71352	67741	94.9	1131435
Maharashtra	39354	39106	99.4	2025973
Orissa	46553	33871	72.8	69184
Punjab	12342	12342	100	709916
Rajasthan	34968	30620	87.6	514758
Tamilnadu	15831	15822	100	1528807
Uttar Pradesh	112804	85657	75.9	761272
West Bengal	38024	29205	76.8	101232
Others	14832	15826	100	43025
All India	579370	501831	86.6	11104090

35. Apart from quantified outlay for Rural Electrification programmes, efforts are being made to obtain additional resource as a long term soft Loan from ADB or other financial institution. Moreover the resource identified under REC Loan (26320 + 30000 = Rs. 56320 lakhs) are unlikely to be available in cash because of the pending liabilities of REC on UPSEB. Thus the

physical targets which are linked with REC resources are not likely to be achieved. The financial progress of RE works during Ninth Five Year Plan and 1997-98 is summarised below :

Financial progress during Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1997- 98

	Item/Work	Draft Ninth Plan 1997-2002			Annual Plan 1997-98		
		Plains (SCP/ TSP)	Uttara- khand(SCP/ TSP)	Total (SCP/ TSP)	Plains (SCP/ TSP)	Uttara- khand(SCP/ TSP)	Total (SCP/ TSP)
1.	State Normal	135455 (65000)	10800 (8127)	146255 (73127)	31946	1890	33836
2.	REC Normal	25120	1200	26320	5126	200	5326
3.	REC MNP	16000	14000	30000	2321	2179	4500
	TOTAL	176575 (90000)	26000 (8127)	202575 (98127)	39393	4269	43662

36. Physical progress of Rural Electrification works during Ninth Plan, annual plans 1997-98, 1998-99 and the proposed for 1999-2000 are detailed out in the following tables:

Physical progress during Ninth Five Year Plan of Rural Electrification Works

	Item	Unit No.	Level As on 31.3.97	Plains	Uttara- khand	Total	Proposed Level As on 31.3.2002
<b>Ninth Plan 1997-2002</b>							
1.	Electrification of Villages (CEA+LT)	Nos.	87079 (77.2%)	22535	3190	25725	112804 (100.0%)
2.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	746596	97850	2150	100000	846596
3.	Electrification of Anusuchit basties	Nos.	58743	22535	2810	25345	84088
4.	Energisation of Hamlets	Nos.	-	6288	500	6788	-
5.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villages itmes	Nos.	-	15800	250	16050	-

**Annual Plan 1997-98**

				Target/ Achiev.	Target/ Achiev.	Target/ Achiev.	Actual Level
1.	Electrification of virgin Villages	Nos.	87079 (72.2%)	446/ 743	54/108	500/ 851	87930
2.	Electrification of Villages by LT Mains	Nos.	57734	5536/ 1978	314/ 100	5850/ 2078	59812
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	746596	19567/ 10963	384/ 352	19951/ 11315	757911
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	58743	5536/ 2073	314/60	5850/ 2133	60876
5.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villages	Nos.	-	3600/ 1736	-/30	3600/ 1766	10809

Annual Plan 1998-99 (Physical Targets/Achievements)							
			Level as on 31.3.98	Plain T/A	Hill T/A	Total T/A	Level as on 31.3.99
1.	Electrification of virgin Villages	Nos.	87930	452/555	48/156	500/711	88641
2.	Electrification of Villages by LT Mains	Nos.	59812	3100/2204	333/185	3433/2389	62201
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	757911	15000/15536	508/577	15508/16113	774024
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	60876	3100/2221	333/185	3433/2406	63282
5.	Electrification of Hamlets	Nos.		2240/125	148/0	2388/125	
6.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villages	Nos.	10809	1969/649	-/22	1969/671	11480

**Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Physical Targets)**

Sl. No	Scheme	Unit	Plain	Total
1.	Electrification of Virgin Villeges	Nos.	400	450
2.	Electrification of Villeges by L.T. Mains	Nos.	3966	4202
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	16000	16323
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	3966	4202
5.	Electrification of Hamlets	Nos.	168	172
6.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villeges	Nos.	1286	1286

**SANKALP – The new measures :-**

37. The Uttar Pradesh Government in October 1998, have adopted a 'Sankalp' (Resolution) – "Improvement in Electricity Supply and quality" in a time bound period. The measures under Sankalp include:

1. Availability of additional 1000 MW power through maximum utilisation of existing capacity.
2. Execution of projects in private sector at accelerated pace.
3. Increase in revenue realisation – Rs. 6300 crore during 2000-2001.
4. Improvement in Plant Load Factor by 6.4% to achieve the level of 55.5%.

5. To stop pilferage of energy in totality, metering of generated & transmitted electric at power station & Sub-Stations in totality, regularisation of unauthorised connections in totality and reducing the line losses by 3%.
6. Replacement of damaged transformers within 72 hours.
7. Restructuring of power sector.
8. Privatisation of distribution system.
9. Round the clock availability of electricity in industrial area.
10. Qualitative improvement in consumer services in which it is targeted to release new domestic connections within fifteen days of completion of formalities.
11. Energisation of pump sets.

#### **Reforms in the Power Sector:-**

38. The World bank had approved a two million Dollar project Preparation Feasibility (PPP) loan to facilitate various studies needed in the process of Re-structuring of U.P. Power Sector. The two prime consultants, in their report proposed to restructure the U.P. State Electricity Board into three corporations and to establish a regulatory body to protect the functioning of these corporations from political interferences.

#### **New Energy Policy:-**

39. According to a study, about 14500 MW of additional capacity will be required by the end of year 2011. It will require a vast investment of about Rs. 69000 crore to create this capacity with its associated transmission and distribution system and also to reduce the existing line losses of the existing system. It has been felt that the U.P. State Electricity Board is not able to deliver goods as per expectations of the masses and society. This is mainly due to inadequate investment in the power sector and sharp decline in the work culture. Due to serious financial conditions of the State Electricity Board, the development process of the state has also been affected adversely. In this context, it has now become imperative to re-structure the power sector and to resort to privatisation.

40. In order to achieve above goals, the State Government has announced a policy statement on energy to ensure quality supply of electricity, to make energy commercially viable so that this sector may not remain a liability on the State Budget and also to protect the interests of consumers.

41. In persuasion of the above, U.P. Electricity Reforms act has been notified on 7.7.99. Under the proposed policy statement on energy, the U.P. State electricity Board, in the first phase, be split vertically into three Government owned legal entities viz:

- U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam.
- U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam and
- U.P. Power Corporation Ltd.

42. In addition to it, Electricity Regulatory Commission has also been created by the State Government.

**Privatisation in Power sector:-**

43. As per new energy policy, the state has signed 45 Power Purchase Agreements (P.P.As.) in different categories. Two P.P.As of 800 MW and 567.5 MW for Jawaharpur Thermal Project and Rosa Thermal Project respectively are signed to create 1367.5 MW capacity. Similarly, two P.P.As of 330 MW and 400 MW have been signed for Srinagar Hydro project and Vishnu Prayag Hydro Project respectively. The status of PPAs signed under various categories is given as under:

Category	Number of PPAs Signed	Megawatts
Thermal	2	1367.5
Hydro	2	730
Small Hydro (3-15 MW)	7	80
Mini Hydro (up to 3 MW)	22	64.50
Co-generation	10	46.22
Projects based on Munciple waste	2	15.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2303.72</b>

44. It has been decided to privatise the distribution of Moradabad, Anpra & Kesa on the line of restructuring of power sector.

**U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam**

45. The hills and plains of Uttar Pradesh has a potential of approximately 800 MW and 200 MW for small Hydro Projects. The U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam is functional in the State to survey & investigation and to construct of small Hydro Projects between 3 MW and 15 MW in Uttaranchal

and plains of the state. Till date the Nigam has completed eleven projects of 16.25 MW in Hills of which 8 projects of 14.95 MW have already started generating energy. In addition, Nigam is also engaged in electrification of villages in the vicinity of its projects down deep in the hills where distribution network of the U.P.S.E.B. could not reach. In plains, two projects of capacity 3.0 MW each at Belka and Babil (in district Saharanpur) are likely to be completed by December 1999.

**Outlay and Financing of the Annual Plan 1999-2000:-**

46. An outlay of Rs. 1867.88 crore has been proposed for the development of power. It comprises of Rs. 1701.53 crore for State Sector and Rs. 166.35 crore for district sector scheme. In the state sector, a sum of Rs. 361.40 has been fixed for the externally aided projects. The financing of the outlay has been detailed as below:-

**Financing of Power Sector**

		(Rs. in crore)
1.	Total outlay	<u>1867.88</u>
	(a) UP State Electricity Board	1859.88
	(b) UP Jal Vidyut Nigam	8.00
A.	<u>Budgetor Support:-</u>	<u>1361.40</u>
	(a) UP State Electricity Board	1353.40
	(b) UP Jal Vidyut Nigam	8.00
B.	Outside budget (for UPSEB)	<u>506.48</u>
	LIC	292.52
	REC (Normal)	62.45
	IDBI	28.30
	Internal Resource	100.00
	REC (MNP)	23.21

## **Non Conventional Sources of Energy**

47. With the objective to propagate and create awareness about the efficient use of renewable sources of energy, Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) was created in April 1983 in Uttar Pradesh under the Additional Sources of Energy Department at the Government level. In order that the programme may gain momentum, project offices in the 63 districts of the State have been established.

48. During the Eight Plan period the major thrust had been on involving the private entrepreneurs in operation and maintenance of projects and scheme on "Build & Operate" basis. The Eight Plan also witnessed the exploration of generation of Energy from municipal solid waste and co-generation.

49. During the Ninth Five year plan period emphasis was laid upon the formulation of Non-conventional & Renewable energy policies and legislation as well as on the installing of micro-hydel generation projects upto 3 MW.

50. The programmes and policies implemented by NEDA are mainly restricted to following heads:

### **Bio Energy:\_**

51. Almost all the districts have been covered with night soil based plants which are linked with toilets. Through such plants biogas is being generated for cooking and lighting besides the sanitation facilities in the slum areas. Gasifier, energy plantation and co-generation programmes are also significant for energy development and due is being given to such programmes. Municipal and industrial solid waste based generation and landfill projects are also being implemented with the central financial support and with private participation. In order to establish the projects for energy generation through municipal solid waste in 11 towns of the State, the process of inviting global tenders have been started.

52. By the end of Eight Plan, 330, night soil based plant (NSBP) of capacity 5259 cubic metre were installed. A target of installing 152 additional plants was fixed for Ninth Plan against which 159 NSBPs of capacity 2585 cubic meter were installed in 1997-98, and 130 NSBPs were installed during 1998-99. NEDA has so far installed 9101 NSBPs of capacity 15761 cubic metres.

### **Solar Energy:-**

53. The solar energy programme consists of promotion of solar thermal and solar photovoltaic technologies. Solar thermal systems of solar cookers and solar water heaters being promoted through market oriented and popularisation efforts. Whereas, solar home lights and solar lanterns are being distributed under the subsidy scheme of ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources, (MNES), Govt. of India. The rate of central subsidy on solar lantern and solar home light is Rs. 1500.00 and Rs. 6000.00 respectively for which the matching state share is Rs. 400.00 and Rs. 875.00 respectively. By the end of Eight Five Year Plan solar water heater of capacity 19.05 lakh litre per day had been installed. The target for Ninth Plan has been fixed for 5.00 lakh litre against which the actual achievement during the first two years of the Ninth Plan is 1.20 lakh litre per day. The target for 1999-2000 is proposed to be 60000 litres/day. One solar power plant of capacity 100 KW is being installed and connected to grid in District Basti.

### **Micro Hydel:-**

54. The micro hydel programme is being implemented in the district of Uttaranchal. Identification of potential for micro hydel plants on canals in the plain areas is also being done. So far, a total number of 28 micro hydel schemes with total capacity of 1542 KW have been installed in Uttaranchal. Considering the large potential for micro hydel schemes in the hill areas, participation of the private sector is being sought. For this purpose 22 MOUs have been signed and further action is being carried out. In addition, 3 Micro hydel schemes viz. Bhikuria ghat 1500 KW Gangotri (100 KW), Kanvashram (100 KW) are being set up with the financial support of UNDP-GEE.



## CHAPTER - VI

### Industry and Minerals

U.P. is the leading producer in the country of a large number of agricultural products and raw materials. Plenty of land and water is available for Industrial use. The State is rich in mineral and cattle wealth. Technical and non-technical human resources are also available in sufficient quantity. The State is served by a large network of road and rail transport and several centres have developed air transport facility. Besides having a vast market for industrial products, the State is ideally located for accessing north Indian market. This is supported by the fact that U.P. is consistently maintaining number three position in respect of Industrial Entrepreneurial Memorandum (IEM) in India, next only to Maharashtra and Gujarat, the most industrially advanced states.

2. However, the economy of Uttar Pradesh still continues to be predominantly agriculture-based and industrially backward even after nearly five decades of planned development. It therefore, appears logically relevant to briefly throw light upon the pace of development of industrial sector through various plan periods. Net domestic product originating in the manufacturing sector is the single composite indicator, which enables one to assess the growth and expansion of industrial activity in the State. Planwise performance of industrial sector is shown as below

Plan	Period	Average annual growth (Percentage)
First Plan	1951-56	2.3
Second Plan	1956-61	1.7
Third Plan	1961-66	5.7
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	1.2
Fourth Plan	1969-74	3.4
Fifth Plan	1974-79	9.4
Sixth Plan	1980-85	9.4
Seventh Plan	1985-90	10.9
Two annual Plans	1990-92	1.1
Eighth Plan	1992-97	4.2
Ninth Plan (Target)	1997-2002	12.0

3. The contents of the table amply demonstrate the slow pace of industrial development in the State. Upto the Fourth Five Year Plan, annual growth rate could not go beyond 5.7% against the secular targeted growth rate of 8 to 10 percent. The performance of the industrial sector actually started picking up since the Fifth Plan onwards. However, after striking an all time highest growth rate of nearly 11% in the Seventh Plan, it again slid back to 4.2% in the Eighth Plan.

4. The process of industrialisation is positively correlated with the changing share in the SDP. Leaving apart its slow pace, the contribution of manufacturing sector has increased from 6% in 1950-51 to 15.4% in 1996-97 at 1980-81 prices. The contribution of registered and unregistered industries to the total income of the manufacturing sector which was 39% and 61% in 1950-51 has changed to 59.53% and 40.47% in 1996-97 respectively showing comparatively faster growth of the former.

5. The aforesaid description broadly underlines as to what has been achieved so far and where we stand now. However, the policy initiatives taken by the State Government to gear up the process of industrialisation, the industrial sector of the economy may hopefully appear to be poised for better performance in the years to come. It would, therefore, be quite relevant to touch upon these measures in the succeeding section.

6. The number of industrial units, capital investment and employment generated in various types of industries in Uttar Pradesh is given as under.

Type of Industry	Unit	Achievement by the end of			
		Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan (Up to March 99)
<b>Large &amp; Medium Industries</b>					
a)Units setup	No.	690	989	1956	2281
b)Capital Investment	Rs. Crore	3575	8243	29199	37740
c)Employment	No.of Persons (In Lakh)	3.33	4.59	6.12	7.23
<b>Small Scale Industries</b>					
a)Units setup	No.	1.11	2.16	4.11	4.72
b)Capital Investment	Rs. Crore	676	1320	2714	3517
c)Employment	No.of Persons (In Lakh)	9.21	14.45	21.64	23.19
<b>Artisan Industries</b>					
a)Units setup	No. (In Lakh)	2.28	3.32	6.28	7.16

7. Planwise progress of large and medium industries and small scale industries in the State is given below

Plan period	Small Scale Industries			Large & Medium Industries			
	unit (No.)	Invtmwnt (.Rs.Cr.)	Employment No.	Production (Cr.Rs.)	Invtmwnt (.Rs.Cr.)	Employment No.	Production (Cr.Rs.)
First Plan	1647	11.50	29898	34.50	62	24960	156
Second Plan	2824	19.72	48382	50.16	174	84480	669
Third Plan	4842	33.83	114431	101.49	308	147040	1232
Three Annual Plan Fourth Plan	6147 12851	42.04 45.94	124738 160027	128.82 249.00	361 462	168480 216960	1404 2079
Fifth Plan	42035	294.00	475180	882.00	540	268800	2800
Annual Plan (1970-80)	47943	336.00	538260	1002.00	548	280800	3030
Sixth Plan	110710	676.00	920756	2143.00	690	332580	3575
Seventh Plan	216251	1320.00	1445060	4173.64	989	458650	8243
Annual Plan (1990-91)	246497	1472.48	1592027	4458.76	1098	464959	9215
Annual Plan (1991-92)	279543	1679.64	1729674	4721.23	1295	485214	9715
Eighth Plan Cumulative	410973	2714.42	2164259	7070.18	1956	611919	29199
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	200000	3750	8,00,000	-	3075	600000	70,000
Proposed Target							
First two years of Ninth Plan (97-98&98-99)Cumulative Achievement	471737	3517.53	2318949	9719.50	2281	723004	37740.47

### New Industrial Policy - 98

8. New industrial policy of the State has been announced on 24<sup>th</sup>. September 1998 with a mission to revitalize the existing industrial activities and to promote new investment in the State. This policy aims at achieving 12% annual rate of growth in the industrial sector from present level of 10%, increasing

employment in industrial and allied sector to 15% from 8% at present and raising the share of industry in the the Net Domestic Product from existing 20% to 25%.

9. In order to achieve the aforesaid targets, the new policy promises to create industry oriented and investor friendly environment through several measures as indicated below.

### **High Lights Of The Policy**

#### **Strategy:**

- Formulation of industry specific tailor made packages;
- Review of tax structure;
- Preservation of environment and cultural heritage;
- Revitalisation of existing investments to make them productive; and
- Upgradation of technical entrepreneurial skills.

#### **Infrastructure:**

- Private sector participation in major infrastructure projects, through infrastructure initiative fund.;
- Fund to associate multilateral agencies and international financial institutions;
- Upgradation of existing infrastructure in general and major exporting areas in particular;
- Corridors to develop as areas of excellence;
- Industrial co-operative societies for maintenance of industrial estates;
- All future industrial areas to be developed as integrated industrial townships;
- Industry associations to distribute power in industrial areas;
- Privatisation of power distribution; and
- 24 hour uninterrupted power supply.

#### **Land, Capital & Tax System:**

- Land allotment and transfer rules of UPSIDC to be simplified;
- Simplified process for conversion of land;
- Lower stamp duty for thrust sector industries;
- UPFC and PICUP to be developed as promoters of industry;
- New scheme for Punarjeevan(Revival) of small industries;
- Simplification and rationalisation of the tax system;
- Suspension of trade tax check post from 1.4.99; and
- Training for first generation entrepreneurs.

## **Human Resource Development & Technology:**

- Priority to training of youths whose land is acquired for industrial purposes;
- District Udyog Bandhus to be made more effective;
- Directorate of Industries and District Industries Centres to be re-organised; and
- U.P. Investment Centres at New Delhi, Mumbai and Culcutta.

## **Thrust Areas:**

### **Industry Promotion Councils for the following thrust Sector Industries:**

1. Agro-based and food processing industry;
2. Electronics;
3. Automobile industry and its ancillaries;
4. Software;
5. Engineering goods;
6. Agricultural equipments industry;
7. All export oriented units (EOUS);
8. Project preparation facility for entrepreneurs in the agro-based and food processing sector;
9. Progressive policies for the sugar sector; and
10. Poultry to be recognised as industry.

### **Small Industries:**

1. New cluster scheme for small industries;
2. Technology mission for small and village industries;
3. Equity participation of State Government in private marketing companies; and
4. District Industries Centres to help small industries in accessing information and latest technologies.

### **The New Export Policy – 98**

10. New Export Policy of U.P. has been announced on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1998. This policy aims at achieving exports worth Rs.20,000 crores by 2002. The policy, first of its kind prepared by any state in the country offers a comprehensive package of programmes and incentives.

### **Export Policy High Lights:**

1. Trade tax exemption on raw materials and packaging materials used in
2. export production;
3. Market development scheme for small scale exporters;
4. Abolition of inspector raj and simplification of labour laws;
5. Public utility service status to units exporting 50% or more of their production;

6. Green card to exporters having a turnover of Rs. 20 lakh and above;
7. Uninterrupted power to export oriented units (EOU'S);
8. Refund of mandi-fee paid on the raw materials used in export production ( to be considered);
9. All sanctions/clearances under one roof single table system; and
10. Setting up of Export Promotion Bureau.

### Small Scale Industries

11. Special emphasis has been laid on the promotion and development of small scale industries. It is important to note that small industries have a special and vital place in economy of the State. At present, there are 471737 SSI's in the State with an investment of Rs. 3517.29 Cr. providing employment to 2318949 persons till March, 1999

12. The progress of past two years of Ninth Plan regarding registered S.S.I units in the State are given below

Period	SSI units (No)	Investment (Rs. Cr.)	Employment (No.)
1997-98	30,630	403.89	80132
1998-99	30,134	399.41	74347

Target for the year 1999-2000 of SSI units is fixed as 32600

### Entrepreneurship Development

13. This scheme was launched in 1978-79 for developing entrepreneurship in the State . This has been particularly useful in providing self-employment opportunities to the educated unemployed men and women. State government provides assistance for training to unemployed educated in employment. Training programmes are organised for 2 weeks,4weeks and 6weeks. The training programmes of 4 weeks and 6 weeks duration are assisted by I.D.B.I. & State Government in the ratio of 40:60. Besides, specific follow-up camps are organised by training institutes/district industries centres to ascertain the extent of progress in setting up of industries.

14. The progress of the two years of Ninth Plan regarding training is as under

Year	Number of training Camps organised	Number of entrepreneurs trained
1997-98	332	14786
1998-99	1175	53455
<hr/>		
Target for 1999-2000	1053	46275

### **Subsidy To SSI Units For Pollution Control Equipment**

15. This scheme is initiated with a view to enforcing the pollution control act and hazard management acts of government of India in small scale industries of the State. For this purpose, a subsidy @25% with a limit of Rs. 50,000 is proposed for establishment of industrial control equipment.

### **Modernisation Of Glass & Pottrey Industries**

16. This project aims at developing and modernising electrical insulators and bone china ware production, in order to get the quality of glass & ceramics product improved to the standard of foreign trade in the open market.

### **Scheme For Inter- State Tours, Workshops & Seminars**

17. Infrastructure facilities and incentives as well as policies and programme need continuous modifications and revision to keep pace with the changing scenario particularly the changes in the other states. In order to attract new entrepreneurs and investment, it has been felt necessary to organise inter-state tours to conduct studies of the policies, and programmes of other states and facilities and incentives provided by them. For this, officers of the department will have to be sent to other states besides organising seminars and workshops so that problems and impediments coming in the way of speedy industrialisation could be thoroughly sorted out with suitable solutions. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed

### **Assistance For Purchase Of Milk Based Agriculture Equipment**

18. The objective of this scheme is to provide assistance for the purchase of milk based agriculture equipment. A provision of investment subsidy @ 20% with a limit of Rs. 1 lakh has been envisaged under this scheme.

### **Establishment Of Industrial Information Extension Centres In DIC**

19. In order to equip the entrepreneurs with relevant information regarding various facilities related to industrial development and environment friendly requirements, it is proposed to establish industrial information extension centre in various DICs. An outlay of Rs 31.88 is proposed for 1999-2000 under this scheme.

### **Implementation Of Single Table System**

20. In order to solve inter-departmental problems of entrepreneurs relating to sanctions and various assistance pending in different departments district empowered committee/laghu udyog bandhu has been set up. The system mainly aims at providing various sanctions and no objection certificates required in setting up a industrial units in a time bound frame. General manager DIC is empowered to issue deemed approval, if necessary. An outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakh has been proposed for 1999-2000.

## **Revival Of Footwear Industry In Agra**

21. A scheme for revival of footwear industry in Agra, which involves about 1.5 lakh artisans under UNDP assisted national leather development programme of Government of India is being implemented by the U.P. Export Corporation Ltd.

22. Most of the footwear artisans likely to be benefited under this scheme, belong to scheduled castes. These artisans will be provided basic infrastructural facilities/training in the following areas :-

1. Providing improved tool kits to the selected artisans.
2. Training in modern methods/ technique of clicking, use of needles and threads.
3. Providing new designs for production of footwear.
4. Under the scheme, five decentralised common facility centres are proposed to be set-up. These common facility centres will be run by the artisans themselves. Each such centre will have skiving machine, polishing and finishing machine, casting jack, roughing, scouring machine, flash activator and heavy duty skiving. The artisans will be trained on these machines enabling them to improve their product quality and productivity. The land and building for the centres will be arranged by the U.P. Export Corporation with the help of exporters, etc.

23. U.p. Export Corporation will assist in exporting the products of the footwear industry and will also assist in internal marketing.

## **Establishment Of Co-Operative Societies For Shoe\_Makers In Agra**

24. Under the scheme, it is proposed to organise the artisans into co-operative societies so that they can jointly procure raw-materials, produce and market their products. These societies can then also approach and obtain assistance from the government, banks and other institutions. The following facilities are proposed to be provided by the State Government to footwear artisans / worker societies.

1. **Managerial assistance:-** These societies are assisted by State Government in the form of managerial assistance ( salary of the secretary is paid by the government).
2. **Grant of work shop:** It is proposed to provide grant to the societies for establishing work shop.
3. **Share capital loan :-** It is proposed that loan for purchasing additional shares to those members who are not in a position to initially purchase sufficient number of shares.

25. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs.7.15 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1999-2000. This year 20 co-operative societies will be organised and benefited with above facilities.



## **Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme**

26. Areas of State which have high quality industrial and social infrastructure, are to be developed so that these areas can be forcefully highlighted to attract greater industrial investment, so that overall share of State in export may be upgraded. The areas identified under this scheme are Agra , Aligarh, Saharanpur, Merrut, Bhadohi, Kanpur, Surajpur, Greater NOIDA. This scheme is centrally Sponsered Scheme.

## **Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (U.P.T.P.A.)**

27. In order to provide the products of state industrial units to the international markets, direct interaction of small units such as artisans/weavers with foreign buyers, technical upgradation of entrepreneurs, exploration of market for export promotion and trade enquiries to units of State, trade fairs are organised in the country and abroad by UPTPA. Uttar Pradesh Trade Promotion Authority (UPTPA) constituted by the State have taken the membership of U.P.T.P.A. The Authority has signed M.O.U. with different organisations in order to survey the international market and obtaining foreign orders on behalf of its members from U.S.A.,Japan,Australia,U.K.,New york,Singapore,Thailand and Sharjah.

28. U.P.T.P.A. is also trying to establish an exhibition complex at Lucknow in order to accelerate the industrial atmosphere of U.P. Besides, it is conducting one year management certificate course in association with academy of management studies, Lucknow. This course provides sufficient knowledge about the industry to new entrepreneurs.

29. The Authority is also organising/taking part in different fairs and provides its members an opportunity for marketing and has taken part in 26 national level fairs and six foreign fairs and obtained trade enquiries worth Rs. 300 crores and Rs. 88 crores respectively.

30. International trade fair was organised from 14 to 27 November 1998 at U.P. Mandap Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during which export ordres were received for Rs. 3.40 cr. Besides this, three thousand trade enquiry from in-land byers were also received. This fair will be organised as usual this year from 14 November 1999.

## Large & Medium Industries

Normally, growth in industrial sector is indicated by the number of I.E.M/LOI issued for any particular state. As indicated earlier U.P. is still maintaining number 3 position in India next after Maharashtra & Gujarat. At present, total number of I.E.M./ L.O.I. issued for U.P. is as follows.

State	1-08-91 to 31.12.98			01.01.98 to 31.12.98		
	IEM	LOI	Total	IEM	LOI	Total
Maharashtra	6733	486	7219	1110	25	1135
Gujarat	4952	398	5350	238	10	248
Uttar Pradesh	3478	343	3821	273	14	287
Tamil Nadu	3171	561	3732	209	36	245
Andhra Pradesh	2277	345	2622	178	13	191
Haryana	2227	178	2405	129	10	139

32. From the table, it is clearly noticed that although, U.P. is placed at third place after Maharashtra and Gujarat, but the progress in IEM and LOI does not provide an encouraging trend. The number of IEM's and LOI's taken together between 1.08.91 and 31.12.98 works out to about 546 annually whereas from 01.01.98 to 31.12.98 the corresponding number is only 287 which is broadly half of the former. However, it will generate 699246 employment opportunities with a capital investment of Rs. 68707.37 Cr. About 2232 IEM's are under implementation having 401078 employment opportunities with a capital Investment of Rs.25590.04 Cr. Similarly, 239 LOIs are under implementation having 53210 employment opportunities with a capital investment of Rs. 17680.59 Cr.

33. At present, total number of large and medium industries in U.P. are 2281 having employment opportunity of 7.23 lakh with a capital investment of Rs. 37740.47 Cr. But, it is worth mentioning that there lies a wide gap between number of IEM/LOI issued and actually converting of them into established units. This low pace is mainly because of two factors viz. inadequate power availability so essential for industry and inadequate infrastructural facilities.

### **New Proposals of Capital Investment :**

34. New proposals received since August 91 to December 98 for capital investment in this State is given below

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. In Crores)</b>	<b>Employment (No)</b>
	IEM	3478	51,026.78	6,14,571
	LOI	343	17,680.59	84,675
	FDI →	231	160.00	Foreign Collaboration
	FTC			
	EOU	188	1,826.00	26,955

### **The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. (PICUP)**

35. Ever since its inception in 1972, PICUP has striven assiduously to faster industrial growth in Uttar Pradesh by providing wide range of financial and technical assistance backed up by strong institutional support for setting-up of new medium and large scale industries as well as expansion and diversification of existing units.

36. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 11002.05 lakh was sanctioned to industrial units, while Rs. 9714.69 lakh was distributed to them. Of the total outstanding loan, Rs. 13778.48 lakh could be recovered during the year. As against this, the target of sanction, distribution and recovery for the year 1999-2000 has been set at Rs. 10700.00 lakh, Rs. 9500.00 lakh and Rs. 18285.00 lakh respectively.

37. The corporation is also conducting in-depth study of non-performing assests for rehabilitation of viable units and recovery from non-viable units. In all, 150 units are identified under non-performing assests, 64 units are found to be sub-standard and weak against which action of recovery has been taken.

### **Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation (U.P.F.C.)**

38. U.P.F.C. provides assistance to industrial and service concerns for their new projects as also for expansion, diversification and modernisation schemes. The working results of the corporation revealed that sanctions, and recovery of loan during 1998-99 were Rs. 101.83 crores, 130.40 Cr. and Rs. 329.90 crores respectively. Corresponding targets for the year 1999-2000 have been fixed at Rs. 350.00 crores, Rs. 25.50 crores and Rs. 388.00 crores. The non-performing assests of the corporation stood Rs. 756.60 crores in 1998-99.

### **U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC)**

39. Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, the premier industrial promotion and infrastructure development undertaking of the State Government has been the driving force behind scores of industrial ventures since 1961. U.P.'s new industrial policy-98 is committed to make land available to industry at reasonable rates through U.P.S.I.D.C. and various industrial development authorities. In this regard, the allotment and transfer policies of the UPSIDC will be suitably modified.

40. The total land acquisition made by the corporation during 1998-99 stood at 1099 acres while corporation allotted 649.00 acres of land to entrepreneurs. For 1999-2000, land acquisition of 800.00 acres along with the development of land of 500.00 acres is targeted. Besides, the recovery of loan of Rs. 6200.00 lakh is proposed for the year.

### **Development of Growth Centre**

41. In the year 1997-98, corporation allotted 983 acres of land and recovered Rs. 7174 lacs in the same year corporation occupied 500 acres of land. In the year 1998-99, till December corporation allotted 353.85 acres of land and recovered Rs. 3234.91 lacs. In the same year corporation occupied 51.57 acres of land and developed 103 acres of land.

### **New Okhala Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA)**

42. NOIDA, the industrial citadel of Uttar Pradesh, established under the U.P. Industrial Area Development Act. In 1976. It has been carefully developed to render the 'One Stop Shop' concept in its true sense which makes it perhaps the only Integrated Industrial Township of its kind in the country, set-up with a strong industrial base viz., comprehensive development of all infrastructure viz. Residential, Commercial, Institutional, Recreational and Public amenities.

### **NOIDA Export Processing Zone with a Difference**

43. The zone set-up by the Ministry of Commerce, in 1985 for 100% export-oriented units is one of the seven zones in the country and the only one located off-the-sea coast. About 280 acres of land is being developed for the zone. More than 109 units are functioning. About 179 projects have been sanctioned. The export from this area is more than Rs.3,650 million. The type of industries include electronics, textiles, engineering, computer software, etc. Facilities in the NEPZ include digital electronic telephone exchange on site, power sub-station with assured power supply, etc..

### **Greater NOIDA**

44. Greater NOIDA is building a model Integrated township in the close neighbourhood of Delhi. Greater NOIDA, being planned on grid iron concept employing state-of-art technology in engineering and architecture conceptualises the needs of a fast developing city of the future. The action plan and approach compare well with international standards and are aimed at providing a rapid momentum to the growth of industrial sector. A modern, efficient and comprehensive infrastructure comprising of residential

facilities ,commercial areas,business centres,office complexes,recreational area complement the industrial areas.Emphasis has been laid on developing Greater NOIDA , as agreeen heaven, totally free from pollution.

## **HANDLOOM**

45. Handloom sector of Uttar Pradesh has the distinction of being pioneer and comes next to agriculture with regard to employment and rural development. Amongst the handloom producing States, Uttar Pradesh comes first on the map. The primary characteristic of handloom sector is that it offers employment opportunities at less investment. It is spread over in rural areas and semi-urban areas and is benefiting mainly the poor masses belonging to minority community, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other vulnerable sections. It is estimated that 7.10 lakh weavers are earning livelihood through the handloom activities. Several cotton , silk , woolen and synthetic fabrics of handloom of Uttar Pradesh are famous all over the country . This sector has vast export potential also. In this context, there is implicit need to develop the handloom sector in the State with modern techniques and designing, etc.

46. The promotion and development of handloom have been the main plank of the policy of the handloom and textiles department ever since the inception of planning era. Therefore, planned programmes have been envisaged for being launched during the Ninth Five Year Plan for improving the traditional skills, achieving higher growth rate, introducing technological improvement and filling up existing gaps in developmental process.

47. The industry is the most important source of employment generation in rural areas after agriculture. It is, therefore, emphasis has been laid in the on the use of superior technology and upgradation of skill of the vast work force employed in this sector. By improving the quality and upgradation of skill and technology, the growth of this sector will be accelerated as has been emraged in the new industrial policy of the State.

48. In order to give impetus to the handloom sector in the State, an outlay of Rs. 3102 lakh have been envisaged for the Ninth Five Year plan. For the year 1999-2000, Rs. 1435.00 lakh have been approved for handloom sector. Besides, ongoing 100% Centrally sponsored schemes are continuing to be implemented.

## **KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES**

49. Rural and cottage industry contributes significantly to the development of the State. These industries provide employment to lakhs of people in rural areas and hence assist in not only reducing the pressure on land but also help in supplementing rural incomes.

50. A total number of 2.85 lakh units had been setup in rural areas of the State under Khadi and Village Industry Board by the end of the Eighth Plan, whereas the amount of loan distributed through bank

finance was Rs. 5527.00 lakh and Rs. 18,222.81 lakh through KVIC/CBC budget. Through these units, employment opportunities were created for 6.37 lakh entrepreneurs in the rural areas. Under the State Government's Interest Subsidy scheme, the number of units established were 4406 which provided employment opportunity to 13998 persons. Under Ambedkar special employment programme, 6120 new model charkhas were distributed to women for self-employment during the Eighth Plan after providing them training.

**Thrust Area :**

51. Main thrust area of this sector would be on the development and growth of khadi and village industries with improved technology and institutional support for raw material and marketing their produce. The industrial policy '98 of U.P. promises to make constant efforts for the full realisation of the potential inherent in this sector. It also brings out State's commitment of establishing five 'Haats' in major urban areas to provide marketing outlets to the rural industry on the pattern of 'Delhi haat'. These haats will act as nodal centers for the development of rural industries and they will also provide comprehensive information of the procedure for establishment of rural industries.

52. During the Ninth Five Year Plan period, a total number of 1.63 lakh persons are expected to get self employment or wage employment. Khadi and Village Industries units to be established under various schemes during the Ninth Five year Plan are as under:-

1. Schemes under district sector	(lakh) 0.25
2. Schemes under KVIC consortium and margin money (Bank financed)	(lakh) 0.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.85</b>

These 0.85 lakh units will generate employment to nearly 1.63 lakh persons.

53. The self-employment programme of KVI sector will attract institutional finance to the tune of Rs.250 crore during the Ninth five Year Plan period. The progress with regard to units established and employment generated upto the end of 1996-97 i.e. the end of Eight Plan and during Ninth Plan period upto 1998-99 is as under:-

Year	No. of units established (No. in lakh) Level	Amount of loan disbursed through banks (Rs. in lakh)	Amount of loan disbursed through KVIC schemes (Rs. in lakh)	No. of persons employed ( in lakh)	Units established under district sector scheme	No. of persons employed (in lakh)	Employment level under Ambedkar special employment program (No. of persons)
Upto Eighth Plan	2.85	5527.00	18222.81	6.37	4406	13998	6120
Ninth Plan	0.03	1619.18	2265.13	0.10	2000	6000	3455
1997-98							
1998-99	0.03	2346.75	2251.31	0.07	2556	7122	525

### Physical targets for 1999-2000

54. Employment generation through KVI units during this year is proposed as under:-

Name of schemes	Amount of Loan (Crore Rs.)	Proposed units (No)	Entrepreneurs (No)
1- Interest subsidy scheme	20.00	1500	6000
2- Consortium bank finance scheme of KVIC (CBC)	20.00	500	6000
3- Special employment scheme of KVIC (Margin money)	33.00	1400	8400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73.00</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>20,400</b>

### Schemes proposed during the year 1999-2000

#### Rebate on sale of khadi

55. During the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, maximum 5% rebate on sale of khadi cloth and apparels is made available by the State government to registered khadi institutions. An outlay of Rs 516.77 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 464.00 lakh for plains.

#### Integrated Extension and Publicity

56. For providing marketing facilities to village industries units, district level exhibitions will be organised for which an outlay of Rs. 48.75 lakhs has been proposed.

#### Awards to Entrepreneurs

57. For encouraging quality production of village industries products regional and state level awards to KVI units have been proposed. In this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed.

#### Scheme for industrial feasibility studies and survey

58. For effective Monitoring of self employment schemes, it is proposed to establish a cell with facilities of statistical experts and computerised information network in the Ninth Plan Period. For close monitoring of departmental schemes, rapid surveys are proposed so that on the basis of this result,

corrective measures are taken for implementation of department schemes in future. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed in this scheme.

#### **Interest subsidy scheme for individual units**

59. The scheme will be continued during 1999-2000 under the district sector as before. Under this scheme, a loan will be provided to the rural youth for establishing a village industry, the limit of which will be upto Rs. 2.00 lakh. These loans would be financed through banks and the interest above 4% on the loans would be subsidised. An outlay of Rs. 504.75 lakhs has been proposed.

#### **Vocational training for entrepreneurs**

60. Selected unemployed rural youths will be provided on "Technical" training for their projects before setting up units. Departmental training centres and the industrial units financed by khadi board will be involved for organising this trainings. Under this scheme, an outlay of Rs. 88.98 is proposed.

## **SERICULTURE**

61. Sericulture is an agro-based, labour industry having very short gestation period and easily adaptable by the poor in rural areas utilising local natural resources without disturbing the eco-balance. Its adoption does not require heavy investment, specialised know-how and infrastructure. The climatic conditions are suitable for the development of sericulture in the State. Mubarkpur & Varanasi are the famous weaving Centres in the State, which consume about 3000 MT of raw silk annually. However, the production of raw silk in the State is very low being only 153 MT during the Eighth Plan.

62. In view of the aforesaid gap between demand and output as also the importance of sericulture development as a competitively remunerative and sustainable farm based commercial activity, this industry has been accorded due priority in the State. More than 3000 acres have been brought under mulberry at the farmers' level. Private entrepreneurs and NGOs have started participating actively. Other steps which have been taken by the department for the development of this industry are - organization of cocoon markets, launching of new schemes for promotion of sericulture as a sustainable commercial farm based activity with farmers, adoption of post cocoon technologies, promotion of reeling in private sector, involvement of NGOs, emphasis on productivity and production improvement, crop insurance, credit facilities etc. Thus concentrated efforts are being made to bring quantitative as well as qualitative improvement in the whole process sericulture industry. A comprehensive sericulture development project being a component of World Bank assisted U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project has been launched from Sept, 1998. In addition, beneficiary linked host plant maintenance /plantation to ensure better quality leaf, creation of proper seed organization/infrastructure and technology for crop stabilization etc. will also be part of future strategy envisaged to be adopted for development of non-mulberry sericulture in the State.



## **Thrust Areas**

63. To make sericulture competitively remunerative and sustainable farm based activity and commercially attractive to the beneficiaries, encourage participation of private people, women and NGOs, organize Self Help Groups and to increase productivity and production of high quality silk and to arrange credit flow for overall development of sericulture as a commercially viable and successful avocation shall be the major thrust areas.

## **Performance and Achievements During 1997-98 & 1998-99**

64. During first two years of Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-98 & 1998-99, the outlays including hills was Rs. 648 lakhs and 656 lakhs respectively. During 1997-98, 45 MT of raw silk was produced and 12,000 beneficiaries were benefited while respective figures for 1998-99 are 52 MT and 16000 beneficiaries respectively.

## **Annual Plan 1999-2000**

65. The plan outlay proposed for 1999-2000 is Rs. 616.73 lakhs of which Rs. 316.73 lakhs, are for the plains. The district sector plan outlay is Rs. 266.91 lakhs out of which Rs 210.87 lakhs are for the plains with a target to produce 100 MT of raw silk covering 45000 beneficiaries.

## **ELECTRONICS**

66. U P Electronic Corporation Ltd. (UPLC), was set up in 1974 with the objective of promoting electronics in the State and with this objective U P Electronics Corporation Ltd has launched several promotional and commercial schemes and projects. As a result of which, this industry in the State saw rapid growth. Industry in the 80's occupied the top position in the country till 1991 and is poised for better performance in the years to come.

67. During the Eighth Five year plan, UPLC launched several projects and schemes. A techno-feasibility study on setting up of an Electronic City at Noida was got conducted by reputed consultant M/s Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS) and the location for the project was also finalised. The scheme is presently being implemented by NOIDA. Besides, UPLC set up a joint sector company viz. UPTEC computer consultancy services to cater ever increasing needs of the computer literates and software development in view of the boom in the Information Technology (IT) sector as at present. Another assisted sector unit was promoted for manufacture of Electronic components by the name 'LINAKS MICRO ELECTRONICS LTD'. Both the above units have been set up at Lucknow. Further one of the subsidiaries of UPLC, M/s Uptron Powertronics Ltd went in for technical upgradation to compete with technologies existing in the market for manufacture of Power Plants required by ITIs. Several promotional schemes were also implemented by UPLC. Project reports were got prepared from consultant on electronic projects having good potential in the market to enable the entrepreneurs to set up their units with the help of the above project report. Entrepreneur development programmes were held to guide the educated unemployed youths on how to set up an electronic industry on their own. Besides,

Electronics Research & Development Corpn (ER&DC) set up at Noida, had also during the above period, worked on the development of various electronics products for the help of the Electronic Industries.

### **Major thrust areas**

68. In the Ninth Plan the thrust area is the IT, which is of-late reckoned as the major development area in electronics. The projects as such have been planned by the UPLC keeping in view of IT policy announced by the Central/State Government recently.

69. In the first two years of the Ninth Plan, keeping in view the boom in IT industry, UPLC has devised several major schemes in the IT sector, a few of which are as under:

- a.) Software Technology Parks (STPs) are being set up at Lucknow, Noida, Agra, Dehradun and Varanasi in the joint sector from where software exports would also be possible. A STP at Allahabad is proposed in 1999-2000.
- b.) Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) are also being set up one each at Allahabad and Kanpur. These institutes would bring out professionals in the field of Information Technology.
- c.) IT courses through the internet at Lucknow, Kanpur and Allahabad are being planned with the American University viz., University of Maryland. Thus, a student sitting in India, would be able to get the education and upon successful completion a degree from the reputed Maryland University would be awarded.
- d.) There is a plan to run Info-Kiosks at Lucknow which would be run like PCOs as at present. These kiosks would keep all vital information of the various Government departments and thus, the public would get all the information needed from at the kiosks which would be located all around the city.
- e.) Computer education in the secondary schools has been planned by the education department and UPTRON has been asked to run computer courses. Initially, 100 schools at various districts headquarters in the State have been identified for computer education. Later on, other secondary schools would also covered gradually.
- f.) Besides the above, computer training centres are being established in rural areas of State. One such centre at Baah near Agra has already been established. Another centre is coming up at Atrauli near Aligarh.
- g.) UPTRON has tied up with various reputed IT & Electronic companies viz Compaq, IBM, NIIT, Usha phones, Kores etc. and their products would be marketed by UPTRON.

## **IT MISSION and IT Policies**

70. The highlights of I.T. Mission as announced by the State Government on 19th. October 1998 are as under :-

- One Crore 'O' level computer trained individuals plus two crores computer literates by 2008-09.
- 10-15 billion U.S. \$ turnover of UP's IT industry by 2008-09, out of which a minimum of 5 billion U.S \$ as software export.

### **U P to become "SMART STATE" by 2008-09**

71. Total investment needed Rs 25,000 crores, Govt's proposed share Rs.10,000 crores to create above services. Keeping in view the IT Mission, the National IT policy and the requirements of IT industry in the present scenario, the IT Policy of the U P has also been announced recently. The main objectives of the IT policy are as under :-

1. Accelerated development of Information Technology in the State and increase in both domestic and export earning in the software and hardware sector in I.T.
2. To create a SMART government, smart government means, use of I.T. for speedy, transparent accountable and efficient conduct of the government systems and services.
3. To encourage and accelerate the use of Information Technology in schools, colleges and educational institutions in the State, to enable the youth of the State to acquire necessary skills and knowledge of I.T, thereby making them highly employable. The I.T. sector will be developed in order to provide increased employment opportunities.
4. To bring I.T. within the easy reach of the common man and make it useful to his daily need.
5. Some important schemes for the current year 1999-2000

### **SMART cities project at Lucknow, Allahabad and Gautam Budh Nagar (NOIDA)**

72. It is proposed in the UP IT policy 1999 to make the Government of Uttar Pradesh "Electronic Government" like the developed countries. For achieving the objects of State in the field of Information Technology industry, it would be essential to connect different offices and information data through computer networks so that information may be accessed by the people conveniently and efficiently. It is proposed to make the districts of the State "Smart cities" in the phased manner. For this project an outlay of Rs 75 lakhs, (Rs 25 lakhs each) has been proposed for 1999-2000.

### **Directory of IT Industry**

73. The Information Technology Industry has been growing at a tremendous pace and a number of units in the field have joined the wagon. It has become imperative to have an up to date directory of the IT industry of the State on Electronic media so that vital statistics can be had efficiently. It would not only help in making policy decisions by the competent authorities but also to user industries/entrepreneurs.

### **Electronics Research & Development Centre, NOIDA**

74. For providing assistance to the industrial units in and around State an Electronics Research & Development Centre (ER&DC) was set up in Lucknow jointly by the Department of Electronics, GOI and State Government. Subsequently, this Centre was shifted to NOIDA. The Centre has been working on National Languages Processing, Professional Electronics, Solar Power System, Networkings, consultancy, etc. An outlay of Rs 40 lakh is proposed for the financial year 1999-2000.

### **Subsidised Computer Literacy Programmes in Hindi**

75. Use of Computer is increasing day by day and the demand for computer literate persons is also increasing considerably. U.P is Hindi speaking State. Generally, Computer learning institutes impart training through english medium and with the result Hindi knowing students feel difficulty to grasp. To cope up with this, it is proposed to start computer literacy programmes in Hindi. Six months training will be provided to students through different computer centres. For this programme, Rs 10 lakhs is proposed in the current financial year.

### **Local Area Networking (LAN) Wide Area Networking (WAN)**

76. To achieve the State Target in the field of Information Technology Industry, it would be essential to connect different departments, offices, Information & data through computer networks so that information may be communicated from the particular office on the desired terminal. For this, different computer terminals would be connected within a network which would either be Local Area Networking (LAN) or Wide Area Networking (WAN) depending upon the requirements.

77. To evaluate the necessity and cost of LAN/WAN a detailed feasibility study is proposed to be conducted.

## **SUGAR INDUSTRY**

### **Cooperative Sector**

78. U.P. Cooperative Sugar factories Federation was set up in 1963 for planned development of new cooperative sugar factories and to give guidance for efficient working of existing units. As a result of concerted efforts, there has been a rapid expansion of cooperative sugar factories in the State. At present,

there are 32 working cooperative sugar factories having the total crushing capacity of 71375 T.C.D. Besides this, there are also 8 working distilleries with the production capacity of 2,90,000 Ltrs./per day.

79. An outlay of Rs. 52.71 crores was allocated to U.P. Cooperative Sugar federation for Eighth Plan, against which Rs. 34.41 crores was utilized. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 Rs. 2.00 crores is proposed. Schemes to be taken against Rs. 2.00 crores is as below :-

**Establishment Of Co-Generation Plant :-**

80. In cooperative sector, a co-generation plant of 10 MW is proposed to be set up at cooperative sugar factory, Sneh Road, Bijnore. Total cost of this project is estimated at Rs. 25.84 crores, for which a share capital of Rs. 8.00 crores will be required. During 1999-2000, proposed outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores will be utilised in this project.

**U.P. STATE SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED**

81. In order to achieve the norm of 30 mg of suspended particles in the effluent water laid down by the U.P. Pollution Control Board, the sugar factories in the State are required statutorily to install effluent treatment plants (ETP) to treat the effluent water before its disposal. The ETPs installed at 29 sugar mills of the corporation require improvement so as to make them conform to the prescribed norms of the U.P. Pollution Control Board.

82. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1999-2000 for improvements in the effluent treatment plants (ETP) installed at the following 29 units of the corporation :-

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity of ETP (KL/Day)	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Amroha	1600	12.10
2	Baital pur	500	9.15
3	Bhatni	400	9.10
4	Bijnor	1000	11.20
5	Bulandshahr	1000	11.20
6	Burhwal	400	9.10
7	Chandpur	1000	11.20
8	Chhitauni	400	9.10
9	Deoria	500	9.15
10	Doiwala	1000	11.20
11	Ghughli	400	9.10

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Capacity of ETP (KL/Day)	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
12	Hardoi	1000	11.20
13	Jarwal Road	1000	11.20
14	Khadda	500	9.15
15	Lakshmiganj	500	9.15
16	Meerut	500	9.15
17	Mohiuddinpur	1000	11.20
18	Munderwa	1000	11.20
19	Pipraich	400	9.10
20	Ramkola	400	9.15
21	Rampur	1000	11.20
22	Rohanakalan	1000	11.20
23	Saharanpur	1000	11.20
24	Sakhoti Tanda	500	9.15
25	Shahganj	400	9.10
26	Siswa Bazar	1000	11.20
27	Chhata	1000	11.20
28	Kichha	1600	14.50
29	Raebareli	500	9.15
Total			300.00

## Geology and Mining

83. Under the geology and mining sector, the main emphasis has been on stepping up the development of minerals and the growth of the mineral based industry in the State, giving sufficient emphasis on the intensive and extensive mineral exploration to outline new deposits of high value minerals. Mining and mineral industry being labour intensive, would provide larger benefit to the weaker sections of the society in the backward regions of the State. The strengthening of the regulatory activities will generate additional revenue to the State.

84. In the Eighth Five Year Plan, mineral exploration and increase of revenue were the thrust areas. Emphasis was also given to engineering geology problems. Target areas for finding gold, mercury,

molybdenum, platinum in the State were identified. In addition, the potentiality of dimensional granite, china clay, low silica limestone and cement grade limestone was established in the State and additional areas of soapstone, clay, marble, magnesite, garnet, etc. were identified for follow up work. For the increase in mineral revenue which continued to be thrust area throughout the Eighth Plan Period, continuous increase in mineral revenue was recorded. The income during 1996-97 was Rs. 158.43 crores against Rs. 68.79 crores in 1991-92.

85. The engineering geology problems relating to developmental activities in the hills were examined as per needs. A total of 3313 problems were examined during 1992-97.

86. During Eighth Plan, the achievements in different heads were as under :

	Targets 1992-97	Achievement 1992-97
<u>Mineral Exploration</u>		
Drilling (in mts.)	30000 (10000)	25641.08 (3517.26)
Pitting (in cu. mts.)	10000 (4000)	8509.73 (1045.80)
Mapping (in sq.kms.)	60 (20)	51.86 (14.54)
Traversing (in sq. kms.)	5000 (1000)	6087.90 (775.75)
<u>Mining Administration</u>		
Revenue from minerals (in crores of Rs.)	200	615.73 (43.37)
Geotechnical Investigation (nos)	(4000)	(3313)

87. With a view to achieving the objectives of the plan and promote mineral based industrial development and their exploitation mineral policy of the State was announced in December 1998.

#### **Mineral Policy 1998**

88. The highlights of the mineral policy are;

1. Mining activity and mineral development declared as an industry. Facilities available to industry would also be available to mining .

2. Facility for mortgaging of mining leases for term loan assistance through financial institutions.
3. Simplification of procedure and time bound disposal of mineral concession application within 60 days.
4. Provide infrastructural facilities such as road, power, water and communication, etc. under the existing schemes.
5. Co-sharing of expenditure incurred by entrepreneurs on infrastructural development and welfare schemes such as hospital or school for children of workers engaged in mineral development activity.
6. Concession in Trade Tax along with Modvat facility and venture capital fund facility for financing sophisticated technology.
7. Encouragement for value addition to low and marginal grade ores.
8. Ceration of Mineral Estates as common facility centres in strategic areas.
9. Creation of Mineral Development Fund by allocating 5% of the revenue collection for the following activities.
  - a.) *procurement of modern equipments for exploration and testing.*
  - b.) *preparation of computerised data base and feasibility reports for the use of entrepreneurs.*
  - c.) *building/strengthening of infrastructure and creation of mineral estates.*
  - d.) *for compensatory afforstation and reclamation of mined out lands .*
  - e.) *operating welfare schemes for the mallah community.*
10. Promotion of foreign investment in mineral sector, encouraging export promotion company in private sector and assistance in creation of 'Dry Ports'.
11. 'Single Table under are roof system' through Udyog Bandhu/Zila Udyog Bandhu.
12. *Development of Human resources for meeting the requirements of the mineral industry.*
13. Working group to periodically review and suggest changes in the State's Mineral Policy.

**The Mineral policy aims at;**

- i. promoting private investment in mineral development process and developing entrepreneurship in the State.
- ii. encouraging economic prosperity in the distant and backward areas of the State through mineral development ; and
- iii. providing for safety and welfare of the people engaged in mining activity.



89. For fructifying the strategy of the policy, 12 mineral concentration districts have been identified where special attention would be paid for mineral development works.

**New Programmes:**

90. **Strengthening of Geophysics and Geochemistry wings:** The scope of exploration activities will be widened for the search and evaluation of hidden mineral deposits of high value. This would require strengthening of the drilling and surveying wings at a cost of Rs. 10.60 lakhs. Purchase of a U.V. spectrophotometer, two single pan balances and certain consumables at a cost of Rs. 8.50 lakhs and purchase of a magnetic susceptibility meter at a cost of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

91. **Strengthening of mines administration wing:** With the increase of mineral production in the State, the number of concessions are increasing. This requires additional technical as well as non-technical manpower for processing of mineral concession applications, evaluation of mineral areas, survey and demarcation, inspection and monitoring of mining areas, approval of mining plan, checking of illegal mining and transport of minerals, etc. The presently available staff is insufficient to carry out the above jobs. Further, out of 83 districts, only 22 districts have been provided with bare minimum staff. As a result, monitoring of mining activity is only sparsely attended and there is a strong need for strengthening mines administration wing both in terms of staff and transport vehicles for promoting mineral development activities and increasing mineral revenue in the State. During 1999-2000 Rs. 71 lakhs is proposed for these activities.

92. **Compilation and Computerisation of geological and mineral data and its publication:** The voluminous geological and mineral data so far lying in files and reports needs to be computerised for easy retrieval. Such a data would also be compiled and published for entrepreneurs. For this purpose, a computer, a photostat machine, a cyclostyling machine and an ammonia printing machine will need to be purchased at a cost of Rs. 6.50 lakhs.

93. **Targets for 1999-2000:** Physical targets as proposed for the on going mineral exploration and mining administration programme are as under. These targets would be achieved from non plan allocations.

Targets under various heads

Heads	Targets (1999-2000)
Exploration Drilling (in mts)	3000(1000)
Pitting/Trenching (in cubic mts.)	1000 (300)
Geological mapping (in km2)	10 (2)
Traversing (in km2)	800 (10)
<u>Mining administration</u>	
Revenue from minerals (in crores of Rs.)	
Geotechnical Investigation	180 (10) (600)

N.B. The figures in parenthesis relate to those of hills.

**94. Financial Requirements:** The financial outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs as approved by the Govt. for the mineral sector is as under.

For Exploration and Mines Administration in the Plain area	Rs. 100 lakhs
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For Geotechnical investigation in hills	<u>Rs. 100 lakhs</u>
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Total Rs. 200 lakhs

95. For carrying out the above activities, practically the entire staff and equipment is maintained from the non plan resources. However, their modernisation and strengthening is proposed through the plan allocations.

## CHAPTER - VII

# TRANSPORT

Transport sector bears a close and complex relationship with all other sectors of the economy. While it tends to act as the prime mover of the development process it must also respond to the development, if the latter has to progress in a smooth manner. Socio-economic planning engenders structural shifts in the economy widely influencing the pattern of movement of people and goods and therefore the nature and quantum of demand for transportation. Transport Planning has thus to be integrated with overall development plans. The major sub groups of this sector are (i) Civil Aviation (ii) Roads & Bridges (iii) Transport .Under the transport sub-sectors main activities are regrouped as under:-

- (a) Non-Roadways
- (b) Uttar Pradesh State Roadways Corporation (U.P.S.R.T.C.)
- (c) Inland water transport

2. Road transport is of great importance both for movement of passengers and goods. It is ideally suited for short and medium distance because of its inherent advantages such as easy availability and flexibility of operation, adaptability to individual needs, door to door service and reliability. It is also the main mechanized means of transport in hilly and rural areas not served by Railways. Road transport provides one of the basic infrastructure facilities for overall economic development of the State. The country's population is projected to increase from 843.93 millions in 1991 to 1000 millions by the turn of the century. With the increase in population the volume of the road transport would substantially increase.

3. The total vehicle population has increased from 3 lacs in 1951 to 213 lacs in 1991. Similarly freight traffic and passenger traffic increased from 250 billions tons and 31 billions passengers k.m. in 1950-51 to 350 billions passengers and 1500 billions passengers k.m in 1995 respectively. The corresponding estimates for 2001 are 300 lakh, 500 billions tons and 2500 billions passengers k.ms. The share of rural transport both for goods and passenger traffic is expected to increase 88% in 2001 from their respective shares of 60% and 80% at present.

## Civil Aviation

4. The main thrust during the Eighth Five Year plan had been on the flying training. But during the Ninth Five Year plan period, the main thrust would be on the construction of new airfields & strengthening of old airfields.

5. During Eighth Five Year Plan, the plans which have given practical shape are construction of hangers at Aligarh & Jhansi, Construction of Administration block at Amousi Airport & its furnishing and construction Police Barrack land scaping and Car & Scooter stand in the vacant area of Administrative Block, Purchase of six new Trainer aircraft, construction of Kesia Airstrip & fencing around it, construction of new airport at Shrawasti district. Bahraich, Palia district Kheri, Safai distrist Etawah and construction of guest house at Ghazipur, construction of new cabins in hanger no 1 & hanger no. 2 and air conditioning of cabins, store of hanger no. 1 & VIP Lounge, Guset House at Gate no. 1.

6. During Eighth Five Year Plan the total expenditure is Rs. 4825.52 lakh out of which Rs. 3544.72 lakh is for Plain area. In Ninth Five Year Plan the main proposed work are in the following two fields :

a.) Aircraft Training Programme.

b.) Construction of Airstrips.

7. For the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 34.00 crore has been approved for Year 1999-2000 an outlay of 5.05 crore is proposed. During first two years of Ninth Five Year plan, the year wise expenditure as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

	Year	Amount	Of which Plains
a.	1997-98	883.06	658.88
b.	1998-99	422.31	232.32

8. New Scheme for the year 1999-2000 in the Extension at Lucknow Amousi Airport for this the total estimate is Rs. 7.00 crore out of which Rs. 5.05 crore outlay has been proposed for the year 1999-2000, which includes Rs. 423.27 lakh for acquiring additional land.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

9. According to the Lucknow Road Plan , the road density was to be increased to 80 Km./100 sq.km for Plains. All villages of population of more than 500 (1981 census) were to be connected by all weather roads and no village of population less than 500 should have been more than 3 kms from all weather roads in Plains for which, the road density should be 40 Km./100 sq.km. for places upto 2100 m Altitude above M.S .L. and should be 15 km./100 sq.km. for places higher than 2100 m above M.S.L. National highways should be planned in such a way that no part of the country should be more than 50 kms from any National Highways. The total requirement of roads up to 2001 will be 3.55 lac Km. and 75% of this

length should be achieved by the end of 2001. The actual achievements in road length at the end of 1998-99 are as follows:-

**Lucknow Plan (1981-2001)**

Sl.No.	Item	Targeted Length up to 2001	Achievement up to (Km.)	
			3/98	3/99
1.	National Highway	5888	3083	4019
2.	State Highway	35300	9444	8702
3.	Major District Road	59310	8896	8809
4.	Village Roads		96046	100135
5.	Other District Road	254662	78592	78592
	<b>Total</b>	<b>355160</b>	<b>196061</b>	<b>200257</b>

From the above table, it is evident that our State lagged behind 1.55 lakh k.m. road length in achieving the target fixed in Lucknow Plan.

**Over-view of Eighth Plan**

10. During the Eight Plan period an outlay of Rs 1754 crores was approved against which an expenditure of Rs 2217.59 crores was incurred. During this period, 9234 km. of rural roads have been constructed. However, the conversion of category of roads had been not satisfactory during this period.

11. According to 1991 census, the State has a total of 1, 12, 803 villages, out of which 56866 villages has been connected by pucca roads at the end of the Eighth Plan which is 50% of the total villages.

**The existing road network in Uttar Pradesh**

**National Highways**

12. As per Lucknow plan, the length of the NH in Uttar Pradesh by the end of the year 2001 should be 5888 km. against which at the end of Eighth plan it was 2862 km. The target for conversion of SH to NH during the Ninth Plan has been kept at 2081 km. During 1997-98, Delhi- Nitipass SH-45 has been converted into NH, the total length of which is 509 km. out of which 214 km. is with state P.W.D. During 1998-99, a target of 967 kms. was kept for conversion from SH to NH against which 6 state highways with total length 936 kms. have been approved by the Central Government. The target for 1999-2000 is 300 kms.

**State Highways**

13. As per Lucknow plan, the length of SH in the state by the year 2001 should be 35300 kms. against which by the end of Eighth Plan, the length was 9647 kms. The target of conversion of MDR to SH during ninth plan has been kept at 2736 km. During 1998-99, the target of 936 kms. was kept for conversion of

MDR to SH against which 984 kms of MDR has been converted into SH in June '1999. The target for 1999-2000 has been proposed as 600 kms.

### District roads and Village roads

14. The target for conversion from ODR to MDR for the Ninth Plan has been kept 4560 kms. and for the year 1998-99, 1560 kms. against which 2071 kms of ODR have been converted into MDR in June-1999. The target for year 1999-2000 has been kept as 1000 kms. The target for conversion from village road to ODR during Ninth Plan is 6500 kms. and for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 kms. are 2000 kms and 1500 kms respectively.

15. According to Lucknow Plan, 25% of the State Roads should be double lane and 50% should be of 5.5 meter, intermediate width. Similarly 25% of Major District Roads should be double lane length. In our State 21.3% state road of intermediate lane width and 32.6% is only double lane width. Similarly, 18.5% of Major District Roads is of intermediate lane width and 8.5% is only of double lane width.

### Ninth- Plan Objectives and thrust Areas

16. In Ninth plan, priority has been given to connect balance unconnected villages by pacca roads, widening of state highways, construction of fly overs/bypasses in KAVAL towns having higher traffic density has been given priority. Besides, in private sector RS. 1050 crores works has been proposed for which techno economic survey has been proposed. Under Externally Aided Project cost of RS. 3000 crores has been proposed for widening of state Highways. In Ninth Plan priority has been given to connect villages which is not so as connected by any type of roads. For this an Outlay of RS. 13354 crores has been required under Basic Minimum Programme by dovetailing the other departmental programmes. An outlay of RS. 9614.13 crores has been approved for P.W.D only.

17. The deplorable State of present infrastructure of roads, the probable expected increase in future traffic and the task ahead for connecting the huge number of unconnected balance villages indicate that a lot is to be done in Road sector. So there is an urgent need of Road Development Policy for overall development of State Economy.

18. The physical target for the Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1998-99, 1999-2000 and anticipated achievement during the first two year of the Plan are as below –

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Ninth Plan 1997-2001	Annual Plan 97-98	Annual Plan 98-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000
				Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
1	N.H.	km.	(+) 2081	(+) 214	(+) 967	(+)936	(+)300
2	S.H.	km.	(+) 655	(-) 214	(-) 31	(-)742	(+)300
3	M D R	km.	(+) 1824	-	(+) 624	(-)87	(+)400
4	ODR	Km.	(+) 1940	-	(+) 440	(-)107	(+)500
5	Village road	km.	(+)49483	(+) 4490	(+) 5769	4191	(+)7044
	(a) Surfaced	km.	(+)56463	(+) 4490	(+) 7027	5214	(+)7386
	(b) Unsurfaced	km.	(-) 6980	-	(-) 1258	(-)1023	(-)342

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Ninth Plan 1997-2001	Annual Plan		Annual Plan	
				97-98	98-99	98-99	1999-2000
				Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9
6	Village connectivity by P.W.D.						1230
	Population above 1500	No.	1797	670	1080	1228	1500
	Population 1000-1499	No.	5024	349	1320	1502	570
	Population below 1000	No.	20282	691	500	569	
	<b>Total Village Connectivity</b>		<b>27103</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>3299</b>	<b>3300</b>

### State Road Development Policy:-

19. In the year 1998-99 the State Government for the first time announced a Road Development Policy. The important components of the Road Development Policy of the state are as follows:-

1. To keep the roads free of potholes and patches all the time by continuously maintaining and repairing them.
2. To construct village roads under the Basic Minimum Needs' Programme.
3. To maintain and modernize National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads in the state.
4. To construct and reconstruct bridges, Rail Overhead/Under Bridges and Fly-overs in the state.
5. To construct by passes, ring roads and expressways in the state.
6. To develop urban roads.
7. To arrange financial resources for the road development works.
8. To Promote participation of the private sector in road development projects.
9. To ensure quality in construction and maintenance of roads.
10. To ensure financial discipline, delivery and dovetailing in the road construction work.
11. To check ribbon development, encroachment and to ensure road safety.
12. To bring about organizational and procedural improvement in the public works department.
13. To conserve the environment.

## **Performance & Achievement during First two years of Ninth Plan**

20. For the year 1997-98 an outlay of RS. 822 crores was approved against which an expenditure of RS. 724.91 crores was incurred. In the year 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 1291.75 crores has been approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 1161.06 crore was incurred.

### **Brief description of some of the important schemes**

21. **Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Link Road Project :-** Under this scheme, villages of more than 1000 population with length of link road upto 2.00 kms. will be connected in a phased manner . For maintaining a regional balance and uniformity, four villages from each assembly constituency and 10 villages from each parliamentary constituency will be selected on the recommendations of the respective public representatives .

22. Ninety percent of the fund are obtained through the loans from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF) schemes of NABARD. Remaining ten percent is bond by the state government. During the last two years 3749 village were connected under this scheme while a target of 2730 villages is fixed for current year 1999-2000.

23. **Metalling of canal service roads:-** The government is giving priority to the metalling of canal site roads since 1997-98, so far 1393 k.m. canal pathri roads ha been constructed by March'99 out of which 748 k.m. were constructed by PWD. In the current year 1999-2000, a target of 1000 Kms has been fixed. Provision of Rs 35.00 crores has been made in the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for this scheme.

24. **District Plan:-** Under the district plan 4191 k.m. rural roads were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 281.44 crores during the year 1998-99 . For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 459.89 crore has been proposed to construct 7044 k.m. rural roads .

25. **Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherji Urban Roads Improvement Project:-** Apart from village connectivity schemes the improvement of urban roads is also being taken up simultaneously. Works of improvement of urban roads in 32 towns with population more than one lakh has been undertaken in the last two years. During the Annual Plan of 1999-2000, 17 towns are selected under this scheme for improvement of departmentl urban roads .

26. **Construction of by passes of important towns on National and State Highways :-** Importance is also being given to construction of by passes of in town on National and State Highways. In order to facilitate smooth and safe passage of ever increasing volume of traffic. So for 11 bypasses have been sanctioned for the cities namely Sitapur, Shahjanpur, Faizabad–Ayodhya, Varanasi- Ramnagar, Basti, Lalitpur, Hapur, Moradabad and Etawah. Out of these Sitapur and Shahjahanpur bypasses have been completed. Works on Faizabad – Ayodhya and Varansi- Ramnagar bypasses are near completion. Work has also been started on Basti and Lalitpur bypasses. Hapur, Moradabad and Etawah bypasses are being



constructed by National High-Way Authority of India .Proposal for Bareilly mini bypass has been sent to government of India for approval. An outlay of Rs. 12.72 crores has been proposed for construction of by passes in the Annual Plan of 1999-2000.

27. **Construction of Major Bridges :-**Major bridges in the state mainly construction by U.P. State Bridge Corporation. From the year 1997-98 sanctions for the construction of 127 bridges has been accorded under NABARD scheme.In the Eighth Five Year Plan period 59 major bridges completed and 92 bridges are under construction. .Under RIDF projects an outlay of Rs. 435 crore has been proposed for Annual Plan of 1999-2000.

### **Externally Aided Projects**

#### **(i) World Bank Aided**

28. For of upgrading 1000 kms. of road length and maintenance of 2500 kms. of road length costing Rs. 2650 crores. A project is being finalised to get aid from World Bank State Road Project -2.

29. An outlay of Rs. 158.50 crore has been proposed for the World Bank State road project in the Annual Plan of 1999-2000.

#### **Asian Development Bank Aided**

30. In the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 1.24 crore has been proposed for this project and an expenditure of Rs. 15.94 crore is anticipated during this period.

#### **Basic Minimum Services (Village Connectivity)**

31. The State Government has declared its road development policy, according to which all the villages having population more than 1000 as per 1991 census are proposed to be connected by painted roads by the year 2005 and all the villages by the year 2010.

32. The state has in total 112803 villages of different categories, out of which 56866 villages were connected by roads by the end of Eighth Plan. In the Annual plan of 1997-98, the target of connecting 2258 villages was fixed (including 954 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs. 583.18 crores was kept, against which 1710 villages (including 1019 villages above 1000 population) have been connected by PWD. For this an expenditure of Rs. 420.39 crore was incurred during this period.

33. The target fixed for the year 1998-99 was to connect 2900 villages (including 2400 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs. 948.92 crores was approved under BMS programme. Against which 3299 no. of villages (including 2730 villages above 1000 population) have been connected in during 1998-99. The target for year 1999-2000 has been fixed to connect 3300 villages including 2730 villages above 1000 population with an outlay of Rs 1035.00 crores.

## **Private Sector Participation**

34. Considering resource constraints, encouragement to the private sector participation has become a necessity. Private participation, however is possible only in such roads and bridges which are economically viable. Therefore private participation will be authorized through recovery of cost in a fixed time frame and a pre-determined return to the participants. Action is being taken for construction of bridges, railway overhead bridges and by-passes with private participation, To achieve this object U.P. State Bridge Corporation has been named as the nodal agency. They have started pretechno-economic-feasibility studies under B.O.T scheme.

## **Other important features**

### **Road Development in Western U.P.**

35. A special road package for the development of Western U.P. has been declared by the state government in the year. This Package includes construction of 8 state highways and MDRs' and total cost of Rs. 367.55 crores. Total funding of this package will be through by N.C.R.P.B. The N.C.R.P.B. will provide loan to U.P. government for construction of these 8 identified roads. For this proposals has been sent to N.C.R.P.B. by the Public Work Department . In a seperate package Roorkee- Muradnagar canal roads would be developed as a Tole Moterway.

## **Employment Genration**

36. During Eighth Plan period 1234 lakh man days were created. For the Ninth Plan it is proposed to create 4360 lakh man days.

37. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 323 lakh and 494 lakh man days were created. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 1004.52 crore has been allotted for construction works. It is anticipated that 564 lakh man days has been created during this period.

38. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of RS. 1435.03 crores has been proposed including Rs.185.04 Cr. for Hills. In addition to this it is anticipated that RS. 244 crores will be available though dovetailing the schemes of the other departments programmes.

## **Road Transport**

### **Non-Roadways**

39. The main object of creative the Transport Commissioner's office was to enforce various motor vehicles laws to regulate the traffic in effective way and to realise revenue through various departmental cess and taxes.

40. The department of also exercises various schemes of road safety, control of air pollution etc. besides other traffic regulation activities.

### **Over view of the Eighth Plan**

41. In the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs. 7.45 crore was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.55 crore was incurred. During this period the department created zonal office in Agra and regional offices in Aligarh , Ghaziabad and Azamgarh and sub- regional offices in Bhadohi , Padrauna and Mahoba. The construction of buildings of regional offices at Allahabad , Meerut, Lucknow, and Moradabad were also completed and land for regional offices Faizabad and Ghaziabad was purchased from this period. Regional offices at Lucknow, Kanpur and the Head Quarter were computerised. The total revenue collected during the Eighth Plan period was Rs. 1601.48 crore.

### **Ninth Plan Objectives and thrust Areas**

42. The objective of the Ninth Plan of the transport department have been broadly classified in three major sectors, namely :-

- a.) Modernisation & Strengthening of the offices transport department
- b.) Improvement of Urban and general transport systems
- c.) Infrastructure development

43. For the Ninth Five Year Plan total outlay of Rs. 156.97 crore is fixed including Rs. 26 crore for Hills.

### **Performance & Achievement during First two years of the Ninth Plan**

44. For the Annual Plan of 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 321.45 lakh was approved including Rs. 100 lakh for Hills. In the Annual Plan of 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 1153 lakh was approved including Rs.150 lakh for Hills. During the first two years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 63.32 lakh and Rs.161.52 lakh was incurred .

### **Some Important Schemes of the current year**

45. The details of the some important schemes of the current year are as under :-

- a. Purchase of Land and construction of building : For the construction of the office building Rs. 217.00 lakh has been proposed in the Ninth Plan. It is expected that building work of offices Ghaziabad , Faizabad will be completed during this year.
- b. Computerization Programme: The total cost of the computerisation projects is Rs. 725 lakh . During 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs.55.46 lakh was incurred. An outlay of Rs. 250 lakh has been proposed in the year 1999-2000.

- c. Road Safety Wing: The new Motor Vehicles Act and Rules lay a great importance on taking road safety measures, keeping in view of pressure on the road transport and increasing trend of road accidents, it has become essential to adopt road safety measures in a planned manner. For this purpose a Road Safety Wing needs to be created out of the existing man power available with the department.
- d. Control of Air Pollution : The Government of India laid down specific standards under rule 115(2) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 in respect of carbon monoxide and some emission levels for vehicles. State Government is also paying attention on control of air pollution . For this purpose 7 Gas Analysers and 7 smoke meters are planned to be purchased in the Ninth Five Year Plan. In the year 1999-2000 department also plans to purchase equipments worth of Rs. 18.23 lakhs for control air pollution. To make Taj Trapezium free of vehicular pollution a study is being conducted by RITES. The total cost of the project is Rs. 36 lakh out of which 40 % cost has to come from Central Government. An outlay of Rs. 21.60 lakh has been proposed in 1999-2000 as a state share for this project .

### **Externally Aided Projects**

46. The following projects have been proposed under externally aided projects:-
- a. Bus Terminal Authority:- The decision of establishing BTA was taken by Government. An outlay of Rs. 100.50 crore has been proposed in Ninth Plan. This project has been proposed under Externally Aided Programme . An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000.
  - b. State Transport Research and Planning Institute (STRAP): An outlay of Rs. 25.05 Crore has been proposed in the Ninth Plan under Externally Aided Programme. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 5 crore has been proposed.
  - c. Lucknow-Kanpur Corridor: This scheme has been taken under Externally Aided Programme. The scheme is to regulate the traffic between Lucknow and Kanpur. Action Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of representative Divisional Commissioners. Important features for Lucknow are Light Railway from Sarojnee Nagar to TELCO (Rs.1261 cr.) Rail corridor from Lucknow to Malhor (Rs.169 cr.) and water transportation from Gau Ghat to Gomti Barrage (Rs. 6 cr.) .Total cost of the project is Rs. 1483 cr. Important features for Kanpur are Rail corridor from Kanpur to Kalyanpur , corridor from Panki to Takkanpurwa and rail corridor from Rawatpur to Hamirpur. The total cost for Kanpur is Rs. 443 crore. With an expenditure of Rs. 58.50 lakh RITES has made the study and basing on that study, decisions are to be made for which deliberation are going on. An outlay of Rs. 10 crore has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.
47. An outlay of Rs. 2943 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for this sector.

## **Inland Water Transport**

### **Techno Economic Study of River Ghaghra**

48. Keeping in view of increasing road traffic a scheme of Rs. 56 lakh for feasibility study of river Ghagra ( Faizabad- Ballia section) was sanctioned by Central Government in 1989 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (50%). Under this scheme a study was made to assess the navigability of River Ghaghra. For a part of the river from Faizabad to Manjhighat detailed project report is being prepared by RITES at the cost of Rs. 15 lacs. During 1998-99, an expenditure of Rs. 6 lakhs was incurred.

49. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 1 lakh as a state share has been proposed. It is anticipated that an expenditure of Rs 9 lakhs will be incurred during this year.

## **Uttar Pradesh State Roadways Transport Corporation**

50. The objective of Ninth Five Year Plan of UPSRTC is to consolidate its operation on nationalised routes, to improve the level of service and efficiency parameters.

### **Over view of Eighth Plan**

51. The size of the Ninth Five Year Plan of UPSRTC was fixed according to the outlay fixed by State Government amounting of Rs. 317.00 crores.

52. During the Eighth Five Year Plan , due to paucity of resources, the corporation could only add 2680 new buses in its fleet. Capital expenditure of Rs. 223.54 crore was made. At the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the fleet size was 7570 buses out of which 37.93% were overaged. In order to provide increased services to the passengers, the scheme of operating private buses under the control of UPSRTC was implemented. At the end of Eighth Plan, 497 such buses were being operated. Thrust was given to modernise work shops so that the quality of maintenance was improved. Effective steps were to be taken to enhance passenger amenities.

### **Ninth Plan Objectives**

53. In the Ninth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 180.46 crore has been approved for the capital expenditure. During the Plan it is proposed to purchase 1550 new buses for replacement of the old buses so as to have an average fleet of 7200 buses and 1300 hired buses . It is targeted to increase bus productivity to 231 k.m. /bus/day, load factor to 75% and fuel average to 4.68 k.m. / liter.

## Performance & Achievement during first two years of Ninth Plan

54. An capital outlay of Rs. 67.45 crores was approved in the Annual Plan 1997-98 against which an expenditure of Rs. 74.95 crore was incurred. During 1997-98 an expenditure of Rs. 71.95 crore incurred and during this period 700 buses has been added in the fleet.

55. During the Annual Plan 1998-99 an capital outlay of Rs. 21.99 crore was approved for targetting a replacement of 96 buses . During this period UPSRTC added 415 new buses in its fleet and made capital expenditure of Rs. 51.96 crore. The Corporation achieved a fleet utilisation of 90% bus productivity of 243 k.m./bus/day load factor of 65%.

### Annual Plan of the year 1999-2000 :-

56. For the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 , capital outlay of Rs. 49.28 crore is approved by the State Government. It is proposed to induct 96 new buses for replacement in the existing fleet. The itemwise proposed expenditure is given below:-

	<b>Rs. In crore</b>
<b>No. of chassis to be purchased</b>	<b>96</b>
1. Cost of purchase of chassis	5.30
2. Cost of body building	2.88
3. Cost of renovation	33.06
4. Land& building	2.00
5. Tools& plants etc.	1.00
6. Passenger Amenities	1.00
6. Computerisation etc..	1.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.28</b>

57. To meet the above Capital expenditure it is proposed to organise resources from the following sources :-

	<b>Rs. In crores</b>
A. Loans	39.64
1. LIC	34.48
2. IDBI	4.80
3. Others	10.11
B. Internal Resources	6.14
1. Depreciation	41.32
2. Profit / Loss	-12.71
3. Cash Profit	28.61
4. Repayment	22.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.28</b>

58. It is proposed to achieve 93% of the utilisation of buses on road with over all bus productivity of 230 k.m./bus/day UPSRTC will also operate 2138 hired buses to meet traffic damand on nationalised routes. It is anticipated that during this period Rs. 82 crore capital expenditure will be incurred and 700 new buses will be replaced.The proposal for inducting private air condition buses in tourist places are also under consideration . Providing Passengers amenities such as drinking water facilities ceiling fans etc. at bus stations and Television facilities at important bus stations is also undertaken.

## CHAPTER – VIII

# SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

### Scientific Research

The science and Technology department in Uttar Pradesh is carrying out research work and service through its three institutions.

1. State Observatory
2. Council of Science and Technology
3. Remote sensing Application Centre

### State Observatory, Nainital

#### Overview of Eight Plan

2. Efforts were made during Seventh and Eight Plan period to acquire a 4.0 metre telescope for stellar observations and 0.50 meter solar vacume telescope for solar observations, however, the efforts did not materialise. During the Eight Plan period apart from acquiring CCD camera, Computers, the organisation has been successful in locating a better site Devasthali with better visible conditions away from the city dust which is more conducive to carry out research work and observations.

#### Ninth Plan Objectives

3. The main thrust in Ninth Plan period is to acquire a 3.0 meter stellar and a 60 cm solar vacuum telescope to be installed at the newly founded site Devasthal. In addition to this, new focal plane instruments are also proposed to be acquired. An outlay of Rs. 980.00 lakh has been proposed for Ninth Plan period to augment and strengthen the present facilities which include Rs. 457.00 lakh for development & installation of observational facilities at Devasthal.

### Council of Science and Technology (U.P.)

4. Overview of Eighth Plan & Main Thrust of Ninth Plan:- One of the most coveted and enterprising task of the Council of Science & Technology was to establish two planetaria one each at Lucknow and Gorakhpur. Lucknow planetarium was conceived in 1983-84. Against an original estimates of Rs. 320.00 lakh, a sum of Rs. 1106.56 lakh have been spent so far in civil works for planetarium & service block which has been successful so far in housing the staff of Council of Science and Technology. Similarly the installation of Gorakhpur planetarium was conceived in 1986 as a part of Ramgarh Tal project. The planetarium was given to a German Company on turn key basis on contract for Rs. 546.7 lakh against



which Rs. 962.81 lakh were sanctioned. Though the civil work has been completed but the planetarium could not be made functional as yet.

5. Keeping in view the target laid down in the Ninth Five Year Plan document and the guideline essential in this regard provided by the State Government, the annual plan outlay for the year 1999-2000 of Rs. 300.00 lakh is proposed as provided subsequently.

6. In the Ninth Plan, a 3.0 metre optical and a 60 cm Solar Vacuum Telescope (SVT) is proposed to be set up at Devasthal. The 3.0 metre optical telescope will be set up in collaboration with Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai and the 60 cm. SVT will be set-up by UPSO alone. The project has been sanctioned by the Expenditure and Finance Committee, U.P. Government vide letter No. 1082/III/97 dated 26-11-97. After installation, the 3.0 metre optical telescope will be the largest telescope in Asia. At Devasthal, 4.48 hectare of land has been transferred to the UPSO for the project.

7. In order to discuss about funding and implementation of the project, a high level committee consisting of Secretary, DST, Government of India New Delhi; Principal Secretary, DST, U.P. Govt. Lucknow; Director TIFR, Mumbai; Secretary, Finance Department, U.P. Government. Lucknow; secretary, Planning Department, U.P. Government Lucknow and the Director, UPSO, Nainital meet in Lucknow on 18-8-98 under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, U.P. Government Lucknow (vide letter No. 1693/45 /98 dated September 1, 1998). Considering the International importance of these modern facilities, the committee recommended unanimously for the availability of fund.

### **Technology Development Upgradation and Transfer**

8. Under the head programme/projects related to Technology Development, Upgradation and Transfer are mainly sponsored to Engineering and Technological Institutions/Universities. Support of voluntary organisations is also taken to implement programmes related to Technology Transfer which requires Mass Publicity and Communication. Innovator's Programmes are also supported under the head, but rarely. A total sum of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed under the sub head for the year 1999-2000.

### **Science & Technology Communication and Science popularisation**

9. Establishment of Science City is proposed to be undertaken during the year with the major financial support from National Council of Science Museum Government of India. Regional Science Centre at Gorakhpur is also proposed to be established with major financial support from Government of India. A total sum of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1999-2000.

### **Planetarium**

10. Planetaria, one each at Lucknow and Gorakhpur are being established with an overall aim to develop infrastructure for promoting Scientific awareness and interest in Science using astronomy. A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakh has been heads for the year.

## **Support to Poly-technology Transfer Centre**

11. Council of Science & Technology, U.P. supports establishment expenses of the aforesaid centre on 50% basis which requires about 5-7 lakh per year. Thus, a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakh has been kept under the head for the year 1999-2000.

## **Biotechnology Development**

12. Council has developed many R&D based technology transfer programmes in the area of biofertilizers, animal biotechnology, plant tissue culture, cultivation processing of mushroom, medicinal and aromatic plants which are under active consideration of the State and the other national funding agencies. Some R&D programmes & development of related infrastructure is also proposed to be under taken. A total sum of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed under the sub-head for the year 1999-2000.

## **Remote Sensing Applications Centre**

13. Remote Sensing Application Centre has also been created in May 1982 as an autonomous body for the optimum utilisation of the natural resources by using remote techniques. The centre has been developed as a database of satellite data and aerial photographs for all proper implementation of running projects of the centre. During the Eighth Plan period, a data base centre under Natural Resource data Management System of Government of India has been takenover by the State Government to strengthen Remote Sensing Application Centre. Financial Year 1999-2000.

## **Main projects Undertaken by RSAC**

### **1. Integrated Mission for Sustainable Development**

Under national programme satellite remote sensing is being utilised to generate data on natural resources in view of subsequently preparing action plan on sustainable development of the different natural resources. Total sanction cost the project in Rs. 162.50 lakh in the cost ratio of 1:2 between U.P. and Department of space Government of India. Rs. 10.00 lakh proposed as state share for the year.

### **2. National (Natural) Resource Information System**

### **3. Establishment and conduction of Mau, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Deoria NRDMS database Centre.**

14. Urban landuse planning, Mapping and Monitoring of Urban sprawl in the Kawal towns of U.P. to undertake this type of study initially in five major cities of U.P. Rs. 10.00 lakh is proposed for the year.

## ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

15. Environmental problems have attracted the attention of a wide cross-section of people all over the world during the last three decades. People are becoming increasingly conscious of a variety of problems like global warming or ozone layer depletion, acid rain, famines, droughts, floods, scarcity of fuel, firewood and fodder, pollution of air and water and problems from hazardous chemicals and radiation which have adverse effects on the environment.

16. Poverty is the fundamental cause which makes people over exploit the natural resources of the country for meeting their basic needs, for employment, for shelter, for fuel and fodder for their cattle. "Poverty and need are indeed the greatest polluters" was put by late Mrs. Indira Gandhi in her address to the Stockholm Conference on 'Human Environment'. No doubt the birth rate in India has come down but simultaneously the death rate has fallen steeply in recent years.

17. It is by now generally recognized that the well being of a country depends on the way it uses its natural resources. The real development of a nation must be based on a judicious balance between the immediate development needs and long term sustainability of the process of development which is possible only through the integration of environmental considerations in the development planning. Thus the policy of development without destruction i.e. ecofriendly development is increasingly being recognised as a tool for true development, the sustainable development, which envisions development and environmental conservation striding hand in hand. However, it is not impossible to develop and conserve at the same time though it is a very stupendous task.

18. In order to promote sustainable development, environmental conservation and creating mass awareness about environment among people, the Directorate of Environment carries out various activities. The achievements in 1998-99 and activities undertaken/proposed in 1999-2000 are being presented here.

### **Achievements in 1998-99**

19. For carrying out activities related to environmental research, ecological development and environmental awareness etc. the outlay of Annual Plan 1998-99 was Rs.30875.00 lakh, out of which a sum of Rs.30550.00 lakh was earmarked for externally aided projects and Rs. 94.00 lakh for undertaking environmental awareness programmes under district sector.

### **Environmental education, training and Awareness.**

20. Environment has now become the vital concern of a vast majority of population and of keen interest to every man, woman and child to know about the various aspects of Environment. It is essential

to create environmental awareness amongst the various sections of Society so that people could actively participate in environmental improvement activities and programmes.

21. In order to create environmental awareness about environment improvement programmes among youths, students and rural masses in all areas of Uttar Pradesh various programmes like workshops, camps, rallies and exhibitions etc. were organised with the support of U.P. Bharat Scouts and Guide in 73 districts of Uttar Pradesh.

22. To create awareness about environment among students of selected Madhyamik Vidyalayas of Uttar Pradesh selected books on environment were provided to 139 Madhyamik Vidyalayas of Uttar Pradesh.

23. Under the district sector, various environmental awareness programmes such as organisation of seminars/workshop/training programmes/ competitions/ cultural programme and production-of-publicity materials were carried out in the 45 districts of the State. An amount of Rs. 94.16 lakh was released to the concerned districts for undertaking various environmental awareness programmes, in rural as well as in urban areas.

#### **Conservation programmes:**

#### **Environmental Research and Action programmes:**

24. In order to improve the environment of Lucknow city, a city plantation scheme in Lucknow was undertaken. Under this scheme 52500 plants were planted at different locations in the city and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakh was released in favour of D.F.O. Awadh Forest Division, Lucknow.

25. The mobile laboratory has been fabricated and has become functional. For the maintenance of laboratory, purchase of chemicals and glass wares, purchase of diesel and wages etc. to the sanctioned posts, etc in 1998-99, an amount of Rs. 2.75 lakh has been released .

#### **Strengthening of Directorate**

#### **Interior works in Paryavaran Parisar:**

26. Rs. 1.00 lakh was released in the year 1998-99. Under this scheme Fire extinguishers and water coolers were purchased.

#### **Externally Aided Project:**

27. The World Bank Assisted "Industrial Pollution Control Project" is under progress. The salient features of this project are : 1. to strengthen the laboratories of U.P. Pollution Control Board in order to enhance the analysis capacity of these labs. 2. To provide the loan for establishment of Pollution Control Systems separately in polluting industries in the State. 3. To provide assistance for the establishment of combined effluent treatment plants for small scale industries located in groups. The total cost of the project

is Rs. 14.01 crore Rs. 180.00 lakh were released to U.P. Pollution Control Board during 1998-99 as State Share towards staff, maintenance of equipments and miscellaneous items.

### **Programmes for 1999-2000**

28. Programme wise specific details and financial requirements are summarised below:-

#### **Environmental Education, Training And Awareness.**

29. Participation of the entire community is essential for successful implementation of any environmental programme.. Environmental education will play an important role.

#### **Organisation of International Ozone Layer Conservation Day, 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1999.**

30. The Ozone layer depletion has become a major Global Problem. The ozone layer, prevents the adverse effects of Ultra-violet radiation reaching the Earth's surface, thereby preserving life on the planet. In order to highlight the importance of this major issue, a state level seminar will be organised at Lucknow to celebrate the fifth 'International day for preservation of the Ozone Layer' on 16<sup>th</sup> September, 1999.

#### **State Environmental awareness Campaign.**

31. It is proposed to launch a Campaign with the main objective of promoting the concept of environmental conservation and eco-regeneration and also creating mass awareness about important environmental issues and problems so as to make the cause of environment a people's movement. A selected group of Non-Governmental organisations, educational institutions, scientific institutions and community organisations will be linked with this programme through their active participation. An out lay of Rs. 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

#### **Establishment of Hoardings in Selected districts of the State.**

32. It is proposed to establish few hoardings in selected districts of the State to create environmental awareness among masses. An outlay of Rs. 50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

33. Environmental awareness plays a significant role in encouraging and enhancing people's participation in activities aimed at conservation, protection and management of environment. For this production and distribution of various publicity materials is proposed which will also be provided to various NGOs and other agencies as resource material during organisation of special campaign for environmental awareness. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

#### **Organisation of various environmental awareness programmes in different districts.**

34. Education is essential for generating wide-spread awareness of environmental problems. Awareness is essential for action, without proper educational efforts the awareness analysis action chain does not move smoothly and effectively. It may be said that while many policy and action options are available for tackling the problems of environment, the success of such policies will, to a large extent

depend on the quality and degree of public awareness, public acceptance and public co-operation and compliance. This will need sustained and wide based education motivational efforts.

### **Conservation Programme:**

#### **Environmental Research and Action Programmes**

35. Reclamation of fly-ash landfills through successive plantation, soil amendments and/or through integrated biotechnological approach.

36. In India the use of fly-ash for different purposes is less than 3% whereas in many developed countries fly-ash to the extent of about 20 to 30% is being utilized. In order to protect our environment and avoid these deleterious effects, it is imperative that fly-ash is utilized in an economically safe manner as a raw material for other products or for some other beneficial purposes. The National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow submitted the above mentioned project.

#### **Environmental Development of Sri Chainshakti Sarovar**

37. Shri Chainshakti sarovar in Ballia is considered a holy lake. Many devotees come here every year to take bath on different religious occasions. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to maintain its purity and save it from pollution. Department of Social forestry, Ballia, submitted a project which aims at doing the same. The total cost of the project is Rs. 30.20 lakh. An amount of Rs. 27.94 lakh has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

#### **Operation of Mobile Laboratory (Staff and Maintenance)**

38. The mobile laboratory has become functional since 1996. It is equipped with ambient air quality analysers (SPM, SO<sub>2</sub>, Nox and CO), CO/HC analyser (Petrol vehicle), water quality analysers: Spectrocolorimeter, D.O. meter, selective ion meter (with pH, fluoride, cyanide, nitrate, ammonia and dissolved oxygen electrodes), bacteriological incubator, hot air oven, electronic analytical balance and electronic precision balance etc.

#### **Strengthening Of Directorate**

##### **Strengthening of Head Quarter**

39. Since our independence, considerable progress has been made as a consequence of developmental planning and today, we are among the first ten industrialized nations of the world. With the growth of population and growing needs for basic human requirements, our developmental activities have also increased. Every developmental activity aimed particularly at producing short term gains has also been associated with some environmental degradation. In many areas, environment degradation has reached alarming proportions threatening the survival of those very citizen for whom the developmental planning was resorted to.

40. The Directorate of Environment is not having any District level office so far only two divisional offices have been established at Varanasi & Meerut. Thus the sole responsibility to carryout environmental programmes in this vast State lies on the meagre staff posted at Head Quarter.

**Externally Aided Projects:**

**Strengthening of Laboratories for Industrial Pollution Control Project:**

41. The World Bank Assisted “Industrial Pollution Control Project” is under progress. The salient feature of this project are: 1. To strengthen the laboratories of U.P. Pollution Control Board in order to enhance the analysis capacity of these labs. 2. To provide loan for establishment of Pollution Control Systems separately in polluting industries in the State. 3. To provide assistance for the establishment of combined effluent treatment plants for small scale industries located in groups. The total cost of the project is Rs. 14.01 crore. The State Government’s share is Rs.5.66 crore towards staff, maintenance of equipment, space and miscellaneous items.

42. The Project is extended in 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. For this project it is proposed to release Rs. 205.00 lakh during 1999-2000.

43. Taj Trapezium (ADB) : For the environmental programmes to be taken up in Taj Trapezium, an amount of Rs. 2500.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

44. Taj Trapezium (ADB) Developmental and infrastructure development scheme: For this purpose an amount of Rs. 10,000.00 lakh has been proposed.

45. Capital Content for Taj Trapezium Scheme: For this purpose an amount of Rs. 6000.00 lakh has been proposed.

46. Singrauli Project: For this purpose an amount of Rs. 5,000.00 lakh has been proposed.

Proposed Schemes/Programmes For 1999-2000

( Outlay) (Rs. In Lakh)

**1.Environmental Education Training And Awareness:**

1.1.Organisation of World Environment Day- 5 <sup>th</sup> June, 1999	1.00
1.2.Organisation of International Ozone Layer Conservation Day, 16 September,1999.	1.00
1.3.State Environmental awareness campaign.	10.0
1.4.Establishment of Hoardings in selected districts of State.	50.00
1.5.State level Paryavaran Puruskar. (Nine in number)	18.00
1.6.Preparation of Environmental Publicity material.	3.00
1.7.Environmental awareness programmes in Madhaymike Vidyalayas of U.P.	10.00
1.8.Organisation of various environmental awareness programmes in different districts.	127.00
<b>Total(1)</b>	<b>220.00</b>

<b>2.Conservation Programmes</b>	
<b>2.1.Environmental Research And Action Programmes.</b>	
2.2.1.Reclamation of fly-ash landfills through successive plantation, soil .amendments and/or through integrated biotechnological approach.	2.06
2.2.2.Environmental development of Sri Chainshakti Sarovar	27.94
2.2.3.Operation of Mobile Laboratory (Staff and Maintenance)	8.00
<b>Total(2)</b>	<b>38.00</b>
<b>3. Strengthening Of Directorate</b>	
3.1 Strengthening of Head Quarter and Establishment of Regional offices.	37.00
3.2. Interior works in Paryavaran Parisar	1.00
3.3 Establishment of Eco-Garden cum green belt in Paryavaran Parisar	20.00
<b>Total(3)</b>	<b>58.00</b>
<b>4. Externally Aided Projects</b>	
4.1.Strengthening of Laboratories for Industrial Pollution Control.	205.00
4.2.Taj Trapezium (ADB)	2500.00
4.3.Taj Trapezium (ADB) Development and infrastructure development scheme	100000
4.4.Capital content for Taj Trapezium scheme.	6000.00
4.5.Singrauli Project	5000.00
<b>Total(4)</b>	<b>23,705.00</b>
<b>Total(1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>24021.00</b>

### **Capital Content for Taj Trapezium Scheme:**

47. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ordered for a separate plan allocation for environmental protection of Taj Mahal in Agra in the context of certain public interest litigation. Accordingly, through the good offices of the Planning Commission, it was agreed that Central Government and the State Government will provide funds for the project of environmental protection of Taj on a 50:50 matching basis. Subsequently, it was agreed between the Planning Commission and the State Government to fund project with a view of conserving the ecology and environment in Agra, with the Taj as focal point to the tune of Rs. 600.00 cr. in the Ninth Plan. This project has already been included in the State's Ninth Five Year Plan, approved by the Planning Commission. Schemes included relate to uninterrupted power supply (transmission and distribution works alongwith rural electrification) to the industrial units of Agra, construction of Gokul and Agra barrages, improvement of drainage sanitation and solid waste



management in Agra city alongwith construction of Agra bypass, all in the context of environmental protection of the Taj.

48. The State Government has set up a Mission Management Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary,U.P. The funds allocated to the project, would be placed at the disposal of the Mission Management Board. The Mission Management Board will accord sanction to the Project within the approved financial limits of expenditure. The Board will also monitor and review and take corrective action for smooth implementation of the sanctioned projects.

49. The Central Government has provided Rs. 3200 lakh during 1998-99.An outlay of Rs. 60.00 Cr. has been proposed for the annual plan 1999-2000 as State share. Including an equivalent share of Government of India works to the tune of Rs. 120 Cr. will be available to implement schemes relating to electric transmission and distribution works,Gokul and Agra barrage (barrage, water supply, approach road and down stream weir) and drainage/sanitation, solid waste management as well as modernisation and construction of roads (by-pass).

## CHAPTER- IX

# GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

### **Tourism**

The State of Uttar Pradesh with its natural beauty and unlimited forest reserve occupies an important position on the world tourism map. It abounds in places of historical, cultural, religious and natural importance and beckons both domestic and foreign tourists in a large number every year. Ample potential for promoting tourism is available in the State.

2. By the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan 1992-97, a sum of Rs. 84.00 crores had already been spent on providing accommodational and other facilities to the tourists all over the State.

### **Aims and Objectives**

1. Incentives to private entrepreneurs under new tourism policy.
2. Generation of employment in tourism sector.
3. Self-employment scheme for unemployed youths.
4. Integrated development in identified thrust areas.
5. Development of tourist places as Mega Projects with the financial assistance from the Government of India.
6. Development of satellite tourist spots around main centres.
7. Development of Cities under IDSMT programme of the Government of India.
8. Wide publicity of tourist products through electronic media.
9. Winter Sports in hills to ensure round the year tourist traffic to hill region of the State.
10. Development of water bodies in the State.
11. Provision of infrastructural facilities at various tourist centres in the State.
12. Adequate strengthening of organisational structure of the Department of Tourism.

### **Strategy adopted**

1. Spill-over works of previous plans shall be completed on priority basis to avoid escalation of cost.
2. Package of incentives shall be offered to private entrepreneurs under the new tourism policy to encourage them for investment in tourism trade. Role of public sector shall be restricted to only providing basic infrastructure.

3. Cooperation of other concerned departments will also be sought for developing places in the form of integrated projects. A list of lesser known places has been sent to various departments like P.W.D.,Forests,Irrigation,Urban development etc. for inclusion of these places in their respective plans.
4. Better transport facilities are proposed to be introduced on important State/National
5. Highways. A list of such roads has been made available to UPSRTC. Basic amenities
6. are also proposed to be provided around air-strips,rail-heads and on main highways.
7. Every care will be taken to adhere to the rules and regulations pertaining to environmental protection of the places and wherever any loss is incurred as a result of construction of buildings shall be made up by plantation and landscaping of the area.
8. A Land Bank would be set in the department through which suitable and developed pieces of land would be made available to the private entrepreneurs for construction of hotels etc.
9. Wide and vigorous publicity campaign would be initiated to publicise our places of tourist interest.
10. Organisational structure of the Department would also be suitably strengthened to cope with the ever-increasing quantum of work.
11. In view of the financial constraints of resources in the State,other measures would be also be resorted to. Toll tax from tourists and earnings from entry fee at monuments/historical sites can be used as additional sources of income.

3. For the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002,a sum of Rs.138755 lakh is approved for tourism sector which includes Rs. 129500.00 lakh for plains and Rs. 9255.00 lakh for hills.The outlay allocated for plains contains Rs. 106000.00 lakh for externally aided project of Buddhist Circuit also. In hills, the outlay includes Rs.4255.00 lakh for projects proposed through XIth Finance Commission. Out of the total outlay earmarked for tourism sector for Ninth Five Year Plan period,a sum of Rs. 136120.90 lakh is exclusively kept for construction works. Apart from creating additional tourist facilities, nearly 828 lakh persondays of employment is likely to be generated by the end of the plan period. This will be in addition to the content of direct and indirect employment generated as a result of commissioning of new tourism units.

### **Annual Plan 1999-2000**

4. For the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs. 16474.35 lakh is earmarked in tourism sector out of which the component for hill region isRs. 2450.00 lakh. The outlay of Rs. 14024.35 lakh allocated for works in plains includes Rs. 10000.00 lakh for externally aided project of Buddhist Circuit. The first phase of this externally aided project has been completed with a cost of Rs. 7748.00 lakhs.The works included in the first phase were construction/improvement of highways,landscaping,electrification water-supply in the Buddhist Centres.The second phase is under consideration of the Government of India. The remaining outlay for plains is Rs. 4024.35 lakh of which Rs. 1699.35 lakh is for district sector works and Rs. 2325.00 lakh for state sector works. In hills, the outlay of Rs. 2450.00 lakh consists of Rs. 411.59 lakh for district sector works and Rs. 2038.41 lakh for state sector works.

5. The item wise break-up of outlay is as under:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
Construction	13999.32	2099.16	16098.48
Revenue			
Direction & Admn.	0.01	--	0.01
Tourist Centres	--	107.03	107.03
Publicity	--	--	--
Other Works	25.02	243.81	268.83
Total	14024.35	2450.00	16474.35

6. The important works proposed to be taken up this year include construction of wayside amenities, Paryatan Bhavan, establishment of nidhis for development of tourist places, development of Heritage Hotels, creation of infrastructural facilities, construction and improvement of internal roads, development of Bundelkhand and Allahabad, floodlighting of monuments, construction of Meditation Centre in plains and construction of Modern Reception Centres at Rishikesh and Srinagar (Garhwal), 66-bedded accommodation at Auli, construction of accommodational units at various places in hills, purchase of trekking equipments, tourist facilities on yatra-margs etc.

7. It is expected that 250 extra beds would be constructed during 1999-2000. It is also expected that nearly 135 persons would be benefited by Rin Upadan Yojna and 1800 people would be given training in winter sports. As a result of construction and development works, nearly 72.41 lakh mandays of employment would be generated in 1999-2000. Nearly, 312 persons will get direct and 1000 persons will get indirect employment this year.

8. As a result of tourism activities undertaken in the State, the tourist traffic to various places was as follows:-

(No. in lakh)

Year	Indian	Foreign	Total
1994	581.32	5.71	587.03
1995	629.48	6.17	635.65
1996	699.15	6.80	705.95
1997	769.59	7.12	776.71
1998	844.78	7.83	852.61

## CHAPTER – X

# EDUCATION

### Elementary Education

Education is the most crucial investment in human development. It strongly influences in health hygiene, demographic profile, productivity and practically all that is connected with quality of life. The Ninth Five Year Plan treats education as one of the priority areas of development. This is evident from the fact. That Prime Minister's Special Action Plan (SAP) has identified the expansion and improvement of social infrastructure of education as a critical area.

### Overview of Eight Plan

2. To implement various schemes undertaken to promote elementary education an outlay of Rs. 73107.67 lakh including Rs. 64429.00 lakh for plains was approved for Eight Five Year Plan. Against this approved outlay and expenditure of Rs. 102817.47 lakh, including Rs. 89436.59 lakh for plains was incurred.

3. As against this investment the total enrolment level in Junior and Senior Basic Schools was 184.00 and 69.62 lakh numbers respectively. The number of SC/ST enrolment at Junior and Senior level was 38.96 lakh and 14.94 lakh numbers respectively. Besides this, 14717 Junior basic and 3152 Senior basic Schools were established during Eighth Plan. Thus the level of achievement by the end of Eight Plan reached to 92423 and 18075 Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools respectively. The number of teachers at Junior and Senior Basic School reached 277335 and 101000. As for the school buildings are concerned, there is no building less Junior or senior basic school in the State, however there are still such schools which have old and dilapidated buildings which require reconstruction.

### Ninth Plan Objectives and Thrust: -

4. The thrust of Elementary Education is based upon following factors: -
  1. Providing elementary education as a universal basic service.
  2. Supreme Court judgement declaring education a fundamental right upto age of 14 years.
  3. Operationalise programme through Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
  4. Legal embargo on child labour.

5. In view of the above broad thrust areas the State Government has adopted the following strategy: -
1. Establishment of primary schools in all unserved areas.
  2. Decrease the dropout.
  3. Qualitative improvement in Formal and Non-Formal education.
  4. Improvement in vocation education facilities. At 10+2 level.
  5. Giving impetus to adult education programme.

6. The educational endeavors, in the states, through private and public sector, have made sufficient impact on literacy achievement, yet in comparison to certain other states as well as national average, state's literacy rate is far behind. A comparative picture is given in the table below: -

Table – Inter State Literacy Rate (%)

States	Percent Literacy Rate		
	1971	1981	1991
1. Andhra Pradesh	24.6	35.7	44.1
2. Bihar	19.9	32.1	38.5
3. Karnataka	31.5	46.2	56.0
4. Kerala	60.4	81.6	89.8
5. Madhya Pradesh	22.1	34.2	44.2
6. Maharashtra	39.2	55.8	64.9
7. Punjab	33.7	48.2	58.5
8. Rajasthan	19.1	30.1	38.6
9. Uttar Pradesh	21.7	27.4	41.5
All India	29.5	36.2	52.2

7. The status of women literacy, particularly in rural areas is more pathetic. The urban women literacy rate in the year 1981 and 1991 is 42.73 and 50.38 percent while in rural areas this literacy is 11.70 and 19.02 percent only. Through the State of Uttar Pradesh is economically as well as educationally backward and the whatever progress is so far made, in the field of education has been overshadowed by fast increase in population.

### Sectoral Policy

8. In order to improve the literacy rate, ensure universalisation and reduce drop-out rate the State Government has taken following policy decisions:-

1. All BT. C trained persons shall be employed.

2. 27000 vacant posts of teachers shall be filled by LT, CP. Ed., and DP. Ed. holders after giving necessary training.
3. Girls Education Mission is initiated to remove gender disparity.
4. To implement Education Guarantee Scheme.
5. Decentralisation of Financial and managerial powers to Panchayat Raj Institution.

### Performance of 1997-1999

9. During the first two years of the Ninth Five Year, no new scheme was taken up. The only exception is World Bank assisted basic Education For All projects Phase II which was launched in the year 1997. This project is essentially a supplement to the Phase-I, which was completed on March 1997.

10. In pursuance of the policy universalisation of Elementary Education, despite of financial constraints an outlay of Rs. 27388.00 lakh and Rs. 38083.00 lakh including Uttaranchal was approved for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. Against these outlays an expenditure of Rs. 29661.58 lakh and Rs. 29808.39 lakh, inclusive of Uttaranchal, incurred in the respective years.

11. The physical achievements., during these two years, in terms of enrolment establishment of Junior and Senior basic Schools and appointment of teachers are given in the table below.

Table – Physical Achievements During 1997-1999

Item	Unit	(Level)			
		1997-98		1998-99	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
<u>Enrolment</u>					
Junior Basic	000'	20385	19384	20033	20632
Senior Basic	000'	12368	6980	7543	7544
<u>School</u>					
a.Junior Basic	No.	94930	95516	97293	97293
b.Senior Basic	No.	19379	20289	20648	20678
<u>Teachers</u>					
a.Junior Basic	No.	289259	292963	294740	305813
b.Senior Basic	No.	105000	105842	106201	107277

Note :- Achievement 1998-99 is anticipated.

12. Since Education is an investment in human resource development and the parameter for assessing the outcome of such investment can be the increase in literacy rate and arrest the dropout rate. But unfortunately such data of the past two years is not available, therefore authoritative assessment is not

possible. However figures of enrolment, opening of schools and employment of teachers does indicate that the efforts made in this direction have improved the situation in the State.

### **Annual Plan 1999-2000**

13. The State Government, in Consonance of national Education Policy, has taken up a number of programmes to provide educational facilities and other infrastructures with special emphasis in rural areas. A brief introduction important ongoing scheme is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

**14. Uttar Pradesh basic Education for All :-** This is a World bank assisted Project which was started in the year 1993 covering 12 selected districts of the State. The aim of the project is provide formal as well as non-formal education to the children upto the age of 14 years. Under the project schools were provided with toilet and drinking water facilities. This project was completed in 1997. To supplement this project basic Education Project Phase II was launched in 1997 covering 19 districts. The Phase II will be completed in the March 2000.

15. Under this project 5173 school building were completed and work on a large number of buildings is in progress. Besides 10201 toilets, 10262 additional classrooms, 4809 hand pumps were also constructed and installed. To improve the teacher people ratio 29945 post of teacher for primary and 8855 posts for upper primary have also been created. In order to mobilise community participation 18000 VEC's have been trained.

16. During the year 1999-2000 it is targeted to construct 1052 primary and 298 upper primary buildings along with 1135 additional classrooms.

**17. Non Formal Education :-** The Non Formal Education (NFE) is an effective alternative educational facility to the children of the age-group of 6-14 years, who are deprived of formal education. This programme is meant to the children who have never been in school, left school with out completing primary education due to socio-economic reasons.

18. The programme provides two years-condensed courses that help the children taking admission in class VI. Presently 596 blocks of 83 districts are covered under this programme. Each block has about 100 centers with an average enrolment of 25 children in each center. Out of the total 59600 centers, 46240 are general and 13360 Maktab and Urdu medium. A total of 14.5 lakh children are taking education in these centers. All Ambedkar villages falling in project area are covered by NFE. The programme is run by financial assistance of Central and State Government on sharing basis.

**19. District Primary Education Programme :-** This is a centrally sponsored programme where in Central Government provides 85 percent of the total expenditure and 15 percent is born by State Govt.

20. The programme aims at developing educational infrastructure like school building, toilets and installation of hand pumps. Presently 18 districts are covered by this programme. It also provides alternative schooling centers. There is provision to provide teaching and learning material to primary and upper primary schools.



21. During 1999-2000 757 new primary schools will be opened, 6260 hand pumps and 413 toilets are proposed to be installed and constructed. In addition 1952 Alternative Schooling Centers and 2100 ECCE centers will be established.

22. **Mid-day-Meal Programme :-** In order to increase enrolment and check the drop outs, this programme was launched by G/9. Under this programme children on the basis of their regular attendance provided with a fixed quantity of foodgrain. This programme has made desirable effect on enrolment and drop-out-rate.

23. To make primary education more accessible and more economical on the part of the Government, two new schemes have been conceptualised by the Government. Salient features of these schemes are given below :-

24. The Scheme of Para Teachers or Shiksha Mitra : To reduce the present people teacher ratio of 1:52 this scheme has been formulated. Important characteristics of this scheme are as under :-

1. Intermediate passed youths of the village will be employed.
2. Out of total para teachers 50% would be women.
3. Selection and administrative control would be of Village Education Committee.
4. 10,000 para teachers would be appointed on control basis for a period of 10 month and will be paid Rs. 2250.00 per month.

25. The scheme is proposed to be implemented in all districts including districts covered under externally aided Basic Education Project.

26. Education Guarantee Scheme :- Presently there are about 20,000 such villages or hamlets which do not qualify for a new primary school as per the norms, neither State is in a position to afford the financial burden involved in opening such a large number of new schools. To full fill the commitment of Universalisation and compulsory Basic Education this scheme has been formulated as an alternative resolve. Important features of this schemes are given below :-

1. The centers, having at least 30 children in the age group of 6-11 years, will be opened.
2. These centers will be known as "Vidya Kendra".
3. Teaching will be of the level of class 1 and 2.
4. In hill areas for 20 children, one center would be established.
5. The teachers would be local persons with a zeal of social service will be appointed as GURUJI.
6. The appointment of GURUJI would be for one session and on contract basis with an honorarium. After each term fresh selection would be made.
7. Panchayat would bear the cost of honorarium and provide space for these centers.
8. Each center will be provided Rs. 2350 for Tatpatti and other teaching material and Rs. 1000.00 for free text books.

Both the schemes are proposed implemented during the year 1999-2000.

**27. State Council for Education Research Training :-** The State Government has established State Council for Education Research and Training (SCERT) for the purpose of formulating curriculum, evolve books and provide training to in service teachers. Under this council programmes like Special Orientation of Primary Teachers (SOPT), Research Survey and Evaluation and Quality Improvement of Primary level Text-Books are being carried out.

28. To improve the quality of elementary education, school environment communication system and trained teachers play a very vital role. Under SOPT it is proposed to train 75 thousand primary teachers during 1999-2000 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 52.00 lakh.

29. Keeping in view the area and population of the State elementary education needs heavy investment. In the year 1997-98 only 3.58 percent of State Domestic Production (SDP) was utilised on education, however against the total budget allocation for education share of education is around 8.88 percent only.

30. Though the State is facing financial crisis yet against a total Eight Plan expenditure of Rs. 102662.36 lakh including Rs. 89281.48 lakh in plains, an outlay of Rs. 129330.00 lakh, including Rs. 114330.00 lakh was approved for Ninth Five Year Plan (1999-2002). For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 37190.00 lakh for plains and Rs. 8500.00 lakh for Uttarakhand has been proposed.

### **Secondary Education**

31. Secondary education aims at inculcating scientific aptitude, enhancing intellectual abilities for more pragmatic application of mental faculties of the students. It has a relatively wide spectrum in terms of courses and curriculum.

32. In order to implement various schemes of secondary education an outlay of Rs. 22737.85 lakh, out of which Rs. 17191.00 lakh for plains was approved for the Eight Five Year Plan. The total expenditure of the Eight Plan was Rs. 32418.30 lakh including Rs. 24743.07 lakh in plains.

33. Against the above investment physical achievement can be assessed terms of enrolment, establishment High Schools, Higher Secondary Schools and appointment of teachers at both levels. The enrolment level, by the end of Eight Five Year Plan, at High School and Higher Secondary School was 28.44 lakh and 15.89 lakh students respectively, which number of teachers was 103 thousand number. The number of High Schools and Secondary high School reached to the level of 2863 and 3569 respectively. The level of enrolment in part time vocation courses, at the end of Eight Five Year Plan was 13.94 lakh.

**34. Ninth Plan Objective and thrust :-** There is no drastic change in the objectives of Secondary Education from that of Eight Five Year Plan. Broadly the objective of secondary education in the Ninth Plan is to remove socio-economic hurdles that force the students to discontinue their education after completion of elementary education, Specially the girls students of rural areas are mostly deprived due to various reasons.

35. Against this background broad objectives of the Ninth Five Year Plan are as under:-

1. Qualitative improvement and expansion.
2. Emphasis on girl education.
3. Emphasis on weaker section, Backward Classes and minorities.
4. Compulsory science education.
5. Strengthening and expansion vocational education.

36. To achieve the above objective various schemes were launched during the past two years of the Ninth Plan. These will be described at other appropriate place. Major thrust was to attract private sector in secondary education. For promotion and implementation of various schemes, an outlay of Rs. 20100.00 lakh, including Rs. 12500.00 lakh for Plains was approved for the Ninth Plan.

37. The policy of secondary education is not very much different from that of elementary education, however, in the course of decentralization state government has emphasized to privatized secondary education. In this direction economic incentives are provided for opening of new secondary schools in unserved areas, specially for girls. Besides this at high school level ten year new curriculum has also been introduced. As per decision a complete course for class IX and X has been devised and subjects have also been modified to improve the qualitative standard. Science education has also been made compulsory at high school level.

38. The performance of the past two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan, in terms of physical achievements is given in the table below:-

**Table – Level of Physical Achievement**

Item	Unit	(Level)			
		1997-98		1998-99	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
<b>Enrolment</b>					
a. Class IX-X	000'	2926	2966	3094	2952
b. Class XI-XII	000'	1657	1657	1728	1657
<b>Vocational Education</b>					
a. Enrolment	000'	60625	50625	Scheme dropped.	
<b>School Colleges</b>					
a. Higher Schools	No.	2887	2888	2898	2914
b. Higher	No.	3583	3583	3591	3607
<b>Secondary Schools</b>					
4. Teachers	000'	104	103	104	104

Note :- Figures for 1998-99 is anticipated.

39. The total outlays for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 provided in the State Plan, were of the order of Rs. 4070.00 lakh and Rs. 8201.15 lakh respectively. Against this an expenditure of Rs. 4995.75 lakh and Rs. 6299.28 lakh incurred.

### **Annual Plan 1999-2000**

40. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 7600.00 lakh including Rs. 5500.00 lakh has been proposed for secondary Education. A brief account of selected scheme, is given as under:-

1. Girl Education: In order to bring female literacy at par with male opening of girls' school is emphasised in public and private sector. Previously the norm of one intermediate colleges per block was being followed. The government has decided to open two intermediate colleges in each blocks. Against a target of 21 girls' high school 7 have already been opened.
2. Improvement in Science Education: Since the science education has been made compulsory, construction of science laboratories is also necessary. During the EIGHT Five Year Plan 68 science laboratories were constructed. Against the Ninth Five Year Plan target of 165 laboratories it is proposed to construct 45 laboratories including Home Science Laboratories at high school and intermediate level, during the year 1999-2000.
3. School Buildings: For creating educational atmosphere, school building play an important role. If the building and its surroundings is not pleasant and class rooms have no comfortable seating facilities, all modern methods and techniques of teaching fail to create interest among the student.

Because of the financial constraints all the high schools and intermediate colleges run by State Government could not be provided their own buildings. Most of them are running in rented buildings. Even those who have their own buildings do not meet the additional requirement. Due to absence of sufficient provisions for maintenance their conditions are gradually deteriorating.

4. Vocation Education: As a consequence of economic reform and fast pace of industrial development vocational education assumed greater importance. To make secondary level students self employed vocational courses were introduced in 200 schools under centrally sponsored scheme at various plan period. By the end of 1997-98 number of such school was 810. However the Central Govt. discontinued it share of 75%, resulting discontinuation of the scheme. The state Government, was forced to drop the scheme in the year 1998-99, which is unfortunate.
5. Upgradation of high School to Intermediate level: Keeping in view the number of student passing out high school and seeking further education this scheme was started to meet the requirement. In the year 1999-2000 it is proposed to upgrade 10 schools to inter level. The scheme is funded through district plan. One school at Mathura has already been upgraded

6. **Appointment of Teachers:** To reduce the teacher people ratio a target of 245 L.T. grade teachers at high school and 82 teachers at intermediate level has been proposed for the year 1999-2000.

## ADULT EDUCATION

41. The State of Uttar Pradesh is not only economically but also educationally backward state. The literacy rate of the state is 41.60 percent against the national literacy of 52.21 percent. The male and female literacy rate of the state is 55.73 and 25.31 percent respectively, where as the national average is 63.35 percent and 39.42 percent.

42. To improve the literacy level of the state Adult Education Programme was launched in 1978. The sole aim of the programme was to educate people between the age group of 15-35, which is closely involved in productive and reproductive activities. It is estimated that 32 percent population between the age group of 15-35 years is illiterate.

1. For the Eight Plan an outlay of Rs. 2323.00 lakh, including Rs. 2273.00 lakh for plains was approved, while total expenditure was Rs. 3133.78 lakh including Rs. 3124.49 lakh in plains. About 124.42 lakh persons in the age group of 15-35 years were made literate during the Eight Plan.
2. Basically the objective and thrust of the programme was to increase the level of literacy particularly in rural areas. Although the target group was, people between the age group of 15-35 years, it was allowed to Zila Saksharta Samities to include children between the age group of 9-14 years.
3. The government has announced its commitment to improve the skills of people who have been made literate under Total Literacy Campaign Programme.
4. During the Ninth Five Year Plan it is proposed to make 150 lakh people literate. Against this target 16.86 lakh persons in 197-98 and 8.74 lakh persons in 1998-99 were made literate. An expenditure of Rs. 693.39 lakh and Rs. 113.68 lakh incurred during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.
5. During the year 1999-2000 the programme of Total literacy Campaign would be expanded to 83 districts with a physical target of 34 lakh persons. Besides this 20 districts are proposed to be covered in Post Literacy Campaign. In order to implement this programme an outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakh, including Rs. 100.00 lakh for hills has been proposed.

## Technical Education

43. Rapid global industrialization and technological advancement demands that developing countries should equip themselves with persons having technical knowledge and skill to suit the present requirement of the state.

44. During the Eight Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 2724.00 lakh including Rs. 2324.00 lakh was approved. Against this outlay a total expenditure of Rs. 21967.57 lakh including Rs. 17369.88 lakh for plains was incurred. Upto the end of Eight Plan 12 engineering Colleges including Roorkee University were imparting degree level education with intake capacity of 469. Besides degree level institutions the number of diploma level institutions, with intake capacity of 1712 were functioning.

45. The Ninth Plan objective of the technical education is to develop adequate manpower for organised and unorganised industrial sector of the State. The thrust is to extend technical education facilities in rural areas with special emphasis on women education.

46. Keeping in view the above objective State Government have decided encourage private sector in establishing Technical Institutions. The institutions established in private sector have been given no objection certificates. With the result the number at graduate level has increased considerably. To remove complexities in the process of affiliation Uttar Pradesh Technical Universities Act is being formulated. It is expected that this will help in expanding the technical education facilities.

47. During the first two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan though the number of degree level institutions remain unchanged, however efforts were made to improve the infrastructure of these institutions. At diploma level 5 new polytechnics were sanctioned. The enrolment of students at degree level in the year 1997-98 and 1997-99 was 459 and 546 respectively, while at diploma level enrolment was 1698 and 1994 respectively. Against this achievement the expenditures during the first two years of the Ninth Plan was Rs. 5036.06 lakh and Rs. 3614.36 lakh respectively.

### Annual Plan 1999-2000

48. To achieve the objective set for the Ninth Plan following schemes are being implemented by the state Govt.

1. **Modernisation of Polytechnics** Presently the existing laboratories of various polytechnics are old and ill equipped. In view of the changing demand of technical know-how, it is imperative to modernise these laboratories so that they could meet the requirements of students.
2. **Establishment of New Polytechnics** : To remove the general disparity prevailing in technical education govt. has decided to open new girls polytechnics. In the year 1997-98 six new polytechnics were sanctioned in which four were exclusive for girls. It is expected that during 1999-2000 the intake capacity would reach to 9070. It is also proposed to establish 5 new polytechnics at Balia, Daurala (Meerut), Bhimtal, (Nainital) and Rishikesh.

3. **Introduction of new courses** : There are certain Institutions where only four courses are being taught. It has been decided to introduce new courses like computer since, instrumental and control and other subjects are industrial, civil and technical importance, to these institutions.

49. For proper implementation of these and other ongoing pries schemes in 1999-2000 an outlay of Ts 3565.00 lakh including Rs. 2465.00 have been proposed. This outlay includes Rs. 1500.00 lakh a year marked for externally aided project.

### **Higher Education**

50. Higher Education plays a vital role in the development and progress of the country. In addition to Physical progress in terms of scientific achievements, technological performance, Higher Education paves the path that leads the nation towards consolidation of its socio-cultural framework and an enlightened and value based society.

51. For the Eight Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 17606.48 lakh, including Rs. 16107.00 lakh for plains was approved for higher education programme. Against this the total expenditure during this period was Rs. 11367.77 lakh including Rs. 9283.94 lakh in plains.

52. As against this expenditure 5 Regional Offices, 34 new degree colleges were established during the Eight Plan Period. Besides this 6 Non-Government Colleges were taken on Grant-in-aid list. In order to introduce new faculties and subjects in degree and post graduate level 11 posts of lecturers and 180 post in three years degree course were created during this period. To strengthen the existing degree colleges another 19 posts of lecturers were created. Thus with limited financial resources considerable progress was made in this direction.

### **Ninth Plan Objectives and Thrust Areas (1997-2002)**

53. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, the total outlay was approved for Rs. 16000.00 lakh out of which 12500.00 lakh was for the plains. For strengthening and consolidation of benefits gained and infrastructure created following objectives were laid down:

1. Strengthening of the existing Degree Colleges.
2. Establishment of New Colleges in unserved and backward areas.
3. Implementation of three years degree course.
4. Greater emphasis on Education of Women.

### **Thrust Areas for Higher Education in the Ninth Five Year Plan**

54. The following thrust areas have been underlined by the University Grant Commission.

1. To make Higher Education job-oriented. For this purpose inclusion job oriented courses in the syllabus is needed

2. To make the subjects more practical and pragmatic by introducing necessary changes in the curriculum.
  3. To enable the students to earn experience of community work at different levels.
  4. To prescribe foundation courses for the under graduate level students.
  5. To initiate qualitative changes in the Higher education.
  6. To introduce self-financed courses in the Universities and extend grants on the basis of their financial achievements.
  7. To ensure financial assistance to colleges on the priority basis.
  8. To create resources for the education of women in general and women of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Particular.
  9. To extend facilities in the postgraduate colleges by extending them special grants.
  10. To strengthening Academic Staff Colleges for teachers.
  11. To encourage and inspire research work in Universities.
  12. To establish inter-University research centre.
  13. To provide residential accommodation for University and College teachers.
  14. To ensure availability of adequate toilet facilities for the girls students.
55. To bring about the qualitative improvement and reducing financial burden on state resources following decision as policy mater were taken.

### **Policy Decision**

1. Earlier the qualification for appoints of lecturers at degree level, as per U.G.C. recommendation was PhD. Then National Entrance Test (NET) was made compulsory. Now the Govt. has decided that from 1.1.96 PhD. holders will be qualified for appointment as lecturers.
2. Self Financing Scheme for involvement of private sector in unserved areas.
3. 30 lakh for one faculty, 50 lakh for two faculty.
4. Liberty for fee fixation to degree college.

### **Performance of first two years of Ninth Plan**

56. For the Ninth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 16000.00 lakh including Rs. 12500.00 lakh for plains was approved. As against this outlay, for the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 total outlay of Rs. 3350.00 and Rs. 5790.00 lakh was respectively approved. Against these outlay an expenditure of Rs. 4301.57 lakh and Rs. 3795.49 lakh incurred in 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.



57. Physical achievements of first two years of the Ninth Plan are briefly given in the following table:

Item	Unit	1997-98	1998-99
1. Enrolment in degree Colleges (Govt./Non govt.)	No.	892036	928566
2. Opening of new degree colleges	No.	12	15
3. Post of lecturer created	No.	46	80
4. Post of teaching and/non teaching staff in three years course	No.	366	576

### Annual Plan 1999-2000

58. The annual plan outlay of Higher Education for the current year has been proposed to Rs. 3800.00 lakh which includes Rs. 3000.00 for plains.

59. Some of the important schemes being implemented by the department are described below: -

1. Development Grant and Matching share to Universities: For all round development and qualitative improvement State Government provides cent percent grant to Universities. The grant is used in creation of posts, libraries, lab equipments and construction of buildings as per requirement and proposals of the universities. Besides this common rooms and toilets are also made with this grant.
2. Strengthening of existing Government Degree Colleges: Under the scheme degree and post graduate colleges are strengthened by providing teaching and non teaching staff, new courses are introduced and selected degree colleges are upgraded to post graduate colleges Grant is also provided for teaching materials and laboratory equipments.
3. Establishment of New Degree Colleges: -U.P. is one of the largest states in the country. Presently there are 676 Government and non-Government colleges in the state, but there are many such areas where there is no any degree college at all. Under this scheme new degree colleges are to be opened as and when demanded.
4. Installation of Computers in Selected Colleges: - Computer application, in the modern education system has become inevitable. It is proposed to install computers in selected colleges to facilitate students for faster global knowledge about the latest developments in the field of education.
5. Construction of New Buildings of Government Degree Colleges: Under these schemes, besides completing the incomplete buildings, building for the new degree colleges will be constructed. For the current year it is proposed to construct building for 15 new colleges.

6. Grant to Non Government Colleges: In view of the increasing number of students passing out at 10+2 level and seeking admission to degree colleges Government has encouraged to open new degree colleges in private sector under Self Financing Scheme. Besides new colleges grant is provided to these colleges for introducing new courses and faculties.
7. Three-Year Degree Courses: In accordance to National Policy of 10+2+3 system, three years degree course has been implemented. Because of this number of enrolment has also been increased. To create sufficient teaching and non-teaching post along with construction of classrooms and laboratories, grant is provided to colleges and universities.

## Sports and Youth Welfare

### Youth Welfare

60. The main strategy of Annual Plan is to organise maximum programmes/schemes of youth welfare. Through these programmes/schemes unorganised and scattered youth power can be converted into an organised and efficient force which can play a constructive role in the great task of Nation-building. This is the only way to involve our youths into various works of development and to keep them with our national mainstream. To develop their inherent qualities, to make them soldiers of social, political and economic reconstruction of our society and to ensure safety and enrichment of our age old cultural heritage, a time bound and clearly defined national programme is adopted and the same is being executed.

### Sports

1. Sports Department, in addition to laying emphasis on sports promotion schemes, made best efforts to provide sports infrastructure in the State. The present position in regard to available sports infrastructure is as follows: -

Sl No.	Unit	Constructed	Under constructed
1.	Sports Stadium	56	14
2.	Multipurpose Sports Hall	40	05
3.	Swimming Pools	21	05

62. During the first two years of the sixth Five Year Plan, it was the special endeavor of the Sports Department to complete the Stadia, etc, which were under-construction and to take up work of construction of Stadia in newly created districts of the State. With this end in view, it is proposed to construct a Swimming at Meerut and a Stadium at Sonbhadra. During the year 1999-2000 an outlay of 929.63 lakh is proposed for construction of stadia.

63. In order to provide coaching and tournaments facilities to sports persons of the State, an outlay of 154.68 lakh and 173.69 lakh is proposed to be spent during 1999-2000. Approximately 2,40,000 Sports persons are expected to be benefited from these schemes.

64. Concerted efforts are made by the Sports Department to provide sports facilities to maximum number of players out of schemes of the Department. With this view, it is proposed to Flood Light at Green Park Stadium at Kanpur, so that the stadium can be used for Day & Night Cricket matches. An outlay of 400.00 lakh has been fixed for construction of new stadium at Allahabad and Rs. 137.13 lakh at Rajaji Puram, Lucknow for construction of new stadium.

65. An outlay of 1807.56 lakh has been fixed for schemes of the Sports Department in regard to promotion of sports in the State during 1999-2000. In this amount a sum of 190.00 lakh is included for schemes pertaining to Uttarakhand.

## **Department of Culture**

66. The department of Culture, U.P. aims at conserving and preserving the rich cultural heritage of the state. Archaeological & artistic artifacts symbolise the rich Cultural tradition of the Country. In fact art treasures are the reminiscences of the wisdom of our ancestors & this rich tradition is the bridge between the past and the present.

67. The said goal is being achieved by conserving, displaying, educating, documenting, the art treasures, excavating the historical sites, acquiring documents, through the State Archives, Archaeology, Bhatkhande Hindustani Music college and State Museums.

68. To link art and culture with the masses, cultural festivals are being organised by the Department. Few prominent one include Badri Kedar Utsav, Magh Malhar, Lucknow Mahotsav, Ganga Mahotsav. Taj Mahotsava, All India Drama festival & Ramayana Mela etc. Besides, financial assistance to the cultural Institutions pensions & financial assistance to artists in distress, installation of statues of eminent National leader, freedom fighters, Philosophers are the other fields of activities.

### **The Main Thrust of Ninth Plan:**

69. The Department is fully aware that in order to preserve, conserve and project the cultural heritage of the state it must nurture the artist as well as their art forms.

70. Keeping the above factors in view the thrust areas for the Ninth Five Year plan for the Department are: -

1. Linking of culture tourism policy with cultural activities.

2. Decentralisation of activities.
3. Strengthening of existing institutional offices.
4. Survey, documentation and preservation of Folk arts.
5. Upgradation of Bhatkhande college of Hindustani Music.
6. Completion of existing buildings.
7. Construction of new building for Mathura Museum, Bhatkhande college of Hindustani Music etc.
8. Welfare scheme for artists.
9. Promotion of voluntary organisation/societies.

### **Performance & Achievement during first two years of Ninth Plan**

71. The first two years of Ninth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1997-98) and (1998-99) shows a remarkable growth in the various activities of the department of culture. Besides the previous activities of preservation, conservation and documentation and organising cultural programmes the department started to implement its new policies and programmes in such way that more and more involvement of the common man was given proper place. During this period the golden Jubilees of the Independence of India was organised under instructions Central Government. During this golden jubilees year cultural programmes, of the classical and folk art forms, exhibition of Archival documents, lectures, seminars and debates focused on the achievement of India after Independence were organised throughout the state at the district, block and village levels in such a way that the message of our independence may reach to the people coming from the different walks of life.

72. During this period the construction of Bhatkhande Hindustani Music College of Dehradun unit was under-taken by the department and now this construction will be completed very soon.

73. Few new important schemes have been selected by the department viz. Ayodhya package, Vindhya Mahotsav, Guru Ravidas Research Institute, samrat Chandra Gupta maurya Research Institute and Sant Ravidas Museum and Library. Under Ayodhya package apart from organising Ramayan Mela, new thrust will be to develop this region in such a way that the tourism and scholars may be acquainted with the socio-cultural values of Ram Yug through the exhibits of Ram Katha Sangrahalaya and art forms and artifacts of that particular period. Thus new thrust will be to develop library and bring out publications depicting the values of Ram-Yug.

74. In the same manner Guru Ravidas research institute and a museum and a library are being established at Varanasi.

75. The Chandra Gupta Maurya research institute is being established with the purpose to make the masses aware of the contributions made by this great king in upholding the cultural identity of our country.

76. During the Ninth Plan (1997-2000) the plan outlay has been fixed as Rs. 3132.00 lakh which includes Rs. 3000.00 lakh for the plains & Rs. 132.00 lakh for the hills for the 1999-2000 the annual plan outlay is fixed as Rs. 1029.41 lakh for the plains and Rs. 60.00 lakh for the hills.

## CHAPTER – XI

### Medical and Public Health

#### Allopathy

The most important indices of the health status of the people are birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and life expectancy at birth. Unfortunately, none of these indices favors fall.. In the year 1994 the infant mortality rate was highest in Orissa followed by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh but birth and death rates of these states were lower than Uttar Pradesh. The population of the state is expected to be 1631 lakh by October 2000, which will be 16.4 % of the total population of the country. Against the national figures of birth rate of 28.6 per 1000 persons and infant mortality rate of 73, the state has birth rate of 35.4 per 1000 persons and infant mortality rate of 88 respectively in the year 1994.

2. Efforts have been made in the state during the eight plan to bring about a significant positive improvement in quality of life of the population in general and rural poor in particular. This is evident from the fact that infant mortality rate has gone down further and life expectancy at birth has also significantly increased. At the beginning of the eighth plan, the birth rate was 35.6, death rate 12.0, infant mortality rate 98 and life expectancy at birth was 57.9, which scaled down to birth rate 33.5, death rate 10.3, infant mortality rate 88.

3. The health infrastructure that is sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres, proposed to be developed in the state as per projected population of October 1991 is as under :-

Area	Rural Projected Population (000) October (1991)	Required No.of			position at end of Eighth Plan		
		Sub Centre	PHC	CHC	Sub Centre	PHC	CHC
1.Plain	101572	20332	3386	780	16979	3380	250
2.Uttarakhand	4639	1546	232	79	1445	233	20
3.Bundelkhand	5295	1765	265	48	1729	276	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>111506</b>	<b>23643</b>	<b>3883</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>20153</b>	<b>3889</b>	<b>288</b>

#### Gaps To As Per Norm Be Filled During The Ninth Plan In Rural Area

S.No.	Areas	Sub Centres	P.H.C.	C.H.C.
1.	Plain	3353	-	530
2.	Uttarakhand	101	-	59
3.	Bundelkhand	36	-	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3490</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>619</b>

## **Basic Minimum Services:**

4. Basic Minimum Services has particularly been designed for realizing the goal of “health for all by 2000 A.D.” in the State. The approach and strategy for developing a health care delivery system in rural areas has been based on developing a three tier system of sub-centres, primary health centre and community health centres Besides other grass root level community workers like 'Dais' and village health guides in order to create a net-work of health infrastructure for providing primary health care by way of expanding preventive, curative and promotional health services in the rural and remote parts of the state. Under Health Sector, the main emphasis has been on the following programmes:-

### **Sub-Centres**

5. Sub-Centres are most peripheral government services unit providing primary health care services to the rural population of the state. These centres have been established in the state since inception of plan era i.e. First Five Year Plan. According to prescribed norms one sub centre is established over 5000 rural population in plains and 3000 population in tribal, hilly and difficult areas. There are 20153 sub-centres at present in the state. Out of these about 6584 sub-centres are having their own buildings. The remaining sub-centres are functioning in rented or rent free buildings with inadequate space for proper delivery of services.

### **Primary Health Centres**

6. Primary Health Centre is a very important governmental health institution in the rural areas. This is the point where the community comes in direct contact with the Medical Officer (MO) for getting the health services. The population norm for establishment of Primary Health Centres is one P.H.C. for every 30,000 rural population in plain and one every 20,000 rural population in hilly, tribal backward & difficult areas. At the end of Eighth Plan there were 3889 PHCs in the state, out of which 1309 are functioning in their own buildings and the remaining ones are in rented or rent free buildings.

### **Community Health Centre**

7. As stated before, delivery of primary health care is the main instrument of rural health care system. It is required to develop an effective referral system to provide specialist treatment facilities to the rural masses very close to their dwellings. With this aim in view a rural referral unit i.e. Community Health Centre is Being established in rural areas over one lakh population/ block/ 4 P.H.Cs. As per the present pattern, there is a provision of keeping specialists in the field of Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, Radiology as well as Ambulance. There were 288 C.H.Cs. in the state at the end of Eight Five Year Plan.

### **Health Care System in Urban Areas**

8. The population of urban areas has substantially increased during the past two decades. Keeping in view the growing population of urban areas, a policy decision was taken in Sixth Plan period to provide 200 bedded District Hospitals in each district having population upto 10 lakh, 300 bedded district hospitals in each district having population above 10 lakhs and 500 bedded district hospitals at divisional headquarters where medical college does not exist. Selected specialist treatment facilities like Intensive Care Unit, Dialysis Unit was established during Seventh and Eighth Plan period. Buildings of district hospitals are age old and adequate space is not available for future expansion. Efforts were made to construct new buildings in some of the district hospitals within available financial resources. During Seventh Five Year Plan period 8 district hospital buildings were constructed and shifted to their new premises.

## **Ninth Plan**

9. In order to ensure the better quality of life of people, the main focus during Ninth Plan is on strengthening of Primary Health Care .

### **Objectives and Priorities of Ninth Five Year Plan:**

The following are the main objectives in the Ninth Plan for health sector.

1. Primary Health care services be accorded highest priority in general and in rural, tribal difficult and slum areas in particulars.
2. Effective implementation of reproductive and child health programmes in the state to achieve the national goal of population control.
3. Strengthening & consolidation of existing health infrastructure.
4. Removing regional disparities in the provision of health services and strengthening health services.
5. Launching special programmes of health care for S.C./S.T.and other weaker section of society.
6. Provision of adequate trained manpower with special emphasis on rural, tribal and difficult areas.
7. Deficiencies in health infrastructure such as shortage of trained staff, equipments, medicines, buildings etc.will be removed to utilize its optimum capacity. Graded list of essential drugs will be made to ensure availability of medicines etc at all levels.

10. The state Government for proper implementation of the schemes has accepted the resolutions of Holastic Health approach which are as under:-

- \* Strengthening of medical services .
- \* To ensure basic infrastructural facilities at Community Health Centre level twenty four hours.
- \* Electricity.
- \* X-ray machines in operational state.
- \* Neat and clean Toilets.
- \* Availability of medicine etc.
- \* Responsibilities of medical services to create awareness about health amidst the public.
- \* Public co-operation.
- \* Change in social attitude towards leprosy.
- \* To reduce present leprosy rate from 4.02 to 1.00 per ten thousands.

### **11. Ninth Plan Strategy For Achieving The Objectives.**

1. More than 75 percent of total plan outlay for Allopathy has been proposed for the Basic Minimum Services and Minimum Needs Programme in order to expand and strengthen primary health care infrastructure.
2. Primary health care concept will be extended to urban areas specially to urban slums.
3. Special health programmes have been proposed for S.C./S.T.and child labourers and people suffering from incurable diseases.
4. Centrally sponsored national programmes such as Malaria, Filariasis, T.B., Leprosy, Eye diseases, AIDS, I.D.D.Cancer, Mental diseases etc.will be implemented throughout the state.
5. Expansion of reproductive and child health services in the state.



6. Cooperation and active participation of NGOs in health and family welfare services, health education and preventive activities of health programme will be sought to the maximum possible.
7. Deficiencies in health infrastructure such as shortage of trained staff, equipments, medicines, buildings etc. will be removed to utilize its optimum capacity. Graded list of essential drugs will be made to ensure availability of medicines etc at all levels.

### Basic Minimum Services and Minimum Needs Programme:

12. The programme emphasises provision of comprehensive and efficient primary health care, which is the main instrument for achieving the 'Health for All' goal by 2000 AD.

13. The main thrust of the programme is creating required infrastructures of sub- centres, Primary Health Centres, and Community Health Centres in the state. These centres are mainly responsible for ensuring availability of primary health care services in remote and difficult rural areas as well as covering hill and tribal population of the state. In setting up of these centres the inter-regional disparities will be kept in view so that the areas which have not yet been covered, are given priority. A total outlay of Rs.101637.50 Lakh. For Ninth Plan has been proposed and out of which Rs.94700.00 lakh is earmarked for plains .

14. In urban areas also primary health care services are inadequate. During Ninth Plan it is proposed to extend primary health care services in the urban areas, particularly in slums by establishing urban primary health centres at the rate of one each for 50,000 population. Total expenditure on establishing in urban primary health cares during Ninth Plan will be around Rs.7464.88 lakh in Ninth Plan.

15. The emphasis has also been laid on consolidation and strengthening of existing rural health infrastructure by way of providing buildings, extra medicine facilities and additional staff in accordance with the prescribed norms.

16. Ambulance Services have also been proposed at all Community Health Centres.

17. Priority will also be given to ensure proper supply of water and electricity etc. at P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs.

18. Targets proposed under B.M.S./M.N.P. during Ninth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as follows:-

Items	Likely Level at The end of VIII Plan	Required Numbers (1991 Population)	Proposed Targets		1997-98 Actual	1998-99 Actual	1999-2000 Target
			Ninth Plan	Annual Plan			
Sub.Centres	20153	23864	221	-	-	-	-
Primary Health Services							
<i>A- Rural</i>	3889	3883	-	-	9	-	9
<i>B- Urban</i>	-	526	526	-	-	-	44
Community Health Centres	288	907	214	-	22	8	32

19. Targets for construction of buildings of sub centres, P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs. proposed during Ninth Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000 may be as follows :-

Items	Likely Level at The end of VIII Plan	Proposed Targets	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000 Target
		Ninth Plan	Annual Plan	Actual	Target	Actual	
Sub.Centres	6182	47(s.o) 158 New Sanction	89(s.o) 375 New Sanction	365	274	203	43(H)
Primary Health Centres	1309	124 800 New Sanction	75 Comp. 57 New Sanction	112	72	42	55
Community Health Centres	321	200 Comp. 57 New Sanction	52 Comp. 22 New Sanction	27	29	20	32

20. Health Services in urban areas are not adequate to meet the requirements of the increasing urban population. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also issued some important directives to augment and improve health services in all the hospitals of the state, particularly the emergency services, communication system, ambulance system, disposal of hospital waste, blood banks and supply of safe blood transferring provides Annual Plan 1997-98 for strengthening, consolidation and expansion of health delivery system in urban areas.

21. Provision of incinerators for quick disposal of hospital wastes has become a basic need of the hospitals. Most of the hospitals have been provided with this facility and the remaining will be provided during Ninth Plan. Blood Bank Services will be provided in all hospitals to ensure safe blood transfusion facilities to the patients.

22. Plastic surgery/burn units will be provided in the hospitals, where it is not existing.

23. Efforts will be made to provide the health infrastructure in all newly created districts in the Ninth Plan.

24. National programmes for control and eradication of like T.B., Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, Eye Disease, AIDS and I.D.D. will continue during ensuing plan period as per Government of India guidelines. Some additionalities have been proposed under the national programmes, so as to create new district office complex and new district units in newly created districts.

#### **National Blindness Control Programme :**

25. This programme is funded cent percent by the Central Government, but non-plan expenditure is fully borne by the State Govt. Under this programme, facilities/services are available mainly for the operation of cataract, from district level to regional level in the state. Nearly 22 lac population is affected by cataract. Every year, 2 to 2.5 lac cataract patients are added. The capacity of cataract operation inclusive of Govt. and non-Govt. organizations is approximately 2.5 lac to 3 lac each year. Thus there is a backlog of approximately 22 lac cataract patients which is approximately 16% of total population. The target is to decrease this level to 0.30% by the year 2000 AD. Under this programme, the number of eye departments

is 68, mobile health units 81 and there are six eye banks. In the current financial year it is targeted to establish 5 eye departments & 10 mobile health units.

### **National Leprosy Control Programme :**

26. This programme is cent percent centrally funded but non-plan expenditure is totally borne by the State Govt. Under this programme, Leprosy patients are surveyed and cured to affect complete cure, a new process of multidrug therapy has been introduced which is being implemented all over the state. To unearth leprosy patients a state-wide campaign was launched from 24<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April, 1998 in which nearly one lac leprosy patients were located and treated.

27. Under technology mission, a work plan has been proposed to achieve the goal of leprosy clinisation programme in which the districts having high number of leprosy patients are identified and facilities for their treatment are made available at all health centres. Also, misconceptions prevailing in the society are proposed to be removed with the help of an information campaign. It is proposed to reduce present leprosy prevalence rate from 4.02 to one per 10,000. It is targeted to search 1.15 lac new leprosy patients during the current financial year of 1998-99.

28. Under Technology Mission plan, strengthening of district hospitals is taken on priority in which work-plan includes availability of transportation facility for patient by non-govt. organisations, increase in availability of medical facility and improvement in facilities of medicolegal and post-mortem. Some of the goals include 25% increase in bed occupancy rate, reduction in death rate of admitted patients and 5% increase of new out-door patients.

### **National Aids Control Programme:**

29. This is a centrally sponsored programme which has been launched in 1992-93 in the state. Total 92020 AIDS test have been conducted, in which 1964 were HIV positive and 109 AIDs patients were detected. In the state 13 blood testing centres and surveillance centres are functioning under this programme.

### **National T.B.Control Programme:**

30. This programme is funded 50 percent by Central Govt. and 50 percent by State Govt. Non plan expenditure is borne by state Govt. T.B. is among the most serious health problems. According to National Survey 1.7 percent population is suffering from T.B. of which 0.4 percent are cough & T.B. Positive patients. If these patients are not treated in time, each T.B. patient will create at least one new T.B. patient per year. The objective of the programme is to search 70 percent of the patients and to cure 80 percent of them. With the aid of World Bank, Govt. of India, has approved a revised proposal for T.B. Control Programme in four of the 43 Short Course Chemotherapy district, in which district Lucknow & Barabanki were include during 1997-98 and district Unnao & Raebareli were included during 1998-99.

### **National Malaria Programme:**

31. This programme is 50 percent centrally sponsored. Central Govt. assistance is in the form of malaria preventive medicine, equipment and provision of insecticides. The objective of the programme is to decrease Malaria disease by 0.5 at each 1000 population till year 2000. Under this programme, control of Malaria parasite mosquito, health education regarding the disease, research and management of the disease and continuous monitoring & evaluation of the programme are the main activities. Number of P<sub>1</sub><sup>2</sup> patients decreased by over 50% during Nov.96 to Nov.97.

32. During 1998-99, an Expenditure of Rs.9448.59 lakh including capital contents of Rs 7628.22 lakh was incurred during the year 1998-99 against the approved outlay of Rs 26063.00 lakh. The expenditure in hill area was Rs.1700.30 Lakh. Eight Community health centres were commissioned during the year and the construction of 203 CHC were also sanctioned by the Govt.30 Beded Rani laxmi bai Hospital at Rajajipuram, Lucknow was made functional.

33. The proposed outlay of the year 1999-2000 is Rs 26481.00 Lakh including the hill Rs. 3000.00 lakh .It is proposed that Nine PHC in district sector plan in hill, 44 Urban PHC in plains and 32 CHC will be established. The construction of 43 sub centres,55 PHC centres and 32 CHC building in hill and plain area will be taken up for new Construction Necessary provision for externally aided programmes has been made in the budget but the approval of programme is awaited from Govt.of India Under the Proposed External programme construction of new district level hospitals, state health projects and TB Clinics in the newly created districts will be constructed in the first phase Divisional and district offices are proposed in 1999-2000 for the effective implementation of Schemes.

### Re-Productive And Child Health Programme

34. Since April 1998 re-reproductive and child Health Programme has been launched in the state. The present programme includes all the components of maternal and child health services, child survival and safe motherhood , family planing services, R.T.I/S.T.I and aids.

35. The aim of the reproductive and child health programme is to induce the confidence in the couple so that they can maintain sexual relationship without fear of pregnancy and contracting disease and can have a child when desired.The period of pregnancy , delivery and new born are safe and healthy .The couple is also looked and treated for R.T.I/S.T.I and aids.

36. The programme is funded through World Bank , European Commission , UNFPA, and UNICEF through government of INDIA.The total year wise budget is as follows.

Year	Amount (crores)
I Year	65.26
II Year	150.67
III Year	157.37
IV Year	152.06
V Year	148.31
Total	673.67

37. The Programme is being implemented in a phased manner in the state .The districts have been divided in three categories according to crude birth rate and female literacy rate as follows :-

Year	A	B	C	Total
I Year	1	7	9	17
II Year	0	9	23	32
III Year	0	1	18	19
Total	1	17	50	68

38. From April 1999, all the districts of the state are being covered under the programme.Under the special intervention, two districts have been identified as sub-project districts , Rai-bareilly has rural and urban coverage where as Faizabad has only Urban coverage.

39. The concept of "Health For All By 2000 A.D." it is Imperative, it is given as follows:

- i) To reduce birth rate to 21 per 100
- ii) To reduce Death rate to 9 per 1000
- iii) To reduce Infant Mortality rate to < 60 per 1000
- iv) To reduce Perinatal Mortality Rate to < 35 per 1000
- v) To reduce under 5 Mortality rate to <10 per 1000
- vi) To reduce under weight babies to 10 %
- vii) To increase couple protection rate to 60%

40. Due to outstanding achievements for the last many years the state has achieved birth rate (SRS-97) as 33.5 per thousand , Death rate (SRS-97) as 10.2 per thousand , Infant mortality rate (SRA-97) as 85 per thousand , Live birth and couple protection rate as on 31.3.1998 as 37.68. The Information Education and Communication activities have been strengthened by creating a separate BREVO . During the year 1998-99. The following achievements indicated that the programme has been successfully implemented to attain these goals.

Sno	Methods	Target 1998-99 ( fig. In lakh)	Achievement ( fig. In lakh)	Achievement In % Age
1.	Sterilization	5.13	3047	67.86
2.	IDU	21.35	20.84	57.60
3.	Nirodh	20.28	19.23	94.86
4.	Oral Pill	8.12	7.22	88.94

41. As regards the availability of contraception methods / materials , it has been ensured that the target couple received them from the places nearest to their residences. The programme is being run totally on voluntary basis to avoid any complication or coercion. The target couple are given full choice to select any method of their liking .Sterilization, Laparoscopes, Tubectomy are very popular in the state. As Laparoscopes have been provided upto Thesil level Female Hospitals .Presently there are 1558 Laparoscopes and 1153 teams are available.

42. Under the reproductive and child health programme the methodology of working and the interventions are as under:-

1. The work load in different services is being assessed by the field level workers .No targets are being allotted from the top. The field level worker with community participation assesses the work load according to the need of population .
2. Active participation of influential person, local leaders ,educational institutions and Gram Panchyats is being insured
3. Financial resources and other supplies are being allotted timely.
4. To insure the quality of programme detailed monitoring and evaluation is done as per prescribed norms.
5. For each category of officers and officials / workers several training programme's have been organised .
6. New schemes like green card distribution is continued

7. Information education and communication activities have further been strengthened by creating a separate BREVO.
8. For making programme a success and for effective monitoring and evaluation consultants have been appointed.
9. For pregnant mothers, essential obstetric care and emergency obstetric care have been strengthened at primary health centers.
10. Provision has been made for 24 hrs delivery facilities in four different districts in the initial stages, and the system is to be implemented in other districts in the near future
11. Essential newborn care has been introduced to reduce the IMR and Parental mortality .
12. Interest free loan for moped has been provided at remote sub-centre health workers who are posted at remote sub-centres
13. MTP services .R.T.I./S.T.I.and aids clinics have been strengthened.
14. To strengthen the infrastructure budget for major and minor civil work is being provided to all the districts of the state .and deliveries is being helped by special provision of referral transport money through panchyats.
15. Maximum co-operation of press, radio TV has been insured
16. Practitioners of Indian System of medicine have been involved in the programme.

### Universal Immunization Programme

43. Universal Immunization programme under technology mission of Govt. of India has been launched in the state so as to reduce Maternal Mortality rate and prenatal mortality rate. Under this programme, children are being immunized against the six fatal diseases This programme is accorded same priority as our family welfare schemes. Besides, Prophylaxis scheme is also being implemented in the state.

- I Oral Rehydration Therapy
- II Distribution of Vitamin solution to prevent blindness and eye diseases.
- III Distribution of Iron Folic acid tablets to prevent anemia in pregnant women & children.

44. The achievements during 1998-1999 upto March 99 under these programme are as follows:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Target	No.of Beneficiaries	% Achievement
1.	T.T.Pregnant Women	58.74	51.90	88.35
2.	D.P.T	53.75	54.29	100.00
3.	POLIO	53.75	54.55	101.49
4.	B.C.G	53.75	54.25	100.93
5.	MEASLES	53.75	51.97	94.83
6.	I.F.A.(PREG.WOMEN)	58.74	15.26	25.97
7.	VITAMIN -A INFANTS	53.75	37.84	70.41

45. The state government. have fixed the following targets to achive them by the year 2000 A.D.

Sl. No.	Items	Present Status	Project Targets
1.	Infant Mortaltiy rate	85/1000 live births	< 60/1000 live births
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	5/1000 live births	<2/1000 live births
3.	Under 5 Mortality Rate	30.8/1000 live births	<10/1000 live births
4.	%of Low Weight Infant at birth rate	25%	10%

### Employees State Insurance

46. Employees State Insurance Act provides health and medical treatment facilities to insured persons and their families. The expenditure incurred on medical care of insured persons and their families is shared between the E.S.I. corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio 7:1. This scheme is expanding gradually with development of industries in the State. By the end of the seventh Plan (1985-90), there were 13 E.S.I. hospitals having a total of 1136 beds. Besides 127 allopathic, 11 ayurvedic and 11 homeopathic dispensaries were also functioning. Approved outlay for Eighth Five Year Plan for the State Employees Insurance sector on account of State share was Rs. 50.00 lakh which is fully utilized. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, were fixed Physical tatgets of commissioning two hospitals, 14 dispensaries and one “ Intensive Coronary care Unit” against which two hospitals, 6 dispensaries and one “ Intensive Coronary care Unit” had been commissioned. Six ambulances, two ultrasound equipments had also been purchased during Eighth Plan.

47. The Two new despensaries were established at Chaudgar (Fatehpur) and Chaubepur (Kanpur city) during 1998-99. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed. The following major works are to be under taken in 1999-2000:--

1. Establishment of Blood Bank at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
2. Establishment of Trauma Centre.
3. Special Equipment for ENT department in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
4. T.M.T. Machine in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
5. Strengthening of Physiotherapy unit in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
6. Department of Waste Management System.
7. Establishment of Neonatal unit in Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.
8. Laproscopce cholecystectomy in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

### Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow:

48. SGPGI, Lucknow is performing the task of medical education and organising research work apart from giving A Grade medical care. This Institute was established as an autonomus Institution for providing medical care education and research facilities of the highest order. A sum of Rs.15200.00 lakh was spent on various activities of this Institute by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), An outlay of Rs.14000.00 lakh was approved against which Rs.6400.00 lakh was spent in order to complete the construction of different units of building such as O.T. and radiology, radiotherapy block

alongwith seminar room and anaesthesia department, stat lab, fire fighting. emergency, distribution system, 22 type-five residence, 52 type - four residence and ward-block I & II.

49. An outlay of Rs.13160.00 lakh is proposed for 1999-2000 out of which Rs.10360.00 lakh is proposed for externally aided project and remaining Rs.2800.00 lakh is proposed for routine work i.e. construction of buildings, purchase of medical equipments and other capital items from normal budget.

### Medical Education

50. State Medical Colleges and Attached Hospitals are concerned mainly with the Education & Training of Allopathic Doctors for Graduate (M.B.B.S.), Post-graduate specialities (MD/MS & Diploma) Super specialities (D.M.M.ch.) as well as para-medical (Technician, pharmacist, Nursing) courses. In addition to these courses, speciality and Super speciality, treatment facilities are being provided to the patients who come directly or through references from hospitals. In view of advancement of technology, public expectation have become very high. Market has responded to these challenges and consequently, well-equipped hospitals and Nursing homes have come up but government hospitals have lagged behind. The directorate of Medical Education too has lagged behind and even after a decade after its inception, It is still in infancy and has only skeltd staff facilities to plan and implement academic and medical care services being given in Medical colleges and Associated hospitals. There is also shortage of staff, building and equipments in all these colleges and hospitals because of which various post-graduate courses in different colleges could not be recognised by Medical Council of India.

51. There is a need of additional staff, equipments and building in all the colleges/hospitals. In addition to the provisions made in 8<sup>th</sup> plan for books and journals, conference/seminars, E.P.B.X., contractual security services, incinerator, ambulance for all colleges and strengthening of D.G.M.E. Office have to be continued till these facilities are provided in all the colleges and hospitals. It is also proposed to establish a Medical University in order to regulate streamline and bring uniformity in standard of Medical and Para-Medical education in the state. Further more arrangement for proper supply of electricity (upgrading of sub-station, facility of mega generator), water and upgrading of sewerage system and emergency facilities of central oxygen suction, rescutation, component separate of blood, paging for emergency duty doctors, medline internet in college libraries have to be strengthened in addition to providing additional equipments for investigational (i.e. Endoscopes) and treatment (laproscopee surgery) purposes. Additional teaching staff, equipments, hostels are to be provided as per Medical/pharmacy Council of India, Norms. There is also need to set up epediamiological unit in all the colleges to assess the prevalence of disease. Further planning of resources, manpower and equipments to achieve health for all atleast by end of this five year plan is utmost necessary.

52. However, during VIII th Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakh had been allocated for this sector against which Rs. 1462.19 lakh was spent. For Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 5000.00 lakh has been allocated for diffirent works. The progress made during two years of Plan is given below:--

(Rs. in lakh)		
year	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3
1997-98	1000.00	963.47
1998-99	1000.00	415.46

An outlay of Rs. 800.00 lakh has been allocated in 1999-2000 for additional staff, equipments and construction of buildings.



## **Homeopathy**

53. The Homeopathy System of Treatment Medicine in the state of Uttar Pradesh is gathering popularity in Rural and Urban areas alike and propagation of Homeopathy Medical Collages have been affiliated with Agra University with a view to bring uniformity and raising the students of medical education. These Collages presently do not have libraries, laboratories, facilities , teaching and non-teaching staff as per the students prescribed by the Central Council of Homeopathy.

54. Against an outlay of Rs. 1039.00 lakh is approved for Eighth Plan (1992-97), Rs. 1767.38 lakh have been spent during 1997-99. At present 1404 dispensaries are functioning in the State out of which 1304 are functioning in rural area & 100 in Urban area.

### **Objective and Strategy of Ninth Plan:--**

55. Keeping in view the needs of the homeopathy services and the achievements following objectives are proposed for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002).

1. Strengthening the health services and their expansion in rural area where facilities at present are still inadequate.
2. To achieve "Health for all by 2000 AD.
3. Greater attention to mitigate the regional imbalances to accord preference to areas having Concentration of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and urban slums in the matter of coverage and location of health services.
4. Main thrust has to be towards better capacity utilisation and completion as far as possible for all schemes at hand. It is equally necessary to consolidate the existing infrastructure and to obtain better results.
5. Greater attention is to be attached to the strengthening of the planning and monitoring at the State & District level.
6. To consolidate the existing facilities under Homeopathic Medical Education.
7. Active community participation and involvement of Voluntary organisations in Homeopathic programmes.
8. Training and Education of Doctors and Para-medical workers.
9. Medical Research to be strengthened for cost effecting inventions.
10. Child mortality rate should be enhanced and assured vigorous steps should be taken to reduce maternal mortality.

56. An total outlay of 3526.00 lakh have been proposed for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for establish target 921 dispensaries in urban and rural areas and other important schemes. An total outlay of Rs. 1016.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 for establishing 255 dispensaries and other programmes.

## **Ayurvedic and Unani**

57. Indian system of medicine is in fact the science of life. This leads to a wholesome development of human life. This traditional system of medicine emphasizes the production of medicines from locally available herbs and materials and it seeks to cure the diseases completely along with its causative factors.

Uttar Pradesh has been the main seat of evolution of the Indian system of medicine. Till the end of 8<sup>th</sup> plan, this State has made remarkable strides in furthering the research and development of the Indian System of medicine through its 10 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani Collages as well as 2550 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries by dispensing cheap and easily available Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

58. Effective steps have been taken through Indian system of medicine mainly in the prevention and treatment of common and frequently occurring tropical ailments. Because of the climatic and environmental factors, Indian system of medicine being free from harmful side and after effect generally associated with other system of medicine is best suited for the population of this land. For Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been allocated, out of which Rs. 720.00 lakh has been earmarked for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. An outlay of Rs. 664.31 lakh was approved for annual plan 1997-98, against which Rs.258.65 lakh was spent and 250 new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were established. During the year 1998-99, an outlay of Rs.1000-00 lakh was approved, against which Rs. 443.65 lakh was spent.

59. An outlay of Rs. 1129.24 lakh has been provided for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, out of which Rs.184.01 lakh has been earmarked for Special Component Plan and Rs. 1.75 lakh for Tribal Sub-Plan. Against this outlay, targets of establishing 45 new Ayurvedic hospitals, 140 new dispensaries and construction of residential and non-residential buildings have been proposed.

## Employee State Insurance Scheme

60. An outlay sanctioned for 198-99 was Rs. 33.00 lakh and revised outlay was Rs. 48.43 lakh following equipments were provided in the hospitals in the year 1998-99.

	No.
1. Ultrasound Machine	9
2. Pulse Oximeter	12
3. Semi Auto analyser	11
4. Dental unit	10
5. Cardiac Monitor	12
6. Photocopier	5
7. Special Equipment for Orthopedic	1 set

61. Two new dispensaries were established at Chaudgar, Fatehpur and Chaubepur, Kanpur city. In 1999-2000 outlay sanctioned is Rs. 30.00 lakh. The following major works are proposed:-

1. Establishment of Blood Bank at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
2. Establishment of Tramo Centre.
3. Special Equipment for ENT department in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
4. T.M.T. Machine in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
5. Strengthening of Physiotherapy unit in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
6. Department of Waste Management System.
7. Establishment of Neonatal unit in Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.
8. Laproscopie cholecystectomy in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

## **CHAPTER - XII**

# **WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

### **Urban Water Supply**

1. Thorough provision for water supply and sewerage works is always made in every plan, but importance was accorded from Eight Five Year Plan. First Five Year Plan to Eighth Plan, a total provision of Rs. 762.65 crore was made, but provision was far less than requirement & expected development could not be achieved. To make up for the deficit, financial institutions. Inter national organisations like World Bank & UNICEF, were approached for loan/grant in aid. In the above context Rs. 400 million dollars aid had been given by World bank.

2. At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, 604 out of total 681 towns in Uttar Pradesh had been provided piped water supply, along with sewerage facilities in 57 Urban areas. A provision of Rs. 403.65 crore was made in consequent two annual plans and Eight plan. As such 18 towns could be provided with water supply scheme and 3 towns with sewerage work in the above seven years. At the end of Eighth Plan a total of 622 urban areas water supply and 60 towns have sewerage facilities. However, 59 towns do not have piped water supply and 621 towns do not have sewer systems.

3. In view of the above. Central Govt. had started Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in 1994 to provide all Urban areas with population less than 20000 (1991 census) with piped water supply. The cost sharing is on 50 : 50 basis between Government of India and state Government Under this programme, all towns with no Water Supply or water Supply less than 70 lpcd were to be provided water with a min. of 70 lpcd .

## Progress under Eighth Plan

### (a)- Water supply & Sewerage

SlNo	Item	Position at the start of the Eighth plan	Target	Achievem-ent	Position at the end of Eighth Plan
1	Towns having piped water supply(No)	608	10	24	632
2	Population Covered (Lakh)	262.39	42	41.28	303.62
3	Water available (mld)	1960.02	216	473.83	2433.85
4	Towns having Sewerage facility (No)	57		3	60
5	Population covered (lakh)	116.53	3	5.6	122.13
6	Sewage generated (mld)	638	4	-	638

### (b) Target and Achievements Under low costs sanitation programme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Financial Target (in Lakh)	Physical Target	Sanctioned Amount (in Lakh)	Physical Achievement
1	General Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (531) Towns)	360	24000	184	23479
2	Construction of Public Latrines (172 towns)	300	150	203.27	151
3	Seavengers Liberation Scheme (14 towns)	540	45750	946.24	30539
	Total	1200	69900	1333.5	54196

### Objectives

4. The main aim is to provide safe drinking water to all the 681 towns of the State. Water Supply Norms fixed by Government of India, for Urban areas is as under

Population Range	Per Capita Water Supply in LPCD
0-50000	70
50001-200000	100
200001-500000	125
Above 500000	150

5. Upto end of VIII Plan 622 towns were covered with piped w/s. The present service level with respect to the Norms in all 681 towns is as under.

Service Level	No of Towns as on 1.4.99
No water supply	50
Less than 25% of norms	132
Less than 50% of norms	219
-75%-	127
More than 75% short fall	153

6. For the Ninth plan an outlay of Rs. 4706.10 crore . including Rs. 326.68 crore for Uttaranchal has been proposed for water supply and sewerage schemes.

#### The Physical Targets of Ninth Five Year Plan & current year

Sl.No.	Item	Position at the end of eighth Plan	1999-2000 Target	IX Plan Target	Position at the end of Ninth Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Towns having piped water supply (No)	622	26	59	681
2	Population covered(Lakh)	303.67	15	128.34	432.08
3	Water available (mld)	2433.85	300	873.36	3307.24
4	Towns having (no) sewerage facility	60	-	9	69
5	Population covered (Lakh)	122.13	-	1.7	123.73
6	Sewage Handled (mld)	638	-	13.45	651.45

7. There are now 684 Urban areas in the state of Uttar Pradesh. out of these 632 towns have been provided with piped W/s and only 52 towns do not have any piped W/s scheme. All the 52 towns are to be provided with W/s upto year 2002.

8. Towns with population less than 20,000 having no water supply or W/s less than 40 lpcd, have been selected by Central Government under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), to provide water at the rate of 70 lpcd. Under this programme. Central Govt, and State Government will bear the cost on 50:50 basis. So far 71 schemes with total estimated cost of Rs.60.71 Cr. approved by the Central Government and Rs.52.96 Cr. have been provided up to year 1998-99.

### **Urban water supply schemes under Ninth Plan**

a. Normal Programme:- An estimate of Rs. 1935.00 crore has been made to provide all the 684 towns with piped Water Supply as per Government of India norms. However, this estimation is much less in view of the fast expanding population and boundaries of urban areas. Under resource limitation state govt could provide total outlay of Rs. 2796.30 crore, with Rs. 2602.30 crore, for plains under Normal W/S sector.

b. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) : This is a Centrally sponsored programme initiated by Government of India for towns , whose population is less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. The funding is on 50:50 basis with Government of India & State Government in Uttar Pradesh there are 465 towns , with population less than 20,000. Upto Eighth Plan about 71 schemes for 71 towns have been sanctioned by Government of India for Rs. 60.71 crores. Thus Rs. 400 crores are needed for remaining 394 towns for new and augmentation schemes.

(i) An amount of Rs. 117.00 crore is committed by Government of India with matching grant of Rs. 117.00 crore by state govt. Out of this Rs. 98.00 crore each committed by two govts for plains Inclusion of towns with population upto 1,00,000 as per 1991 (census) is under active consideration of Government of India.

(ii) New & Reorganisaton schemes:- A provision of Rs. 2796.30 crors has been made under sub head of AUWSP. At present about 170 schemes are under different stages of execution, out of which about 116 schemes expected to be complete by 1999-2000 An amount of Rs. 200 crore is needed for completion of these under execution schemes. It is clear the requirement is much more that the provision:

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No.	Schemes	Estd. Cost	Outlays	
			1997-2002	1999-2000
(c)	<b>Barrage for Water Supply</b>			
1.	Gokul Barrage, Mathura	113.00	26.00	3.75
	(a) Barrage component	71.00	6.25	-
	(b) Water Supply component	42.00	19.25	3.75
2.	Agra Barrage Agra	181.00	90.50	9.64
	(a) Barrage component	100.00	50.00	6.39
	(b) Water Supply component	81.00	40.50	3.25
3.	Ganga Barrage Kanpur	283.00	115.26	25.00
	(a) Barrage component	193.00	70.26	25.00
	(b) Water Supply component	90.00	45.00	-
	Total	Rs. 577.00	231.76	38.39

### Other projects

1. Installation of Hand Pumps :- Economically weaker sections of the society in urban areas can not take private connections from piped water supply. Keeping in view of extra facility and area having no piped water supply hand pumps are needed to be installed. A scheme named ideal town has been started by State Govt. for small towns i.e. Nagar Panchayats.
2. Water Supply and Sanitation in Big Cities:- Water availability in 12 corporation towns has always been scarce. Due to funds shortage, a proper provision for water supply as per norms and sanitation facilities could not made. Italy and Japan Governments have been requested to co-operate for this purpose and they have shown inclination to help. As per rough estimation, the cost of works for water supply drainage and solid waste management has been expected to be Rs. 1846.81 crore for 12 towns . This amount has been incorporated in the budget for the Ninth Plan period. Out of above cost, a reimbursement of Rs. 1292.77 crores is expected from either of the two foreign Govts.
3. Ganga Action Plan (Phase-II): Central Govt. had started Pollution Control Programme for major rivers of country. In Uttar Pradesh cleaning of river Ganga was taken up under Phase - I of the programme. This phase has almost completed, and Phase- II is under progress for the mainstream GANGA rivers Yamuna and Gomti. Under this programme, work in 4 towns under the each action plan and additional 12 towns as directed by the Supreme Court are to be taken up. Initially the cost of works was being shared by Central and State Govt. at 50%-50%. But now it has been indicated

that a provision of Rs. 600.00 crore will be borne by the Central Govt. alone. State Govt would fully bear the O/M cost of assets created

4. Ganga action Support Plan: For maintenance of works being constructed under GAP and to increase financial provisions for additional capital works. foreign govt. are being sounded out for assistance. Hence a provision of Rs. 215.30 crore is being made for the plan period. out of which Rs. 105.00 crore is expected to be released by Central Govt. for Kanpur under Indo- Dutch Assistance.

### **Barrage For Water Supply**

9. Central and State Govt. have joined hands for dealing with the problem of scarcity of water, for town Kanpur, Agra, Mathura & Vrindaban, by constructing barrage near above towns. While the barrage wer being constructed by Irrigation deptt. W/s component is being executed by U.P. Jal Nigam. The Scheme of Ganga barrage Kanpur Centrally sponsored as 50:50 basis. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 cr. is proposed for the Annual Plan. 1999-2000. Remaining cost of Agra & Gokul Barrage is proposed to be financed by Central Govt. under development plan fo Taj Trepezium. The outlay is proposed for these works within the outlay earmarked for environment deptt.

### **Ganga Action Plan**

10. Ganga Action plan is aimed for eradication of pollution in Ganga Yamuna & Gomti Phase- I for river Ganga has almost been completed and mainly Phase- II for rivers & Gomti is to be executed in 1997-98. For Nith Five Year an outlay of Rs. 15.50 crore has been proposed . from 1998-99 Ganga Action Plan in proposed for 100% funding by Govt. of India with 100% funding by State Government for meeting the ORM of Assets created so far.

### **Urban Sewerage**

11. A total of 60 Urban areas in Uttar Pradesh have partial sewerage systems . But due to resource limitation. An outlay of Rs. 1.50 cr has been proposed for improvement in existing systems. For urban severage an outlay of Rs., 365.81 Cr of NInth Five Year Plan including Rs. 22.81 Cr for Uttaranchal and for 1999-2000 no provision is made under this programme.

### **Public Latrines**

12. Construction of new flush laterines and conversion of dry latrines into flush ones, is done by local bodies. For Ninth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.s 5.00 Cr. and for 1999-2000, no provision is proposed.

### **Urban Low Cost Sanitation Programme**

13. Low cost Sanitation Programme was introduced by the State Govenment in the year 1981. In this programme as the construction cost of the sewerage system is too expenssive , the dry latrines are being



converted into water spread flush latrines. This conversion programme is based on the UNDP design. This conversion programme help to clean the atmosphere and in this programme the sewerage, who are carrying human excreta on their head would be liberated. They would be given vocational and practical training by social welfare deptt for final rehabilitation on other professions.

14. At present the general low cost sanitation programme has been transferred to state urban development agency (SUDA) and only construction of public latrine programme is implemented by the Directorate. In this connection a demand of Rs. 15.62 crores was made to GOUP/GOI for balance sewerage rehabilitation programme.

#### Proposed Outlay For 1999-2000

##### Water Supply & Sanitation

(Rs. in crores)

SNo	Item	Total
1	Urban Water Supply (Normal Programme)	
1.1	Towns having population more than 5 lakh.	60.00
1.2	Towns with Population more than 20,000 - 5.0 lacs	32.12
1.3	Towns with Population less than 20,000	5.00
2	Accelerated Urban Water Supply	12.00
3	Ganga Barrage	
3.1	Barrage component	25.00
4	Water Supply & Sanitation in big Cities	
4.1	Water Supply Component	35.00
4.2	Sanitation Component	15.00
5	Ganga Action Support Plan	40.00
6	U.P. Jal Sansthan	61
7	Under Ninth Finance Commission-(II)	
	Jal Nigam	
	Jal sansthan	66666666
		12.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>241.73</b>

## RURAL WATER SUPPLY

15. Rural water supply has been a plan component right from the first five-year plan (FYP). The first three FYPs had provisions of just Rs.2.24 Cr. From the Fourth FYP onwards, rural water supply was given greater stress.

16. At present water supply programmes in the rural areas are being carried out mainly under Basic Minimum Services (BMS) State sector, which includes district plan provisions, and centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The state government's MNP provisions are more or less matched by the Government of India (GOI) under its ARWSP. Water supply is being executed for Quality Problem village under centrally sponsored Programme. The funding pattern under this programme is 25:75 (State : Centre). Externally aided Programme (EAPs), like the Indo Dutch Programme is included in MNP. In addition there are other programmes e.g. the World Bank assisted UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (The SWAJAL Project).

### **Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)**

17. At the end of the seventh FYP, the status of rural water supply was that 103817 villages out of the 112566 revenue villages in the state were covered under some kind of rural water supply scheme. In the first year of Eighth FYP, the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) was started. The mission changed the basic unit of planning for rural water supply from revenue village to habitation. According to the 1981 census the state has 1,12,566 revenue villages. RGNDWM conducted a survey during 1991-93 and 2,74,641 habitations in the state were identified.

18. Taking into consideration the progress made since then, status as on 1.4.97 is as below:

Sl No	No of habitations	Total	Hill	Plains
A.	Fully covered (FC)	204213	26225	177988
B.	Not Covered (NC)	2534	732	1802
C.	Partially covered (PC)	67894	3521	64373
D.	Remaining to be covered	70428	4253	66175
E.	Total	274641	30478	244163

### **Existing Policy**

19. For RGNDWM, Government of India has circulated the revised guidelines via their letter no W-11011/2/99-TM-III dated 23.04.99. The prime objectives of these guidelines are as under:

1. To ensure coverage of all rural habitations especially to reach the unreached with access to safe drinking water.

2. To ensure Sustainability of the systems and sources.
3. To preserve quality of water by institutionalising water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area approach.
4. Introducing Sector Reform by institutionalising community participation in capital cost sharing, Operation & Maintenance and Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance.

### **Norms for Providing Potable Drinking Water**

- 1 While implementing the Rural Water Supply Schemes, the following norms may be adopted for providing potable drinking water to the population:

40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for humans to meet the following requirements:

Purpose	Quantity (LPCD)
Drinking	3
Cooking	5
Bathing	15
Washing utensils & house	7
Ablution	10

- 2 With normal output of 12 litres per minute, one hand pump or stand post is estimated for every 250 persons.
- 3 One the task of providing every habitation with safe and sustainable drinking water source is completed as per the above norms in the entire State, the State Government may consider relaxation of norms with the approval of the Mission.

### **Criteria for Identification of Problem Habitations**

20. A habitation which fulfills the following criteria may be categorized as a

#### **Not covered (NC)/No Safe Source (NSS) habitation:**

- a) The drinking water source/point does not exist within 1.6 km of the habitation in plains or 100 meter elevation in hilly areas. The source/point may either be public or private in nature. However, habitations drawing drinking water from a private source may be deemed as covered only when the water is safe, of adequate capacity and, is accessible to all.
- b) Habitations which have a water source but are affected with quality problems such as excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated.
- c) Habitation where the quantum or availability of safe water from any source is not enough to meet drinking and cooking needs.

21. Hence, in case of quality effected habitations, even if they are fully covered as per the earlier norms it would be considered as a NSS habitation if it does not provide safe water at least for the purpose of drinking and cooking.

22. Habitations which have a safe drinking water source/point(either private or public) within 1.6 km. in plains and 100 meter in hill areas but the capacity of the system ranges between 8 lpcd to 40 lpcd, the habitation could be categorized as "Partially Covered (PC)". These habitations would, however, be considered as "Safe Source(SS)" habitations, subject to the water quality parameters.

23. All the remaining habitations may be categorized as "Fully Covered(FC)".

#### Priority for Coverage of No Safe Source Habitations

##### The following priorities should be adopted:

- Coverage of No Safe Source (NSS) habitations. Among them priority may be given to the ones inhabited exclusively by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and resurveyed in 1996-97.
- Coverage of quality affected habitations with acute toxicity first and the others later.
- Upgradation of source level of safe source habitations which get less than 40 lpcd water to the level of 40 lpcd.
- Coverage of schools and Anganwadis where safe drinking water sources could not be provided under the outlays allocated by the Tenth Finance Commission.

#### Requirement & Availability during Ninth Plan ( 1997-2002)

24. The requirement worked out for rural water supply and the indicated outlay during IX FYP is as follows: -

Sl.No.	Item	Required	Rs in Crore		
			Proposed in Draft Ninth Five Year Plan		
			State	Centre	Total
1	Saturation of Habitations	935.11	563.96	371.15	935.11
2	Rejuvenation & New Scheme	1435.30	456.41	191.36	647.77
3	Externally Aided Projects	446.96	446.96	-	446.96
4	HRD/ MIS/ Computerisation	31.25	6.25	25.00	31.25
5	W/S for Quality Problem Village	320.00	80.00	240.00	320.00
6	Operation & Maintenance	263.38	79.38	62.49	141.87
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3432.00</i>	<i>1632.96</i>	<i>890.00</i>	<i>2522.96</i>

## **Basic Minimum Services**

### **a. Normal Programme**

This state-sponsored scheme was started in the year 1974-75. Presently the scheme is being implemented under District Plan. The installation of new hand pumps, piped water supply schemes and reorganisation /rejuvenation of existing schemes is being taken up under this programme. Under this programme 10% of the amount allocated is being utilized for operation & maintenance of existing works. An outlay of Rs. 22139.05 Lakh in plains and Rs 3908.00 Lakh in Uttaranchal has been proposed for the year 1999-2000. In the plains it proposed to install about 34000 new Hand Pumps, reboring of 12828 defunct hand pumps. Rs 3125.0 Lakh has been proposed for rejuvenation/ new piped water supply schemes.

### **b. SC/ST Drinking water supply scheme**

This scheme is providing water supply to SC/ ST communities. An outlay of Rs 4549.45 Lacs has been proposed in 1999-2000 for installation of new Hand pumps in SC/ ST bastis of plain region. It expected to install about 22000 hand pumps out of the funds allocated.

## **Indo Dutch Co-operation Programme (Externally Aided)**

25. This scheme was started in the year 1977-78. The scheme include the works of piped water supply, hand pumps, development of surroundings, drainage around HP and construction of sanitary latrines. One of the highlighting features of IDCP is that it also includes community participation. The works on sub projects III, IV, VI, V & I have been completed. Presently works under sub projects VI (II Addendum) and VIII is in progress. However the balance required amount has already been released in 1998-99. No sanction has yet been accorded by Dutch against the new proposals submitted. It is likely that no fund will be required in the year 1999-2000 against new proposals.

26. Through an outlay of Rs 1160.00 Lacs has been proposed. But it is unlikely that work on new projects will be started due to non-clearance of projects by RNE (Dutch). However work against the unspent balance will be done on the approval schemes.

## **Centrally Sponsored schemes:**

### **a. Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme:**

This Programme is centrally sponsored, which has been reintroduced since 1977-78. The works for coverage of habitations by installation of hand pumps and piped water system

are being taken up under this Programme. From 1999-2000, 15% of allocated amount has to be utilized for O&M.

An allocation of Rs 14775.0 Lacs has made by Government of India in the 1999-2000. Out of this, it is expected that Rs 1350.0 Lacs shall be utilised as central share on the PWS for Quality Problem habitations. Against the remaining funds, Rs 3440 Lacs has been allocated for providing water supply in Uttarakhand region, mostly by PWS. In the plains, it is proposed to install about 45000 new hand pumps, along with the provision to complete ongoing PWS.

**b. Water Supply to Quality Problem Villages:**

This scheme was started during 1993-94, with the aim of providing safe drinking water to the Quality Problem Villages. The cost is shared in the ratio of 75: 25 between Centre and the State. Based on the preliminary survey conducted during 91-93, 9218 villages were found, as affected with water quality problem. Detailed survey is being carried out to identify the exact number of habitations. The amount required as central share will be met from funds allocated for ARWSP.

**c. Human Resources Development**

A National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) has been launched by the Mission from 1994 based on the Human Resource Development Policy Document evolved jointly by the central and state governments. The NHRDP, aims at training at least one grassroots level trainee through district level trainers. Under the NHRDP, State level HRD cell has been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD Programme. The HRD Programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc, especially women to operate and maintain hand pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities. The Central Government will provide 100% assistance during the plan period for the above activities as per the cost norms approved by Mission.

**d. Management Information System:**

For effective planning monitoring and implementation of various schemes under different Programme, Information Technology (IT) based Management Information System provides for the following: -

- (i) Maintenance of micro level status of water supply to ensure planning and monitoring based on micro level data,

- (ii) Assistance for computer facilities upto division level in phase to ensure latest technology for processing and storing data and its communication from one office to another through NICNET,
- (iii) Assistance for conducting training programmes; and,
- (iv) Development of customised software for enabling States/ UTs to fully utilise for power of computer systems for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector.

Presently 80% by Centre and 20% by state is being provided for ongoing computerization project. 100% Central assistance will be provided for all MIS activities including training during the plan period.

**e. Community Based Rural Water Supply and Total Sanitation Project:**

From the financial year 1999-2000 onwards, incentives would be given to the states, which initiate steps for institutionalising community participation in the rural water supply Programme in the form of additional funds, as indicated below:

20% of the annual outlay will be earmarked in accordance with the ARWSP criteria to those State Governments which keeping in view the principle of sector reform process discussed above, will implement the following broader element.

- \* Adoption of a demand -driven approach based on empowerment of villages to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design and management arrangement;
- \* Focus on village level capacity building (Village Water and Sanitation Committees)
- \* Ensure an integrated service delivery mechanism by streamlining the functions of the agencies involved in project implementation and;
- \* 10% capital cost sharing and 100% sharing of O&M cost by users.
- \* Taking up of conservation measures for sustained supply of water through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge structures.

**Operation and Maintenance**

27. Upto 15% of the total funds released every year under the ARWSP to the States/UTs may be utilised for operation and maintenance of assets created, subject to (i) ceiling of matching grant provided by the States out of the MNP provision and (ii) the approved norms already circulated to all the States/UTs. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of assets is not to be permitted for creation of capital assets.

## Proposal for 1999-2000

28. The progress made during 97-98, 98-99 and the proposed target for 1999-2000 is are follows:-

	Ninth Plan Target	Achievement		Target
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
				Coverage of habitation
Addl	70428	27884	28117	12283
Level	204213	232097	260214	272497
				Population of Coverage(in Lacs)
Addl.	184.14	97.19	60.00	20.00
Level	929.43	1026.62	1086.62	1106.62

### Water Supply Sanitation and Environmental Project (World Bank Project)

29. For O & M, more bending our assets to panchayat will be counter production unless the panchayat/water user group are adequately trained prepared to take on the enus of O & M. The approach being triend in U.P. under the World bank aided UPRWSES projects which emphasizes community involvement from the very beginning, might prove more effective. The village community is involved, with the help of NGOs and Community Based Organisation (CBOS), from concept to commissioning and its O&M.

30. The community analysis needs, problems, solution, technology options costs, to come up with a tentative "fesible Technical Plan". The NGO/Bos then give technical inputs to come up with costs and final technical plans. By this time there is a strong sence of ownership is further strengthened with the community being involved with implementation and nominal cost sharing. In this scheme of things the community is ready to take up O&M when the time comes.

31. For existing structures an expiriment to develop village level mechanics, especially women, have also been carried out in district Banda. Each of these of these mechanics are supposed to look after 15 to 20 hand pumps of nearby 2 to 3 villages. These mechanics being locally available are easily approachable and the repair of hand pump takes considerably less time U.P. Jal Nigam besides surveillance on maintenance aspects also provides the spares required undertakes major repairs and when repoted by these mechanics. If this system proves to be successful there, it can be extended to other districts under other programmes. For the Ninth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 287.66 crore. Including Rs. 175.00 crore for Uttaranchal and for 1999-2000 Rs. 77.15 crore including Rs. 58.43 crore for Uttaranchal has been proposed.



## Housing

32. Housing is one of the three basic necessities of human being. The importance of the sector has to be seen in the light of the increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in rural as well as in urban areas. Because of the rapid growth in population, the housing sector has assumed a great importance.

### Ninth Plan Strategy

- (a) To develop sites and services and construct maximum houses at minimum cost for economically weaker section of the society.
- (b) In rural areas, the target for construction of one lakh houses every year for weaker section of the society
- (c) To provide better accommodation for the government employees.

### Government Residential Building

33. In this sector provision is made for the construction of residence for various government functionaries, public representatives and other employees of the government. The importance of this sector has increased manifold over the years due to rapid expansion in the setup of various government departments.

### Over all view of Eighth Plan :-

34. In the Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 52 crore was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 167.32 crore was incurred.

35. The expenditure incurred in construction of residential buildings in various sectors and proposed outlay for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and expenditure during 1998-99 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as follows :-

**Rs. in crore**

S.N.	Sector / Department	Proposed outlay In Ninth Plan (1997-2002 )	Expenditure during 1998-99	Proposed outlay 1999-2000
1	Pooled Housing	94.50	16.04	29.29
2	Estate Department ( Residential )	25.00	5.21	5.00
3	Judicial Department ( Residential )	33.00	4.10	5.00
4	Police Housing ( Residential )	51.10	32.05	26.50

The schemewise details are as follows :-

### **Pooled Housing Scheme :-**

36. This scheme is a district sector scheme. The objective of this scheme is to provide houses for government employees. The land is provided by the district authorities free of cost. To provide accommodation to government officers and employees it has been decided to construct transit hostels in the District.

37. In the Eighth Plan a target of constructing 1600 unit of houses was fixed against which 1395 units were constructed. The proposed target for the Ninth Plan is 1200 units and 330 units respectively. The priority has been given to complete the on going works. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, 54 and 109 unit has been constructed respectively. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 it has been proposed to construct 120 units.

38. An outlay of Rs.29.29 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 including Rs. 425 lakh for hills.

### **Estate Department**

39. Government Estate Department provides residential facilities for ministers, legislatures, government officers and employees of the state government. Secretariat and most of the head of the department offices are located in Lucknow. Hence, demand for the houses exceeds the availability. At present only 6642 houses are available against the requirement of 2000 units.

40. During the Eighth Five Year Plan Estate Department had a target of constructing 500 houses against which 358 houses have been constructed. A part from construction of residences, a scheme for providing additional facilities such a drinking water, sewerage etc. and renovation of existing old buildings had also been under taken.

41. For the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been proposed. During 1997-98, 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 2.78 and Rs. 5.21 crore was incurred respectively. For the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 5 crore has been proposed. During this period it is proposed to construct 99 residences of different type category.

### **Police Housing Scheme :-**

42. The object of Police Housing Scheme is to provide housing facilities to the State Police Force.

43. The long term objective of the scheme was to provide the accommodation levels to the employees of police department in following manner :-

S.N.	Category of Police Force	Residences	Barracks
1	Gazteted officer	100%	-
2	Inspector/Sub Inspector	100%	-
3	Head Constable	75%	25%
4	Constable	50%	50%
5	Class IV Staff	100%	-

44. At present the state Police Department has a force of 2.01 lakh personnel. In view of difficult working conditions, the provision of residential accommodation is a necessity.

45. During Eighth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 55.07 crore was incurred in this scheme. During this period 2054 type-I residences, 562 type-II residences 784 type-III residences, 177 type IV residence and 6000 Barracks were constructed.

46. An outlay of Rs. 51.10 crore including Rs. 31.21 crore for 10th Finance commission works has been proposed in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002). Priority has been given to complete on going works in the Annual Plan (1997-98). An outlay of Rs. 12.20 crore including Rs. 6.74 crore for the 10th finance commission works has been proposed. The target for Ninth Plan and the achievement during first two years of the Plan period and target for 1999-2000 are as follows -

Sl.No	Item	No. of Units			
		Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Achievement	Target 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Type-I	46625	79	579	281
2	Type-II	21784	77	168	47
3	Type-III	6028	12152	69	155
4	Type-IV	804	5	6	8
5	Barracks for men	23036	100	320	2000

During 1997-98 and 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 26.78 crores and 32.05 crore was incurred .

47. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 26.50 crore has been proposed including Rs. 6.40 crore for Tenth Finance finance commission works.

#### **Judicial Department :-**

48. Judiciary is regarded as the back bone of democracy because it executes the concept of the rule of law and protects the rights of millions. It is therefore, becomes the imperative duty of the government to manage and maintain the judicial system by creating large number of courts at all levels and provide residences to judicial officers and honourable judges.

49. The Government of India included construction of buildings of judicial department in the Plan on the condition that matching grant of 50% will be met by the State Government. Consequently under the aforesaid centrally sponsored scheme, construction of residential and non-residential buildings for the judicial department was taken up Residential buildings of High Court and Subordinate Court judges and building of High Court and civil court are constructed under this scheme.

50. In the first two years of Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) no outlay was allotted to judicial department. The funds were allotted by the Central Planning Commission and matching share by State Planning Commission was provided for construction of residential and non-residential buildings since 1993. During the Eighth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 20.77 crore was incurred .

51. The central share released against the State share outlay and expenditure incurred during Eighth Plan were as follows: -

Rs. In lakhs.			
Year	Outlay	Expenditure	Central Share Released
1992-93	-	16	-
1993-94	-	493.50	430.50
1994-95	905	841.28	841.28
1995-96	905	1024	892.87
1996-97	2207	2200	755.16

52. During Eighth Plan period 250 judges residences and 125 court room was constructed.

### Programmes of Ninth Plan

53. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 crore for residential buildings and Rs. 40.00 crore for Non-Residential buildings has been approved for the Ninth Five Year Plan. During this period 450 residential buildings and 420 court rooms will be constructed. It is anticipated that Rs. 73 crore will be available as central share for this programme.

54. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 crore for residential building and Rs. 10.00 crore for Non-residential building in 1997-98 as the state share against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 crore was incurred. During this period 450 judges residence has been constructed. For the Annual Plan 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 16.00 crore was proposed approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 7.32 crore was incurred.

55. For the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 10.85 crore has been proposed For Residential and Non- Residential buildings of the judicial department. It is anticipated that 90 judges residence and 84 court room will be constructed.

56. Under Residential and Non-Residential works a sum of Rs. 714.57 lakh is needed in the current finance year for the completion of on going projects. The detail of the works are as follows: -

#### Details of on going works of Judicial Department :-

S.No.	District and work undertaken	The amount required for completion of work ( in lacs)
A.	<u>Non-Residential Buildings</u>	
	1. Bareilly	
	Construction of Civil Court	162.39
	2. Agra	
	Construction of 20 Courts	195.03
	3. Meerut	
	Construction of 13 Courtrooms.	116.34
B.	<u>Residential Building</u>	
	4. Rampur	
	Construction of type -IV residences	92.49

S.No.	District and work undertaken	The amount required for completion of work ( in lacs)
	<u>5. Hon'ble High Court Allahabad</u>	
	For purchases of Officers Houses (3 <sup>rd</sup> instalment)	148.32
	Total	714.57

57. Besides it , sum of Rs. 7438.96 lakhs , as per details given below, is needed in current financial year for completion of works of Judicial Department :

- (i) Rs.759.19 lakhs for the construction of 90 new residential buildings .
- (ii) Rs.2033.00 Lakhs for the construction of 84 new Court rooms .
- (iii) Rs. 2719.48 Lakhs for purchase of lands for construction of new High Court Building.
- (iv) Rs. 1212.72 Lakhs to start construction of new High Court Building.

58. The proposal has been sent to government of India for sanctioning of construction of New high court building in Gomti Nagar , Lucknow under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

## URBAN HOUSING

### Introduction:

59. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India. According to 1991 census. The population of the state was 139.11 million. In 1991 urban population of the state was 27.61 million or 19.84% of the State's total population and growth was at the rate of 3.5% per annum during the period 1981-91, compared to all-India urban population growth of 3.3% over the same period. Keeping in view the past growth trends, it is estimated that by the year 2002, the urban population in the State, would be about 41.5 million.

### Performance of Ninth Five Year Plan:

60. The State Government provided an outlay of Rs.10,200.00 lakh for Urban Housing Sector, during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) including Rs.700 lakh for Uttaranchal. The physical target was to build 9100 dwelling units under housing schemes for various income groups and also to acquire and develop 210 hectares of land. Against this, a sum of Rs.705 lakh only was spent during first two year of the plan period. However the situation is expected to improve during this year.

## Programme for Annual Plan 1999-2000

61. The State Urban Housing Policy was announced in May 1995. It envisaged a major shift in role of Govt. from that of a builder to 'facilitator' of housing activities. The government and its agencies will facilitate housing construction by the private (both formal and informal) and cooperative sector by creating an appropriate regulatory environment and ensuring an easy access to basic inputs such as developed land, building materials, technology and housing finance.

62. An outlay of Rs.3250 lakh, including Rs.250 lakh for Uttaranchal has been proposed for Annual Plan 1999-2000. The proposed financial and physical Programme for construction of houses and development of land, under 'State Sector' is given below

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Financials Allocation (Rs.in Lakh)			Physical Target (No. of dwelling units)		
		Plain	Uttaranchal	Total	Plain	Uttaranchal	Total
1.	Sites and Services	40	0	40	450	0	450
2.	EWS Housing	350	25	375	1320	100	1420
3.	LIG Housing	150	25	175	250	40	290
4.	MIG Housing	50	0	50	40	0	40
5.	Land Acq. & Dev.	1910	150	2060	120	10	130
6.	Seed Capital	0	50	50	-	-	-
7.	UP Co-operative Housing Federation	500	0	500	-	-	-
Total		3000	250	3250	2060	140	2200 DU+
					DU+ 120	DU+10	130 Hect.
					Hect.	Hect.	

DU - Dwelling Units,

Hect - Land in Hectare

63. The details of various schemes, for which allocation have been proposed during Annual Plan 1999-2000 are given below:-

(i) **U.P. Cooperative Housing Federation:**

The U.P. Co-operative Housing Federation (Awas Sangh) is the apex body of primary co-operative housing societies for disbursing house building loans to individual house building Rs. Awas Sangh has envisaged a massive Programme of loan disbursement to shelter less people during 1999-2000. It is therefore, proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.500 lakh as share capital to the federation, during Annual Plan 1999-2000.

(ii) **Sites and Services**

In the 'Sites & Services' Programme smaller size plots will be developed so that a need based dwelling unit can be constructed on the plot by the beneficiary himself. The plots under 'Sites & Services' Programme would be allotted on hire-purchases basis, to beneficiaries under 'EWS'

'category'. The sites would be provided with the basic facilities like, paved paths, drains and street light. Each unit will have one water tap and a flush latrine. The remaining construction will be done by the allottee him self. The financial assistance for one such unit will be about Rs 9,000 which would be in the shape of loan. It is proposed to construct 450 ' Sites and Services' during the Annual Plan 1999-2000 and the allocation in Rs 40 lakh.

(iii) **EWS Housing**

Under this scheme, one-room tenements will be constructed and the financial assistance of Rs 26400 per units would be required. It is proposed to construct 1420 dwelling units during Annual Plan 1999-2000. The proposed allocation for Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs 375 lakh including Rs 25 lakh for Uttaranchal.

(iv) **Low Income Group Housing Scheme**

Under this scheme, it is proposed construct houses for the persons having monthly income between Rs.1251 to 2650. The financial assistance required for each unit will be about Rs.60,000. It is proposed to construct 290 dwelling units under this scheme during Annual Plan 1999-2000. The allocation for Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.175 lakh, including Rs.25 lakh for Uttaranchal.

(v) **Middle Income Group Housing Scheme**

Under this category, the persons having monthly income between Rs.2651 to 4450 will be covered. The financial assistance required for one unit will be about Rs.1.20 lakh. It is proposed to construct 40 dwelling units during Annual Plan 1999-2000. The proposed allocation under this scheme for Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.50 lakh.

The units proposed under all the above schemes will be constructed through U.P. Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities. The Government will provide financial assistance to these agencies as permissible under specific scheme to construct houses for different income groups and allot them on hire-purchase basis.

(vi) **Land Acquisition & Development Scheme:**

This scheme envisages acquisition of land under plan area development in accordance with the Master Plan of the city. The scheme is intended to help in establishment of prices, rationalisation of urban development by making suitable provisions under this scheme, it is proposed to make available sufficient number developed building sites at a reasonable cost to the intending house builders more particularly to persons belonging to low income group and economically weaker section of the society. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.2060 lakh during Annual Plan 1999-2000, including Rs.150 lakh for Uttaranchal.

(vii) **Seed Capital:**

In order to solve the housing problem expeditiously, the government has created Development Authorities and Special Area Development Authorities in various cities of the state. The Government is providing them financial assistance in the shape of seed capital, which is also required for obtaining institutional finance from HUDCO for their housing programmes. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs.50 lakh, only for Uttaranchal during Annual Plan 1999-2000.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

64. A brief particular of various schemes proposed under 'Urban Development Sector' during Annual Plan 1999-2000 is given below:-

### **National Capital Region (NCR)**

65. This is centrally sponsored scheme on 75:25 sharing basis by Central and State Government. In order to contain the pressure of population of Delhi, the regional plan envisages the deflection of 2 million population by undertaking balanced and harmonised development of the NCR. To fulfill the objectives, various projects and schemes have been undertaken under the NCR Plan and U.P.Sub-Region Plan.

66. For the Ninth Five Year Plan, National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) formed a sub-group which included member from NCRPB and various NCR states and on the basis of the deliberations of 'this group' NCRPB recommended an amount of Rs.951 crore in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for U.P. Sub-Region. Under the plan, Rs.407 crore is to be allocated for projects under joint sector funding which includes funds for financing new township development projects and core infrastructure projects. Core infrastructure projects include express-ways and railway rapid transit system. Projects for exclusive financing by State Government include, land acquisition and construction of regional roads and transmission and distribution system of power, NCRPB has proposed an allocation of Rs.381 crore for this purpose.

67. The proposed allocation for NCR during Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs.2400 lakh as state's share. Based on present pattern of Central Government financing a sum of Rs.7200 lakh is expected to be received for Central Government.

### **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)**

68. This is a centrally sponsored scheme, initiated by the Govt. of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan with the main objective to slow down the migration for rural areas and smaller towns to larger cities. Under this scheme, small and medium towns, which are capable of generating economic growth and employment, are selected for development.

69. The scheme was initially based on loan provided by the Central and State Government on 50:50 sharing basis and also the share of concerned local bodies in the form of land. The pattern of financing was revised from time to time, by the Government of India and as per latest guidelines issued in 1995, the scheme now is financed by a mix of grant and loan. The grant is provided by the Central and State Governments on 60:40 sharing basis, and loan from the financial institutions viz. banks and HUDCO etc.



70. During Annual Plan 1999-2000, it is proposed to continue the work of sanctioned towns and also to take up new towns for development, for which a sum of Rs 321 lakh is proposed to be allocated as State's share.

### **Nagar Vikas Yojna**

71. Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Development Authorities and local bodies for developments of parks, construction of community centres, beautification schemes, electric crematorium etc. up to the year 1998-99, financial assistance was given as grant, but it is now proposed to provided loan for specific projects identified for the purpose. An allocation of Rs.279 lakh is proposed to be provided for plain areas as loan, during Annual Plan 1999-2000. However, the proposed allocation for Uttaranchal is Rs.23.20 lakh which will be continue to be as grant for the construction of Sulabh Sauchalay, Parks, Beautification schemes, street lighting, purchase of cleaning equipment etc. Thus the total outlay proposed for Annual Plan 1999-2000, would be Rs.302.20 lakh.

### **Tenth Finance Commission**

72. As per recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 121.18 crore for the urban local bodies of the state for the period of 1996-97 to 1999-2000.

73. Tenth Finance Commission recommended this grant to the urban local bodies so that they may become capable of discharging their enhanced responsibilities which has been arisen due to the population growth.

Tenth Finance Commission recommended that –

- (i) These amounts should be an additionality over & above the amounts flowing to the local bodies from State Governments.
- (ii) These grants should be utilized strictly for civic services like improving drainage facilities, garbage disposal, latrines, street lighting etc.
- (iii) They should draw up suitable schemes with detailed guidelines for utilisation of the grant.
- (iv) The local bodies should be required to provide suitable matching contributions by raising resources.
- (v) The grant is not intended for expenditure on salaries and wages.

Year-wise break-up of above Rs. 121.18 crore is as follows :-

	(Rs in crore)
1996-97	20.29
1997-98.1.1	30.29
1998-99.1.1	30.30
1999-2000.1.1	30.30
Total	121.18

74. The interse distribution of the sanctioned amount for a particular year, between different categories

of urban local bodies is the same as applied in the case of development through S.F.C. i.e.-

Category	No.	Rs. in crore
1. Nagar Nigam	11	13.50
2. Nagar Palika Parishad	226	13.50
3. nagar panchayat	47	3.29
Total	684	30.29

75. For the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 the amount of Nagar panchayat is Rs. 30.30. crore. As per the recommendations of the state Finance Commission, the interse distribution between Nagar Nigams, Nagar Palika Parishads and between Nagar panchayats is on the basis of their 80% population and 20% area.

76. Accordingly the amount earmarked for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 has been made available to the local bodies for the purpose of sainitation and drainage and they have utilized it in the same.

77. A committee under the chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner/District Magistrate respectively for the Nagar Nigams and Nagar Palika Parishad/Nagar Panchayats, has been constituted at district level to draw up and sanction the suitable schemes to be taken under this grant.

78. As per the conditions laid down by the Finance Department, the amount ear marked for the year 1998-99 i.e. Rs. 30.30 crore which is being transferred to the local bodies the submission of the utilization certificate for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 by them.

## **Urban Employment and poverty Alleviation Programmes**

79. The State's population in last 10 years has registered an increase of 3.87 crores. It is expected that by 2001 one fourth of the State's population would be inhabiting in urban areas. The number or urban settlements has 689 in 1981 to 702 in 1991.

80. Basic physical facilities/amenities in urban areas have been adversely affected by the fast growing urban population, At present basic facilities/services and living conditions in urban areas itself indicate quality of poor urban lives. Existing living conditions the urban also indicate that loan management policies, services and residential facilities have several shortcoming. It is therefore, imperative that institutions of urban planning and urban services viz. Local bodies etc. should be strengthened suitably and all available resources be utilized properly and effectively.

81. Urban employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes are centrally sponsored programmes. N.R.Y., U.B.S.P. and P.M.I.U.P.E.P. schemes these were integrated by adding certain new activities W.E.F. 1.12.97 and a new programme of Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna has been started by the Government of India in which financial assistance sharing is 75.25 between central and State Governments. National Slum Development Programme is cent percent centrally sponsored programme.

But funds under aims are being released by the state Government from the state plan outlay specifically fixed for the purpose. The stablish of outlay and expenditure is being shown, as under:-

Sl No.	Schemes/Programmes	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) Outlay	1998-99 Expenditure	999-2000 Annual Plan (Proposed)
1.	Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna (including old schemes upto 30.11.97)	8000.00	387.00	114.80
2.	National Slum Development Programme	24000.00	011.00	412.00
3.	ow Cost Sanitation	2000.00	398.00	526.80

82. Brief descriptions of presently implemented Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Schemes is given below:-

### **Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna**

83. Different Premising Schemes Nehru Rozgar Yojna, UBSB and PMIUPEP which continued upto 30.11.97, were integrated into one and new Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna was demanded w.e.f. 1.12.97. main objective of the new scheme is to provide gainful employment to the unemployed through encouraging and setting up of self employment ventures. This programme in self on creation of suitable community structures on the U.B.S.P. pattern and delivery of inputs shall be through the medium of Urban Local Bodies and such community structures. The Yojna shall rest on a foundation of Community empowerment. Traditional method of top-down implementation, it shall rely on establishing and promoting community organizations and structures to provide supporting and facilitation mechanism for local development. Hence, community organizations like N.H.G.S., N.H.C.S. and C.D.S., will be set up in the target areas. The CDS shall be focal point for the purpose identification of beneficiaries, preparation of applications monitoring of loan recoveries, and providing other support to the programme. The CDS will be also identify viable projects suitable for the area. Under this programme Central and State funding has been fixed @ 75.25. main programmes under this Scheme are as under:-

### **Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP):**

84. Under self-employment programme activity wise details are also discussed, hereunder :-

### **Self Employment**

85. This would include assistance to individual Urban poor beneficiaries and groups of Urban poor

women (DWCUA) for setting up gainful self employment ventures and also training of beneficiaries. The target groups shall be urban poor; not less 30% women in the areas. SCs and STs to the extent of proportion of their strength in the local population and 3% disabled. No minimum educational qualification has been prescribed and beneficiaries educated beyond Ninth standard shall not be included in this scheme. House to house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries will be done by the CDS under guidance of Town Urban Poverty Eradication cell/Urban Local Body. The maximum unit cost of the project for individual self employment will be Rs. 50,000 (maximum Subsidy will be 15% of the project Cost Subject to maximum of Rs. 7500). The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the Project Cost. Besides Government Subsidy and contribution of the beneficiary, rest of the total project cost will be financed by banks as loan.

### **Training**

86. Skill development through appropriate training is another element of this programme. Unit cost allowed for training will be Rs. 2,000.00 per trainee including material cost. Trainer's fees, other miss. Expenses of training centres and stipend to be paid to the trainee @ Rs. 100.00 D.M. Training period will be from two to Six months subject to minimum of 300 hours. After training a Tool Kit worth Rs. 600.00 will be provided to the trainees. Infrastructural support will also be provided to beneficiaries setting up micro-enterprises in relation marketing of their products etc through Sewa Kendras at CDS level.

### **DWACUA**

87. This Schemes is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women =, who decide to set up self-employment ventures in a group. Groups. Of urban poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill training, aptitude and local conditions. DWCUA group should consist of at least ten urban poor women , one of whom shall be organizer. The group will also select its own economic activity on the basis of actual potentials out of a an identified shelf of projects. DWCUA group of society shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 125,000.00 or 50% of the cost of project. Whichever is less.

### **Thrift & credit Society**

88. For setting up Thrift & Credit Society, the DWCUA group shall be entitled to a lump sum grant of Rs. 25000.00 as revolving fund @ 1000.00 per member only after one year of its formation. There funds will be used for the Group/society for prescribed purposes. Where an individual member of the society saves Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 700.00 in fixed deposit for 12 months, She will also be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 30.00 and Rs. 60.00 respectively to be paid as insurance premium.

### **Seva Kendras:**

89. Special assistance may also be provided for setting up of Seva Kendras which could be used for

multifarious activities e.g. working places/marketing centers etc for beneficiaries under this programme.

**Information Education & communication:**

90. Two percent of the table funds allocated under self-employment programme, can be utilized on IEC activities.

**Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP):**

91. This programme shall apply to local bodies, having less than 5 Lakh as per 1991 census figures. The programme shall provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially economically useful public assets. The material and labour components ratio for works under this programme shall be 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate for each area, shall be paid to the beneficiaries. CDS will survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas. Missing basic minimum services shall first be identified and CDS with priority above services in list "A" Another list of other required infrastructure shall also be prepared in the order of priorities in list "B" Works shall be sanctioned by the District Urban development Agencies. These works must be done department on the basis of muster rolls.

**National Slum Development Programme:**

92. In consonance with spirit in 74<sup>th</sup> amendment in Constitution to provide basic physical amenities to the poorest inhabitants of the urban slums the programme on National Slum Development has been launched by the Government of India on 28.8.96 in Kanpur nagar. In U.P. so far 46 districts having population over one lakh have been included in this programme. Basic physical amenities like water Supply, Sewerage, Construction of Nalla, Widening of Roads and lanes, public latrines/toilets/Bathrooms and electrification etc. are main ingredients of this programme. Further pre-primary, non-formal and adult education and recreational facilities will also be provided through Community Centers Medical and Health facilities, maternity and Child Welfare Services and Immunization/Vaccination services will be made available through Community/Primary Health Centers and through different departments. Improvement in dwelling units and provision of E.W.S./L.I.G. Houses with ownership of land is also envisaged in the scheme.

**Low Cost Sanitation (LCS):**

93. For Eradication of untouchability, protection of human rights and providing better environments in the Society, dry latrines needed to be converted into wet ones with water flow. Further to eliminate the practice of carriage of human rubbish by human, this scheme of LCS was introduced in the State in 1991. The scheme also provides scavengers being inhabited in better earning areas from carrying and cleaning

rubbish. The scheme provides financial assistance as under :-

	<u>Old Scheme</u>	<u>New Scheme</u>
1. Central Government	45%	45%
2. Loan from Hudco	45%	50%
3. Beneficiary's contribution	10%	5%

94. The Scheme is in vogue at present in 59 urban cities of the State. The scheme is also at present under sizeable expansion in 10 cities of the State at a cost of Rs. 18478.51 lakh (Subsidy Rs. 8311.81) lakh and loan from Hudco Rs. 9239.30 lakh Under new project a sum of Rs. 1476.60 lakh subsidy has been received from Central Government/Hudco in previous years. In year 1999-2000 Rs. 5101.00 lakh expenditure is proposed and 1.20 lakh units to be constructed. There is no State Share in this scheme, yet U.P. Government in 1992 declared to undertake liability of loan portion instead or recoveries from the beneficiaries, but State share could be provided so far. Hence recovery from loanees has stopped and for want of State funds. Suda is compelled to repay quarterly installments of Hudco from its own resources.

## CHAPTER - XIII

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

For the planned and balanced economic growth a two way communication between Government and the people of the State is essential. With this objective, the Department of Information and Publicity is utilising different media for conveying to the people policies and programmes for the government through press release, articles, folders, posters, documentary films, radio, televisions, video scope etc. On the other hand, public reactions, suggestions, and comments are also brought to the notice of the Government through daily scrutiny of articles appearing in the newspaper, magazines etc. The two-way Communication between the Government and the people not only helps in securing public participation and co-operation in various development activities of the Government but also provides basic information to the Government for framing the future policies.

2. An Outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakh has been approved for the Eight Five Year Plan 1992-97, including Rs. 150 lakhs for hills. The actual expenditure incurred Rs.1729.63 lakh for eight plan period 1992-97 including Rs.66.32 lakhs for hills. The physical targets are expected to be achieved 20 Newsreel, 19 documentary Films, Organisation of 6068 exhibitions, 22056 Cultural Programmes, 188 Sponsored Radio Programmes, Publication of 600 booklets, 12 Posters, installation of 779 T.V. Sets and 12 Video Scope.

3. A Outlay of Rs. 1260.00 lakhs has been approved for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 including Rs. 60.00 lakhs for hills & 50.00 lakhs for TSP/SCP respectively in the district sector. The physical targets proposed for Ninth Five Year Plan includes production of 20 Newsreel, 20 documentary films, organisation of 6000 exhibitions (including 1760 for hills), 18400 cultural programmes (including 1000 for hills), 260 sponsored radio programmes.

4. An Outlay of Rs. 279.92 lakhs including Rs 10.00 lakhs for hills has been approved for the year 1997-98. Rs. 18.54 lakhs & Rs. 1.42 lakhs are approved for SCP& TSP respectively in District Sector for plains. The actual expenditure incurred Rs.164.61 during the said period. The physical targets achieved for 1997-98 are production of 3 Newsreel, 2 Documentary Films, Organisation of 1380 Exhibition, Organisation of 5100 cultural programmes, 26 Radio Programmes etc.

5. An Outlay of Rs. 426.00 lakhs including Rs 44.00 lakhs for hills has been approved for the year 1998-99. Rs. 25.22 lakhs is approved for SCP&TSP respectively in District Sector for plains. The actual expenditure incurred Rs.198.50 during the said period. The physical targets likely achieved during 1998-99 are production of 2 Newsreel, 4 Documentary Films, Organisation of 550 Exhibition, Organisation of 1047 cultural programmes, 26 Radio Programmes etc.

6. An Outlay of Rs.401.97 lakhs including Rs 150.00 lakhs for hills has been approved for the year 1999-2000. Rs. 29.37 lakhs is approved for SCP&TSP respectively. The physical targets proposed for 1999-2000 are production of 4 Newsreel, 4 Documentary Films, Organisation of 2600 Exhibition, Organisation of 6358 cultural programmes, 50 Radio Programmes etc.

## CHAPTER - XIV

# WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND DENOTIFIED TRIBES

Programmes and schemes under this head are related to the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes. These programmes can be classified under three sub-heads as Educational development, Economic Development and other welfare activities and these are executed by the Social Welfare Department including the Directorate, Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and U.P. Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam.

#### **Progress During VIII Five Year Plan:**

2. During VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 160.46 crores was allocated for the welfare of scheduled castes/denotified tribes against which Rs. 305.06 crores was spent. Under educational development, 100% coverage of students from class 1 to VIII was adopted from 1995-96. Relief rates of financial assistance for victimised persons/families were revised and increased to provide sufficient safe guard against atrocities. For economic development of this class, about Rs. 15.00 crores as share capital and Rs. 9.18 crores as margin money assistance were provided to U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and



Development Corporation. The important achievements during VIII Plan are given in the following table:

**Physical Target/Achievement**

Programme	Target Eighth Plan (1992-97)	Achievement (1992-97)
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**Welfare of Scheduled Castes**

a)Pre-matric Scholarship in			
I to V Classes	Student	1550000	8227971
VI to VIII Classes	“	441000	2167959
IX to X Classes	“	250000	540093
b)Postmatric Scholarship	“	60000	123912
Scholarship from XI and onwards			
c)Estt. Of Ashram Type School Building (Constn)		70	43
d)Estt. Of Hostel for Boys/ Girls (Constn)	“	51	97
e)Non recurring assistance to the student studying in postmatric classes with Science, Technical, Medical/Engg. Subjects.	Students	2200	11471

**Welfare of Denotified Tribes**

a)Prematric Scholarship			
I to V Classes	Students	28000	18584
VI to VIII Classes	“	13000	7617
IX to X Classes	“	13584	8724

**Objectives:**

1. To remove social discrimination of Scheduled Castes and to implement programmes for both social and economic mobility.
2. To take legislative and socio-economic measures for protection of civil rights of the Scheduled Castes including the strengthening of existing frame work for the purpose.
3. To eliminate manual scavenging and to implement programmes for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers on priority basis with special focus on 'Safai Karmacharis' working in dry latrines.

4. To improve educational, social and economic standard of Scheduled Castes.
5. To implement self-employment generating programmes for Scheduled Castes.
6. To ensure proper selection of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes under various welfare schemes through effective monitoring system.
7. To ensure timely construction of departmental buildings viz., Ashram Type Schools/Hostels for boys and girls and coaching centres through Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam which was established in 1976 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50.00 lakh.
8. To provide technical education to the students of Scheduled Castes in the identified areas by establishing Technical Training Centres and Industrial Technical Institutes.

**Strategy:**

1. To cover all students upto VIII class under the Compulsory Scholarship Scheme irrespective of income of their parents.
2. To provide more education facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes by establishing Ashram Type Schools.
3. To provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes boys/girls.
4. To provide special education facilities through Book Bank, Coaching and similar other schemes.
5. To run Ashram Type school for wards of scavenger's upto class XII and to construct buildings of Ashram Type Schools at each divisional head quarters for the children of scavengers of the State.
6. To provide pre-coaching to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes for preparing them in the competitive examination of civil and other services.
7. To take effective measures for improving/encouraging education of girls belong to Scheduled Castes.
8. To ensure effective implementation of various programmes for Scheduled Castes.
9. To provide special scholarships to the meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes from Dr. Ambedkar Foundation Nidhi.
10. To ensure the proper utilisation of funds earmarked under Special Component Plan.

## Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002

### Financial Allocation / Achievement

3. The financial details of groupwise proposed/outlay for Ninth Plan, 1997-98, and 1998-99 are given below:-

TABLE - 1

(Rs. In Lakh)

Programmes	Direction & Admn.	Eco. Dev.	Financial Assistance to Public Sector	Education	Other Schemes	Total
<b>NINTH PLAN</b>						
1. Welfare of Scheduled	820.00	6625.00	9050.00	45180.00	2525.00	64200.00
2. Welfare of Denotified Caste	-	170.00	-	1230.00	-	1400.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>820.00</b>	<b>6725.00</b>	<b>9050.00</b>	<b>46410.00</b>	<b>2525.00</b>	<b>65600.00</b>
<b>ANNUAL PLAN 1997-98</b>						
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	68.60	1074.79	800.00	10044.40	969.70	12957.49
2. Welfare of Denotified Tribes	-	24.66	-	117.60	-	142.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68.60</b>	<b>1099.45</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>10044.40</b>	<b>969.70</b>	<b>13099.75</b>
<b>ANNUAL PLAN 1998-99</b>						
1. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	60.00	971.10	1813.75	14008.41	916.95	17770.21
2. Welfare of D/Ts	-	8.28	-	175.51	-	183.79
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>979.38</b>	<b>1813.75</b>	<b>14183.92</b>	<b>916.95</b>	<b>17954.00</b>
<b>1997-98</b>						
1. Welfare of S/Cs	13.96	592.83	1270.39	14545.97	996.46	17419.61
2. Welfare of S/Ts	-	15.66	-	299.94	-	315.66
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>608.49</b>	<b>1270.39</b>	<b>14845.91</b>	<b>996.46</b>	<b>17735.21</b>
<b>1998-99</b>						
1. Welfare of Sch. Castes	30.74	541.74	1806.00	12702.65	706.03	15787.16
2. Welfare of D/Ts.	-	-	-	233.30	-	233.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>541.74</b>	<b>1806.00</b>	<b>12935.95</b>	<b>706.03</b>	<b>16020.46</b>

TABLE -2

#### Physical Targets / Achievements during the first two years of Ninth Plan:

Main Scheme	Unit	1997-98		1998-99	
		Proposed Target	Achievement	Proposed Target	Achievement
1. Prematric Scholarship Class I to X	Student No.				
(a) Scheduled Castes	Student No.	36,80,935	34,16,535	34,70,584	34,32,504
(b) Denotified Tribes	Student No.	75,722	68,7668	37,557	60,987
2. NRA in postmatric classes	Student No.	3,200	1,250	1,200	1,412
3. Postmatric Scholarship (100% Central Assistance)	Student No.	62,500	62,500	47,667	32,127
4. Grant for marriage of daughters/treatment of severe diseases	Person No.	10,568	7,410	12,382	6,772

4. The State Government has allocated an outlay of Rs. 179.15 Crores (including Rs. 3.95 Crores For Utranchal) to formulate the Annual Plan for 1999-2000. The financial details of groupwise proposed outlay for 1999-2000 is as under :-

TABLE -3

(Rs. in Lakh)

GROUP	Proposed Outlay		
	Scheduled Castes	Denotifid Tribes	Total
1. Direction & Administration	44.28	-	44.28
2. Economic Development	1319.74	-	1319.74
3. Financial Assistance to the Public Sector undertakings	406.00	-	406.00
4. Education	15111.92	383.37	15495.29
5. Other Schemes	649.69	-	649.69
TOTAL	17531.63	383.37	17915.00

TABLE -4

Physical Target Proposed for 1999-2000

Main Schemes	Unit (Nos.)	TARGET		
		Scheduled	Denotifid	Total
1. Prematric Scholarship	Students	35,43,321	99,533	36,42,854
2. NRA in Postmatric Classes	Students	1750	-	1750
3. Postmatric Scholarship	Students	41,344	-	41,344
4. Grant for marriage of daughters / treatment of	Person	16,496	-	16,496
5. Construction of hostels for boys/girls	No.	3	-	3
6. Construction of Ashram Type Schools	No.	2	-	2

### Some Important Schemes of the Sector

#### Prematric Scholarship

5. Prematric Scholarships are provided to students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Denotified Tribes from class I to X at the following rates.

	Class	Rs. (per month)
1.	I-V	25.00
2.	VI-VIII	40.00
3.	IX-X	60.00

6. It is worth while to mention that cent per cent coverage of students is ensured for providing scholarships from class I to VIII. In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, an outlay of 13.88 crore have been provided under Prematric Scholarships on the plan side to benefit 36.43 lakh students of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes.

### **Construction of Hostels**

7. The facility of hostel is provided to the boys/girls students of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes. In the construction of hostels, 50% of the construction cost is provided by the Central Government. In the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 435.71 lakh has been provided for running of 100 hostels and construction of three new hostels.

### **Ashram Type Schools**

8. For the educational development of children of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes, Ashram Type Schools are being run and constructed by the State Government. In the Annual Plan 1999-2000, Rs. 356.74 lakh has been provided for the scheme including construction of two new Ashram Type Schools.

### **Maintenance Grant for expansion/Improvement of Hostels, Libraries and Schools aided by the Government**

9. Under this scheme, recurring grant/assistance is provided to the non-govt. institutions in which 50% students belong to scheduled castes. In the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 494.55 lakh has been proposed to benefit 345 such schools.

### **10. Share-Capital and Marginal Money Loan Assistance for U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation**

11. The corporation conducts welfare schemes for the development of Scheduled Castes. For the purposes, share capital and margin money assistance are provided by the State Government. In the year 1999-2000, outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh for share capital and Rs. 306.00 lakh for margin monies assistance as state share have been provided. Both the schemes one centrally sponsored funded on 51:49 basis of State and Government of India respectively.

### **12. Discretionary Grant for Marriage of Daughters and Treatment of Persons suffering from sever diseases**

13. Under the scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 2000 for treatment and Rs. 10,000 for the marriage of daughters are provided to Scheduled Castes member living below poverty line. Under this scheme, in the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 1319.74 lakh has been provided to benefit 16496 members belonging Schedules Castes.

## **Establishment and Construction of Centres Under Coaching and Allied Services**

14. In order to provide pre-exam coaching for I.A.S., P.C.S., Engineering, Medical and other services is provided to Scheduled castes students. For this purpose, separate coaching centres are constructed in which 50% share is provided by the Central Government. Most important among the established coaching centres is Chhatrapati Shahuji Mahraj Research and Training Centre having capacity of 300 trainees for which separate outlay of Rs. 34.43 lakh has been provided in the Annual Plan 1999-2000. However, under the scheme, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh is allocated in 1999-2000.

### **Policy Measures**

1. To make efforts to increase the literacy rate with special focus on female literacy.
2. The State Government proposes to increase the rate of maintenance charges of students of Ashram Type Schools and Coaching centres depending on the state resources from time to time.
3. Efforts will also be made to upgrade the classes of existing Ashram Type Schools.
4. The State Government will make efforts to maintain hostel and other departmental buildings.
5. The State Government will also make efforts to strengthen administrative infrastructure of the Directorate Social Welfare and Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation for effective implementation of schemes.

### **U.P. SCHEDULED CASTES FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.**

15. With a view to increase the pace of economic development of Scheduled Castes, the U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation Ltd. was set up in March, 1975 under the Companies Act, 1956. The main objectives of the Corporation are as follows:-

1. To promote, assist, organise, finance and undertake task of socio-economic and educational upliftment of the scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh.
2. To manage, establish, operate and conduct small scale industries for benefit of scheduled castes.
3. To provide financial, technical, managerial and marketing assistance to scheduled castes entrepreneurs and
4. To procure loans through institutional finance and sanction of grants to scheduled castes entrepreneurs.

16. Since inception of Special Component Plan in 1980-81, the corporation has been entrusted with the task of enabling the scheduled castes families to raise them above the poverty line. The responsibility to carry out schemes from special Central Assistance for over all development of scheduled caste people

living below poverty line in the state was entrusted to this corporation by the state Govt. In view of providing better service to eligible beneficiaries, state Govt. set up district offices of the corporation under the close supervision of District Magistrate. The status of share capital of the Corporation is as under:

1. Authorised Capital - Rs. 150.00 Crores
2. Paid up Capital - Rs. 116.16 Crores

#### **REVIEW TILL THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN:**

17. Since inception the Corporation 1671272 beneficiaries have been financed under different schemes. The total financing upto 1998-99 includes Rs. 77526.92 lacs subsidy, Rs. 10997.83 lacs Margin Money Loan and Rs. 86255.27 lacs Loan (including Bank and N.S.F.D.C.Loan). The beneficiaries were assisted under projects like Mini Dairy, Pony rearing, Piggery, Cloth Shops, Provision Store, Scooter, Ricksha and Cycle Repairing, Electric Shops, Fertilizer Shops, Cement Shops, Electric Spare Parts Shop, Sheep and Goat rearing, Poultry Farming, Bhaisa Buggi, Dunlop Cart, Repairing of T.V. and Radio, Medical Store, Furniture Udoyog, Readymade, Garments, Confectionery, Agriculture Tools. Oil Mill, Saw Mill, Flour Mill, Rice Mill, Tent House, Masala Udoyog, Engineering Work, Transport Scheme, PCO, Plastic Udoyog, Video Camera etc. under different Schemes. However, under Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), 625994 beneficiaries have been financed under different schemes. The finance includes subsidy of Rs. 42536.05 lacs, margin money of Rs. 3523.28 lacs, and loan of Rs. 50601.21 lacs.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

1. The Corporation would cover 957912 Scheduled Castes Families during the Ninth Five Year Plan under various Programmes of economic development.
2. All the remaining Scavengers and their dependents would be liberated from the scavenging of dry latrines and rehabilitated in socially respectable and alternative occupations in the Ninth Five Year Plan.
3. The Corporation would adopt suitable measures to strengthen its structure and improve its functioning so as to ensure that schemes undertaken by it to generate perpetual and adequate incremental income of the target group.

#### **STRATEGY FOR THE NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN**

1. Efforts would be made to provide substantial financial assistance to the targetted beneficiaries so that they may be enabled to cross the poverty line.
2. 85% of the targetted beneficiaries would be covered from the rural areas and remaining 15% beneficiaries would be covered from the urban areas under the Self Employment Scheme. Under this scheme, 40% women and 5% scheduled caste disabled persons would also be benefitted.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation of implementation of the schemes would be made more effective through regular physical verification at the field level.
4. Adequate efforts would be made to recover loans from the beneficiaries in order to mobilise funds for reinvestment in economic development schemes and to incur establishment expenses.

18. **SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEME:** The Self Employment Scheme is basically meant to assist SC families living below the poverty line for undertaking projects of Self Employment under agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, industry service and business sectors. 50% upto Rs. 6000.00 as subsidy and 25% as margin money loan is admissible in a project to the beneficiaries and remaining cost of project is provided as bank loan under this scheme.

19. **NATIONAL SCHEME FOR LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS:** Under this scheme, as per the Govt. of India guidelines, the scavengers working in dry latrines are benefitted by providing financial assistance from banks for projects costing upto Rs. 50,000.00. 50% of the project cost or Rs. 10,000.00 subsidy, whichever is less, is provided. Further, 15% of the project cost is given as margin money loan and the balance amount is financed by the banks.

20. **CONSTRUCTION OF SHOPS SCHEME IN URBAN AREAS:** Unemployed entrepreneurs of SC who own land are provided loans for the construction of shops on the land. The loan are provided for the construction of shops of the size 10' x 8' to the extent of Rs. 38,000.00 in plain areas, Rs. 40,700.00 in black cotton soil areas and Rs. 38,000.00 in Hill areas which may be revised according to height and distance. In this scheme, Rs. 6,000.00 is given as subsidy to the scheduled castes beneficiaries and balance amount is given as interest free loan. The loan is recoverable in 10 years in easy instalments.

### **TRAINING SCHEMES**

21. Following Training Schemes will be conducted during the Ninth Five Year Plan.

1. Type and Shorthand Training Scheme
2. Handloom Training Scheme.
3. Carpentry Training Scheme.
4. Computer Training Scheme.
5. Motor Driving Training Scheme.
6. Electric Goods Repairing Training Scheme.



22. The financial and physical progress of various schemes during past two years and proposed financial and physical targets for 1999 -2000 are given below:-

(In Crore of Rs)

Name of Scheme and Year	Financial Target		Financial Achievement			Physical		Target	Achievement
	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank Loan	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank Loan			
<b>1. Self Employment Scheme</b>									
1997-98	60.00	75.00	165.00	53.73	14.18	100.98	100000	91088	
1998-99	65.35	136.14	343.07	59.44	16.74	111.27	100000	100121	
1999-2000	66.00	68.75	140.25	—	—	—	110000	—	
(Proposed)									
<b>2. National Scheme For Liberation And Rehabilitation Of Scavengers And Their Dependents</b>									
1997-98	14.00	5.25	15.75	14.01	4.31	10.44	14000	14055	
1998-99	15.50	11.62	50.38	14.51	4.46	11.52	15500	14510	
99-2000	19.09	7.16	21.47	—	—	—	19088	—	
(Proposed)									
<b>3. Construction Of Shops Scheme In Urban Areas</b>									
1997-98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1998-99	6.82	1.20	—	5.22	1.17	—	2000	1945	
99-2000	10.23	1.80	—	—	—	—	3000	—	
(Proposed)									
<b>4. Training Schemes</b>									
1997-98	0.54	—	—	0.54	—	—	2016	1187	
1998-99	0.54	—	—	0.50	—	—	2448	1757	
99-2000	3.64	—	—	—	—	—	13698	—	
(Proposed)									

### Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

23. In 1967 Government of India has declared five tribes viz, Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Jaunsari and Raji as Scheduled tribes. The Scheduled tribes concentration is located in hilly and Tarai belt of the State and according to 1991 census, the total tribal Population of the State was 2,87,901 of which 2,09,838 reside in hills and 78,063 are scattered in the plain areas of the State. The distribution of tribal Population is as follows:

Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
2,87,901	1,50,420	1,37,481	2,71,028	16,873

### **Progress During Eighth Five Year Plan:**

24. For the welfare and development of scheduled tribes of the State, different schemes of educational welfare and economic development were implemented effectively under the tribal development sector, during the last Eighth Five Years Plan.

25. Under the education sector, establishment and construction of Ashram Type Schools and hostels, grants to tribal students studying in pre-matric and Post-matric classes, and grant to voluntary organisation to run the primary schools under the tribal areas, were under-taken. However, for the economic development of Scheduled tribes, integrated tribal development Projects, MADA Projects, for primitive tribals as well as for the dispersed tribal were implemented on the I.R.D.P. Pattern, in which different Poverty reduction schemes for the development of the Scheduled tribes of the State. Through these projects, the programmes relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage and village industries and other supporting schemes of minor irrigation, co-operative and schemes of infrastructural development were implemented during the last five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 2400.00 crores was allocated during VIII Five Year Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes Against which Rs. 1284.04 crores was spent under various schemes. The emphasis was given to education Sector and more than fifty percent of money was spent to benefit the tribals. During the eighth plan period the rates of the pre-matric and post-matric scholarships were revised and hundred percent coverage of pre-matric scholarship were under taken. However, on going schemes of Ashram Type Schools were implemented in a pragmatic manner and 10 new Ashram Schools were established during the VIII plan period.

### **Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002**

26. An outlay of Rs. 3400.00 lacs has been proposed for the welfare of scheduled tribes during IX Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs. 539.00 lacs was approved for 1997-98 against which Rs. 188.89 lacs was spent under various schemes.

27. However, during 1998-99, an amount of expenditure Rs. 326.49 was incurred against an outlay of Rs. 673.00 lacs. An outlay of Rs. 680.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 1999-2000.

### **APPROACH FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1999-2000**

28. Under the development schemes for the Scheduled tribes, the following approach will be adopted:

1. Emphasis on the Schemes which are of larger benefit to the tribal poor.
2. The Schemes which benefit women and children directly.
3. The Schemes which are of larger benefit to the Scheduled tribes in general.
4. Schemes which are non displacing and labour intensive.
5. The Schemes which help the creation of productive assests.

6. Funds allotted to development departments under T.S.P. will be utilized on such schemes as would serve the specific needs of tribals.
7. Laws relating to prevention of land alienation by tribals to non-tribals will be strictly followed.
8. Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribals displaced due to execution of major development projects. Would be done, so as to ensure that the standard of living of the tribals after the displacement is better than what it was before :
9. To promote, systematise and provide infrastructure support to their traditional local economic activities.

### **Thrust Areas :**

29. The important thrust areas are mentioned below:

1. Primary and Secondary Education by opening new Ashram Type School/Hostels etc.
2. Improvement of Socio Economic Status of S.T. population to raise the socio economic status of scattered tribal population residing in district Maharajganj and Bahraich. To raise the socio economic standard of primitive groups residing in district Bijnore, Haridwar, Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Pauri-Garwal & Pithauragarh District. Protecting primitive groups like Buxa & Raji from economic exploitation.
3. Technical, and Vocational Training.
4. Promoting Literacy and education among women and girls.

### **Health, & Nutrition.**

#### **Details of important Physical and financial achievements:**

Sl.No	Period	Outlay (Rs. In Lakh)	Expenditure (Rs. In Lakh)	Pre-matric Scholarship (No. of Student)	No. of familes Benefitted under Five Tribal blocks.)
1.	VIII Five Year Plan (Achievement)	2400.00	1284.04	34541	6188
2.	IX Five year Plan (Proposed)	3400.00	-	131975	5000
	1.1997-98 (Achievement)	539.00	188.89	22565	1008
	2.1998-99 (Achievement)	673.00	326.49	28375	1128
	3.1999-2000 (Proposed)	680.00	-	20700	500

### **Research and Training Institute for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes , Uttar Pradesh**

30. The protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the all forms of exploitation is the major task for the promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Indian constitution has

made provisions for the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against social injustice and exploitation.

31. For the welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes various socio-economic development programmes have been launched with a view to creat self-reliance in them, so that they may be able to cross the poverty line and comeup to the level of general population. Keeping this in view, for the effective implementation of the schemes and to improve the performance of personnel working in the Social Welfare department, the State Institute of Research and Training was established in the year 1986-87, under centrally sponsored scheme, funded on an equal sharing basis (50:50) by the State and Central Governments.

### **Progress During Eighth Plan:**

32. During VIII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh (Rs. 50.00 lakh Central share and Rs. 50.00 lakh State Share) was allocated for the Institute against which Rs. 27.84 lakh only could be spent. The Institute carried out 40.00 Research and evaluation studies and provided training to 1305 persons engaged in implementation of the welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

### **Proposal for Ninth Plan (1992-1997) and for the Annual Plan 1999-2000**

33. At present the Institute has a Research, Survey and Evaluation Division only. It is worth mentioning here that some programmes of the training are also being carried out by the staff sanctioned for Research Evaluation and Survey Division. Three divisions namely, Training Division, Planning and Statistics Division, Library, Data Bank, Museum and Publication Division could not be established so far. For the strengthening of present Institute, during the year 1996-97 Ministry of Welfare, Government of India i.e. now the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had made provision for 71 posts and administrative approval had already been accorded. The proposal for sanctioning the above posts is in active consideration of the State Government. It is important that the remaining 3 divisions must also be made functional to achieve the desired objectives of the Institute during the Ninth Plan period.

34. For Ninth Plan period (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is proposed by the State Government as state's share. For the Ninth Plan period, 40 Research and Evaluation studies, 100 Training courses to benefit 3000 officials, 10 Seminars, 10 Publication works, preparation of 10 development schemes and construction of office buildings have been proposed. The details of three years of IX Plan are mentioned below:-

Allocation and achievement during the year 1997-98, 1998-99 and proposal for the year 1999-2000

(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Outlay (State & Central Share)	Expenditure against total outlay	Physical Achievement		Session	Trainees
			Survey & Evaluation No.	No. of Trainees		
1997-98	20.00	3.60	13	289		
1998-99	20.00	6.46	13	129		
	Total	Central Share	State Share	Survey & Evaluation		
1999-2000	20.00	10.00	10.00	18	20	60

## **Policy Measures**

35. The State Government will make efforts to ensure effective functioning of the Institute during the year 1999-2000 and remaining years of Ninth plan period. Efforts would also be made for improving and upgrading of present infrastructure of the Institute. The state Government will try to make arrangements for realisation of the objectives of the Institute.

### **WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

36. The Constitution of India while aiming at secular socialist and democratic system in this country has taken care of the social, educational and economic upliftment of the Backward Classes of citizens of this country by making special provisions under Article 15(4), 16(4), 46 and 340.

37. It was, therefore, one of the major concerns of the Government of India and the State Government to secure Justice Social, Economic and Political, to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens of this country with the help of special provisions made for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes of citizens and weaker section of the society.

38. In view of the aforesaid special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of the citizens the Government of U.P. also undertook several schemes under various Five-Year Plans. Till the end of the year 1995-96 the Department of Social Welfare was looking after the Special Schemes for the Welfare of Backward Classes alongwith the other developmental activities of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Since the Backward population is roughly 52% of the total population in Uttar Pradesh, the State Government, therefore, decided to create an independent Department for the Welfare of Backward Classes which came into existence Vide Government Notification No. 4056/ Twenty-739(2)/1995, dated 12 August, 1995.

39. The Government had already created U.P. Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation in the year 1990-91 with an intention to provide self-employment opportunities to the persons belonging to the Notified Backward Classes living below the poverty-line. The Corporation has started functioning since the year –1991, with an authorised capital of 10 crores.

40. The various welfare activities thereto undertaken by the Department are being given below:-

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme for the students belonging to backward classes.
2. Post-Matric Scholarship schemes for the students to backward classes.
3. Non Recurring grant to students of backward classes studying in Medical, Engineering and Other Technical Institutions.

41. In Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1429 lac was allocated for the different schemes meant for the welfare of other backward classes out of which Rs. 1304 lacs was for plains and Rs. 125 lacs for hills of Uttar Pradesh. In the Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. 1835.71 lacs were distributed as scholarships to various categories of the students of other backward classes and in total 861449 lacs students were benefitted.

42. During Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) out of total outlay of Rs. 3350.00 lacs, the outlay of Rs. 3200.00 lacs has been allocated for plains and remaining Rs. 150 lakh for hills. During first two years of Ninth Five Year plan (1997-98 & 1998-99), Outlay Rs. 675 lakh and Rs. 1330 lakhs were earmarked for backward classes welfare against which Rs. 1034.47 lakh and Rs. 1201.50 lakh were spent respectively Under scholarship scheme a total number of 214739 and 254429 students were benefitted during 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively.

43. The schemes with in this allotted outlay proposed for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) Plain		Annual Plan (1999-2000)	
		Outlay	Target	Outlay	Target
1.	Scholarship for Class I to V	940.00	652777	383.51	127836
2.	Scholarship for Class VI to VIII	1070.00	445833	373.49	77810
3.	Scholarship for Class IX to X	890.00	247221	459.18	63775
4.	Share Capital for U.P.B.C.F. & Development	450.00	-	87.82	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3200.00</b>	<b>1268748</b>	<b>1304.00</b>	<b>-</b>

44. For the year 1999-2000 a total outlay of Rs. 1304.00 lacs is provided out of which Rs. 1264.00 lacs is for the plains and out of this Rs. 1176.18 lacs is for the district sector and Rs. 87.82 lacs for State sector schemes. A total number of 269421 students belonging to OBC's will receive scholarship during 1999-2000 under plan schemes.

## **STRATEGY FOR FUTURE**

45. The department of Backward Classes Welfare has proposed the following schemes which are under consideration of State Govt. for the welfare of other backward classes in future:-

### **Pre-matric Scholarship**

46. The scholarship scheme at present provides scholarships to limited children belonging to the other backward classes of class 3 to 8 and who come from families living below the poverty line. A new scheme has now been proposed in which Government of India will provide 50% central assistance. In this scheme all the students studying in class 1 to 10 who come from the families living below the poverty line will be provided scholarship. This scheme will involve an estimated expenditure of Rs. 131.46 crore.

### **Post-matric Scholarship**

47. At present under post-matric scholarship scheme, scholarships are provided to students of other backward classes only to the extent of the budget available which is usually very small. A new scheme for post-matric students is now being proposed in which students of other backward classes whose parents/guardians income is below Rs. 44500 will be benefitted. Scholarships will be provided for various technical and non technical post-matric courses, like Medical, Engineering, Post graduate, Intermediate

and Research work etc. The total expenditure involved in this scheme is estimated to be Rs. 211.47 crores. The Government of India has agreed to provide 100% central assistance for the scheme.

### **Scheme of Residential School**

48. A scheme of residential schools is being proposed for the meritorious students belonging to other backward classes. In the first phase those schools are proposed to be opened in those districts where population of other backward classes is more than 50%. It has been estimated that a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 82.34 lacs and recurring expenditure of about Rs. 710.08 lacs will be involved for these schools. The Government of India has proposed to provide 50% central assistance for non-recurring expenditure.

### **Scheme of Hostel**

49. A scheme of Hostel for the students of other backward classes is being proposed. These hostels will be opened catering to various identified educational institutions. For the construction of a hostel for 100 students an expenditure of Rs. 129 lacs will be required. The Government of India has agreed to provide 50% central assistance for the construction of hostels.

## **WELFARE OF MINORITIES**

50. The constitution of India while aiming at secular socialist and democratic system in this country has taken care of the social, educational and economic upliftment of the backward classes of citizens of the country by making special provisions under different articles.

51. Religious minorities are one such backward group which requires special opportunities and attention in order to catch up with other groups and be able to join the national mainstream .

52. Five religious groups viz. Muslims, christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and parsis come under the category of religious minorities which constitute more than 18% of total population of the state. According to 1991 census, in 21 districts of the state, the population of minority communities is more than 20% of the total. These districts have been declared as minority concentration districts. To cater to the needs of the above groups, a separate department under the name of Minorities Welfare & waqf was created by the state government in the year 1995-96. The schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by different departments, have been brought under the preview of this department. Nearly 32.77 lakh students were benefitted under the scholarship scheme during the Eighth Plan with an expenditure of nearly 62 crores. Besides this 3201 candidates were benefitted by the margin money loan scheme and 10443 candidates under skill improvement scheme during the Eighth Plan period. Nearly 64.82 lakh students were given scholarship during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. Besides this number of beneficiaries under the margin money loan skill improvement and coaching schemes of the U.P.M.F.D.C. was 1637, 7726 and 1577 respectively during the same period.

53. The outlay proposed for the ninth plan period and annual plan 1999-2000 are as under:-

S.NO	Name of Scheme	Nine plan out lay (Rs. In lakh)	Annual plan 1999-2000 plan out lay (Rs. In lakh)
1.	Prematric scholarship	2050	3953
2.	Grant to Arabic Madrsas	180	600
3.	Share capital to U.P.M.F.D.C.	500	200
4.	Share capital to U.P.W.D.C.	200	100
5.	Construction of Haj House	200	
6.	Margin money loan scheme		90
7.	Coaching scheme		25
8.	Opening of Polytechnics in Minority institutions	5	
9.	Opening of polytechnics in Minority Institutions	5	
10.	Opening of I.T.Is in Minority instutions	5	
11.	Scholarships to meritorious students of Minority communities	5	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3150</b>	<b>4968</b>

54. Pre-matric scholarship:- Aim of the scheme is to encourage the enrolment rate and check the dropout rate among the students of minority communities. The scholarship is given to the wards of the guardians whose income is not more than double of the poverty line. Rates of the scholarships are as under:-

S.NO	CLASS	Rates Per Annum
1.	1-5	Rs. 300/
2.	6-8	Rs. 480/
3.	9-10	Rs. 720/

55. Grant for Arabic Madarsas:- Grant is given by the govt. for payment of salary to teaching/non-teaching staff of the Arabic Farsi Madarsas. The madarsas are the institutions imparting education from primary to degree level in Arabic/Persian medium.

56. Margin Money Loan Scheme:- Margin money loan is given by the U.P.M.F.D.C. to candidates of minority communities who apply for the loans from banks for service, industry, business or agricultural purpose. The extent of margin money loan is upto 15% of the project cost or 75% of the total margin money demanded by the banks or Rs. 45000 whichever is less. Rate of interest on margin money loan is 7.5% per-annum.

57. Coaching Scheme:- Under this scheme, which is being implemented by the U.P.M.F.D.C., pre-examination coaching is arranged for meritorious students belonging to minority communities, who have to appear in the entrance examination of professional courses such as medical and engineering as well as for the competitive examinations for selection to various government services. Besides, above schemes, share capital is also provided to the U.P.M.F.D.C. and to U.P.W.D.C. in order to improve their financial



position so that they can improve through their schemes, the economic and social conditions of the persons belonging to minority communities.

58. In addition to the above schemes the following schemes which are fully financed by the Govt. of India under area intensive development programme for minority concentration areas are also being implemented by the department:-

59. Scheme of modernisation of madarasas:- Madarasas are primarily an institution meant for religious education for muslims. In order to link them to modern day needs, they are being provided with the facility of teaching of modern subjects suchas Science Maths, English etc. For this purpose Govt. of India makes payment for salary of one teacher at the rate of Rs. 3000/ per month and at the same time, provides fund and grant for purchase of Science Kit and establishment of Book-Bank.

60. The scheme of construction of hostel and school building for girls schools:- The grant is also given by the Govt. of India for construction of hostel and school building of multi stream girls higher secondary schools run by the minority institutions in minority concentration areas.

61. Preparation of multi-sectoral plan:- Grant is given by the govt. of India for preparation of multi-sectoral plan in minority concentration districts of the state for alround development and welfare of the minority communities.

## CHAPTER – XV

# LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR WELFARE

In a Welfare state, it is the responsibility of the Government to ensure that the workers get reasonable wages and are not exploited. Their working and living conditions should also be improved. The activities under the labour sector are mainly of two types i.e. regulatory and welfare. The regulatory activities include the enforcement of various labour laws and settlement of labour disputes. The welfare activities include medical facilities, housing facilities, games, recreational and cultural activities etc..

2. The labour commissioner organisation is supposed to maintain to the maintenance of industrial peace and thus ensure uninterrupted industrial production. To ensure payment of minimum wages and to confirm other welfare benefits to rural workers, it is essential that the enforcement machinery is decentralised up to the grass root, i.e. Tahsil / Block level.

3. During Eight Five year plan (1992 - 97) an outlay of Rs.207.00 (Rs.80.00 lakhs for plain area and Rs.127.00 lakhs for Utrakhand) was approved and expenditure of Rs.109.30 lakhs (Rs.97.05 lakhs for plain and Rs.12.25 for Utrakhand) was incurred.

### NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997 - 2002)

#### Strategy

1. Effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act,. Contract labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act and other enactments were specially designed for the protection of unorganised, weaker and unprotected working class.
2. Rehabilitation of migrants, orphans and homeless, child labour in core carpet zone.
3. Identification & Rehabilitation of Bonded labour.
4. Setting up of legal cells each at regional offices at Allahabad, Lucknow and Ghaziabad .
5. Creating greater awareness amongst the workers and ensuring their fruitful participation in industrial growth and globalization.
6. Greater emphasis on safer working conditions of the industrial workers.

#### Ninth Five Year Plan

4. For Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) an outlay of Rs.105.00 lakhs including Rs.55.00 lakhs for Utrakhand has been approved.

5. The major emphasis in the Ninth Five Year Plan is on effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act 1948 under which the agricultural and unorganised sector has been taken up for the umbrella coverage. For ensuring the payment of minimum wages, particularly to the labourers engaged in these sectors; it is proposed to setup the offices of Regional Deputy Labour Commissioner in new Divisions, the Asstt. Labour Commissioner at District level and Labour Enforcement Officers at block level for effective Enforcement of labour laws. Setting up Labour Institute at Kanpur and also setting up of a "Corpus fund" for implementation of Child Labour Welfare Scheme; identification and rehabilitations of bonded labours.

#### **Annual Plan (1998 - 1999)**

6. For the Annual plan 1998 – 99, an outlay of Rs.51.00 lakhs including Rs.1.00 lakhs for Uttranchal has been approved and expenditure of Rs.46.90 lakhs was incurred. In plain area sanctions received for 13 computers in regional offices. Survey and rehabilitation of child labour and also rehabilitation of bonded labourers . Setting up of a Fax Machine and a photocopier for the strengthening of Labour Commissioner Organisation and establishing a type training center at Govt. Labour Welfare centre Firozabad.

#### **Annual Plan (1999-2000)**

7. An outlay of Rs 51.00 Lacks including Rs 50.00 Lacks for plain has been approved for 1999-2000. Following schemes are being taken up.

1. Strengthening of Labour Commissioner Organisation.
2. Provision of comprehensive survey and rehabilitation of child labour.
3. Information resources and strengthening of Library.
4. Registration of Looms.
5. Setting up a training cell at Labour Commissioner Organisation.
6. State Labour Institute at Head Quarter and also setting up of a "Corpus Fund" for implementation of child labour welfare scheme.

#### **Employment**

8. The network of Employment Services in U.P. consists of 88 Employment Exchanges and 15 University Employment Bureaus including Udham Singh Nagar. Except in 15 newly created districts, Employment Exchanges have been set up in all the districts of the state.

9. In accordance with the policy and procedure laid down by the Govt. of India, the Employment Exchange at present are discharging the following main functions:

1. Distribution of human resources
2. Appraisal of human resources
3. Forecasting of human resources
4. Development of human resources

10. In addition to the aforesaid Employment Exchanges, 59 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre have been setup in various districts of the state to enhance the employability of the weaker section of the society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Class and Physically Handicapped.

11. For the 3<sup>rd</sup> year of the Ninth Five setup in various districts of the state to enhance the employability of the weaker section of the society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Backward Class and Physically Handicapped.

12. For the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs. 860.00 lakh in which Rs. 60.00 lakh for Uttaranchal has been approved and for 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs.300.79 lakh is proposed for the plain and an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh is proposed for Uttranchal. Against this outlay, it is proposed to implement schemes like the construction of the buildings, establishment of Vocational Guidance Units, establishments of New Employment Exchanges at newly created districts, establishment of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres and Employment Exchanges.

13. Construction of Buildings for Employment Exchanges and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres: An outlay of Rs.197.69 lakh is proposed for the plain and Rs.13.00 lakh for the Uttaranchal under the scheme for construction of buildings for Employment Exchanges Moradabad, Pratapgarh, Firozabad, Padrauna (Kushinagar), Mahoba, Kanpur-Dehat, Sitapur and Saharanpur are spill over work. New construction work of Bijnor, Deoria, Sultanpur, Lakhimpur Kheri and Mau are proposed. In addition to these building of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre in Employment Exchange Bareilly is proposed.

14. Establishment of Vocational Guidance Unit in the Employment Exchanges: Although Vocational Guidance Units at Lalitpur, Sonbhadra and Badaun were sanctioned during the Eighth Plan but no staff was sanctioned. Staff is proposed during the financial year 1999-2000. Besides, these establishments of one Vocational Guidance Unit is proposed at Behraich.

15. Establishment and Strengthening of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres: Establishment of two Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre at Ambedkar Nagar and Mauranipur, Jhansi are proposed during the year 1999-2000 under the Special Component Plan.

### **Craftsmen Training**

16. In a planned economic growth skilled workers are most important inputs for accelerating the level, both industrial and agricultural production. Economic development to great extent, is dependent on skilled labour in all walks of modern society. It becomes foremost duty of the State to ensure that citizens get appropriate training at artisan level. Under the sector of labour and employment, the scheme for the craftsmen training is most significant in planned development of the nation.

17. The craftsmen training has manifold objectives which are given below :-

1. To make available skilled workers in different trades and industries.

2. To make qualitative improvement in industrial products by way of training the craftsman in a planned manner.
3. To provide opportunity to unemployed youth and to seek jobs in different trades and also to equip them with skill for choosing self-employment as a carrier.

**Progress Of I.T.Is. Among Past Plans/Years**

Year	No. Of I.T.Is. (Govt.)	No.Of GITIS	No. Of Branch I.T.I.	Admission Capacity	Remarks.
1956	08	-	-	1832	First Five Year Plan
1961	15	-	-	5904	Second Five Year Plan
1966	48	14	-	17568	Third Five Year Plan
1974	52	14	-	24784	Fourth Five Year Plan
1979	67	14	-	26912	Fifth Five Year Plan
1985	74	14	36	37714	Sixth Five Year Plan
1985-90	133	14	68	51652	Seventh Five Year Plan
1990-91	133	14	68	52084	Annual Plan
1991-92	133	14	68	52260	do -
1992-93	135	14	68	53048	Eighth Five Year Plan
1993-94	150	-	68	53112	Eighth Five Year Plan G.I.T.Is. merged into I.T.Is. and renamed as G.I.T.Is.
1994-95	159	-	68	53508	Eighth Five Year Plan
1995-96	161	-	68	52464	- do -
1996-97	162	-	68	53360	- do -

\* Seats (including supernumeraries)

18. Keeping in view the new education policy, in which emphasis has been laid on modernization of craftsmen Training Scheme, following objectives are proposed :-

1. To fulfil the national goal of development and the eradication of unemployment.
2. To enhance the individual employability.
3. To impart the training relevant to the productivity and economic development.
4. To meet the needs for skilled manpower in the growing sector of economy.
5. To attract the sizeable segment of society population to reared vocational course, so as to provide an alternative to those who are pursuing higher education without any goal.

19. The Ninth plan envisages eradication of unemployment by extensive expansion of irrigation, power rural electrification, drinking water, and transport and road construction program in UttarPradesh. This will create an increased demand for skilled craftsmen. Thus , for the successful implementation of Ninth Plan objectives, the increased requirement for skilled craftsmen would be anticipated by expanding and modernizing the "Craftsmen Training Scheme."

20. In the Labour and employment sector, since our state is lagging behind the national average. There is an adequate scope for craftsmen training. Hence, there is wide scope and necessity for the enhancement of seating capacity in existing I.T.Is. and upgradation of Branch I.T.Is. into full-fledged independent Institutes. It is well known that in most of districts of U.P., there are, comparatively less facilities for training as compared to other States of the nation. It is, therefore, necessary to diversify the craftsmen training facilities in such a manner that availability of seats become uniform for all sections of the population/society, in coming years of IXth Plan.

21. Craftsmen training is a scheme of national importance and has fixed national standards. Therefore, it is necessary to remove shortfalls in the equipments, staff, buildings. The trades on the national pattern as well as short term courses on the basis of new demand created in the existing I.T.Is. of the State. In order to ensure that one training seat is available for every 1000 population of the State. It is essential that with the financial assistance provided by the Government more I.T.Is. could be established in the private sector. In order to administer the robust implementation of the program, research, training of staff and administrative infrastructure is to be further enhanced at divisional. State level.

### **Approach to Ninth Five Year Plan;**

22. The proposal for the Ninth Plan is to eradicate the problem of uneducated, unemployed youth which has posed serious threat to society. According to the data released by the Employment Exchange in U.P., there were 25,08,819 unemployed persons on the Live Registers as on 31.12.1995, out of which there were 17,88,935 educated persons. As per statistics of State Government based on survey conducted in 1994 the drop out of students after passing higher secondary and Intermediate for higher studies is 48,15,000. They posed serious problem of unemployment and need diversification towards training for self-employment. At present, we have a training capacity of 42,68 8(excluding supernumeries) training seats per year which is only about 8 percent to train, dropped out educated youth per year for self employment.

23. The 48,15,000 educated youth dropped out per year at senior secondary level remains untrained by and large, they are not welcome in the employment market. They find it difficult to get jobs both in salary & self-employment sector. The training facilities to educated youth dropped at senior secondary level shall definitely increase the employability of manpower.

**World Bank Assisted Scheme:**

24. During the Eighth Plan following Program were introduced ,as per bilateral agreement between the Central Government & State Government on 50% each ,share basis :-

1. Modernisation of machine , equipment in existing Institutes.
2. Maintenance equipment system
3. Audio-visual aids.
4. Introduction of new trades(boys).
5. Skill development Programme.
6. Basic training centre
7. Related instruction centre.
8. High Tech. Training.
9. Advance Vocational Training System.
10. Introduction of new I.T.I (Women).
11. Introduction of new trades(Women).
12. Setting up of State Plan Implementation unit.

25. During theEighth Plan, out of 230 I.T.Is. only 95 has there own buildings , the remaining 135 I.T.Is. are in rented buildings. It is difficult to run training as per norms prescribed in training manual, issued by Government of India. The rented building, specially workshops are not up to the mark. It is, therefore, necessary to construct remaining buildings in future.

26. Due to expansions of training facilities new trades have been introduced in several I.T.Is. and therefore need to modify an renovate existing buildings in order to meet the space requirement as per standard norms, prescribed in Training Manual an ensure technological needs

27. For the Ninth Plan Period, thus an outlay of Rs.8200.00 Lakh (out of which Rs.1200.00 Lakh for hills) and for 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs.1054.00 lakh has been proposed for plain.

## CHAPTER -XVI

# SOCIAL SECURITY & WELFARE AND NUTRITION

### SOCIAL WELFARE

This sector covers the welfare, development and rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities and disadvantaged groups such as aged, destitutes, old, infirms and poor who need special care and protection. Thus, the programmes of Social Welfare aim with provision of minimum essential financial assistance and moral support to socially handicapped persons and for whom special care is to be taken.

2. Several programmes viz. Old age Pension/Kisan Pension, institutional and non institutional facilities have been provided for socio-economic development of these neglected sections of the society. These programmes include expansion of the institutional services to cater the needs of destitutes, infirms and old age persons.

### Review of Eighth Plan and Annual Plan 1997-98 and 1998-99

3. During Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 151.92 Crores was allocated against different schemes of social welfare against which Rs. 331.09 Crore were spent. About 10.17 lakh persons were provided old age/Kisan Pension during the plan period.

4. An outlay of Rs. 4858.35 lakhs was approved including Rs. 200.00 lakhs for Uttranchal Development against which an amount of Rs. 4852.81 lakhs including Rs. 287.10lakhs for Uttranchal were spent during 1997-98 to benefit the persons under the programmes of the sector.

5. Similarly an amount of Rs. 4561.28 lakh was spent on the welfare programmes under the sector during 1998-99 against an approved outlay of Rs. 5131.00 lakh.



6. The detail of physical and financial allocations/achievements of 1997-98 and 1998-99 are as under :

(A) Financial Target / Achievement

(Rs. In Lakh)

Name of schemes	1997-98				1998-99			
	Approved Outlay		Actual Expenditure		Approved Outlay		Actual Expenditure	
	Total	Plains	Total	Plains	Total	Plains	Total	Plains
1. Maintenance grant to refugees from Jammu and Kashmir.	12.00	12.00	-	-	Scheme has been transferred to Non-Plan Budget			
2. Cremation of paupers	11.00	10.00	1.10	-	-	-	0.10	-
3. Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter	103.80	103.80	12.00	12.00	140.00	100.00	18.00	18.00
4. Interest free loan to the families living below poverty line for educating their meritorious children.	10.00	10.00	-	-	Scheme has been dropped.			
5. Construction of buildings for departmental institutions.	-	-	-	-	100.00	100.00	-	-
6. Old age / Kisan pension.	4671.55	4472.55	4833.49	4553.71	4891.00	4458.00	4543.18	4440.42
7. Mahila Grih Udyog Sadan	-	-	6.22	-	-	-	-	-
8. New Schemes	50.00	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4858.35</b>	<b>4658.35</b>	<b>4852.81</b>	<b>4565.71</b>	<b>5131.00</b>	<b>4658.00</b>	<b>4561.28</b>	<b>4458.42</b>

(B) Physical Targets / Achievement

Scheme	Unit	1997-98		1998-99	
		Proposed Target	Achievement	Proposed Target	Achievement
1. Old Age / Kisan Pension	Persons	3,11,437	3,22,239	3,07,358	3,03,090
2. Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter	Women	2,076	120	1400	180

## Annual Plan 1999-2000

### Objective:-

7. In short, the following objectives are set for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual Plan 1999-2000.

- 1- formulated by the To provide social security to all the aged, infirm and destitute persons.
- 2- To provide old Age/Kisan Pension to the deserving targetted persons.
- 3- To improve the qualitative aspect of the social security and welfare programmes by ensuring effectient implementation.
- 4- To provide financial assistance to destitute widows for marriage of their daughters.
- 5- To strengthen the administrative infrastructure for implementation of old age/kisan pension scheme.
- 6- To take up new social security and welfare schemes.
- 7- To ensure revision of rates of grants and income ceiling depending on resources.
- 8- To ensure more coverage under social security and welfare programmes depending on resources.
- 9- To associate the NGO's in various social security and welfare programmes as per policy Government of from time to time.

### Financial outlays and Physical Target:-

8. Details of schemewise proposed outlays and Physical Target for the annual plan 1999-2000 are as under:

Scheme	Outlay Proposed		Physical Target	
	Total	Plains	Total	Plains
1. Old Age / Kisan Pension	4785.81	4436.01	3,05,891 persons	2,95,734 persons
2. Cremation of paupers	2.00	-	-	-
3. Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter	186.17	18.00	1860 women	180
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4974.01</b>	<b>4454.01</b>		
<b>DISTRICT PLAN</b>	<b>4785.81</b>	<b>4436.01</b>		

## **Employment Generation**

9. Being a welfare state the department is fully aware of social security for the inmates, girls, boys and old aged, infirm and destitutes. Several residential homes and institutions are being run by the department for the weaker sections of the society. The construction work is being done by U.P.Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Ltd. Since 1976.

10. An outlay of Rs. 24050.00 lakhs (including 1050.00 for Uttaranchal) has been approved for IX Five Year Plan 1997-2002, out of which Rs. 200.00 lakh is as capital content for construction of buildings for departmental institutions which are running in worsenning condition. It is expected to generate an additional 0.17 lakh mandays for employment during Ninth Plan Period. Similarly Rs. 18.00 lakh proposed for construction works during 1999-2000 will generate an additional 0.02 lakh mandays for employment.

## **HANDICAPPED WELFARE**

11. Right from the ancient days welfare of the handicapped has engaged the attention of both the rulers and the ruled. Through in the earlier days "the well fare of the handicapped" was confined just to provide financial and material aid to the handicapped. "The Welfare of Handicapped" has achieved multi-dimensional meaning and it now really stands for all the possible measures which can be taken for maximum development of a handicapped person into a normal person. In free India much emphasis is being paid on handicapped welfare and sincere efforts like financial aid, free educational facilities and vocational training etc. are being provided for multifaceted uplift of handicapped persons. In Uttar Pradesh various schemes for the welfare of handicapped are being run by the state govt. The efforts made in the field have attained considerable success which is evident from the fact that today the handicapped are not hopeless looking for the charity of others. Now he dreams of his career and compares as well as competes with normal persons. This is a big achievement but it should be considered just as the first few steps in the path of success. These few successful steps are, of course, the inspiring force behind the preparation of IX Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1999-2000 for the welfare of the handicapped.

12. In the previous years the State Govt. has been running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons.

1. Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.
2. Scholarships to the handicapped students and to the children of handicapped persons.
3. Grant-in-aid for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aids etc.
4. 12 schools are devoted to different types of handicapped children where free

5. education, boarding and fooding are being provided. Out of the said 12 schools 4 are for the blind, 4 for the deaf and dumb, 2 for the physically handicapped and 2 for the mently retarded children.
  6. Sheltered workshop cum production centres are imparting free vocational training with free boarding and fooding facilities to the handicapped.
13. Following new schemes have been introduced during the recent years.
1. Award for marriage between disabled and normal persons.
  2. Grand to handicapped for construction of shops.
  3. Talking book studio and braille Transcription unit for blind students.
  4. Upgradation of schools for blind (Banda and Saharanpur)
14. India, being a poor country having not a good percentage of literacy, requires much attention in the field of handicapped welfare. Realising the cited facts and to provide equal opportunities and legal rights to the handicapped, the Govt. of India have passed "The persons with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation ) Act, 1995 and enforced it from 7th Feb., 1996.
15. For giving proper attention & intensive implementation of the various programmes for the education, training and rehabilitation of disabled persons, the State Govt. have established independent department in Uttar Pradesh namely as "Viklang Kalyan Vibhag" in the month of September, 1995 and constituted separate and independent infra - structure at Govt. Directorate, Division, and District levels, as Secretary, Director, Deputy Directors and Distt. Handicapped welfare officers and their subordinate staff respectively.
16. Prior to the establishment of Viklang Kalyan Vibhag, the scheme and programme for the welfare of disabled were implemented by the social welfare department, which have now been transferred to the newly established handicapped welfare department.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan-Review**

17. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, An outlay of Rs. 45.90 crores including Rs. 39.41 crores for plains were allocated for development of handicapped persons under sereral scheme run by the department. An expenditure of Rs. 47.36 crores including Rs. 40.46 crores for plains were incurred during the plan period against respective schemes.

## **Annual Plan 1999-2000**

### **Objectives:**

18. The basic objectives are to adhere to national commitments to equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of disabled persons without any discrimination in every field of human activity. Emphasis on recognition of the rights and potential of disabled to lead fulfilled and productive lives. The Governments top priority is to provide maximum educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of disabled persons.

### **Strategies:**

1. Compulsory scholarship schemes to all categories of disabled children from class 1 to 8 at the double of the existing rates of scholarship to bring 100% coverage of disabled children and to remove illiteracy.
2. Promote social and emotional integration and encourage marriage between disabled and non disabled persons.
3. Rationalise pension scheme to only most needy and destitute disabled persons below poverty line who have crossed the productive and suffer from disability above 60% percent.
4. Implement the various provisions and directions as prescribed by the persons with disabilities (Equal) opportunities, protection of rights and full participation) act 1995.
5. Outlay & Expenditure

19. An outlay of Rs. 5825.00 lakh has been allocated for the welfare of handicapped during Ninth Five Year Plan out of which Rs. 5500.00 lakh is proposed for plains and remaining Rs. 325.00 lakhs for Hill. During first two years of Ninth Five Year Plan (i.e. 1997-98 and 1998-99) outlay of Rs. 1154.00 lakh and Rs. 1276.00 lakh were allocated against different schemes of handicapped development. Against this allocation, Rs. 1057.65 lakh and Rs. 1141.99 lakh were spent during these years against the respective schemes.

20. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 1449.55 lakh has been proposed out of which Rs. 1289.55 lakh is for plains. The district sector outlay for the year is Rs. 1289.13 lakh out of which Rs. 1145.05 lakh is under plain.

21. The scheme wise details of different schemes implemented by the department is given below:

### **Viklang Pension Scheme :**

22. This is major continuing scheme under which pension @ 125.00 per month is being given to destitute handicapped having monthly income below 225.00 per month. The rules for sanction of pension are also proposed to be amended in view of the persons with disabilities act 1995. for eligibility of pension.

A sum of Rs./ 1188.70 lakh have been proposed for new coverage beneficiaries, during the year 1999-2000 and Rs. 4947.30 lakhs for Ninth Plan.

### **Scholarship for Class 1-8**

23. This is a continuing scheme of District Sector. At present coverage is roughly 50 percent. To ensure 100 percent coverage of disabled students (boys and girls) the scheme is proposed to be a compulsory sheme just like SC/St scholarship. The present rates have been revised in January 1999. The revised rates are Rs. 25.00 for class 1 to 5 and Rs. 40.00 for class 6 to 8. A sum of Rs. 45.19 lakh for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 and 183.65 lakh for Ninth Five Year Plan for new coverage is proposed.

### **Grant for Purchase of Artificial Limbs/Hearing Aids etc.**

24. At present a grant of Rs. 1000.00 is given to eligible physically handicapped for purchase of artificial limbs etc. A sum of Rs. 55.24 lakh for the annual plan 1999-2000 and Rs. 142.50 lakh for the Ninth Five Year Plan is being proposed.

### **Upgradation Of Two Blind Schools At Banda And Saharanpur.**

25. The above two blind schools are running upto junior High School standard. To upgrade them upto high school standard. Rs. 9.65 lakh in Annual Plan 99-2000 and Rs. 45.00 lakh in Ninth plan have been proposed.

### **Talking Book Studio And Braille Transcription Unit**

26. There is great paucity of books in Braille transcription. Rs. 2.90 lakh in annual plan 1999-2000 and 10.00 lakh in ninth plan have been proposed.

### **Award For Marriage :**

27. Atleast for 264 couples under the marriage scheme have been proposed @ Rs. 11000. or Rs. 14000 per case Rs. 37.72 lakh in Annual plan 1999-2000 and Rs. 292.00 lakh in Ninth Plan have been proposed.

### **Construction Of Shops**

28. To provide employment opportunities a target of 250 shops @ 20,000.00 each have been proposed Rs. 10.00 lakh in annual plan 99-2000 and Rs. 250.00 lakh for the scheme of shop construction in Ninth Plan Five Year Plan have been proposed.

## SAINIK KALYAN

29. The Ex-servicemen below the rank of junior Commissioned Officer who generally retire after 18-20 Years of Service in Defence Forces, often need relief and rehabilitation. These Ex-servicemen have to face problems in maintaining their families and they are required to take up some kind of employment/Self employment ventures. There is Zila Sainik Kalyan Evam Punrvas Office in each district who provides guidance and help to needy ex-servicemen. The State Govt has Set up U.P. Bhutpurva Sainik kalyan Nigam in the year 1989 with authorised capital of Rs. 5 Cores. This corporation presently provides security and Technical Services, During the Ninth-Five Year-Plan the following schemes are proposed to be taken by the Nigam:-

1. Setting up of Motor-training Schools.
2. Construction of old-age-homes.
3. Mushroom cultivation in hill areas.
4. To establish uniform stitching/Tailoring Centres.
5. Adventure Activities in Hill area.

30. During Eighth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 465 lacks was allocated against which Rs. 342.35 lacks has been spent on several Schemes for welfare of Ex-servicemen. Rest House offices, and Sainik Sarai/Boys hostels were constructed during Eithth Plan on which Rs. 150.55 lacs were spent.

31. The following schemes for the welfare and training of ex-servicemen and their wards in the year 1999-2000 have been proposed.

1. Construction of Staff quarters and Rest houses.
2. Pre-recruitment training for wards of the ex-servicemen for recruitment in
3. Army and Police forces.
4. To organise Enterpreneurship development training for ex-servicemen.
5. Sainik Mahila Prashikshan Evam Utpadan Kendra, Pauri
6. Establishment of 10 ZSK offices in New Districts.

32. An outlay of Rs. 430 lacks has been provided for the Ninth Five Year Plan for running welfare schemes for ex-servicemen by the Directorate of Sainik Kalyan. An allocation of Rs.80 lacs for the year 1999-2000 has been made out of which Rs. 50 lacs for plains and Rs. 30 lacs for the hills

## WOMEN WELFARE

33. To provide women the necessary environment and infrastructure for their overall socio-economic development and also to help them to play a significant role in the development process as participants and beneficiaries, a separate department of Women and Child Development was established in 1989. The department is implementing several schemes to meet the needs of the large population of the deprived women.

### Progress During the Eighth Plan (1992-97):

34. During the Eighth Plan an outlay of Rs.175.68 crore was allocated for various schemes relating to development of women and child against which the expenditure was Rs.168.51 crore. The group-wise outlay and expenditure is given below:

#### Financial Achievements during the Eighth Plan

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Group	Eighth Plan	
		Allocated Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Child Welfare	556.00	78.31
2.	Women Welfare	16225.00	16680.93
3.	Welfare of aged infirms and destitutes	32.00	21.78
4.	Assistance to Voluntary organisation	154.00	-
5.	Assistance to public sector and other undertakings	50.00	10.00
6.	Correctional services	551.00	59.99
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17568.00</b>	<b>16851.01</b>

35. An overview of the physical achievement reveals that during the Eighth Plan 10 working women hostels were built, grant-in-aid is given to 328656 destitute widows, financial support to nearly 10980 women for training-cum-employment programmes, maintenance grant to 4794 divorced women victims of dowry, legal aid to 6460 women victims of dowry and marriage incentive to 800 couples for marrying widows who are below the age of 35 years.



## **Objectives and strategy for the Ninth Plan:**

36. 'Socio-economic empowerment of women' is the main objective of the Ninth Plan. Thus every effort will be made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partner along-with men. Emphasis will also be given to awareness generation, confidence building and promotion of self-reliance amongst women.

37. The strategy adopted during the Annual Plan 1999-2000 will be as below:

1. Empowerment of women to assert their rights leading to reduction of gender disparity,
2. Facilitate capacity building and provision of income generation options for women,
3. Sensitize and mobilise government functionaries/officials towards providing a more responsive administration towards women,
4. Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women and to undertake studies to assess the cause of violence against women and effective methods of prevention strategies,
5. Adopt special measures to reduce trafficking in women and to assist female victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking,
6. Take positive action to facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trades,
7. Providing them with financial security through savings and independent income,
8. Focus on education and health of girl child,
9. Prevention of sexual exploitation of children particularly the girl, child and child marriages, and
10. Provide business service and access to markets, information and technology to low income group women,

38. To achieve these objectives an outlay of Rs.232.00 crore is allocated for the Ninth Plan in which Rs. 202.00 crore is for plains and the remaining Rs. 30.00 crore for Uttarakhand. The allocated outlays for the Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-1999 were Rs. 28.63 and 34.25 crore against which the anticipated expenditure were Rs. 13.15 and Rs. 21.20 crore respectively. Grant-in-aid to destitute widows being one of the most important scheme of the department. Rs. 12.62 and 20.16 crore were spent during the Annual Plan 1997-98 and 1998-99. The number of beneficiaries on plan side upto the end of 1998-99 was 173778 widows. During the year 1998-99 maintenance grant is given to 952 women and legal aid to 972 women who are the victims of dowry. The respective expenditures of these schemes are Rs. 9.52 and Rs. 11.67 lakh.

## Outlay/Schemes during the Annual Plan 1999-2000

39. The plan schemes implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan can be categorised into the following groups: -

1. Child Welfare
2. Women Welfare
3. Welfare of aged, infirm and destitute
4. Correctional Services

40. An outlay of Rs.3929.41 lakh including Rs.550.00 lakh for Uttaranchal has been proposed in Annual Plan, 1999-2000. The groupwise detail of proposed outlay is as under: -

Group	Annual Plan, 1999-2000 (Rs. in lakh)		
	Total	Plains	Uttaranchal
A Child Welfare	6.00	6.00	-
B Women Welfare	3902.50	3352.50	550.00
C Welfare of Aged Infirm & Destitutes	3.85	3.85	-
D Correctional Service	17.06	17.06	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3929.41</b>	<b>3379.41</b>	<b>550.00</b>

41. A brief summary of the important schemes being implemented by the department are given below:

1. Shishushala in sweeper colonies and slums: - Women living in rural areas and urban slums go out to work due to which their children are devoid of education and suffer from malnutrition. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is proposed for plains in the Annual Plan, 1999-2000
- 2.

3. (2) Grant in aid to destitute widows: - Destitute widows below 60 years of age and who have no one to look after are being given a maintenance grant of Rs.125 per month. An outlay of Rs.3399.58 lakh is proposed for annual plan, 1999-2000 of which Rs.3224.58 lakh is for plains and remaining the Rs.175.00 lakh is for Uttaranchal area. The number of beneficiaries till now is 504495 of which 328656 beneficiaries are being given grant from non-plan. The proposed target for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 is to benefit 244736 destitute widows.
  
4. Marriage incentive to persons marrying widows who are below 35 years of age: - This scheme is being implemented from 1991-92. Under the scheme, persons marrying widows below 35 years of age, the couple is given a reward of Rs.11000. An outlay of Rs.98.48 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 of which Rs.0.88 lakh is for uttaranchal. The proposed number of beneficiaries are 895.
  
5. Construction of Working Women Hostels: - To provide residential facilities to single working women, it is proposed to set up 3 working women hostels for which an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 as State share.
  
6. Scholarship to girls and women of general category pursuing professional/technical courses: - Under this scheme a scholarship at the rate of Rs. 50.00 to Rs. 425.00 is provided to girls and women of general category pursuing professional/ technical courses and living below the poverty line. For the first time, this scheme is being implemented from 1998-99. An outlay of Rs.20.32 lakh is proposed to benefit 1000 such girls during the Annual Plan, 1999-2000.
  
7. (6) Integrated Development of Women :- The scheme for integrated development of women is being implemented in selected areas/districts of Uttaranchal area of the state. The scheme envisages integration with ongoing programmes and to cover local innovative ideas and new avenues in action for development of women in rural as well in urban areas. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 250 women during the Annual plan, 1999-2000.
  
8. Mahila Utthan Yojana in Uttaranchal:- On the direction of Honourable High Court Allahabad the centrally sponsored scheme of Mahila Utthan is being implemented in the Uttaranchal area of the state. The scheme is of Rs.35.55 Cr for five years. It envisages a gap-filling approach in all the development programmes being implemented in the area. An outlay of Rs.354.12 is proposed for the Annual Plan, 1999-2000 as state share.

9. Establishment and construction of Govt. Observation Homes:- Section 11 of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 clearly directs the State Government to establish and maintain as many observation homes that may be necessary for keeping the juveniles during the pendency of enquiry. Each observation home shall not only provide accomodation, maintenance, medical facilities but will also provide the juvenile with facilities for constructive preoccupation. There are 59 Govt. Observation Homes in functioning and six are in the process of being established. An outlay of Rs.9.91 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 1999-2000.

## NUTRITION

42. Integrated Child Development Programme was started in the year 1975 in three blocks of the State on experimental basis. By the end of Eight Five Year plan, 469 blocks were covered under the scheme for which an expenditure of Rs. 144.57 crore was made. The total number of beneficiaries were 24.83 lakh. During the Eighth Plan, the child nutrition programme has been included in the Basis Minimum Services. The objectives of the programme during the Ninth Plan are as below:-

### **Objectives of the Ninth Plan:**

1. To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six,
2. To lay the foundation for the proper psychological , physical and social development of the child,
3. To reduce the incidence of mortality , malnutrition and school drops out,
4. To provide supplementary nutrition to under nourished and malnourished children , pregnant and lactating mothers,
5. To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education, and
6. Reduction of drop out rate of children between 3-6 years by providing early childhood education.

43. During the Ninth plan period Panchayati Raj Institutions and local women's self help groups will be involved in effective implementation of women and child development programmes. The targets is to cover the entire State with the total 934 projects upto the end of Ninth Plan.

### **Progress during the Ninth plan:**

44. During the Ninth Plan an outlay of Rs. 232.00 crore including Rs.30.00 crore for Uttarakhand is proposed for this programme. The proposed outlay during the Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99 were Rs.35.58 and Rs.45.00 crore against which the respective expenditures were Rs.5.36 and Rs.24.73 crore. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is Rs. 45.00 crore which includes Rs. 5.00 crore for Uttarakhand.

45. The target of opening new projects in unserved areas during the Ninth Plan are 465. Against this target 51 and 79 projects were implemented during the Annual Plan 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. It is proposed to open 111 new projects during the Annual Plan 1999-2000.

46. The beneficiaries proposed during the Ninth Plan are 47.17 lakh in which 5.53 and 18.18 lakh were benefitted during the first two years of the Ninth Plan. The physical target for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 is to benefit 33.27 lakh women and children. The yearwise beneficiaries and financial requirements is given in the following tables :-

Beneficiaries (in lakh )

Plan Year	Achievements		Targets		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Plain	5.50	18.14	33.23	35.71	44.14
Hill	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	3.03
<b>Total -</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>33.27</b>	<b>35.75</b>	<b>47.17</b>

Financial Requirement (Supplementary Nutrition)

Plan Year	Expenditure		Requirements		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Plain	270.29	2015.92	5040.00	5796.00	13242.00
Hill	265.49	456.85	12.00	12.00	909.00
<b>Total -</b>	<b>535.78</b>	<b>2472.77</b>	<b>5052.00</b>	<b>5808.00</b>	<b>14151.00</b>

47. The details of the one of the most important scheme of the programmes is as below :

### Construction of Anganwadi Centres

48. At present there are 548 ICDS projects running in rural as well as in urban areas providing the services of supplementary nutrition , immunization , referral services, non-formal and pre-school education, supplementary nutrition to malnourished/under nourished children of 0-6 years of age , pregnant and lactating mothers through the network of 49081 anganwadi centres. Of these anganwadi centres, the building of ten anganwadi centres has been constructed with the assistance of world food programme , 500 centres have been constructed with the help of NORAD (a Norwegian Voluntary Agency) and the sanction for the construction of 318 centres has been given under SSN scheme. The remaining 48263 centres are running in the houses of anganwadi workers at local level .

49. During the Ninth Plan it is proposed to construct 1200 anganwadi centres over a period of five years with 400 centres taken up each year at the construction cost of Rs.1.62 lakh per centre. The modalities of financing the scheme would be to share the cost of construction between rural development department through JRY and this department in the ratio of 60 :40 i.e. for the construction of each centre, this department will provide Rs.64,800.00 and the rest Rs.97,200.00 will be provided by the rural development department .

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