

# **Draft Annual Plan**

## **1987-88**

### **Vol. I**

#### **GENERAL PROFILE**

**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

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## CHAPTER I

### STATE OF THE ECONOMY

The State of Uttar Pradesh is roughly located between 77° and 84° east longitude and 25° and 31° north latitude. It is bounded on the north by Himalayas and on the south by the State of Madhya Pradesh. The Union Territory of Delhi and the States of Haryana and Rajasthan adjoin it to the west and the State of Bihar to the east.

1.2. The State can be geographically divided into three main regions. The Gangetic alluvial plain running through the middle of the State is the largest region and it is watered by the river Ganga and several of its important tributaries viz. Yamuna, Ram-ganga, Gomti, Sarda, Ghaghra and Gandak. North of this plain is the hilly region of the Himalayas comprising the Garhwal and Kumaun divisions of the state. The southern portion is the Bundelkhand region comprising the southern hills and part of the central Indian plateau.

1.3. The State is divided into 12 divisions which are further divided into 57 districts for the purpose of administration, planning and execution of development programmes. There are 1,12,566 populated villages in the State grouped into 895 community development blocks. For the purpose of economic planning, the State is divided into five regions on the basis of resources and economic characteristics. The western region comprises 19 districts extending over the western part of the Gangetic plain and a small strip of the sub-Himalayas. The central region comprising 10 districts covers the central Gangetic plain and includes the area between Sarda and Gomti rivers. The eastern region covering 15 districts extends over the eastern part of the Gangetic plain. The Bundelkhand comprising 5 districts covers the southern hills and part of the central Indian plateau south of river Yamuna. The hill region includes the

Garhwal and Kumaun divisions having eight districts.

1.4. The State covers an area of 294 thousand sq. km. i.e. 9 per cent of the area of the country. Only Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have area larger as compared to Uttar Pradesh. According to the 1981 census, the State had largest population of all the States in the country and had a total population of 1109 lakhs. The State thus accounts for more than 16 per cent of the nation's population in only 9 per cent of its area. The population density (377 persons/Sq. Km.) of this State was higher than the all India average of 216 persons/Sq. Km. as well as all other States of the country excepting Kerala (655), West Bengal (615) and Bihar (402). This density was considerably higher than those of Madhya Pradesh (118) and Rajasthan (100) which have larger areas than Uttar Pradesh.

1.5. The urban population of the State as percentage of total population is 17.9 against 23.3 for the country. However, the Scheduled Caste population of the State is 21.2 per cent against 15.7 per cent at the national level. The proportion of Scheduled Tribes population is low and is only 0.2 per cent in the State as against 7.8 per cent at the national level.

1.6. During the decade of 1971-81 the population of this State grew at a rate of 2.3 per cent annually while the corresponding growth rate at all-India level was observed to be 2.2 per cent. It may be mentioned that the growth rate of population of this State had increased from 1.8 per cent annually during 1961-71 to 2.3 per cent during 1971-81, while at the national level a constant growth rate of 2.2 per cent was observed during the decades of 1961-71 and 1971-81. It is also worth mentioning that the States of

Kerala (2.4), Orissa (2.3), Tamilnadu (2.0) and West Bengal (2.4) had a higher growth of population than Uttar Pradesh (1.8) during the decade of 1961-71. The rates of growth of population of these States in the decade 1971-81 are 1.8 per cent (Kerala), 1.9 per cent (Orissa), 1.6 per cent (Tamilnadu) and 2.1 per cent (West Bengal).

#### HUMAN RESOURCES

1.7 A rise of 24.6 per cent in workers was observed during 1971-81 as against the rise of 25.5 per cent in total population of this State. Consequently, the percentage of workers to total population has gone down from 30.9 in 1971 to 30.7 in 1981 while the corresponding percentage of workers to total population at the all-India level has increased from 32.9 in 1971 to 36.8 in 1981. It is also observed that percentage share of this State to total workers in the country had gone down from 15.1 in 1971 to 13.9 in 1981. It is also observed from the 1981 census that almost all the major States except Kerala (30.5 per cent workers) and West Bengal (30.2 per cent workers) had higher percentage of workers in their total population as compared to this State and Andhra Pradesh (45.8 per cent), Karnataka (40.2 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (42.9 per cent), Maharashtra (42.6 per cent) and Tamilnadu (41.7 per cent) had a much higher percentage of workers in their total population than Uttar Pradesh, indicating a higher dependancy ratio in this State.

1.8 The unemployment situation in Uttar Pradesh can be judged from the data of 38th-round of National Sample Survey (January-June, 1983). As per estimates of the aforesaid survey results, the percentage of unemployeed to total persons of 5 years and above age (on current day status basis) as observed in rural and urban areas amongst males was 2.16 and 3.95 respectively, the corresponding percentage for females being 0.50 and 0.41. These percentages are lower than the corresponding percentages of 4.79 and 5.45 for males and 2.52 and 1.72 for females respectively at

the all-India level. The relevant figures are given below :

*Percentage of unemployeed to total persons of 5 years and above age (on current day status basis)*

	Uttar Pradesh	India
<i>Male</i>		
Rural	2.16	4.79
Urban	3.95	5.45
<i>Female</i>		
Rural	0.50	2.52
Urban	0.41	1.72

1.9. In the total State Domestic Product more than 50 per cent is still contributed by the agriculture and allied sectors which provide employment to the three-fourth of the total working force in the State. The priority of the agriculture sector in the planned development of the State is obvious.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

1.10. The State had a record production of 231.08 lakh tonnes foodgrains in 1978-79. Barring the years of natural calamities, the production of foodgrains has shown a continuous rising trend. In 1984-85 the production of foodgrains stood at 299.18 lakh tonnes, which was 29.5 per cent higher than the previous record level of 1978-79 and 6.9 per cent higher than the target of 279.90 lakh tonnes fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan. Quick estimates made available by the Agriculture Directorate for the year 1985-86 indicate that the production of foodgrains would be about 313.38 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 registering an increase of 4.8 per cent over 1984-85.

1.11. Sugarcane, potato and oilseeds are the major commercial crops of the State. The production of sugarcane in the State is a cyclical phenomenon. The sugarcane production was 623.24 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and increased by 30.6 per cent to reach a level of 813.87 lakh tonnes in 1982-83. Thereafter, it declined to 782.44 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and further to 706.38 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Thus the production of sugarcane had declined by 13.2 per cent during 1983-85. The production of sugarcane in

1985-86 is expected to be about 730 lakh tonnes, indicating an increase of 3.3 per cent over 1984-85. The production of potato in the State is governed by wide fluctuations in market prices from year to year as also by demand in other States, mainly in the north-east region. The potato production was 42.96 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. This production had some fluctuations in the subsequent years but in 1983-84 it reached a level of 55.37 lakh tonnes. It further rose to 59.84 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. Thus, there was a rise of 39.3 per cent over 1978-79 in the production of potato in the State. The production for 1985-86 is estimated at about 45 lakh tonnes only. The production of total oilseeds (pure and mixed) was 15.15 lakh tonnes in 1978-79. It has had a continuous declining trend on account of comparatively poorer returns to cultivators as compared to other crops, and only 11.28 lakh tonnes oilseeds could be produced in 1984-85, which was 25.5 per cent lower than the level of 1978-79. It is expected to go down further to the level of about 9 lakh tonnes during 1985-86.

1.12. *Productivity*—The average yield of foodgrains which was 11.61 qtls./hectare in 1978-79 had continuously risen except in the adverse years of 1979-80 and 1981-82 and had touched the level of 14.56 qtls./hect. in 1984-85 showing a rise of 25.3 per cent over 1978-79. It further increased to 15.09 qtls./hect. in 1985-86. The average yield of sugarcane which was 381.46 qtls./hect. in 1978-79, had risen to 470.90 qtls./hect. in 1980-81. It declined during the two subsequent years and was 456.55 qtls./hect. in 1982-83. After rising to 463.54 qtls./hect. in 1983-84, it again fell to 459.81 qtls./hect. in 1984-85. The yield rate of sugarcane in 1984-85 was thus 2.4 per cent lower than the level of 1980-81 (which was the highest during these years). The average yield of potato was 155.10 qtls./hect. in 1978-79. It had some fluctuations during the period 1979-83. In 1982-83 the average yield of potato was 158.21 qtls./hect., it rose to 185.55 qtls./hect. in 1983-84 and thereafter it declined by 8.3 per

cent in 1984-85 when it was only 170.23 qtls./hect. It further declined to 130.98 qtls./hect. in 1985-86. The average yield of oilseeds (pure) being 4.80 qtls./hect. in 1978-79, rose to 6.00 qtls./hect. in 1983-84 and further to 6.02 qtls./hect. in 1984-85.

#### IRRIGATION

1.13. Irrigation contributes substantially in increasing production and productivity of different crops. The total irrigation potential of the State increased from 140.68 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 197.60 lakh hect. in 1984-85, with a rise of 40.5 per cent during 1979-85. The irrigation potential in the State further increased to 206.42 lakh hectares in 1985-86. The utilisation of the potential so created also increased from 118.46 lakh hect. to 163.76 lakh hect. during the period 1979-85, registering a rise of 38.2 per cent. Thus the percentage of utilisation has gone down from 84.2 in 1978-79 to 82.9 in 1984-85. The utilisation increased to 169.38 lakh hectares in 1985-86 showing an increase of 3.4 per cent over previous year.

1.14. With the extension of irrigation facilities in the State, the actual irrigation coverage (net irrigated area) has also increased from 50.9 per cent in 1978-79 to 59.0 per cent in 1984-85. Similarly, the percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area has also gone up from 43.5 per cent in 1978-79 to 48.5 per cent in 1984-85. Thus, together with increase in the irrigation coverage, the irrigation intensity also went up from 118.2 per cent in 1978-79 to 123.8 per cent in 1984-85. Though there has been a significant rise both in the irrigation coverage as well as in irrigation intensity but the level of irrigation coverage i.e. percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown in the State is still lower than the level achieved in 1982-83 by the States of Harvana (65.5) and Punjab (84.5). Like wise the level of irrigation intensity in 1983-84 in this State was lower than most of the major States and far lower than the level achieved by the States of Punjab (173.2), Himachal Pradesh (171.0), Harvana (151.1) and Kerala (150.2) in 1982-83.

1.15. With the increase of irrigation facilities in the State, a significant rise in

the consumption of chemical fertilisers has been observed. The total consumption of fertilisers in the State has gone up from 10.58 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 to 16.13 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, indicating an increase of 52.5 per cent during the period 1979-85. The fertilizer consumption in the State increased to 19.72 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, showing an increase of 22.3 per cent over previous year. In the year 1984-85, the consumption of fertilisers per hectare of gross cropped area was 65.1 Kg. which is 40.3 per cent higher than the average consumption in India i. e. 46.4 Kg./hect. Although, the average consumption of fertiliser per hectare in the State is higher than the all-India average but still it is lower than a number of major states like Punjab 149.3 Kg./hect., Tamilnadu 86.7 Kg./hect. and Andhra Pradesh 74.1 Kg./hect. as observed in 1983-84.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1.16. *The process of industrialisation* in the State had been slow and has picked up only during the Sixth Plan period in which there has been a significant industrial progress in the State. With the creation of proper infra-structure and industrial climate, a large number of major, medium and small industries have been attracted in the State. But even then the pace of industrial development in the State is much lower as compared to the industrially advanced States and also the national average. According to 1981 census, the percentage of industrial workers to total main workers in the State was 9.1 as compared to 11.3 at the national level, the comparative figures for other States being West Bengal 16.5 per cent, Kerala 16.1 per cent, Gujarat 15.3 per cent, Tamilnadu 15.2 per cent, Punjab 13.9 per cent and Maharashtra 13.6 per cent. Sugar, cement, vanaspati and textiles are the important and traditional industries of Uttar Pradesh.

1.17. *Sugar*—The production of sugar in 1980-81 was 12.24 lakh tonnes which increased to 14.78 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, showing an increase of 20.8 per cent over 1980-81. It further

increased to 16.48 lakh tonnes (up to May 1986) in 1985-86 with an increase of 34.6 per cent over 1980-81 and 11.5 per cent over 1984-85. The production figures relate to the sugar year (October-September). Uttar Pradesh contributed 29.2 per cent in 1983-84 to total sugar production in the country.

1.18. *Cement*—The production of cement in Uttar Pradesh has been rising continuously. It rose to 9.40 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 and 11.22 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 from 5.25 lakh tonnes in 1980-81, indicating an increase of 79 per cent in 1984-85 and 113.7 per cent in 1985-86 over 1980-81.

1.19. *Vanaspati*—The production of vanaspati in the State was 1.30 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 which increased to 1.64 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 but showed a declining trend afterwards, the production being 1.46 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and 1.37 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. It again increased to 1.45 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, showing an increase of 11.5 per cent and 5.8 per cent over 1980-81 and 1984-85 respectively.

1.20. *Cotton cloth and Cotton Yarn*—The production of cotton cloth in the State has shown a declining trend continuously during the period 1978-84. This has been on account of consumer preference for synthetic and mixed yarn fabrics. Higher cotton prices have also affected the profitability of cotton fabrics manufacturing units. It was 228.7 million metres in 1978-79 which declined to 189.4 million metres in 1983-84 showing a decrease of 17.2 per cent over 1978-79. The position slightly improved in 1984-85 and 1985-86, the production rose to 195.3 million metres in 1984-85 and 200.8 million metres in 1985-86 showing an increase of 3.1 per cent and 6.0 per cent over 1983-84. On the other hand the production of cotton yarn has continuously risen during Sixth Five Year Plan on account of positive measures taken by the Government to encourage handloom production. Its production reached a level of 132 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 from 66 thousand tonnes in 1980-81. The production of yarn fell down to 125 thousand tonnes 1985-86..

1.21. *Power*—Power is the most critical input for the agricultural and industrial development. The generating capacity of power system in Uttar Pradesh (excluding private generation at Renu Sagar) increased from 3076 M.W. in 1978-79 to 4136 M.W. in 1984-85 showing an increase of 34.5 per cent over 1978-79. It further increased to 4346 M. W. in 1985-86, 5.1 per cent higher than the level of 1984-85. The total generating capacity in the country as a whole was 47118 M.W. in 1984-85, thus the share of Uttar Pradesh in the total generating capacity of the country was about 8.8 per cent in 1984-85. Power generation in the State has also increased from 10131 million units in 1978-79 to 11331 million units in 1984-85, showing an increase of 11.9 per cent over 1978-79 as against an increase of 34.5 per cent in the installed capacity. It further increased to 12346 million units in 1985-86 indicating an increase of 9.0 per cent over 1984-85.

1.22. The *per capita* consumption of electricity in this State increased by 40.8 per cent from 76 kwh. in 1978-79 to 107 kwh in 1984-85. It is, however, much less as compared to the average power consumption at the country level (169.51 kwh) as also compared to that in the advanced States. The un-met power demand in the State is of the order of 30 per cent.

1.23. The total number of tube-wells energised by 1984-85 was 485 thousand, being 8.5 per cent of such tube-wells (5,705 thousands) in the country. In 1985-86 it rose to 510 thousands in the State.

#### TOTAL STATE INCOME AND PER CAPITA INCOME :

1.24. The estimate of State Domestic Product (S.D.P.), commonly known as State income, is considered the most appropriate composite economic indicator for judging the general status and health of the State's economy. Although, such estimates do not throw any light on the inter-personal distribution of income analysis of trends of SDP and its inter-sectoral dis-

tribution brings out the overall impact of developmental efforts. In addition, the *per capita* SDP estimate, is the most suitable indicator for comparing levels of development at different points of time and for different States.

1.25. The estimates of total and *per capita* income of U. P. and India during the period 1970-71 to 1984-85 show that net state domestic product at current prices continued rising from Rs. 4,256 crore in 1970-71 to Rs. 9,756 crore in 1978-79, Rs. 13,955 crore in 1980-81 and Rs. 21,090 crore in 1984-85 indicating an increase of 116 per cent over 1978-79 and 51 per cent over 1980-81, the corresponding increase being 113 per cent and 64 per cent in the national income. The State's *per capita* income also increased from Rs. 486 in 1970-71 to Rs. 935 in 1978-79 and Rs. 1,764 in 1984-85. The increase in State's *per capita* income in 1984-85 over 1978-79 was 89 per cent as compared to 87 per cent increase in the national *per capita* income. But the above increase in the total and *per capita* income is a combined effect of both the price rise as well as real growth in the economy.

1.26. The estimates of total income of U.P. and India during the period 1973-74 to 1984-85 at 1970-71 prices showed a continuous rising trend in general. It was Rs. 4,059 crore in 1973-74 which increased to Rs. 5,361 crore in 1978-79 and further to Rs. 6,808 crore in 1984-85 indicating an increase of 32 per cent and 27 per cent over 1973-74 and 1978-79 respectively, while at the national level the corresponding increase has been 29 per cent and 23 per cent respectively. The *per capita* state income at constant prices (1970-71) was Rs. 514 in 1978-79 which increased to Rs. 570 in 1984-85 showing an increase of 11 per cent, while at the national level the increase was only 8 per cent. As a result, the gap between *per capita* income of the State and the country, which was Rs. 203 in 1978-79 decreased to Rs. 202 in 1984-85.

1.27. The rough estimates of state income (at 1970-71 prices) for the year 1985-86 indicate that the net state domestic product would be about Rs. 7,005 crore and *per capita* income of Rs. 572, meaning



thereby, an increase of 2.9 per cent in the total income and Rs. 2.00 in the *per capita* income as compared to the year 1984-85.

1.28. The annual growth rate observed in the economy of the state during the Fifth Plan was 5.7 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in the country. It was 8.1 per cent during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) in the state and 5.3 per cent per annum at the national level. The aforesaid higher rate of growth of 8.1 per cent in the state was visible because of the low level of economy in the base year 1979-80 due to worst drought year. Even if the level of 1978-79 is notionally taken as the base for calculating the growth rate during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the growth rate works out to be 4.9 per cent per year in the state as against 4.1 per cent in the national economy. In case the growth rate is calculated taking the moving average of 3 years as the base then also the growth rate in the economy of U.P. was higher than that at the national level. Thus the economy of U.P. has shown better pace of development since the beginning of the Fifth Plan as compared to the growth observed in the country as a whole.

#### POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE

1.29. The latest comparable estimates of the population below poverty line in various states are available for the year 1977-78. It will be evident from col. 8 of Annexure-1 that 50.1 per cent population was living below the poverty line in the state as against 48.1 per cent in the country as a whole. The percentage of population below the poverty line in this state was higher than in most of the states except Bihar (57.5 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (57.7 per cent), Orissa (66.4 per cent), Tamil Nadu (52.1 per cent) and West Bengal (52.5 per cent). Although the latest state-wise comparable estimates of population below the poverty line are not available but Planning Commission's assessments\* indicate that the proportion of such population at the national level was reduced from 48.1 per cent in

1977-78 to 37.4 per cent in 1983-84. Similar reduction in the proportion of the people living below poverty line in this state may also be expected. This contention is supported by the fact that the data collected during the 38th round of the National Sample Survey (State Sample) show substantial increase in the real *per capita* consumer expenditure during the period 1977-83 indicating substantial increase in the standard of living of the people and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of population below the poverty line during the Sixth Plan period. This percentage as estimated to be 41.08 per cent at the end of Sixth Plan period and is targeted as 30.22 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan.

#### PRICE TREND

1.30. Rise in prices is to some extent, unavoidable in a developing economy. Such rise, however, hampers developmental efforts and as such, the national and the State Government have taken measures to keep a check over it. The wholesale price index (1970-71=100) in Uttar Pradesh was 208.5 in 1979-80. This index showed a continuous rising trend and was 320.2 in 1984-85. During the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86, the wholesale price index further rose to 344.0, depicting a rise of 7.4 per cent over the previous year. However, the rise in wholesale prices during 1985-86 was comparatively low than the rise of 7.9 per cent during 1984-85 over 1983-84. Further, during the first quarter of 1986-87 i.e. during the quarter ending June 1986, this index has slightly decreased from 350.0 in March 1986 to 348.4 in April 1986 and further declined to 343.8 in May 1986 but it again rose to 351.3 in June 1986. Thus, the level of wholesale prices in June, 1986 was 2.1 per cent higher than average index for 1985-86 and 3.6 per cent higher than the level (339.1) of June 1985.

1.31. Retail prices both in the rural and in the urban areas of the state have followed the trend of wholesale prices. The

\*The 'Quest for Equity in Development'—R. R. Kale, Memorial lecture, 1986 by Shri Man Mohan Singh, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India.

rural as well as urban consumer price indices have risen continuously and touched the level of 289.6 and 299.9 respectively at the end of 1984-85. During 1985-86 the rural consumer price index has shown a rise of 7.8 per cent and reached at 312.3 while the corresponding rise in the urban consumer price index was about 9.5 per cent with the index being 328.3. In the first quarter of 1986-87 the rural consumer price index showed declining trend during the first two months but in June 1986 the index rose to 321.8 as compared to 316.7 in May 1986. Even then the level of price index in June 1986 was 0.8 per cent lower than what it was in March 1986 (324.4). On the other hand the urban consumer price index which has slightly decreased from 340.9 in April 1986 to 338.7 in May 1986 but then it rose substantially to 344.8 in June 1986 being 1.8 per cent higher than the level (338.7) in March 1986.

#### BASIC SERVICES :

1.32. Basic social services like education, health, water supply and electrification play a crucial role in improving the quality of human life. They also create favourable atmosphere for better and effective implementation of developmental programmes. Therefore, it is necessary to have an over view of the situation in these sectors.

#### EDUCATION :

1.33. *Education*—The number of Junior Basic Schools in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 70,931 in 1979-80 to 72,962 in 1984-85 and further to 73,483 in 1985-86 showing an increase of 2.9 per cent during the period 1980-85. Similarly, the number of Senior Basic Schools also increased from 13,127 in 1979-80 to 14,112 in 1984-85 and further to 14,219 in 1985-86, indicating increase of 7.5 per cent during the period 1980-85 and 0.8 per cent higher in 1985-86 over the previous year. The enrolment of students in Junior Basic Schools and Senior Basic Schools has also increased from 93.17 lakh and 27.72 lakh in 1979-80 to 117.07 lakh and 36.78 lakh in 1984-85. It further rose to 124.74

lakh and 37.23 lakh respectively in 1985-86. The increase in enrolment was 25.6 per cent in Junior Basic Schools and 31.7 per cent in Senior Basic Schools during 1980-85 and 6.6 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively in 1985-86 over previous year. Further the number of Junior Basic Schools per lakh of population in the year 1984-85 was 66 in the state as against 76 schools at the national level and the number of Senior Basic Schools per lakh of population was 13 in U.P. while it was 19 at the national level.

1.34. Literacy has a direct bearing on the extension of developmental technologies. Though the literacy rate of Uttar Pradesh has increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.2 per cent in 1981, it is still lower than the all-India average for even the year 1971 (29.4 per cent) and much less than that of 1981 (36.2 per cent). All other states except Bihar (26.2 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (26.7 per cent) and Rajasthan (24.4 per cent) are ahead of Uttar Pradesh in this regard.

1.35. *Medical and Health*—The number of state allopathic hospitals and dispensaries excluding PHC's has increased from 2,096 to 2,462 during the period 1979-85 showing an increase of 17.5 per cent. The number decreased to 2,093 in 1985-86 due to conversion of certain dispensaries in PHC's. Similarly the number of beds during the aforesaid period, also increased from 40,896 to 54,756 showing a rise of 33.9 per cent. With the increase of 1.3 per cent over 1984-85 it reached to 55,472 in 1985-86. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries and the beds available therein per lakh of population in 1984 were 2.1 and 52 respectively in this state as against all-India average of 4.3 and 86 respectively. Apart from the allopathic system of medicine, other indigenous systems of treatment like Ayurvedic and Unani system are also being encouraged by the Government. The number of State Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and dispensaries and beds therein have gone up from 1,699 to 2,192 and 4,290 to 6,936 respectively during the period 1980-85 showing increases of 29.0 per cent and 65.1 per cent respectively. Their

number increased to 23.4 and 7,823 respectively in 1985-86.

1.36. *Drinking Water Facilities*—Safe drinking water is essential for the general health of the people and therefore, efforts are being made to provide safe drinking water both in rural and urban areas. Out of 1,12,566 populated villages, 40,070 villages and 548 towns (out of 659 towns in the state) had been covered under piped water system as well as through India Mark-II hand-pumps by the end of Sixth Plan (1984-85). The number of such villages and towns covered by water supply increased to 49,224 and 558 respectively in 1985-86. Out of 35,506 problem villages (drinking water scarcity villages) in this state identified in 1972 survey, 34,144 villages had been covered under the safe water supply schemes by the end of 1984-85. Another survey of villages having serious drinking water problems was conducted last year and it revealed that in addition to 35,506 problem villages identified earlier, an additional 35,000 villages have serious drinking water problems. Provision of water sources to these additional villages also was started in 1985-86 under State Plan and centrally sponsored schemes and the total number of villages covered increased to 42,971 in 1985-86.

1.37. *Roads* — Roads constitute the most important infra-structure for agricultural and industrial development. The length of total surfaced roads maintained by PWD increased from 42,989 kms. in 1979-80 to 47,884 kms. in 1984-85 showing an increase of 11.4 per cent during the Sixth Plan period. It further increased to 49,391 kms. in 1985-86.

1.38. *Rural Electrification* — Since the economy of the State is basically

agrarian and about 80 per cent of the population lives in the villages, high priority is being given to rural electrification. While only 34.3 per cent of villages were electrified by the end of 1979-80, the position improved significantly during the Sixth Plan period, the percentage of electrified villages to the total number of villages being 56 as against 64.1 per cent of villages at the national level. The percentage of electrified villages in the state increased to 59.9 per cent in 1985-86. Even so, the state lags far behind most of the other states in the matter of rural electrification, the states of Haryana, Kerala and Punjab having already attained hundred per cent electrification of their villages.

1.39. The state of the economy for Uttar Pradesh reveals healthy and encouraging trends. There has been a setback to Kharif production this year on account of floods and drought conditions in different regions of the state but it is proposed to make up the shortfall during the ensuing Rabi crop season. Production and productivities both in the agricultural and industrial sectors have been rising. Infrastructural facilities of irrigation, credit, road network etc. have been improving and the performance of the power sector is also showing an upward trend. There has been quantitative and qualitative improvement in the implementation of anti-poverty programmes. The facilities in the social services sectors of education, health and drinking water supply have improved and special attention has been given to programmes for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other disadvantaged sectors. The progress achieved during the past one and a half year augurs well for the attainment of targets of growth set forth for the Seventh Plan.

**ANNEXURE I**

*Population Details*

State	Population in lakhs (1981)	Density (persons) sq. Km. (1981)	Percentage of urban popula- tion (1981)	Sex ratio 1981	Annual growth rate of population (%)		Population below poverty line (%) 1977-78
					1961-71	1971-81	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	536	195	23.3	975	1.9	2.1	42.2
2. Bihar ..	699	402	12.5	946	2.0	2.2	57.5
3. Gujarat ..	341	173	31.1	942	2.6	2.4	39.0
4. Haryana ..	129	292	21.9	870	2.8	2.5	24.8
5. Karnataka ..	371	194	28.9	963	2.2	2.4	48.3
6. Kerala ..	255	655	18.7	1032	2.4	1.8	47.0
7. Madhya Pradesh ..	522	118	20.3	941	2.6	2.3	57.7
8. Maharashtra ..	628	204	35.0	937	2.5	2.2	47.7
9. Orissa ..	264	169	11.8	981	2.3	1.9	66.4
10. Punjab ..	168	333	27.7	879	2.0	2.2	15.1
11. Rajasthan ..	343	100	21.0	919	2.5	2.9	33.8
12. Tamil Nadu ..	484	372	33.0	977	2.0	1.6	52.1
13. Uttar Pradesh ..	1109	377	17.9	885	1.8	2.3	50.1
14. West Bengal ..	546	615	26.5	911	2.4	2.1	52.5
India ..	6852	216	23.3	934	2.2	2.2	48.1

*Source:—Comparative Statistics 1983.*

## ANNEXURE II

## Selected Indicators of Development of Uttar Pradesh

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1—STRUCTURE OF ECONOMY</b>								
1.1—Sectoral Contribution at constant prices (1970-71) Estimate (%)								
(a) Primary sector ..	60.2	56.5	55.8	48.3	53.7	51.8*	52.4*	51.6†
(b) Secondary Sector ..	14.9	16.5	17.8	21.4	19.0	20.7*	21.2*	21.2*
(c) Tertiary Sector ..	24.9	27.0	26.4	30.3	27.3	27.2*	26.9*	27.2*
1.2—Sectoral Contribution at current prices (%)								
(a) Primary Sector ..	60.2	62.7	50.2	45.2	45.2	43.3*	43.0*	40.3†
(b) Secondary Sector ..	14.9	14.1	18.0	20.4	19.1	20.6*	20.7*	22.0†
(c) Tertiary Sector ..	24.9	23.2	31.8	34.4	35.7	36.1*	36.3*	37.7†
<b>2—AGRICULTURE</b>								
2.1—Average yield (Qt./Hect.)								
(a) Wheat ..	13.02	9.78	15.50	13.14	16.40	18.39	18.90	18.67*
(b) Rice ..	8.16	8.65	11.59	5.06	10.95	11.15	12.66	12.97*
(c) Pulses ..	8.24	5.32	7.62	5.29	7.44@	8.58	8.82	8.46*
(d) Sugar Cane ..	406.42	412.65	371.46	373.17	462.79	456.55	463.54	459.91
(e) Potato ..	92.00	92.04	155.10	130.81	152.24@	158.21	185.55	175.63*
(d) Oilseeds (Pure) ..	5.45	6.03	4.80	3.35	6.72	5.00	6.00	6.02
2.2—Production (Lakh tonnes.)								
(a) Foodgrains ..	195.85	155.63	231.08	164.39	242.94	264.98	292.00	299.18*
(b) Potato ..	14.86	17.21	42.96	31.63	43.80@	42.87	55.57	59.84*
(c) Oilseeds ..	18.52	15.54	15.15	9.64	14.81@	12.18@1	0.52	11.28*
(d) Sugar cane ..	546.72	607.73	623.24	512.28	764.40	813.87	782.44	706.38*
2.3—Intensity of cropping (%)	134.11	154.01	139.01	139.09	143.29	143.43	145.22	N.A.
2.4—Gross irrigated area as percentage to gross cropped area	36.04	56.91	43.52	44.74	46.91	49.13R	48.46*	N.A.
2.5—Consumption of fertilizers (Kg./Hect.)	17.71	20.13	45.50	45.30	51.66R	57.99R	66.49R	65.11*

\*Provisional

R=Revised

@ Includes the student of Nurssery classes.

†Quick Estimates.

## ANNEXURE II (Concl'd.)

Item	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79	1979-80	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>3—INDUSTRY</b>								
3.1—Production								
(a) Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	103	71	120	96	152	164	146	137
(b) Sugar ('000 tonnes)	1301	1295	1463	996	2080	2035	1727	1478
(c) Cement ('000 tonnes)	358	560	583	450	675	941	999	940
(d) Cotton Textile (lakh Mtrs.)	2531	1915	2287	1897	2040	1915	1894	1953
(e) Cotton yarn (Lakh Kg.)	780	591	733	581	692	1084	1165	1316
<b>4—POWER</b>								
4.1—Electrified Villages (No.)	20719	29765	36298	38577	47525	53367	58029	63075
4.2—Electrified Harijan Basties (No.)	..	5960	12453	14014	18858	22692	25579	29601
4.3—Per capita power consumption (kwh)	60	58	76R	87	87	97	103	107
4.4—Power consumption by categories (%)								
(a) Industry ..	64.01	58.88	51.69	47.93	46.00	41.20	39.6	39.1
(b) Irrigation ..	16.82	20.25	31.41	33.49	34.91	34.50	34.3	34.9
(c) Domestic use ..	8.63	9.73	9.85	10.59	10.58	13.10	12.9	14.6
(d) Others ..	10.54	11.14	7.05	7.99	8.51	11.20	13.2	12.4
<b>5—MEDICAL</b>								
5.1—No. of hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	N.A.
5.2—No. of beds in hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population	43	49	52	52	49	49	49	N.A.
<b>6—EDUCATION</b>								
6.1—Enrolment in junior basic schools ('000 No.)	10365	11799	898R	9317	9865	10335	11386	11707
6.2—Enrolment in Senior basic schools ('000 No.)	2218	2428	2583R	2792	3078	3510	3600	3678

## ANNEXURE III

*Economic and Social Indicators of major States*

State	Literacy percentage 1981	Per Capita State Domestic Product 1983-84 Rs*		Percentage Shares in state domestic product at current prices 1983-84			
		Current Prices	At constant prices 1970-71	Primary sector	Secondary sector	Tertiary sector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	29.94	1965£	746£	45.7	16.2	38.11
2. Bihar	..	26.20	1287	468	48.6	20.6	30.8
3. Gujarat	..	43.70	2823	985	35.0	27.2	37.8
4. Haryana	..	36.14	3059	1092	46.3	23.0	30.7
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	42.48	2244	707	46.4	19.4	34.2
6. Karnataka	..	38.46	1957+	715+	42.8	27.9	29.1
7. Kerala	..	70.42	1951	620	40.5	30.3	39.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	27.87	1721+	605	54.0	20.8	25.2
9. Maharashtra	..	47.18	2983	1018	28.6	32.5	38.9
10. Orissa	...	34.23	1636	559	66.3	10.0	23.7
11. Punjab	..	40.86	3560	1473	43.3	22.0	34.7
12. Rajasthan	..	24.38	1908	638	54.7	16.0	29.3
13. Tamil Nadu	...	46.76	1783	642	22.2	29.3	48.5
14. Uttar Pradesh	..	27.16	1655	566	43.0	20.7	36.3
15. West Bengal	...	40.94	2221@	817@	40.2	23.1	36.7
India	..	36.23	2180	761	39.7	22.3	38.0

£Partial revised estimates.

\*Temporary estimates.

+Quick estimates.

@Preliminary estimates.

## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

State	Growth rate of State economy 1983-84 over year 1970-71	Average yield of wheat (Kg./Hect.)		Average yield of Rice (Kg./Hect.)		
		1978-79	1983-84	1978-79	1983-84	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	4.0	649	714	1861	2111
2. Bihar	..	3.5	1393	1552	986	1013
3. Gujarat	..	3.8	1924	2195	1164	1396
4. Haryana	..	4.3	2300	2499	2680	2486
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	2.4	1127	807	1247	1202
6. Karnataka	..	3.3	649	624	2010	1920
7. Kerala	..	2.1	*	*	1539	1632
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	4.0	925	1157	736	970
9. Maharashtra	..	4.4	802	965	1469	1617
10. Orissa	..	3.1	1847	1910	1007	1176
11. Punjab	..	4.7	2715	3015	2918	3063
12. Rajasthan	..	2.7	1444	1594	1112	1358
13. Tamil Nadu	..	2.4	*	*	2251	1898
14. Uttar Pradesh	..	3.5	1550	1890	1189	1266
15. West Bengal	..	3.1	1916	2596	1359	1478
India	..	3.7	1574	1843	1339	1457

\*Unimportant crop. Average yield not calculated.



## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

State	Average yield of sugarcane (Gur)* (Kg./Hect.)		Cropping intensity percentage 1982-83 (Provisional)	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare of gross cultivated area (Kg./Hect.) 1983-84		
	1978-79	1983-84*		Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potaish
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1. Andhra Pradesh	6356	6885	115.7	50.1	18.0	6.0
2. Bihar	2723	3044	116.5	19.8	4.4	2.4
3. Gujarat	5676	7550	105.4	29.2	14.1	3.6
4. Haryana	3630	4425	147.6	47.1	9.6	2.5
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	167.8	15.1	2.5	1.7
6. Karnataka	7139	7423	107.7	24.9	11.2	9.3
7. Kerala	..	10748	131.3	22.2	10.5	112.7
8. Madhya Pradesh	2897	3310	116.8	8.9	4.7	1.0
9. Maharashtra	9210	9030	109.0	19.7	7.2	4.9
10. Orissa	1609	6766	135.8	7.9	3.3	1.9
11. Punjab	5673	6256	164.6	106.9	37.7	4.7
12. Rajasthan	3684	4420	117.5	8.9	2.6	0.3
13. Tamil Nadu	9994	8740	114.7	50.4	17.7	118.6
14. Uttar Pradesh	3815	4635	143.4	50.3	12.3	3.9
15. West Bengal	5872	5036	125.9	28.7	9.7	6.8
India	4911	5598	121.8	30.2	10.1	4.6

\*One tenth of sugarcane production is taken as gur production.

## ANNEXURE III (Contd.)

State	Average daily no. of workers in registered working factories per lakh of population 1983	Value added per industrial worker (1980-81) (Rs.)	Per capita consumption of electricity 1983-84 (KWH) P	Surfaced road length per hundred Sq. Km. of area 1981-82 +	Surfaced road length lakh of population 1981-82 +	No. of recognised primary junior basic schools per lakh of population 1983-84	No. of allopathic hospitals dispensaries per lakh of population 1982-83
(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	1007	13864	142	13	67	74	2
2. Bihar ..	583	18329	91	10	24	69	2L
3. Gujarat ..	1925	21905	274	6	36	32	4L
4. Haryana ..	1541	28939	245	42	143	35	3
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	267	45170	89	8	98	147	7
6. Karnataka ..	1391	20879	166	27	137	59	5
7. Kerala ..	1088	18665	113	41	62	26	6R
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	817	30420	137	12	96	111	2
9. Maharashtra ..	1801	33998	267	9	45	56	7
10. Orissa ..	369	20272	135	8	48	131	2
11. Punjab ..	1400	26172	354	65	192	70	11
12. Rajasthan ..	497	25455	126	10	97	64	4
13. Tamil Nadu ..	1566	22005	178	28	76	56	2
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	456	12671	103	17	45	62	2
15. West Bengal ..	1574	18774	123	17	28	78	1
India ..	1036B	21831	154	15	64	70	3

L=Relates to 1980-81.

R=Relates to 1979-80.

P=Provisonal.

+Maintained by P.W.D.

B=As on June 30, 1982.

## ANNEXURE III—(Concl'd.)

State	Beds available in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population 1983	Electrified villages as percentage of total villages at the end of year 1983-84	Per Capita Plan Outlay (Rs.)			
			1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
1. Andhra Pradesh ..	64	78	99	113	154	171
2. Bihar ..	38	49	80	87	97	107
3. Gujarat ..	111	82	185	225	264	274
4. Haryana ..	58	100	224	248	315	333
5. Himachal Pradesh ..	89	80	234	280	327	393
6. Karnataka ..	86	78	113	128	155	175
7. Kerala ..	169	100	108	108	126	139
8. Madhya Pradesh ..	31	52	123	139	164	203
9. Maharashtra ..	128	88	172	211	239	263
10. Orissa ..	43	47	104	114	131	152
11. Punjab ..	119	100	203	229	262	262
12. Rajasthan ..	54	55	99	99	117	113
13. Tamil Nadu ..	81	99	106	147	175	192
14. Uttar Pradesh ..	44	52	97	108	124	144
15. West Bengal ..	87	61	117	90	99	99
India ..	74	60	121	135	159	176

**ANNEXURE—IV**

*Estimates of National and State Income at current and constant (1970-71) prices*

**(Rupees in Crore)**

Year	At current price estimates		At constant price estimates (1970-71)	
	U. P.	India	U. P.	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960—61	1843	13263	3321	24250
1965—66	2986	20637	3601	27103
1968—69	3829	28607	3628	30513
1970—71	4256	34235	4256	34235
1971—72	4434	36573	4017	34715
1972—73	5491	40270	4254	34191
1973—74	6220	50424	4059	35967
1974—75	7154	59446	4237	36502
1975—76	7005	62069	4611	40064
1976—77	8135	66924	4745	40429
1977—78	9464	75706	5154	44046
1978—79	9756	81321	5361	46533
1979—80	10320	88716	4617	44136
1980—81	13955	105804	5693	47496
1981—82	14580	120691	5799	49935
1982—83*	17223	133457	6325	41119
1983—84*	19393	157830	6627	55100
1984—85†	21090	173207	6808	57014

\*Provisional estimates.

†Quick estimates.

Sources : 1. National Account Statistics, Government of India.

2. State Income Estimates of U.P. 1970-71 to 1981-82 Bulletin, No. 11.

## ANNEXURE—V

## Comparison of per capita State and Per Capita National Income

(Rs.)

Years	At current price per Capita Income			At constant price (1970-71) Per Capita Income		
	U. P.	India	U. P.'s per- centage to National Income	U. P.	India	U. P.'s per- centage to National Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1960-61 ..	252	306	82.4	453	559	81.0
1965-66 ..	373	426	87.6	450	559	80.5
1968-69 ..	453	552	82.1	429	589	72.8
1970-71 ..	486	633	76.8	486	633	76.8
1971-72 ..	497	660	75.3	450	627	71.8
1972-73 ..	603	712	84.7	467	604	77.3
1973-74 ..	669	871	76.8	436	621	70.2
1974-75 ..	752	1006	74.8	446	618	72.2
1975-76 ..	721	1023	70.5	474	660	71.8
1976-77 ..	818	1079	75.8	477	652	73.2
1977-78 ..	930	1194	77.9	506	695	72.8
1978-79 ..	935	1253	74.6	514	717	71.7
1979-80 ..	965	1336	72.2	432	665	65.0
1980-81 ..	1272	1558	81.6	519	699	74.2
1981-82 ..	1298	1739	74.6	516	720	71.7
1982-83* ..	1501	1882	79.8	551	721	76.4
1983-84* ..	1655	2180	75.9	566	761	74.4
1984-85† ..	1764	2344	75.3	570	772	73.0

\*Provisional

†Quick estimates

Sources : 1. State Income Estimates of U.P. Bulletin nos. 168, 194 to 203.

2. National Accounts Statistics, Government of India.

## ANNEXURE—VI

*Percentage distribution of Total Income at current Prices*

Year	India				Uttar Pradesh			Percentage share of U.P. to India		
	Pri- mary	Secun- dary	Terti- ary	Total	Pri- mary	Secun- dary	Terti- ary	Total	Pri- mary	Terti- ary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1960-61	52.4	19.1	23.1	100.0	60.2	11.1	28.7	100.0	8.0	13.9
1965-66	49.0	20.3	30.7	100.0	61.2	12.5	26.3	100.0	8.9	12.3
1968-69	50.7	19.2	30.1	100.0	59.3	11.8	28.9	100.0	8.1	12.8
1970-71	50.1	19.7	30.2	100.0	60.2	14.9	24.9	100.0	9.4	10.1
1971-72	48.7	20.2	31.1	100.0	58.9	14.8	26.3	100.0	8.8	10.2
1972-73	48.7	20.3	31.0	100.0	62.6	14.3	23.1	100.0	9.6	10.1
1973-74	52.4	18.7	28.9	100.0	62.7	14.1	23.2	100.0	9.3	9.8
1974-75	48.4	20.1	31.5	100.0	60.0	14.1	25.9	100.0	8.4	9.8
1975-76	44.5	1.1	34.4	100.0	54.0	16.3	29.7	100.0	8.7	9.7
1976-77	42.4	22.4	35.2	100.0	54.5	15.7	29.8	100.0	8.5	10.3
1977-78	43.0	22.3	34.7	100.0	53.0	16.1	39.9	100.0	9.0	11.1
1978-79	41.1	23.2	35.7	100.0	50.2	18.0	31.8	100.0	9.3	10.7
1979-80	39.1	23.9	37.0	100.0	45.2	20.4	34.4	100.0	9.9	10.8
1980-81	40.6	22.7	36.7	100.0	50.6	18.7	30.7	100.0	10.9	11.1
1981-82	39.3	22.6	38.1	100.0	45.2	19.1	35.7	100.0	10.2	11.3
1982-83	37.7	23.3	39.0	100.0	43.3	20.6	36.1	100.0	11.3	11.9
1983-84	39.7	22.3	38.0	100.0	43.0	20.7	36.3	100.0	11.3	11.7
1984-85	37.4	23.0	39.6	100.0	40.3	22.0	37.7	100.0	11.6	11.5

Source : State Income Estimates in U.P. Bulletin nos. 168, 186, 194 and 199.

## ANNEXURE—VII

*District-wise percapita output, percentage share of agriculture and animal husbandary, forestry and logging and manufacturing sectors in total district net output 1983-84 (only commodity producing sector)*

District/Region	Per capita out put (Rs.0.00)	Percent share in total out put (At current prices)			
		Agriculture and Animal husbandary	Forestry and logging	Manufac- turing registered and unregis- tered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Allahabad .. .. .	1117.93	59.6	0.1	39.5	
2. Azamgarh .. .. .	862.43	84.4	0.0	15.0	
3. Bahraich .. .. .	612.65	92.6	3.0	2.7	
4. Ballia .. .. .	552.03	94.4	..	5.0	
5. Basti .. .. .	651.43	89.9	0.0	9.3	
6. Deoria .. .. .	780.39	92.3	0.6	7.4	
7. Faizabad .. .. .	656.76	85.7	0.0	13.9	
8. Ghazipur .. .. .	711.55	86.3	0.0	13.4	
9. Gonda .. .. .	689.67	87.6	3.	7.8	
10. Gorakhpur .. .. .	625.57	84.0	1.7	13.7	
11. Jaunpur .. .. .	632.41	91.9	0.0	7.6	
12. Mirzapur .. .. .	1555.31	47.8	2.5	37.8	
13. Pratapgarh .. .. .	775.07	89.8	0.0	9.9	
14. Sultanpur .. .. .	687.23	97.6	0.0	2.2	
15. Varanasi .. .. .	868.34	52.5	0.5	6.5	
<b>Eastern Region</b> .. .. .		789.76	77.6	0.7	20.0
1. Almora .. .. .	1080.13	84.0	6.0	9.0	
2. Pithoragarh .. .. .	1275.59	85.5	6.8	6.3	
3. Dehradun .. .. .	894.00	50.2	7.4	32.9	
4. Garhwal .. .. .	1031.00	71.4	10.3	3.4	
5. Chamoli .. .. .	1511.49	67.6	27.1	5.3	
6. Nainital .. .. .	1596.38	66.0	15.8	11.4	
7. Tehri Garhwal .. .. .	879.85	82.3	12.2	3.6	
8. Uttar Kashi .. .. .	1724.14	55.7	36.8	4.9	
<b>Hill Region</b> .. .. .		1226.12	70.0	13.9	10.7

## ANNEXURE—VII (Contd.)

District/Region	Per capita out put (Rs.0.00)	Percent share in total out put (At current prices)		
		Agriculture and animal husbandary	Forestry and logging	Manufacturing registered and un-registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agra .. .. .	766.80	65.3	0.3	33.7
2. Aligarh .. .. .	965.62	72.4	0.0	27.5
3. Bareilly .. .. .	903.85	69.6	0.0	30.0
4. Bijnor .. .. .	1160.44	70.9	2.4	25.8
5. Budaun .. .. .	898.15	91.7	0.1	8.1
6. Bulandshahr .. .. .	1014.28	77.2	0.1	21.7
7. Etah .. .. .	869.97	79.9	0.0	19.3
8. Etawah .. .. .	780.23	87.1	0.4	12.3
9. Farrukhabad .. .. .	876.77	88.3	0.0	11.4
10. Mainpuri .. .. .	798.11	83.5	0.1	16.0
11. Mathura .. .. .	1653.34	43.9	0.0	55.7
12. Meerut .. .. .	1337.46	59.2	0.1	40.0
13. Ghaziabad .. .. .	1864.30	30.0	0.0	69.3
14. Moradabad .. .. .	836.65	78.3	0.2	21.2
15. Muzaffarnagar .. .. .	1278.51	80.5	0.1	15.5
16. Pilibhit .. .. .	1139.17	80.6	4.2	9.7
17. Rampur .. .. .	737.33	66.4	2.9	30.2
18. Saharanpur .. .. .	1269.38	57.8	0.4	41.1
19. Shahjahanpur .. .. .	967.54	90.6	0.3	8.7
Western Region .. .. .	1055.03	68.7	0.4	30.0



## ANNEXURE -VII- (Concl'd.)

District/Region	Per capita out put (Rs. 0.00)	Percent share in total out put (At current prices)		
		Agriculture and Animal husbandry	Forestry and logging	Manufac- turing registered and unregis- tered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Barabanki .. .. .	876.64	80.1	0.1	19.4
2. Fatehpur .. .. .	951.72	91.5	0.0	8.0
3. Hardoi .. .. .	749.71	89.2	0.2	10.4
4. Kanpur .. .. .	935.40	62.6	0.1	37.0
5. Kheri .. .. .	872.94	89.5	2.3	7.7
6. Lucknow .. .. .	878.92	43.7	0.1	36.1
7. Rai Bareli .. .. .	803.67	81.7	0.2	17.4
8. Sitapur .. .. .	920.19	84.0	0.0	15.7
9. Unnao .. .. .	744.13	84.5	0.2	14.3
Central Region .. .. .	864.92	76.5	0.3	22.8
1. Banda .. .. .	1149.51	91.1	1.8	4.4
2. Hamirpur .. .. .	1238.64	86.6	0.4	10.8
3. Jalaun .. .. .	132.43	94.8	0.5	4.3
4. Jhansi .. .. .	118.12	54.6	0.5	40.2
5. Lalitpur .. .. .	101.29	75.8	2.0	7.1
Bundelkhand Region .. .. .	1100.10	81.0	1.0	15.0
Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	931.57	73.6	1.3	23.6

### ANNEXURE-VIII

*Annual compound rates to growth in different sector*

				(Percent)		
Sector		During 1969-70 to 1973-74	During 1974-75 to 1978-79	During 1980-81 to 1984-85 (1978-79 as base)	1961-62 to 1970-71	1971-72 to 1984-85
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	..	0.8	5.7	3.2	1.5	2.3
2. Primary	.. ..	0.9	5.5	3.3	1.6	2.3
3. Manufacturing	.. ..	3.4	9.4	9.3	5.1	6.5
4. Secondary	.. ..	6.7	7.3	8.6	6.1	6.0
5. Other Sectors	.. ..	2.9	5.3	5.5	3.0	4.1
6. All Sectors	.. ..	2.3	5.7	4.9	2.5	3.4
7. Per Capita Income	.. ..	0.4	3.3	2.1	0.7	1.1

## ANNEXURE-IX

State-wise irrigation coverage and irrigation intensity—1982-83

(Provisional)

State						Irrigation coverage*	Irrigation intensity†
(1)						(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	128.1
2. Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	28.0	144.5
3. Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	22.3	117.0
4. Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	65.5	151.1
5. Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	171.0
6. Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	14.3	120.6
7. Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	150.2
8. Madhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	14.0	103.3
9. Mahara <sup>s</sup> tra	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	139.4
10. Orissa	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	165.1
11. Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	84.5	173.2
12. Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	20.5	127.0
13. Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	42.9	121.2
14. Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	57.4	122.7
15. West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	33.0	100.0
				India	..	82.2	130.2

\*Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown.

†Percentage of gross area irrigated to net area irrigated.

## ANNEXURE—X

*Region-wise/sector-wise annual growth rates\**

Region	Agriculture and Allied Sector		Manufacturing sector		Total Income		Per Capita Income	
	1983-84	1978-79	1983-84	1978-79	1983-84	1978-79	1983-84	1978-79
	over year 1970-71	over year 1973-74	over year 1970-71	over year 1973-74	over year 1970-71	over year 1973-74	over year 1970-71	over year 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Western ..	2.4	5.4	7.3	9.5	3.3	6.1	1.0	3.7
2. Central ..	2.0	6.0	4.7	7.5	2.5	6.4	0.3	4.0
3. Eastern ..	2.6	6.1	6.0	10.6	3.1	6.7	0.8	4.3
4. Bundelkhand	2.4	5.1	8.4	12.6	3.1	5.7	0.7	3.2
5. Hill ..	1.1	2.2	8.3	8.3	1.7	2.5	(—)0.5	0.1
Uttar Pradesh	2.3	5.5	6.5	9.4	3.0	6.0	0.7	3.6

\*Base on estimates of district domestic products commodity producing sectors.

## ANNEXURE—XI

## Per Capita Central Plan outlay of Major States

(Rupees)

State	Per Capita Central Plan Outlay (during)		
	1951—79	1979-80	1980—85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .	718(13)	104(11)	579(12)
2. Assam .. .. .	749(09)	109(08)	560(14)
3. Bihar .. .. .	498(16)	57(16)	461(16)
4. Gujarat .. .. .	1146(02)	171(04)	1080(04)
5. Haryana .. .. .	1072(04)*	202(02)	1393(01)
6. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	942(05)†	228(01)	1308(02)
7. Karnataka .. .. .	823(06)	108(09)	610(09)
8. Kerala .. .. .	780(07)	105(10)	609(10)
9. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	732(11)	124(06)	728(06)
10. Maharashtra .. .. .	1120(03)	161(05)	984(05)
11. Orissa .. .. .	737(10)	89(14)	569(13)
12. Punjab .. .. .	1706(01)	199(03)	1166(03)
13. Rajasthan .. .. .	762(08)	112(07)	591(11)
14. Tamil Nadu .. .. .	720(12)	90(13)	651(07)
15. Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	695(14)	94(12)**	559(15)
16. West Bengal .. .. .	631(15)	86(15)	641(08)
All State Average .. .. .	808	113	694

\*During 1966—79.

†During 1969—79.

\*\*Revised.

**ANNEXURE—XII**

*Per Capita Central Assistance*

(Rupees)

State	1951—79	1980—85
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh .. .. .	356(07)	169(11)
2. Assam .. .. .	599(02)	416(02)
3. Bihar .. .. .	300(13)	180(07)
4. Gujarat .. .. .	320(11)	178(09)
5. Haryana .. .. .	287(15)*	182(06)
6. Himachal Pradesh .. .. .	769(01)†	1022(01)
7. Karnataka .. .. .	345(09)	145(13)
8. Kerala .. .. .	406(06)	169(11)
9. Madhya Pradesh .. .. .	356(07)	194(04)
10. Maharashtra .. .. .	256(16)	140(14)
11. Orissa .. .. .	464(04)	250(03)
12. Punjab .. .. .	591(03)	179(08)
13. Rajasthan .. .. .	451(05)	185(05)
14. Tamil Nadu .. .. .	319(12)]	137 (15)
15. Uttar Pradesh .. .. .	331(10)	174(10)
16. West Bengal .. .. .	297(14)]	125(16)
All State Average .. .. .	375	207

\*During 1966—79.

†During 1969—79.

## ANNEXURE XIII

## Regional Indicators of Development

Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bundelkhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>A.—SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>						
1. Revenue Villages (No.)	54,891	15,956	5,213	16,297	32,119	1,24,476
2. Inhabited Villages (No.)	49,432	15117	45,05	15,504	28,008	1,12,566
3. Density of population per sq. km. (1981)	485	95	185	428	479	377
4. Decennial growth of population in 1971-81	+25.75	+26.73	+26.73	+24.67	+25.88	+25.49
5. Percentage of population to total population (1981)	37.5	4.4	4.9	17.9	35.5	100.0
6. Literacy percentage (1981)—						
(a) Total	24.28	39.30	28.92	27.72	28.19	27.16
(b) Male	37.04	53.79	41.79	37.94	38.74	38.76
(c) Female	10.74	24.18	13.92	15.82	15.55	14.04
7. Percentage of small and marginal holdings to total holdings (1980-81)	91.97	86.96	67.72	88.85	81.84	86.94
8. Percentage of area under small and marginal holdings to total holdings (1980-81)	58.53	47.84	26.25	55.95	42.36	48.29
9. Average size of marginal land holdings (in hectare) (1980-81)	0.33	0.34	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.37
10. Average size of holdings (in hectare) (1980-81)	0.75	0.99	2.12	0.96	1.22	1.01
<b>B.—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1. Percentage of workers (1981)—						
(a) Cultivators and agricultural labourers	79.08	69.32	78.27	75.75	69.16	74.55
(b) Household industry manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	4.74	1.49	3.15	2.49	3.60	3.69
(c) Other workers	16.18	29.19	18.58	21.76	27.24	21.76
2. Intensity of cropping (1984-85)*	146.55	163.93	112.25	140.59	153.97	146.08
3. Per capita (Rural) net area sown (in hectare) (1983-84)	0.14	0.16	0.40	0.18	0.19	0.18
4. Per hectare consumption of fertilizers (kg.) (1984-85)	65.47	47.59	18.79	58.92	78.13	64.19

\*Provisional

## ANNEXURE XIII—(Contd.)

Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bundelkhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. Per Capita availability of food-grains (Kg.) (1983-84)—						
(a) Cereals .. .. .	209.03	277.68	246.14	224.34	277.48	240.84
(b) Pulses .. .. .	20.19	3.16	124.95	23.65	12.73	22.54
6. Value of Agricultural Produce :						
(a) Gross value of agricultural produce per hectare of net area sown at current prices in Rs. (1983-84)	5832	6665	3275	5562	6732	5861
(b) Gross value of agricultural produce per capita (Rural) in Rs. (1983-84)	834	1146	1326	1019	1291	1054
7. Credit-Deposit Ratio (December 1985)	39.00	31.06	41.29	55.30	53.12	46.00
8. Net domestic output per capita at current prices (in Rs.) (1983-84)	745	934	1062	803	984	864
9. Number of workers in registered industrial establishments per lakh of population (1982-83)	244	437	224	674	771	608
10. Percentage of manufacturing sector to total net output at current prices (1983-84)	18.1	9.2	12.7	19.6	23.7	19.9
11. Percentage consumption of electricity in agriculture to total consumption (1983-84)	25.41	6.42	36.56	15.52	39.83	28.35
<b>C—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>						
1. Percentage of area under forests to total reporting area (1983-84)	9.50	64.43	8.14	5.10	3.82	16.97
2. Percentage of net area sown to total reporting area (1983-84)	64.90	13.46	63.06	59.18	74.10	57.15
3. Per cultivator net area sown in hectares (1983-84)	0.81	0.65	1.95	0.72	1.03	0.91
4. Percentage of balanced under ground water to total safe yield (As on 1-1-1985)	69.01	81.64	85.03	64.03	55.29	65.17
5. Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area (1984-85)	56.97	30.89	23.36	53.74	77.90	59.06
6. Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area (1984-85)	43.30	30.42	27.58	43.27	67.15	50.66



Indicators	Eastern Region	Hill Region	Bundelkhand Region	Central Region	Western Region	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>D—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>						
1. Percentage of electrified villages to total inhabited villages (March, '86)	59.72	52.09	47.35	52.71	70.90	60.02
2. Length of pucca roads per 100 Sq. Km. (1-4-85) in km.	29.02	25.50	17.58	27.75	31.50	26.59
3. Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (1-4-85) (in Km.)	59.82	269.20	95.27	64.91	65.79	70.60
<b>E—INDICATORS SHOWING LEVELS OF SOCIAL SERVICES</b>						
1. Number of Schools per lakh of population (September 30, 1985)						
(a) Junior Basic Schools*	53	138	83	59	56	60
(b) Senior Basic Schools*	11	24	16	13	11	12
(c) Higher Secondary Schools*	4	15	4	4	5	5
(d) Degree Colleges	0.35	0.60	0.35	0.33	0.37	0.36
2. Allopathic Hospitals						
(a) Number of allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (January '84)	2.21	13.92	3.15	2.87	2.27	2.91
(b) Number of beds in allopathic hospitals/dispensaries per lakh of population (January '84)	41.10	132.15	51.60	61.44	42.25	49.59
3. Scarcity villages						
(a) Percentage of scarcity villages covered by piped water supply (September, 1986)	58.68	70.13	88.23	52.75	57.43	60.74
(b) Number of scarcity villages (September, 1986)	14741	3504	434	4768	7295	30742
4. Population per Bank Branch (in '000) (December, 1985)	18.60	10.05	13.78	14.29	16.27	16.06

\*—Indicator base on Mid year projected population (i.e. 1st October, 1985)

## CHAPTER II

### PLAN IN OUTLINE

#### OUTLAYS

The National Seventh Five Year Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.1,80,000 crore for public sector which includes Rs.78,097 crore for all-States, Rs.3,768 crore for Union Territories, Rs.2601 crore for Special Area Development Programme and Rs.95.534 crore for Central Sector Programmes. Out of all-State's outlay of Rs.78,097 crore, Uttar Pradesh has been allocated Rs.10,477\* crore which is 13.4 per cent. This is to be supplemented by Special Hill assistance of Rs.553 crore.

2.2. For 1985-86, the plan outlay approved for Uttar Pradesh was Rs.1642 crore (excluding supplemental hill assistance of Rs.108 crore) which is 12.97 per cent of all-State's outlay of Rs.12,662 crore. For 1986-87, the State has been allocated an outlay of Rs.2030 crore which is 13.22 per cent of the total allocation of Rs.15351 crore for all-States and which is less than the percentage allocated to the State in the Seventh Plan, which is 13.4 per cent.

2.3. It is evident that outlays for the State for 1987-88 and the next two years of the Seventh Plan have to be increased significantly to make up for these shortfalls and also provide for escalation in prices in order to achieve the physical programmes envisaged in the Seventh Plan.

2.4. Keeping the above facts in view, the State has proposed an outlay of Rs.2452 crore under Normal Plan and Rs.146 crore of supplemental hill assistance. The outlay for 1987-88 has thus been proposed at the level of 23.5 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay. The

step up in outlay over 1986-87 will be 20.8 per cent as against a step up of 23.6 per cent in 1986-87 over 1985-86.

#### PER CAPITA OUTLAY

2.5. Uttar Pradesh with its population of 11.09 crore is the most populous State in the country having 16.2 per cent of the country's total population on the basis of 1981 census. The per capita Seventh Plan outlay for the State was Rs.942 as against all-States' average of Rs.1156.\*\* During 1985-86, the per capita outlay was Rs.148 as against all-States' average of Rs.187. In 1986-87 too it was Rs.183 as against all-States' average of Rs.227. Considering the percentage of people living below poverty line as also the percentage of scheduled castes population, the State requires a much higher level of investment in plan programmes to enable it to catch up with other advanced States' level of development.

#### FINANCING OF PLAN

2.6. The State's Seventh Plan outlay of Rs.11,000 crore (including Rs.553 crore of supplemental hill assistance) is to be financed by State's resources of Rs.6839.45 crore and central assistance of Rs.4160.19 crore\*\*.

2.7. The allocation of central assistance to Uttar Pradesh is thus only 14 per cent of the all States' allocation @ Considering the backwardness of the State, the allocation of central assistance needs to be increased considerably.

2.8. The State's resources include negotiated loans from financial institutions. For Uttar Pradesh this accounts

\*Annexure—I

\*\*Annexure—II

@Annexure—III

for only 13 per cent of the amount allocated for all States\*. In view of the limitations of availability of internal resources for an economically backward State, the allocation of negotiated loans to the State also needs to be stepped up.

2.9. In 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.1750.00 crore (including Rs.108 crore for Hills) was approved for the State which included Rs.987.62 crore of State's resources and Rs.762.36 crore of central assistance. During 1986-87, in the State Plan outlay of Rs.2150 crore, the contribution of State's resources was Rs.1335.24 crore as against the central assistance of Rs.814.76 crore.

#### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES MOBILISATION

2.10. The target for additional resource mobilisation (ARM) for the State for the Seventh Plan is Rs.2793.04 crore. The measures taken so far in the first two years of the Plan are expected to yield an amount of about Rs.1875 crore. The ARM target for the Seventh Plan period is expected to be over achieved as was done during the Sixth Plan period.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF OUTLAY

2.11. The distribution of outlay in between the different sectors has to be done keeping in view, the objectives and priorities envisaged for the Seventh Plan. The State has necessarily to provide adequate funds for poverty alleviation programmes. Provision has also been made for the requirements of major projects in irrigation, power, roads, industry and water supply sectors. As desired by Planning Commission adequate provision for accelerated programme for development of dacoity prone areas has also been provided. Matching contributions for centrally sponsored schemes have also been provided. Activities relating to the minimum needs programmes have also been accelerated. For other sectors, the existing pace of activities has been maintained. Newly emerging national programmes such as

wasteland development, environmental preservation etc. had been provided. Within the constraints of resources, the above priority determines to a very large extent the sectoral distribution of the plan allocations. The sectoral distribution of outlays, for the Seventh Plan and Annual Plans 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given in Annexure-V.

#### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

2.12. State's Seventh Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs.1447.67 crore for Minimum Needs Programme which is 13.2 per cent of total outlay of Rs. 11,000 crore. During 1985-86, Rs.233.99 crore was provided which is 16.2 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay for these programmes. Against Annual Plan of Rs.1750.00 crore this percentage was 13.4. For 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.272.35 crore has been provided in State's Plan of Rs.2150.00 crore which is 12.7 per cent of the Seventh Plan outlay. The draft Annual Plan 1987-88 provides Rs.319.09 crore, which is 22 per cent of Seventh Plan outlay for these Programmes. The financial and physical details of minimum needs programme are given in GN-4 and GN-5 in Volume-IV of the Annual Plan 1987-88.

#### SECTORAL REVIEW

2.13. The sectoral reviews and Statements in Volume-II and IV of the Draft Plan give details of sectoral outlays, programmes and targets. However, a brief description of the same in respect of most significant sectors is being given in the following paragraphs :

#### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

2.14. The Gangetic basin provides excellent climate, soil, ground and surface water for development of agriculture. The increase in net cultivated area during the plan era has been primarily through the cultivation of culturable wastelands, bringing the area cultivated to 58.01 per cent of the total area in 1983-84. The percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area has also increased

\*Annexure IV.

from 33.9 per cent in 1965-66 to 57.4 per cent in 1982-83. The cropping intensity has also risen from 127.78 per cent in 1965-66 to 145.22 per cent in 1983-84.

2.15. Agriculture is the main stay of the State's economy. In 1983-84, the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to the State's economy was 52.7 per cent, whereas the contribution of this sector in the national economy was only 39.7 per cent. About 70.5 per cent of the operational holding in the State were below one hectare, comprising 25.7 per cent of the cultivated area. The State's agricultural policy is geared to raise the productivity of these small holdings through an ambitious programme of minikit distribution and subsidised minor irrigation schemes. The overall impact of the State's agricultural programmes resulted in a record foodgrain production of 299.18 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. The productivity of the rice and wheat also rose to 12.97 and 18.67 quintals per hectare in 1984-85 as against 5.06 and 13.14 quintals per hectare in 1979-80. It is particularly notable that while the first green revolution of 1967-68 was made possible by the introduction of high yielding varieties of Mexican wheat and dwarf varieties of rice, the spectacular increase in foodgrain production in 1984-85 was primarily due to organised input management.

2.16. The target of foodgrain production for the Seventh Plan has been fixed at 424.50 lakh tonnes, against which a target of 367.50 lakh tonnes has been proposed for 1987-88. The emphasis will be on more efficient management of inputs like irrigation, fertilizer, good quality seed and reduction of disparities in the production levels of different crops in different regions of the State through area based special approach. Adequate support will be provided in respect of marketing and storage. Training and Visit Scheme will be extended gradually to all parts of the State to ensure rapid dissemination of technology from the universities to the farms. To eliminate the risk in crop production, a crop insurance scheme is in operation. Under this scheme, besides paddy and wheat, other crops, where high

risks are involved, have also been included. To boost the production of rice a special scheme is being undertaken in selected districts. Due to this scheme the production of rice rose to 81.98 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 as against 58.98 lakh tonnes in 1981-82.

2.17. Besides foodgrains, the State is also making efforts to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses. The State is implementing a National Oil Seed Development Programme as well as a National Pulses Development Programme. Under these programmes, detailed lines of action have been drawn up, whereby selected districts will be covered with exclusive crops suitable for the respective districts. Besides, in the hill region special efforts are being made to increase the production of Soyabean. Similarly, to arrest the decline in the production of pulses, the National Pulse Production Programme has been taken up. Under this scheme particular crops will be sown in selected districts to intensify the production of pulses. Supply of good quality seed will be ensured and rhizobium culture will be encouraged. Field demonstrations and exhibitions will be organised to spread farm technology amongst the farmers.

2.18. Measures of soil and water conservation are of utmost importance in enhancing the prospects of food-grain production. The State has a considerable area of Usar/alkaline and ravinous soils. To check as well as to treat such areas, a number of schemes have been launched and the watershed management approach has been adopted.

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

2.19. The programme of animal husbandry is closely linked with the economic development of the State. According to norms specified by the Indian Council of Medical Sciences, the per capita requirement of milk per day is 250 gm. whereas the present availability is limited to 150 gm. per day only. The present situation warrants an increase in the animal husbandry services in the State.

2.20. According to the 1982 census, there are about 567.36 lakh live-stock and 68.58 lakh poultry in the State. To increase the production of live-stock it is necessary to maintain their health through a net work of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. The National Commission on Agriculture had recommended that there should be one veterinary hospital for every 20,000 cattle population by the end of the Seventh Plan. At present the State has 1487 veterinary hospitals and 2716 veterinary dispensaries which are far below the norms specified by the Agriculture Commission.

2.21. Besides providing health facilities, special animal production programmes have been prepared under which measures will be taken to expand cross-breeding facilities. Deep frozen semen technology will be adopted in place of liquid semen. Four deep frozen semen centres and six deep frozen semen banks are in operation in the State. To ensure the availability of liquid nitrogen for deep frozen semen, 4 more liquid nitrogen plants are being established. To extend the facility to each Nyaya Panchayat it is proposed that mobile inseminators will be employed.

2.22. As a result of these efforts, the production of milk, which was 67.20 lakh tonnes at the end of the Sixth Plan, had gone up to 75.40 lakh tonnes in 1985-86, and is further estimated to rise to 77.27 lakh tonnes by the end of 1986-87, registering an increase of 15 per cent over 1984-85.

#### POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME

2.23. The Government is fully committed to the objectives of bringing down the percentage of population living below the poverty line. The programmes will be so oriented as to provide more economically viable assets and enable an additional ten per cent of the State's population living below the poverty line to cross the line by 1989-90. The programmes will also provide more economically viable assets which could be managed efficiently at the local level with local

resources. The important poverty alleviation programmes are described below.

2.24. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)*—This is centrally sponsored Scheme implemented on sharing basis. The programme aims at providing productive assets to families below the poverty line to enable them to increase their income. By the end of Sixth Plan, 39.36 lakh families were benefited by this scheme. During the Seventh Plan, in addition to newly identified families those families which were assisted during the Sixth Plan but could not cross the poverty line are also eligible. During 1985-86, 5.81 lakh families including 3.16 lakh old families, were benefited. During the current year, 6.02 lakh families are likely to be benefited. A target of 6.00 lakh families to be benefited has been fixed for 1987-88.

2.25. *National Rural Employment Programme (N.R.E.P.)*—This is also a centrally sponsored scheme on sharing basis. It aims at providing supplementary employment opportunities to rural labour at places and at times when gainful employment is not available to them. Under this programme, 1916.70 lakh mandays employment was generated by 1984-85. This figure will go up to the level of 2418.60 lakh mandays by 1986-87. For the year 1987-88 a target of creation employment of 440 lakh mandays is proposed.

2.26. *Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (R.L.E.G.P.)*—This programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme for providing supplementary employment. During Sixth Plan 433.91 lakh mandays employment was created. During 1985-86, 535.95 lakh mandays employment was created and 390 lakh mandays employment is likely to be created during 1986-87. A tentative target of 390 lakh mandays employment creation has been fixed for 1987-88.

2.27. *Financial Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers*—In an effort to

increase the income of rural poor living below the poverty line, by assisting them to increase agricultural production in their farms, a national programme of assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers, was taken up as a centrally sponsored programme from October 1983.

2.28. Under this programme Rs. 5.00 lakh per block was approved by Government of India on 50 : 50 sharing basis out of which Rs.3.50 lakh was to be spent on minor irrigation, Rs.1.00 lakh on distribution of minikits and Rs.0.50 lakh on forests. During Sixth Plan Rs.2558.85 lakh were utilized. An outlay of Rs.11012.00 lakh as state share has been allotted for Seventh Plan period out of which 2217.50 lakh have been utilized in 1985-86 and Rs.2248.00 lakh are likely to be utilized in 1986-87. An outlay Rs.2255.00 lakh has been proposed for 1987-88.

#### COOPERATION

2.29. The co-operative movement has assumed importance in the State as it covers almost all the activities of the agriculturists throughout the State. With the State Government's participation as share capital contribution in co-operatives, the programme has become a viable instrument of economic development and also has been recognised as an effective media for the successful implementation of the various schemes related to the raising of the standard of living of the rural population. The cooperative structure in the State has gradually been strengthened by extending more facilities in respect of cooperative credit, marketing, storage and agro-processing. Cooperative credit has now been designed as the most effective instrument for **improving infrastructural support for increasing agricultural production.** The share of cooperatives is increasing in the distribution of agricultural inputs, especially fertilizers. All the regulated Mandis of the State are covered with marketing societies. World Bank aided Rural Godown Project has made significant progress. The target under N.C.D.C.—III was fixed at 1597 rural godowns out of which 1145 godowns have

been constructed and 454 are under construction. For the year 1987-88 primary thrust has been given to set up medium scale industrial units based on agricultural and horticultural produce and to rehabilitate and expand the existing medium scale agro-processing units so as to increase their viability. Potato production and preservation needs serious attention. Construction of cold storages has been taken up as an important activity of the cooperative sector. At present the number of sanctioned cold storages is 91, out of which 50 has been sanctioned under N.C.D.C. sponsored scheme and remaining have been sanctioned under World Bank assisted scheme.

2.30. The primary agriculture credit societies are the mainstay of the co-operative credit structure and these are being strengthened to ensure timely flow of adequate credit for agriculture production purposes, in cash or kind.

#### IRRIGATION

2.31. Irrigation is the most important input in agriculture. Irrigation potential of 188.55 lakh hectares from different sources of irrigation including major and medium irrigation, State Minor irrigation and Private Minor Irrigation has been created in the State by the end of Sixth Plan.

2.32. *Major and Medium Irrigation—* A three pronged strategy for increase in irrigation potential is proposed to be adopted by reducing the gestation period for the completion of on-going and new medium projects, modernising existing works for affecting more efficient use of water already available in the existing irrigation system and developing conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

2.33. The pace of development of irrigation facilities was stepped up during the Fifth Plan and an additional irrigation potential of 10.38 lakh hectares was created through major and medium schemes. An additional irrigation potential of 7.45 lakh hectares was created during the Sixth Plan (1980-85). The target for the creation

33.98.....  
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of additional irrigation potential during Seventh Plan is 6.37 lakh hectares. During the year 1985-86 an irrigation potential of 0.38 lakh hectares was created and it is expected that the target of irrigation potential creation of 0.64 lakh hectares would be achieved in the current year 1986-87. An additional irrigation potential of 1.16 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1987-88. Greater attention is now being paid on utilisation of potential already created. On farm development works and world bank operations for ensuring proper distribution of supplies have been taken on large scale in the three major command areas of Sharda Sahayak, Ramganga and Gandak under centrally sponsored command area development programme. Minor canals are being extended to 40 hectare block in projects now under construction. The potential utilized for major and medium irrigation schemes is expected to increase from 55.15 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth Plan to 61.14 lakh hectares at the end of Seventh Plan.

2.34. *State Minor Irrigation*—The total irrigation potential of 33.43 lakh hectares was created Under State Minor Irrigation till the end of Sixth Plan, mainly through state tubewells of discharge of 15 cuses or more. It is planned to add additional irrigation potential of 7.03 lakh hectares during the Seventh Plan period. Additional irrigation potential of 1.34 lakh hectares was created in 1985-86. It is anticipated that the target of irrigation potential of 1.25 lakh hectares would be achieved in the current year 1986-87. An additional irrigation potential of 1.30 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1987-88. State Tube-wells numbering 1,250 will be installed in the year 1987-88 taking the number of tube-wells in operation to 29,666 at the end of 1987-88.

2.35. *Private Minor Irrigation*—Private Minor Irrigation have played a pivotal role in mitigating the effects of drought in past years. These works are being constructed under the normal State Plan Programme of Minor Irrigation

Department as also under Small and Marginal Farmers Programme. In view of the importance of the programme, the State Government has increased the levels of subsidy under the programme for small farmers from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent and for marginal farmers from 33 1/3 per cent to 50 per cent. The State has also taken up an ambitious programme of free borings for small and marginal farmers. Particular attention is being paid to private works in water scarcity areas such as the Bundelkhand region. Irrigation potential of 92.59 lakh hectares had been created through private minor irrigation works at the end of the Sixth Plan. An additional irrigation potential of 35 lakh hectares has been proposed for the Seventh Plan period. During the year 1985-86 additional irrigation potential of 7.10 lakh hectares was created and it is expected that the target of additional irrigation potential of 6.90 lakh hectares would be achieved in the current, year 1986-87. An additional irrigation potential of 6.95 lakh hectares is proposed to be created during 1987-88 mainly through the installation of 1,42,220 private tube-wells and pumping sets.

## ENERGY

2.36. The role of energy in the developing economy is crucial. Higher consumption of energy accelerates the pace of growth in industry as well as in agriculture. It also helps in raising living standards. Uttar Pradesh is far behind the national level and the level of other developed States in the development of energy. The *per capita* consumption of power in the State during 1983-84 was only 113.00 kwh as against the all-India average of 154.1 kwh. Four states of Haryana, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab were using two to three times more power *per capita* as compared to Uttar Pradesh. The State has, therefore, assigned a high priority to the energy sector.

2.37. The Seventh Plan envisages to reduce the gap between the demand and

availability of power from 9385 MU in the base year. 1984-85 to 5,665 MU in 1987-88 and 1043 MU by the end of the plan period. To achieve this objective, the main thrust areas for the power plan are :

- (a) The installed capacity in the public sector would be raised by 1638 MW in Seventh Plan from 4136 MW at the beginning of the plan period by completing the ongoing thermal projects of Anpara 'A' (3x210 MW) Tanda (4x110 MW) Unchahar (2x210 MW) and hydel project of Khara (3x24 MW) and also commissioning one unit of continuing hydel project of Maneri, Bhali, Part II (4x76 MW).
- (b) The work for restoration of damaged units of Obra 'B' (2 units of 200 MW each) and Harduaganj 'C' (2x60 MW) will be completed in 1987-88.
- (c) Benefits from major renovation programme to augment the supply of energy from old thermal units of Obra, Panki, and Harduaganj will partially start accruing from 1987-88.
- (d) Transmission and distribution system will be strengthened by providing adequate funds in 1987-88 for construction of new works and renovation/modernisation of the existing system to reduce line losses and ensure more assured supply to the consumers.
- (e) For the execution of large on-going multi-purpose project of Tehri Dam (4x250 MW), the State will be obtaining the assistance of the Government of India who will share the cost of power portion of the project to the extent of 80 per cent. Another composite project has been framed for the construction of Srinagar hydro electric project which will be a peaking station

while complementary base generation will be provided by increasing thermal generation through the installation of an additional coal handling plant at Obra 'B' and new boilers at Harduaganj 'A' together with the associated transmission system. Both these projects will increase the substantially power generation in the State in the early Eighth Plan.

2.38. *Non-conventional Sources of energy*—In view of the fast depleting conventional sources of energy and their adverse impact on environment, the State is laying greater emphasis on the use and development of non-conventional sources of energy. Adequate funds for various programmes have been provided in 1987-88.

#### INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

2.39. *Village and Small Industries*—The focus for development of small scale industry units in 1987-88 will shift to development block. Emphasis is being laid on improving the investment level in the small scale and cottage sector. While 47,943 small industries had been established by the end of Fifth Plan, the number rose to 1,10,710 by the end of Sixth Plan. It is proposed to add 1,00,000 units during Seventh Plan. To have sound entrepreneurial base it is planned to train new entrepreneurs to the tune of 20,000 persons per year. With a view to provide employment and income to the urban poor, a sum of Rs.1,740 lakh has been disbursed to 77,774 persons upto the end of July, 1986 against the target of one lakh persons.

2.40. A programme has been taken up in 1986-87 to set up one mini industrial estate in an area of one hectare in each development block, in the State. During 1987-88, target of 200 mini industrial estates has been proposed, besides the completion of 120 mini industrial estates, work on which was started in 1986-87.



2.41. U. P. Small Industries Corporation, U.P. Leather Development and Marketing Corporation, U. P. Brassware Corporation and U.P. Export Corporation are catering to the needs of small entrepreneurs by providing raw material, finance, common facilities, training and marketing support to small entrepreneurs.

2.42. To assist non textile industrial co-operatives of Khadi and Village Industries and Handicrafts etc., an apex body, State Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operative Association (SHICO) has been set up to help in arrangement of raw materials, marketing and training.

2.43. Under the District Industries Centre (DIC) programme, all facilities for development of industries are provided under one window, at the district level. 20,000 Small Scale tiny units and 30,000 village and artisans units are proposed to be established during 1987-88.

2.44. Handloom and Sericulture industries come next only to agriculture with regard to employment activity. The Seventh Plan proposals are aimed at strengthening the existing structure and creating the necessary infrastructural facilities ensuring adequate and timely supply of yarn and other inputs and providing various pre-loom and post-loom facilities. It is also proposed to strengthen the design facilities, improving quality production, modernisation of looms and marketing. Some new programmes viz. thrift fund scheme for the welfare of weavers, workshop-cum-housing scheme and special scheme for minority concentration areas are also proposed for 1987-88.

2.45. Programmes taken up to encourage handicrafts include carpet training programme, development of Chikan Industry, expansion of wood seasoning facilities, development of brassware and metalware industries, package of incentives to brassware artisans, common facility centres and export promotion programme. During 1987-88 an ambitious programme for development of Khadi and Village Industries will be taken up and blanket factories will be reorga-

nised. The programme for setting up 50 villages industries in each blocks has been taken up. It is proposed to launch a scheme of new model woollen charkha for hill areas. The programme for village industries like marketing, publicity and propaganda will also be taken up during 1987-88.

2.46. *Large and Medium Industries*—As a result of various measures taken by the State Government the flow of applications for letters of intent/licences D. G. T. D. registration has increased. A number of central sector projects are also being located in the State taking advantage of the infrastructure facilities available in the State. The main work in respect of large and medium industries is done through different corporations of the State Government.

2.47. *U.P. State Textile Corporation*—During Sixth Plan, expansion of 8 existing spinning mills from 25,000 to 50,000 spindles have been completed and three new mills of 25,000 spindles each have been set up. During 1985-86 two new mills, whose work spilled over from Sixth Plan, have been completed. Seven new mills of 25,000 spindles each in co-operative sector are now being proposed to be completed in 1987-88. Main thrust is on modernisation and technological upgradation leading to reduction in the cost of production and better quality of textile products. A synthetic textile process house and sizing plants at each of its 13 existing and new units are proposed to be established.

2.48. *U. P. State Cement Corporation*—During 1987-88, it is proposed to modernise the old plants of Churk and Dalla factories.

2.49. *Pradeshya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U. P. (PICUP)* — The Corporation provides multi dimensional financial assistance, technical services, and institutional support for the industrialisation of the State and is also engaged in direct promotion of joint assisted sectors, besides providing underwriting of shares and interest free sales tax loan.

2.50. *U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation*—The Corporation has acquired 21,800 acres of land to develop infrastructure facilities. The proposal for 1987-88 includes land acquisition of the order of 5,689 acres. The Corporation has prepared elaborate plans for development of industrial areas in seven no-industry districts (NID) in plains and four NID in hill areas. During 1987-88 it also proposes to extend financial assistance of the order of Rs. 820 crore to joint/assisted sector projects.

2.51. *U. P. Electronics Corporation*—This Corporation is playing vital role in the development of electronic industry through its promotional programmes as well as establishing many important joint/assisted sector projects.

2.52. *U. P. Financial Corporation*—The corporation has achieved sanction and disbursement of term loan to the extent of Rs. 156.22 crore and Rs. 78.03 crore for 2776 and 2458 units respectively during 1985-86. During 1986-87 upto July, 1986, a sanction of Rs. 20.27 crore against target of Rs. 150 crore and disbursement of Rs. 13.69 crore against a target of Rs. 95 crore have been achieved. The corporation has proposed a target of assisting 4200 units through sanction and disbursement of term loan to the extent of Rs. 165 crore and Rs. 120 crore respectively during 1987-88.

2.53. Pioneer and prestige units will also be established to act, as nucleus for industrialisation in relatively backward areas.

2.54. *Sugar Industry*—In sugar sector, establishment of a new distillery at Kaimganj, effluent treatment plant at Bajpur and Anoopshahr, rehabilitation of weak units at Aurai, Asthion and Rasra and expansion of two existing mills at Nanauta and Sarasawa are being proposed in cooperative sector. U. P. State Sugar Corporation will continue its efforts to rehabilitate, modernise and expand its acquired sick units at Nandganj, Raebareli, Ghughli,

Rampur, Jarwal Road, Rohankalan, Pipraich, Siswa Bazar and Doiwala.

2.55. *Mining*—During 1987-88, under mineral sector greater emphasis has been laid on metallic ores, out linking additional resources of industrial minerals and strengthening of mining administration. U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation will intensify its efforts to exploit economically the natural minerals of the State. Work on the prestigious project of Continental Float Glass of Bargarh will continue.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

2.56. Uttar Pradesh lags behind the advanced States of the country in the development of adequate road network in rural as well as urban areas. By the end of Sixth Plan the State still could not achieve the Bombay Plan target of 32 Kilometer road length per 100 Square Kilometer of area which should have been achieved by the end of 1981. According to Bombay Plan the total road length required in the State by the end of 1981 was 94,200 Km. while actual achievement was 75,960 km. including national highways. By the end of Sixth Plan, 47,884 kms. surfaced roads were constructed. A target of completing 4,894 kms. surfaced roads has been fixed for the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86, 1,507 kms. of such roads were constructed and 921 kms. surfaced roads are likely to be constructed during 1986-87. A target of constructing 800 km. roads has been fixed for 1987-88.

2.57. Under the Minimum needs programme, the national target is to connect by 1990 all the villages having population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population of 1,000 to 1,499 by all-weather pucca roads. By the end of Sixth Plan 7,731 villages out of 10,899 villages with population of 1,500 and above, 5,586 villages out of 11,058 villages population of 1,000 to 1,499 have been connected by all-weather pucca roads. During 1985-86, 657 villages with population of 1,500 and above were connected by

pucca roads. Target for 1986-87 is to connect 623 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 538 villages with population of 1,000 to 1,499. The proposed target for 1987-88 is to connect 633 villages with population of 1,500 and above and 400 villages with population of 1,000 to 1,499.

## EDUCATION

2.58. According to 1981 census literacy in the State is only 27.16 per cent (male—38.76 and female 14.04 per cent). Number of illiterates in the age group 15—35 is 203 lakh.

2.59. The National Policy on education emphasis universalization of primary education, improvement in its content and ensuring retention of students at the primary and higher stages. The policy also lays emphasis on non-formal education so as to ensure that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years schooling, or its equivalent through the non-formal stream and likewise, by 1995 all children have to be provided free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age.

2.60. The enrolment in the age group 6-11 years, has increased from 117.07 lakh in 1984-85 to 124.74 lakh in 1985-86 and it is anticipated that it will go up to 133.37 lakh in 1987-88. In age group 11—14 years enrolment has increased from 36.78 lakh to 37.23 lakh in 1985-86 and will become 41.20 lakh in 1987-88.

2.61. In spite of the above increase, the enrolment is far behind the national goal. During 1987-88 special efforts will be made to increase the percentage coverage to 82 in the age group 6—11 years and to 46 in age group 6—14 years. For retention of children the State has adopted the policy of "No Detention" up to class III. Besides, for universal enrolment and universal retention, constant efforts are being made to activate the village school committees and co-operation of influential people in the village is being sought in this effort.

2.62. Non-formal part-time education for the children of elementary age group is gradually gaining ground with the passage of time as an alternative system to formal education. Participation of students and voluntary agencies is being obtained for adult literacy programmes. Access to secondary education will be widened to cover areas un-served by it, with special emphasis on girls' higher secondary schools. During 1985-86, 12 higher secondary schools for girls were opened. During 1986-87 six more girls' higher secondary schools are being opened and in 1987-88 it is proposed to open 12 more such schools.

## MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

2.63. The goal of health for all by 2000 AD. can be achieved only by bringing primary health care within easy approach of all the people of the State specially those residing in the rural areas. Greater stress is now being placed on preventive and promotive public health care and its rehabilitation aspect with provision of primary health services to reach the population even in the remote areas. A three-tier system starting from subcentres to primary health centres to community health centres (upgraded P.H.C.) has been adopted. This will create an infrastructural net work of health services.

2.64. In the beginning of Seventh Plan there are 15,653 subcentres, 1,169 P.H.Cs. and subsidiary health centres and 74 C.H.Cs. During Seventh Plan it is proposed to establish another 559 sub-centres 1,591 P.H.Cs. and to up-grade only 132 P.H.Cs. to C.H.Cs. The target for Seventh Plan for immunisation is to achieve cent percent coverage in two districts viz. Allahabad and Varanasi.

2.65. For family welfare and M.C.H. programmes' to acquire the net reproduction rate of one by 2000 AD, both imaginative and innovative strategies will have to be adopted. For family planning particularly sterilisation, there is need to develop the programme on a sustained basis. Inter-sectoral co-ordination, co-operation is being improved and greater involvement of voluntary agencies in the pro-

gramme is being sought as community participation is ensured for the voluntary acceptance of this programme. For the achievement of the two child norm it is essential that child survival rate is enhanced and also assured. The mother and child health programme will be strengthened to this end. The M.C.H. component of training, child immunisation, nutrition and control of communicable diseases in family and ORS therapy will be implemented more effectively. Availability of trained "Dais" will be increased to reduce mortality in mothers and children. To meet the demand of laproscopic sterilisation, laproscopes have been provided in all the medical colleges, district women hospitals and to a number of voluntary organisations. Doctors are being trained and the necessary infrastructure is being provided. A 'Green Card' system has been introduced in 1985-86. A Green Card will be issued to those who have got himself or herself operated upon after having two children. A package of incentives to such green card holders has been provided. Motivation incentives have also been increased from Rs.15 to Rs.40 and Rs.10 to Rs.25 for vasectomy and tubectomy respectively. Under voluntary workers scheme each worker will be paid honorarium at the rate of Rs.100 per month if he or she motivates at least 2 cases of sterilisation and three cases of I.U.C.D. per month.

2.66. For the prevention of anaemia in mothers and children the distribution of coverage of iron folic acid tablets free of cost will be enhanced subsequently.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

2.67. In order to achieve the goals of the "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade" and to provide essential facilities to urban and rural population, schemes of water supply and sanitation have been given priority.

2.68. *Urban Water Supply* — Out of 685 towns of various categories in the State 548 towns had been covered under water supply schemes by the end of the Sixth Plan 18 new towns were taken up for augmentation schemes during the year 1985-86

and 20 towns are being taken up in 1986-87. It is proposed to cover 5 new towns and take up augmentation schemes for 20 towns during 1987-88.

2.69. *Rural Water Supply* — Out of 35,506 total problem villages identified in 1972 survey, 34,699 were covered by March, 1986 and the remaining 807 villages are expected to be covered by March, 1988. A fresh survey in 1985-86 revealed the existence of 42,544 more problem villages, out of which 8,826 were covered in 1985-86. Additional 9,690 scarcity villages are likely to be covered in 1986-87. It is proposed to cover 9,700 villages both by piped water supply and India Mark II hand-pumps in 1987-88.

2.70. *Water Supply Programme for Harijan Bastis*—Under this programme wells and hand-pumps are being constructed in Harijan Bastis of the plains and the diggis in the hills. In the last two years of the Sixth Plan, only India Mark II pumps were installed in harijan bastis. This portion was reconsidered in 1985-86 and it was decided that depending on local circumstances, either hand-pumps would be installed or masonry wells constructed. By the end of Sixth Plan 47,616 wells, 12,950 hand-pumps and 3,808 diggis have been constructed. 157 wells, 3,398 hand-pumps and 114 diggis were constructed in 1985-86 and 1,742 wells, 1,916 hand-pumps and 250 diggis are planned for 1986-87. Additional 250 diggis are proposed to be constructed in 1987-88.

2.71. *Sewerage and Sanitation* — The present status of sewerage in most of the towns is not satisfactory. Till the end of the Sixth Plan, the sewerage and sanitation facilities had been provided only in limited urban areas. It is intended to cover Class-I towns having population more than one lakh under the sewerage scheme and the rest under low cost sanitation schemes in a phased manner depending upon availability of finances. By the end of March, 1986, 56 towns were provided with partial sewerage facilities including 20 Class-I towns. It is proposed to extend the existing sewerage facility to 5 new towns during

1987-88. Under low cost sanitation programme, conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines and construction of public latrines will be taken up.

#### HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

2.72. *Urban Housing*—The population of urban areas of the State has grown from 12.38 million in 1971 to 19.90 million in 1981 i.e. there has been an annual growth rate of 4.9 per cent. By 1991, the State's urban population is likely to reach 32.42 million. A pilot survey by the National Building Organisation has revealed that 21 lakh additional dwelling units in urban areas of the State will be needed during the Seventh Plan. Emphasis in government funded/assisted programmes has been on housing for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). By the end of the Sixth Plan 61,819 EWS houses had been constructed as part of plan programmes. This number is likely to go up 69,000 by the end of 1986-87 and further to 73,000 by the end of 1987-88. Under low income group (LIG) housing schemes, 17,838 houses were constructed by the end of Sixth Plan. During first two years (85-87) of Seventh Plan, 1,073 such houses are likely to be constructed. For 1987-88 the proposed target is to construct 500 more such houses.

2.73. Under Middle Income Group housing scheme, 4,582 houses were completed by the end of Sixth Plan. During 1985-87 256 more houses are likely to be constructed. Construction of 100 additional houses is proposed for 1987-88.

2.74. *Rural Housing* — Under this programme, house sites are being allotted the EWS and landless families specially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families in the rural areas to construct their own houses. Subsidy is also sanctioned to such families in the shape of construction materials by the government. The beneficiaries are expected to construct their houses with the given subsidy and with their own labour.

2.75. Under the scheme of allotment of house sites, 17.78 lakh families had been allotted house sites by the end of

Sixth Plan. This number is likely to go up to 18.67 lakh by the end of 1985-86. During 1986-87, it is anticipated that 50,000 more families will be allotted house sites. It is proposed to allot 50,000 more house sites in 1987-88.

2.76. *Nirbal Varg Avas Yojna*—While house-sites are provided to eligible families free of cost as above state subsidy for construction of houses is provided in the form of construction materials to the extent of Rs. 2,000 in plain areas and Rs. 3,000 in hill areas through the agency of Rural Development Department. Assistance is also provided for development of land and incurring contingent expenditure. Upward revision of the above financial ceiling is under consideration in view of increased cost of labour and materials.

2.77. Physical target under the scheme is 66,662 houses for the Seventh Plan including 3,330 and 2,865 houses for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.

2.78. By the end of Sixth Plan 91,387 houses had been constructed under the above scheme. 12,727 additional houses have been constructed in 1985-86. The target for 1986-87 and 1987-88 has been fixed as additional 6,148 and 15,377 houses respectively.

2.79. *Construction of houses through U.P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam*—Under this scheme, land is provided free of cost by the State Government for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and denotified tribe families subsisting below the poverty line.

2.80. Under the scheme formulated in 1986-87 for construction of low cost houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes families, subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the total cost of the house (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000) is provided by the State Government. The beneficiary can avail of assistance up to Rs. 1,000 under NREP for labour done on the construction of the house. The balance amount, which is about Rs. 2,000 has to be obtained from commercial banks

as loan by the beneficiaries. The construction of houses is supervised by the Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam who are paid 2 per cent of the cost of the house as supervision charges.

2.81. By the end of Sixth Plan, 14,327 houses were constructed under the scheme. In 1985-86, 8,000 more houses were constructed. 15,000 more houses are likely to be constructed by March, 1987. A target of 15,000 houses has been proposed for 1987-88.

2.82. *Rural Housing under RLEGP*—The Government of India have approved a housing scheme exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and rehabilitated bonded labourers in which the entire cost of construction is borne by the Government. Under this scheme, the cost of one unit is restricted to Rs. 6,000 in the plains and Rs. 7,800 in the hills. Additional amount is available for development of house-site and providing lanes etc. up to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 per unit. 16,467 houses were constructed under the scheme during 1985-86. The targets for 1986-87 is for about 22,600 houses. The same target is proposed for 1987-88.

#### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

2.83. According to Census of 1981, the population of Scheduled Castes in the State is 2.34 crore which is 21 per cent of the total State's population of 11.08 crore. There are 66 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and 58 Backward Classes in the State. The economic status of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes families is very low. They have few assets and are generally engaged as agriculture labour and in other low income occupations.

2.84. The percentage of literacy amongst scheduled castes in the State has increased from 10 per cent in 1971 to 14.2 per cent in 1981 against the increase from 21 per cent in 1971 to 27.12 per cent in 1981 in the State. The number of

scheduled castes farmers in the State is 27.90 lakh of which 24.81 lakh are small and marginal farmers.

2.85. Educational programmes have been given the highest priority for improvement in the economic and social level of the backward classes. The important schemes are scholarship in pre-matric and post-matric classes, hostel facilities, Ashram type schools, assistance for purchase of books and other appliances in post-matric classes, maintenance of centres for coaching, book banks, hostel for girls, stipend to meritorious students etc. Grants are also provided to trained graduates in law, medicine and engineering to enable them to establish them in their professions. Other schemes include assistance for purchase of agriculture land, subsidy for development of agriculture and horticulture and facilities for small scale and cottage industries.

2.86. The allocation for specified and quantified benefits through the programmes of different sectors is being kept under watch through the Special Component Plan.

2.87. Under Social Welfare activities, the most important programme is for grant-in-aid for maintenance of destitute widows and destitute physically handicapped persons. Their identification was done during the year 1984-85. At present 1,09,250 destitute widows and 22,940 destitute handicapped persons are receiving benefits under the scheme. A large number of additional persons in these categories have been identified, but it has not been possible to provide benefits to them on account of constraints of resources.

2.88. The total Scheduled Tribe population in the State according to 1981 census is 2.32 lakh out of which 1.81 lakh reside in the hill areas. Five tribes of the State are recognised as Scheduled Tribes i.e. Tharu, Buksa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Rajis. Tribal sub-Plan approach for the development of tribal population was adopted in the Fifth Plan and it comprises: (a) identification of development blocks in the State where tribal population is in

majority and the constitution of such blocks into Integrated Tribal Development Projects, (b) ear-marking of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and ensuring flow of funds from sectoral outlays in the State Plan and from financial institutions and (c) creation of appropriate administrative structures for the effective implementation of programmes. Two areas in the plains namely tehsil Nighasan of district Lakhimpur-kheri and pockets in Gaisari and Pachperwa blocks of district Gonda

have been identified as areas of tribal concentration and Integrated Projects for these areas are being implemented with the assistance of Government of India.

2.89. The State has also taken up five Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the hill areas to cover tribal population of 1.57 lakh. The State has requested the Government of India to provide special assistance for these projects in the hill areas.

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## ANNEXURE—I

State-wise Outlays during Seventh Plan, Annual Plan 1985-86 and Annual Plan 1986-87

(Rupees in crore)

State	Seventh Plan (1985-90) outlay	Percentage share in Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86		1985-86 outlay as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay	1986-87		1986-87 outlay as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay	Total 1985-87		1985-87 outlay as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay
			Outlay	Percentage share		Plan outlay	Percentage share		Outlay	Percentage share	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES—</b>											
(1) Assam ..	2100	2.69	410	3.24	19.52	500	3.26	23.81	910	3.25	43.33
(2) Himachal Pradesh ..	1050	1.34	177	1.40	16.86	205	1.34	19.52	382	1.36	36.38
(3) Jammu and Kashmir ..	1400	1.79	260	2.05	18.57	315	2.05	22.50	575	2.05	41.07
(4) Manipur ..	430	0.55	70	0.55	16.28	87	0.57	20.23	157	0.56	36.51
(5) Meghalaya ..	440	0.56	75	0.59	17.05	91	0.59	20.68	166	0.59	37.73
(6) Nagaland ..	400	0.51	65	0.51	16.25	78	0.51	19.50	143	0.51	35.75
(7) Sikkim ..	230	0.29	41	0.32	17.83	50	0.33	21.74	91	0.32	39.57
(8) Tripura ..	440	0.56	86	0.68	19.55	105	0.68	23.86	191	0.68	43.41
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>											
(1) Andhra Pradesh ..	5200	6.66	810	6.40	15.58	1000	6.51	19.23	1810	6.46	34.81
(2) Bihar ..	5100	6.53	851	6.72	16.69	1150	7.49	22.55	2001	7.14	39.24
(3) Gujarat ..	6000	7.68	804	6.35	13.40	950	6.19	15.83	1754	6.26	29.23
(4) Haryana ..	2900	3.71	480	3.79	16.55	525	3.42	18.10	1005	3.59	34.66
(5) Karnataka ..	3500	4.48	651	5.14	18.60	765	4.98	21.86	1416	5.05	40.46
(6) Kerala ..	2100	2.69	355	2.80	16.90	390	2.54	18.57	745	2.66	35.48



## ANNEXURE—I—(Concl.)

(Rupees in Crore)

States	Seventh Plan (1985—90) outlay	Percentage share in Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86		1985-86 outlay	1986-87		1986-87 outlay	Total 1985-86		1985—87 outlay
			Outlay	Percentage share	as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay	Plan outlay	Percentage share	as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay	Outlay	Percentage share	as percentage of Seventh Plan outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(7) Madhya Pradesh ..	7000	8.96	1170	9.24	16.71	1381	9.00	19.73	2551	9.11	36.44
(8) Maharashtra ..	10500	13.44	1700	13.42	16.19	2100	13.68	20.00	3800	13.57	36.19
(9) Orissa ..	2700	3.45	450	3.55	16.67	600	3.91	22.22	1050	3.75	38.89
(10) Punjab ..	3285	4.21	500	3.95	15.22	575	3.75	17.50	1075	3.84	32.72
(11) Rajasthan ..	3000	3.84	430	3.40	14.33	525	3.42	17.50	955	3.41	31.83
(12) Tamil Nadu ..	5750	7.36	960	7.58	16.70	1153	7.51	20.85	2113	7.54	36.75
(13) Uttar Pradesh ..	10447	13.38	1642	12.97	15.72	2030	13.22	19.43	3672	13.11	35.15
(14) West Bengal ..	4125	5.28	675	5.33	16.36	776	5.06	18.81	1451	5.18	35.18
Total, All States ..	78097	100.00	12662	100.00	16.21	15351	100.00	19.66	28013	100.00	35.87

**ANNEXURE—II**  
*Per Capita Outlay*

				(Rupees)		
State			Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)	Annual Plan 1985-86	Annual Plan 1986-87	
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	
<b>A—SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
(1) Assam	..	..	1055	206	251	
(2) Himachal Pradesh	..	..	2453	413	479	
(3) Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	2338	434	526	
(4) Manipur	..	..	3026	493	612	
(5) Meghalaya	..	..	3293	561	681	
(6) Nagaland	..	..	5161	839	1006	
(7) Sikkim	..	..	7278	1297	1582	
(8) Tripura	..	..	2143	419	511	
<b>B—NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>						
(1) Andhra Pradesh	..	..	971	151	187	
(2) Bihar	..	..	730	122	164	
(3) Gujarat	..	..	1760	236	279	
(4) Haryana	..	..	2244	371	406	
(5) Karnataka	..	..	943	175	206	
(6) Kerala	..	..	825	139	153	
(7) Madhya Pradesh	..	..	1342	224	265	
(8) Maharashtra	..	..	1672	271	334	
(9) Orissa	..	..	1024	171	228	
(10) Punjab	..	..	1957	298	342	
(11) Rajasthan	..	..	876	126	153	
(12) Tamil Nadu	..	..	1188	198	238	
(13) Uttar Pradesh	..	..	942	148	183	
(14) West Bengal	..	..	756	124	142	
<b>Total, All States</b>			..	1156	187	227

## ANNEXURE—III

## Central Assistance for State Plan (1985—90)

(Rs. in crore at 1984-85 prices)

Programme	Central Assistance		
	All States	U.P.	Percentage against all States' allocation
I—AREA PROGRAMMES .. .. .	2,459	553.00	22.5
(i) Hill areas .. .. .	870	553.00	63.6
(ii) Tribal areas .. .. .	756	..	..
(iii) North-Eastern Council .. .. .	575	..	..
(iv) Border Areas Development Programme .. .. .	200	..	..
(v) Other Programmes .. .. .	58	..	..
II—ASSISTANCE FOR EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS .. .. .	3,800	670.00	17.6
III—ASSISTANCE UNDER MODIFIED GADGIL FORMULA .. .. .	23,627	2944.49	12.5
(i) Special Category States .. .. .	7,102	..	..
(ii) Other States .. .. .	16,525	2944.49	17.8
Aggregate assistance (I+II+III) .. .. .	29,886	4167.49	13.9
IV—Less : ADJUSTMENT FOR ADVANCE PLAN ASSISTANCE GIVEN FOR RELIEF WORKS .. .. .	(—)149	(—)7.30	4.9
V—NET CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE PLANS .. .. .	29,737	4160.19	14.0

Source—1—National Seventh Five Year Plan.

2—State Finance Department.

## ANNEXURE - IV

*Term Loans from Financial Institutions to States*

(Rupees in crore)

Institutions	Seventh Plan		
	Amount for all States	Amount for Uttar Pradesh	Percentage share for Uttar Pradesh
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Life Insurance Corporation / General Insurance Corporation ..	2335	324.94	13.9
Reserve Bank of India (NABARD) .. .. .	222	10.79	4.9
Rural Electrification Corporation .. .. .	982	103.90	10.6
Industrial Development Bank of India .. .. .	1100	161.81	14.7
Total ..	4639	601.44	13.0

*Source* : National Seventh Five Year Plan and State's Finance Department.

**ANNEXURE—V**

*Break-up of Outlays by Major Heads of Development*

**(Rupees in lakh)**

Head of Development	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90)		Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88		Total		1985—88
	Outlay	Percentage share	Outlay	Percentage share	Outlay	Percentage share	Proposed outlay	Percentage share	Outlay	Percentage share	1985—88 Outlay as percentage of Seventh Plan Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>A—Economic Services</b>											
1. Agriculture and Allied Services	85349	7.76	12615	7.21	16092	7.48	22173	8.54	50880	7.83	59.61
2. Rural Development ..	62635	5.69	11927	6.82	14678	6.83	16210	6.24	42815	6.59	68.36
3. Special Area Programmes	1900	0.17	250	0.14	1065	0.50	4035	1.55	5350	0.82	281.58
4. Irrigation and Flood Control	224550	20.41	31808	18.18	38972	18.13	45205	17.40	115985	17.85	51.65
4.1 Major and Medium Irrigation	142000	12.91	18510	10.58	23107	10.75	26005	10.01	67622	10.41	47.62
4.2 Minor Irrigation ..	55400	5.04	10628	6.07	11224	5.22	13400	5.16	35252	5.43	63.63
4.3 Command Area Development	10700	0.97	1200	0.69	2100	0.98	2700	1.04	6000	0.92	56.07
4.4 Flood Control ..	16450	1.49	1470	0.84	2541	1.18	3100	1.19	7111	1.09	43.23
5. Energy ..	345800	31.44	59794	34.17	70617	32.85	80578	31.02	210989	32.48	61.01
6. Industry and Minerals ..	62673	5.70	9850	5.63	11880	5.52	14790	5.69	36520	5.62	58.27
7. Transport ..	115849	10.53	19139	10.94	22240	10.34	25925	9.98	67304	10.36	58.01
8. Science, Technology and Environment	1500	0.14	300	0.17	360	0.17	480	0.18	1140	0.18	76.00
9. General Economic Services	10427	09.5	1193	0.68	1757	0.82	1984	0.76	4934	0.76	47.32

**B—Social Services**

10.	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	38725	3.52	6230	3.56	7762	3.61	10211	3.93	24203	3.72	62.50
11.	Health ..	31410	2.86	5500	3.14	6650	3.09	8128	3.13	20278	3.12	64.56
12.	Water Supply, Housing and Urban Development	96395	8.76	11555	6.60	17146	7.97	23555	9.07	52256	8.04	54.21
12.1	Water Supply ..	43200	3.93	5818	3.52	7011	3.26	9250	3.57	22079	3.40	51.11
12.2	Housing including Public Works	28495	2.59	3707	2.12	7605	3.54	10505	4.04	21817	3.36	76.56
12.3	Urban Development	24700	2.24	2030	1.16	2530	1.17	3800	1.46	8360	1.28	33.85
13.	Information and Publicity	1250	0.11	161	0.09	477	0.22	483	0.19	1121	0.17	89.68
14.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	10905	0.99	2007	1.14	2228	1.04	2280	0.88	6515	1.00	59.74
15.	Labour and Labour Welfare	3021	0.27	503	0.29	715	0.33	1074	0.41	2292	0.35	75.87
16.	Social Welfare and Nutrition	6558	0.60	1968	1.12	2141	1.00	2433	0.94	6542	1.01	99.76

**C—General Services**

17.	General Services (excluding Public Works)	1053	0.10	200	0.11	220	0.10	220	0.08	640	0.10	60.78
Total ..		1100000	100.00	175000	100.00	215000	100.00	259764	100.00	649764	100.00	59.07

**ANNEXURE—VI**

*Physical Targets and Achievements under Selected Items*

Item	Unit	Base year	Seventh	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual
		1984-85 Level	Plan (1985-90) Target	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Plan 1987-88 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>1. Foodgrains Production (including pulses)</b>								
(a) Kharif .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	109.13	144.50	106.00	113.00	113.20	92.60	124.60
(c) Rabi .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	190.05	280.00	212.00	200.38	220.80	220.50	242.90
<b>Total, Foodgrains</b>	<b>Lakh Tonnes</b>	<b>299.18</b>	<b>424.50</b>	<b>318.00</b>	<b>313.38</b>	<b>334.00</b>	<b>313.10</b>	<b>367.50</b>
2. Pulses .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	27.05	35.00	30.50	28.23	31.00	29.60	32.30
3. Oilseeds .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	11.28	24.50	17.10	10.66	18.00	17.12	18.60
4. Sugarcane (Reserved area) .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	678.05	990.00	750.00	706.35	864.00	780.00	906.00
5. Potato .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	59.84	73.60	66.20	44.86	65.80	56.61	75.40
6. Chemical Fertilizers (NPK)— .. .. .	'000 Tonnes	1613	3200	2250	1972	2450	2308	2600
<b>7. Cropped area</b>								
1. Net .. .. .	'000 ha.	17280	17500	17300	17300	17350	17320	17400
2. Gross .. .. .	'000 ha.	25200	28500	26500	25300	26000	25400	26500
<b>8. Animal Husbandry products</b>								
(a) Milk .. .. .	Lakh Tonnes	67.20	92.10	71.57	75.40	75.65	77.27	81.91
<b>(b) Fisheries—</b>								
(i) Fish Production .. .. .	'000 Tonnes	50.00	80.00	55.00	67.35	80.00	80.00	85.00

<b>9. Forestry ;</b>								
(i) Plantation of quick growing species	'000 ha.	174.6*	211.6*	178.1*	178.7*	184.0*	184.0*	190.2*
(ii) Economic and commercial plantation	'000 ha.	235.7**	273.7**	238.4**	239.9**	245.3	245.3**	251.6**
(iii) Social Forestry	'000 ha.	88.9	286.9	120.6	129.2	160.6	160.6	196.4
<b>10. Poverty Alleviation Programmes</b>								
(i) Families benefited by IRDP	Lakh No.	39.36	70.96	46.08	45.17†	51.19£	51.19£	57.19††
(ii) Youths trained /being trained under TRYSEM	Lakh No.	2.76	4.53	3.12	3.12	3.48	3.48	3.84
(iii) Employment generated by NREP	Lakh No.	1916.70	4416.70	2343.70	2418.60	2858.60	2858.60	3298.60
(iv) Employment generated by RLEGP	Lakh Mandays	433.91	433.91+	969.86	969.86	1359.86	1359.86	1749.86
<b>11. Co-operation</b>								
(i) Short-term loan	Crore Rs.	232.46	600.00	400.00	243.60	400.00	400.00	425.00
(ii) Medium-term loan	Crore Rs.	30.98	100.00	50.00	25.12	55.00	55.00	60.00
(iii) Long-term loan	Crore Rs.	70.00	160.00	80.00	75.00	90.00	90.00	100.00
<b>12. Irrigation</b>								
<i>Potential created</i>								
(i) Major and Medium Irrigation	Lakh ha.	62.15	68.52	62.45	62.53	63.17	63.17	64.33

\*Includes 6000 hectares of NREP

\*\*Includes 37000 hectares of NREP.

†Include 3.16 lakh old beneficiaries also.

£Includes 7.15 lakh old beneficiaries.

††Includes 10.15 lakh old beneficiaries.

+Seventh Plan target not fixed.



## ANNEXURE—VI—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base year 1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88 Target proposed
				Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(ii) State Minor Irrigation ..	Lakh ha.	33.43	40.46	34.68	34.77	36.02	36.02	37.32
(iii) Private Minor Irrigation ..	Lakh ha.	102.02	137.02	108.82	109.12	116.02	116.02	122.97
<b>13. Tube-wells</b>								
(i) State Tube-wells ..	No.	23226	29300	24426	24516	25716	25716	29606
(ii) Private Tube-wells/Pump-sets..	'000 No.	1885	2590	2025	2030	2172	2172	2314
(a) Electrically operated ..	'000 No.	485	732	525	510	540	540	570
(b) Diesel operated ..	'000 No.	1400	1858	1500	1520	1632	1632	1744
<b>14. Power</b>								
(i) Installed Capacity ..	MW	4136	5774	4346	4346	4766	4556	5406
(ii) Power Generation (Gross) ..	MU	11331	26445	13564	12346	17338	16945	17600
(iii) Villages Electrified ..	No.	63075	88245	67675	67561	71271	71271	76216
(iv) Harijan bastis electrified ..	No.	29601	53901	33971	34883	38440	38440	43219
(v) Private tube-wells/pumping sets energised	No.	484509	732459	524509	512413	545563	542513	568113
<b>15. Industry</b>								
<i>(a) Small Scale Industries—</i>								
Units functioning ..	'000 No.	110.71	210.71	126.71	127.29	145.29	145.29	165.29

(b) Production

(i) Handloom Industry—	Million Metres	615	700	620	618	640	640	660
(ii) Handicrafts—	Creore Rs.	230	270	230	240	250	250	250
<i>District Industry Centres</i>								
Units registered	No.	82712	182712	98712	99296	117296	117296	137296
16. Surfaced Roads	Km.	47884	52778	48496	49391	50312	50312	51112
17. Villages connected by Roads								
(i) Villages population of 1500 and above (total-10880)	No.	7731	10880	8364	8388	9011	9011	9644
(ii) Villages With population of 1000—1499 (total-11058)	No.	5586	7741	5746	5586	6124	6124	6524
18. Education								
<i>Elementary Education</i>								
(A) Total enrolment in classes I—V (age-group 6—11)								
(a) Boys	Lakh No.	79.30	86.87	79.84	84.16	84.40	84.40	84.71
(b) Girls	Lakh No.	37.77	60.29	40.80	40.58	42.16	42.16	48.66
Total		117.07	147.16	120.64	124.74	126.56	126.56	133.37
(B) Enrolment in classes VI-VIII (age-group 11—14)								
(a) Boys	Lakh No.	28.21	32.22	28.98	28.07	30.54	30.54	30.80
(b) Girls	Lakh No.	8.57	10.98	9.30	9.16	10.38	10.38	10.40
Total.		36.78	43.20	38.28	37.23	40.92	40.92	41.20

## ANNEXURE—VI—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Base year	Seventh	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual
		1984-85 Level	Plan (1985-90) Target	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Plan 1987-88 Target proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>(c) Enrolment in class XI—X</i>								
(a) Boys	.. Lakh No.	12.97	14.36	13.19	13.19	13.53	13.53	13.85
(b) Girls	.. Lakh No.	3.59	4.26	3.80	3.80	3.93	3.93	4.04
Total	..	16.56	18.62	16.99	16.99	17.46	17.46	17.89
<i>(d) Enrolment in class XI—XII (General classes)</i>								
(a) Boys	.. Lakh No.	6.96	7.72	7.10	7.10	7.26	7.26	7.42
(b) Girls	.. Lakh No.	2.06	2.47	2.14	2.14	2.22	2.22	2.30
Total		9.02	10.19	9.24	9.24	9.48	9.48	9.72
19. <i>Adult Education</i>								
<i>Number of annual participants</i>								
Age-group (15—35)	.. '000 No.	692	3915	900	777	933	950	1233
20. <i>Technical Education</i>								
<i>(a) Degree Level—</i>								
(i) Institutions	.. No.	10	13	13	10	10	10	13
(ii) Intake capacity	.. No.	1762	2100	2100	1833	1800	1800	1800
<i>(b) Diploma Level—</i>								
(i) Institutions	.. No.	70	83	80	74	75	75	85
(ii) Intake capacity	.. No.	8533	11310	9915	8925	10385	9475	10500

21. *Medical and Public Health*

(i) *Hospitals/Dispensaries—*

<i>a—Urban</i>	..	No.	1257	1398	1324	1283	1322	1322	1339
(i) Allopathic	..	No.	969	979	969	970	970	970	971
(ii) Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	167	227	213	186	216	216	221
(iii) Homoeopathic	..	No.	121	192	142	127	136	136	147
<i>b—Rural</i>	..	No.	4172	5167	4597	4036	3836*	3836*	3752*
(i) Allopathic	..	No.	1493	1508	1496	1123*	723*	723*	528*
(ii) Ayurvedic/Unani	..	No.	2025	2325	2195	2128	2253	2253	2323
(iii) Homoeopathic	..	No.	654	1334	906	785	860	860	901

(ii) *Beds—*

(a) Urban Hospitals/Dispensaries	..	No.	44089	48489	45439	44630	45480	45480	45705
(b) Rural Hospitals/Dispensaries	..	No.	18482	24998	19544	19544	21050	21050	22530
(c) Bed population ratio (per thousand people)	..	No.	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53
(d) Doctor population ratio (per thousand population)	..	No.	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25
(e) Primary Health Centres	..	No.	1005	2596	1222	1377	1877	1877	2397
(f) Sub-Centres	..	No.	15653	22212	16653	17653	19153	19153	20153

22. *Sewerage and Water Supply*

(i) Towns covered	..	No.	556	674	572	566	586	574	579
(ii) Scarcity villages covered (total 35506)	..	No.	34144	60481	37998	42971**	52472**	52661**	62361**
(iii) Total villages benefited (total 112566)	..	No.	4 070	69617	44321	49224**	58997**	59247**	69197**

\*Rural hospitals/dispensaries will be converted into PHCs.

\*\*Includes villages of Drought Relief Works also.

## ANNEXURE—VI—(Concl'd.)

Item	Unit	Base year 1984-85 Level	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Target	Annual Plan 1985-86		Annual Plan 1986-87		Annual Plan 1987-88 Target proposed
				Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>23. Housing—</b>								
<i>Rural Housing</i>								
<b>Rural Development Department</b>		<b>No.</b>						
(i) Allotment of sites	Lakh No.	17.78	20.28	18.35	18.67	19.17	19.17	19.67
(ii) Units constructed	No.	91387	158049	104395	104114	110262	110262	125639
<b>Harijan Sahayak Department</b>		<b>No.</b>						
(iii) Construction/repair of houses	No.	14427*	114427	24427	22427	27427	27427	35427
24. Improvement of slums (Persons benefited)	'000 No.	1561.75	3061.75	1761.75	1767.42	1929.42	1929.42	2139.42
<b>25. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>								
<i>(i) Craftsman training</i>								
(a) No. of Industrial Training Institutes	No.	74	82	74	77	104	104	129
(b) Intake capacity	No.	37714	44114	38126	44514	46682	46682	47482
(c) Outturn	No.	22800	43000	30750	26993	35600	35600	35600
<i>(ii) Labour Welfare</i>								
<i>Bonded Labour</i>								
(a) Persons identified	No.	12868	21186	16868	19016	22718	22718	26218
(b) Persons released	No.	12868	21186	16868	19016	22718	22718	26218
(c) Persons rehabilitated	No.	12739	21089	16739	16938	20938	21788	25288

26. *Welfare of Backward Classes*

Pre-matric Education incentives

Scholarships/stipends

(i) Scheduled Castes	..	'000 No.	459.41	1290.40	215.95	447.97	553.58	553.58	513.36
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	..	'000 No.	2.52	29.50	6.67	20.00	8.00	8.00	8.00

27. *Social Welfare*

(i) Child Welfare Centres (I.C.D.S. Units) No.			151	336	176	176	203	203	243
(ii) Welfare of destitute and poor Financial assistance to—									
(a) Women									
(A) Plan	..	No.	113182	112256	112256	110028	109250	109250	112256
(B) Non-Plan	..	No.	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
(b) Destitute persons	..	No.	22500	22500	22500	22030	22940	22940	22500

(\* Sixth Plan achievement.

## CHAPTER III

### DECENTRALISED PLANNING

District level planning was introduced in the State in 1982-83 with the objective of removal of inter-district and intra-district imbalances and to give districts an opportunity to attain full development, taking into consideration their potential, available man-power and other resources.

#### FRAME WORK

##### UNIT OF PLANNING

3.2. As a first-step, the district has been selected as a unit of planning because it is at the district level that most of the development departments have their machinery to work out schemes, lay down time schedules and ensure concerted efforts for effective implementation of their schemes. Further the system of data collection also does not go, in general, beyond the district level. Once the planning process gets strengthened and the necessary infra-structure is developed, this process will be further decentralised and at that stage the development block could become the unit of planning.

##### CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEMES

3.3. The various schemes and programmes have been classified under two broad categories viz. the State Sector and the District Sector. This classification is

based on the twin criterion of location and area of benefits of the schemes. A review of this classification is done every year in consultation with the administrative departments and changes, if necessary, are incorporated so as to make this process of decentralisation more realistic and fruitful.

3.4. The schemes under the district sector mainly include programmes of agriculture and allied sectors, rural electrification, village and small scale industries, education, sports, vocational training, medical and public health, water supply, labour welfare, social welfare and welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Most of the schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are also included in the district sector. Decisions regarding allocation of funds and location of facilities are taken at the district level keeping in view the over all targets fixed at the National level.

##### ALLOCATION OF OUTLAY

3.5. It was envisaged that 30 per cent of the total plan outlay will be earmarked for the district sector schemes. This was fixed keeping in view the national and State priorities and requirements. The table below shows the district sector outlay since the inception of the system.

TABLE—I—District Plan Outlay

Year	(Rupees in crore)		District plan outlay as percentage of total outlay
	Total plan outlay	Outlay under district plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>PLAINS</b>			
1982-83	.. 1082.00	282.56	26.10
1983-84	.. 1235.00	339.03	27.45
1984-85	.. 1436.00	349.13	24.31
1985-86	.. 1573.00	385.00	24.48
1986-87	.. 1945.00	441.57	22.70

TABLE—I—(Concl'd.)

Year	(Rupees in crore)		District plan outlay as percentage of total outlay
	Total plan outlay	Outlay under district plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HILLS			
1. 1982-83 ..	120.00	63.01	52.50
2. 1983-84 ..	140.00	73.13	52.53
3. 1984-85 ..	165.00	87.25	52.87
4. 1985-86 ..	177.00	94.52	53.40
5. 1986-87 ..	205.00	106.73	52.06
PLAINS AND HILLS			
1. 1982-83 ..	1202.00	345.57	28.74
2. 1983-84 ..	1375.00	412.16	29.97
3. 1984-85 ..	1601.00	436.38	27.25
4. 1985-86 ..	1750.00	479.50	27.40
5. 1986-87 ..	2150.00	548.30	25.50

## DEVOLUTION OF FUNDS TO THE DISTRICTS

3.6. With a view to remove the inter-district and intra-district disparities, a formula based on population and level of development has been evolved for the distribution of the district sector plan outlay among various districts. This formula is given below:—

Item	Percentage allocation
1. Total population ..	50
2. Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	5
3. Number of marginal farmers and landless labourers	10
4. Backwardness in :	
(a) agricultural production ..	5
(b) industrial production ..	5
(c) roads ..	5

Item	Percentage allocation
(d) number of beds in hospitals ..	5
(e) electrified villages ..	5
(f) drinking water ..	5
Total ..	*95

\*The remaining five per cent outlay has been set aside for special problems or any other anomalies that may arise from time to time.

3.7. In order to encourage the districts in resource mobilisation, two per cent of the remaining five per cent of the outlay was allotted to the districts on the basis of their performance in the national savings programme. This allocation has been increased to 3 per cent from the year 1987-88.

3.8. A glance at the allocation made to different revenue divisions during the last five years shows that the districts have gained in terms of higher allocation of outlay year by year.

TABLE 2—Year-wise outlays under district sector

Division	(Rupees in lakh)				
	Year-wise outlay under district sector				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-85	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PLAIN					
1. Agra (5) ..	2419.6	2540.59	2718.44	2934.00	3342.83
2. Jhansi (5) ..	2089.6	2194.09	2347.68	2900.81	3329.37
3. Lucknow(6)..	3192.1	3351.71	3586.32	3910.13	4478.94
4. Bareilly (4)..	1762.5	1850.62	1980.16	2175.83	2485.00



TABLE—(Concl'd.)

(Rs. in lakh)

Division	Year-wise outlay under district sector				
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5. Meerut (5) ..	2360.8	2478.83	2652.35	3033.44	3520.80
6. Moradabad (3) ..	1379.4	1448.37	1549.75	1707.59	1990.56
7. Varanasi (5) ..	3657.8	3840.70	4109.55	4463.86	5115.12
8. Gorakhpur (4) ..	4084.9	4289.14	4589.33	4926.69	5651.42
9. Allahabad (6) ..	2926.9	3073.24	3288.37	3986.96	4619.35
10. Faizabad (6) ..	4126.4	4332.71	4636.00	4960.69	5623.62
Total ..	28000.0	29400.00	31458.00	35000.00	40157.01
HILL					
11. Kumaun (3) ..	2776.00	3238.00	3933.00	4192.00	4410.00
12. Garhwal (5) ..	3439.00	4063.00	4899.00	5011.00	4790.00
Total State ..	34215.00	36701.00	40290.00	44203.00	49357.01

NOTE:—Figures in the brackets show the number of districts in the revenue division.

3.9. With the formula for allocation of district plan outlays weighed significantly in favour of backward districts, it is hoped that the gap between the developed and backward districts will narrow down from year to year resulting, in the long run, in balanced regional development of the State.

#### SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS

3.10. At the district level, a set pattern has emerged during these years and the major share of the plan outlay is going towards the building up of economic infrastructure and also towards minimum needs programme comprising the development of education, health, drinking water, rural roads and other facilities. Table 3 shows the pattern

of allocation of plan funds at the district level for a few selected sectors :—

TABLE 3—Percentage share in district plan

Sector	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Agriculture ..	1.6	1.5
2. Horticulture ..	0.8	0.7
3. Private Minor Irrigation	2.0	2.2
4. State Minor Irrigation	11.4	10.4
5. Soil and Water Conservation	2.1	2.1
6. Animal Husbandry ..	1.4	1.4
7. Forest ..	5.0	4.6
8. Rural Electrification ..	1.6	2.4
9. Rural Roads ..	23.1	19.9
10. Education ..	5.7	6.9
11. Technical Education ..	1.3	1.3
12. Medical ..	7.5	8.4
13. Drinking Water ..	4.4	4.7
14. Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes	1.6	1.7
15. Social Welfare ..	2.6	2.2
16. Nutrition ..	2.3	2.1

## PLAN FORMULATION AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL

3.11. The functional decentralisation, so envisaged, has been entrusted to two committees at the district level, viz. District Planning and Monitoring Committee and District Plan Co-ordination and Action Committee. The District Planning and Monitoring Committee has been constituted for each district with people's representatives as members under the chairmanship of a member of the Council of Ministers. The main functions of this District Level Committee are as below :

- (i) to finalise the Annual Plan of the district keeping in view the guidelines issued by the State Government and the plan outlays earmarked for the district ;
- (ii) to review the district plans every three months ;
- (iii) on the basis of these reviews, to put up proposals for re-allocation of funds for the approval of the Divisional Committee.

3.12. The second committee is headed by the District Magistrate with the district level officers of various development departments as its members and the C. D. O./A. D. M. (D)/D. D. O., as its Secretary with the District Economic Officer acting as Joint Secretary. The main responsibility of the Committee is to formulate the district plans and to prepare proposals for appropriation of funds.

3.13. At the Divisional level, a Divisional Committee has been constituted with a Cabinet Minister as Chairman. All the District and Divisional Officers are members of this committee. The main functions of this committee are,

- (i) to review and approve the district plans drawn up by the District Committees ;
- (ii) to review the implementation of the district plan and
- (iii) to draw up appropriate credit plans for mobilising maximum amount

of institutional finance for the implementation of district plans.

3.14. The district plans so formulated and approved by the District and Divisional Committees are scrutinized in the Planning Department at the State level in consultation with the administrative departments. The budget proposals are formulated on the basis of the plans so finalized. After the legislative approval, the sanctions are issued directly to the district level officers.

## ADMINISTRATIVE INFRA-STRUCTURE

3.15. The District Magistrate has been made responsible for the preparation, implementation, monitoring and review of the district plans. He is assisted by the District Economic Officer along with two Assistant Economic Officers and other supporting staff.

3.16. At the divisional level, the Divisional Commissioner is assisted by the Deputy Director, Economic and Statistics. The Planning Department at the State level is responsible for the entire planning work and necessary staff has been provided for it.

## TRAINING

3.17. The need of training the personnel engaged at various levels in the process of decentralized planning has been recognized. It is not only necessary to impart basic knowledge of concepts, methodologies and skills of district planning, but it is equally important to inculcate in them the necessary attitude required to adopt the new process. The qualitative change in the attitudes of the personnel towards this new process is one of the prerequisites of the success of this system.

3.18. In order to achieve the above objectives, the training division of State Planning Institute is organizing training programmes of various durations for district level officers. Two types of programmes are, generally, organized. The first programme is meant for officers, manning the district planning cell whose main task is plan co-ordination, monitoring and review. The Deputy Directors of Economics and Statistics at the divisional level and the

District Economics Officers at the district level come under this category. The second type of programme is organized for the district level officers of the functional departments. Since 1982-83, 34 programmes have been organized and 877 officers have been trained. It has been proposed to organize six such programmes on district planning during 1987-88.

3.19. Apart from the above training programmes, seminars and workshops are also arranged for the senior and middle level officers each year before the start of the preparation of next year's district plans. These seminars and workshops at the state as well as at the divisional level have proved very helpful as they have provided ample opportunities to all the participants to refresh their memories and clear their doubts and have also made known to them the latest guidelines and norms revised by the various administrative departments. The training programmes, workshops and seminars have greatly improved the quality of the district plans.

#### DISTRICT PLAN, 1987-88

3.20. An outlay of Rs.500.00 crore for the 49 districts of plains and Rs.120.00 crore for the 8 hill districts has been earmarked for the district sector for the year 1987-88.

3.21. The district plans have already been prepared and are at the final stage of scrutiny at the State level.

3.22. During the process of implementation, many difficulties and shortcomings have been experienced. One of the foremost difficulty is with regard to budgetary procedures, specially the re-appropriation of funds. The State Government is fully conscious of the necessity of simplifying the existing budgetary procedure. A committee recently appointed by the State Government has suggested the adoption of a single budgetary grant for all departments and schemes under the district sector. This recommendation is being examined in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General. It is hoped that with the simplification of budgetary procedures, the delays as well as difficulties, specially in the re-appropriation of funds, will be minimised.

3.23. The State Government is also aware of the need of strengthening the planning set up at the district level. This aspect has been emphasised in the reports of different committees set up at the State as well as a National level. The suggestions given by these committees are under the consideration of the State Government.

## CHAPTER IV

### MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

One of the main objectives of the State's Annual/Five Year Plan is to improve the quality of life of rural and urban poor. The Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan as an important step towards providing basic amenities of life to rural poor. This plan laid down specific goals of various programmes covered under the MNP and the targets to be achieved all over the country were specifically indicated in the Plan document. The plan also emphasised that adherence to these goals and targets would go a long way in removing regional inequalities in the matter of provision of these basic amenities. The programme which has been revised to some extent for the Sixth and later for the Seventh Plan defines minimum levels which have to be attained in the fields of rural electrification, rural roads, elementary and adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural housing, environmental improvement of slums and nutrition. The programme covers the following components :

#### (i) RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Coverage of at least 65 per cent of villages under rural electrification programme by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

#### (ii) RURAL ROADS

Linking of all villages with a population of 1,500 and above and seventy per cent villages with population of 1000 to 1499 with roads by the end of Seventh Plan period.

#### (iii) EDUCATION

(a) Achievement of universal elementary education as early as possible. It will be supplemented by non-formal education.

(b) Coverage of all adults in the age-group of 15-35 years under the adult literacy programme.

#### (iv) RURAL HEALTH

Provision of health care facilities to all by 2000 A.D. in a phased manner to include :

(a) Establishment of one sub-centre for a population of 5000 in the plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas.

(b) One primary health centre for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.

(c) One community health centre for a population of one lakh or one community development block.

#### (v) RURAL WATER SUPPLY

Provision of at least one source of safe potable water supply to all problem villages.

#### (vi) RURAL HOUSING

Financial assistance for construction of rural dwellings to all landless rural households.

#### (vii) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

Coverage of 100 per cent of the slum population under programme of environmental improvement of urban slums in terms of expansion of water supply, sewerage, pavement of streets and provision of community latrines as well as improvement of areas inhabited by scheduled castes, particularly scavengers on the priority basis.

#### (viii) NUTRITION

Mid-day meals for children in the age group of 6-11 years and supplementary feeding programme for under-nourished children in the age-group of 0-6 years as also for pregnant women and nursing mothers, specially in blocks with high concentration of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.

In addition to above, two new programmes viz. Rural Fuelwood and Improved Chullhas have been added under MNP from the year 1986-87.

4.2. Elementary education, adult education and nutrition programmes relate to urban as well as rural areas. The programmes for environmental improvement for slums relates to urban areas only. The other programmes of Minimum Needs are designed to cater the needs of the rural areas. Urban needs in these sectors are proposed to be covered under the normal sectoral plans.

4.3. The State's Seventh Plan outlay for Minimum Needs Programme is Rs.1,447.67 crore. This constitutes 13.2 per cent of the total plan outlay. The outlays for the Annual Plans for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs.233.99 crore and Rs.272.35 crore respectively. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is, Rs.319.09 crore.

4.4. The following table gives a broad detail of the outlays and expenditures incurred against different components of the MNP during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Table 1—Outlays and Expenditure

Sector	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Approved outlay	1985-86 Actual expenditure	1986-87		1987-88 Proposed outlay
			Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rural Fuelwood Plantation .. .. .	1260.00	162.92	237.97	195.22	211.92
2. Improved Chullhas .. .. .	*	*	*	*	*
3. Rural Electrification .. .. .	11711.00	1800.00	2500.00	2500.00	2800.00
4. Rural Roads .. .. .	65000.00	10605.00	10866.00	11066.00	13178.00
5. Education .. .. .	18660.93	3116.64	3917.82	4072.02	4458.35
(i) Elementary Education .. .. .	17427.93	2933.49	3581.26	3697.21	3976.05
(ii) Adult Education .. .. .	1233.00	183.15	336.56	374.81	482.30
6. Rural Health .. .. .	11410.00	2846.50	2951.71	2949.71	3230.10
7. Rural Water Supply .. .. .	24300.00	3609.36	4975.00	6425.00	5700.00
8. Rural Housing .. .. .	4255.00	597.25	530.00	530.00	800.00
9. Environmental Improvement of Slums .. .. .	3700.00	355.70	330.00	426.50	426.00
10. Nutrition .. .. .	4470.00	968.29	926.00	926.00	1105.00
Total	144766.93	24061.66	27234.50	29090.45	31909.37

\* Centrally sponsored scheme with 100 per cent central share.

4.5. The details of financial outlays, expenditures, physical targets and achievements are given in the Statements GN-4 and GN-5 respectively in Volume IV of the State's Draft Plan 1987-88. A brief resume of the progress made under different components of the MNP by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and in the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and proposed targets in the third year of the

Seventh Plan is given below:

#### RURAL FUEL-WOOD PLANTATION

4.6. This is a centrally sponsored scheme which has been included in Minimum Needs Programme in the year 1986-87. During 1985-86, 6,106 hectares plantation has been done at the cost of Rs.162.92 lakh. Besides 352 lakh plans were distributed. In 1986-87, Rs.195.22 are expected to be spent against the approved outlay of

Rs.237.97 lakh. The plantation target in 3437 hectares is expected to be achieved during 1986-87 and 496 lakh seedlings will be raised for distribution. For the next year i.e. 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.211.92 lakh has been proposed. Against this outlay 6600 hectares plantation target has been proposed.

#### IMPROVED CHULLHAS

4.7. To conserve energy in the use of fuel for cooking, a centrally sponsored programme of improved chullhas (fuel wood stoves) was started in the State during

1983-84. Improved chullhas are far more efficient than conventional chullhas and besides effecting economy in fuel-wood consumption, they are non-polluting. The programme, thereby, also helps in minimising the health hazards faced by the women folk caused by smoke. The programme also envisaged the creation of smokeless villages where 80 per cent or more families in the village are using improved chullhas or bio-gas for cooking. During Sixth Plan period, 86,000 smokeless chullhas were installed and 369 villages were made smokeless. Physical progress and programme proposed for Seventh Plan period is as under :—

TABLE 2—Achievements and Targets—Improved Chullhas (Number)

Item	Achievement up to 1984-85	Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Anticipated achievement	1987-88 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Installation of improved chullhas	86,000	1,60,000	61,884	70,000	70,000
2. Creation of smokeless villages	369	1,200	401	600	600

#### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

4.8. The Minimum Needs Programme under rural electrification is limited to those districts in which level of village electrification by the end of March, 1978 was less than 25 per cent. Such districts are limited to 6 in hill areas and 13 in plains of the State. It has been proposed that all the villages in hill districts be electrified by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and about 80 per cent villages in the identified districts of the plains under the M. N. P. Harijan Bastis under the M.N.P. will also get electrification benefits simultaneously. This programme is necessary for the development of agriculture, agro-based industries and for providing better living conditions to the people. It is proposed that energisation of private tube-wells and pumping sets will be done for all cultivators who are eligible and apply for the energisation of their installations.

4.9. The districts to be electrified under M.N.P. include six in the hills and 13 in the command areas of recently completed major irrigation projects where the demand for private tube-wells and pump-

ing sets is low. On the other hand, there are several other backward areas within the district (including backward blocks in progressive districts) wherein there is adequate demand for energisation of private tube-wells and pumping sets but they are not covered under the Minimum Needs Programme as the overall level of electrification of villages for entire districts was higher than the prescribed norms of 25 per cent by the end of March 1978. As such, a modification in the M. N. P. norms is called for.

4.10. The outlay for the Rural Electrification under the M.N.P. had been fixed at Rs.11711.00 lakh for the Seventh Plan. Against the approved outlay of Rs.2300.00 lakh for the year 1985-86 Rs.1800.00 lakh have been spent. Rs.2500.00 lakh have been approved as an outlay for the year 1986-87 which is expected to be utilised in full. Further Rs 2800.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1987-88. So far as physical achievements are concerned, a target of electrifying 25,170 villages has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the year 1985-86, 4379 villages have been electrified. For the year 1986-87, a target

of electrifying 3660 villages was fixed and it is anticipated that the target will be fully achieved. The proposals for the Annual Plan 1987-88 include electrification of 2500 villages.

#### RURAL ROADS

4.11. Regarding Rural Roads under Minimum Needs Programme hundred per cent of villages having a population of 1500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages having a population between 1,000 to 1,499 should be connected with all-weather roads by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 7,731 villages out of 10,880 villages with population of 1500 and above have been connected by all-weather pucca roads. In addition 5,586 villages out of 11,058 with a population of 1,000 to 1,499 had been connected with all-weather roads by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Thus more than fifty per cent of the villages with population 1,000 to 1,499 have been connected by all-weather roads by the end of Sixth Plan.

4.12. It is proposed to cover all the remaining villages with a population of 1,500 and above during the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the year 1985-86 657 villages having population of 1,500 and above have been connected to all-weather pucca roads and 623 villages of the same type are expected to be connected with all-weather pucca roads during 1986-87. Further a target of connecting 633 villages of the same type with all-weather pucca roads has been proposed during 1987-88.

4.13. The target for coverage of villages with population 1000 to 1499 by all-weather roads by the end of Seventh Plan is seventy per cent. In the year 1986-87 538 villages having a population of 1,000 to 1,499 are expected to be covered. Further a target of connecting 400 villages of the same type has been fixed for the year 1987-88. The following table gives the physical programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan period :

TABLE 3—Target and Achievement—Rural Roads

Villages with population	Number of Villages	Target by 1990		Villages connected up to March 1985	Balance as on 1-4-85	1985-90 target	1985-86 Actual Achievement	1986-87 Anticipated Achievement	1987-88 target
		National	State						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1500 and above	10880	100	100	7731	3149	3149	657	623	633
1000 to 1499	11,058	50	70	5586	5472	2155	..	538	400

4.14. A sum of Rs.39158.00 lakh has been utilized against the approved outlay of Rs.31500.00 lakh for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). For the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs.65,000.00 lakh has been approved. The expenditure is Rs.10605.00 lakh during 1985-86 against the approved outlay of Rs.10,000.00 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.11066.00 lakh against the approved outlay of Rs.10866.00 lakh. Further a sum of Rs.13178.00 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the year 1987-88. The programme for 1987-88 includes connecting 633 villages having population of 1500 and above and 400 villages having population of 1000 to 1499 with all-weather pucca roads.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

4.15. Elementary education is an important input for social awareness and receptivity to modern ideas, improvement in quality of life, widening of mental outlook and development of human resources. For bringing about qualitative and quantitative improvement in the field of elementary education, the programme seeks to remove the inter-district disparities and provide certain identified facilities up to a certain minimum levels.

4.16. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the objective of the elementary education was hundred per cent enrolment in the age group of 6-14 years by the

year 1990. It was to be supplemented with non-formal education. In order to achieve this objective, it was envisaged during the Sixth Plan to provide the facility of Junior Basic Schools in such a way as to ensure that every village would have a Junior Basic School within a radius of 1.5 Km. in plains and 1 Km. in hills. Likewise, new Senior Basic Schools were to be provided within a radius of 3 Km. of all the habitations of over 800 population each. The norms to be achieved are :

- (i) Universal enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years.
- (ii) Maintenance of regular attendance in schools through the provision of incentives like free text books, uniforms, stipends and scholarships, mid-day-meals and provision of school buildings (with hand pumps) etc. special attention has to be given to the children of weaker sections.

4.17. During the Sixth Five Year Plan target of enrolment has been fixed achieved in case of children in the age group of 6-11 years, as against the target of 111.17 lakh. The enrolment in the age group of 11-14 years was 27.92 lakh in the base year 1979-80 and achievement during the Sixth Plan was 36.78 lakh. Thus, the achievement during the Sixth Plan exceeded the target of 36.72 lakh.

4.18. During the Seventh Five Year Plan target of enrolment has been fixed at 147.16 lakh for the age group of 6-11 years. During the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. in 1985-86, the enrolment of 124.74 lakh in the age group of 6-11 years was achieved and enrolment of 126.56 lakh is expected during 1986-87. Further, 133.37 lakh enrolment in the same age-group is proposed for the year 1987-88. The enrolment in the age group of 11-14 years, targetted in the Seventh Plan, is 43.20 lakh. During 1985-86 enrolment of 37.23 lakh has been achieved. Enrolment of 40.92 lakh is expected to be achieved during the year 1986-87. Further, a target of 41.20 lakh

enrolment is proposed in the age group of 11-14 years for the third year of the Seventh Plan i.e. 1987-88.

#### ADULT EDUCATION

4.19. It is very essential to cover the un-educated adult population to enable them to develop their full potentialities and play an active role in the economic, social and cultural development of the State along with the universalisation of elementary education.

4.20. The National Adult Education Programme was started in the State in the year 1979-80. The target for adult education centres during the Seventh Plan is 1,34,500 the total being of centres operating in the five years of the Seventh Plan. The number of participants (total for 5 years of Seventh Plan) will be 39.15 lakh in the age group 15-35 years. Centres numbering 25,984 for educating 7.77 lakh adults (15-35 years) operated in the year 1985-86. During 1986-87, 31,100 centres for educating 9.50 lakh adults will be operating. A target for having 43,000 centres for educating 12.33 lakh adults have been proposed for the year 1987-88.

4.21. An outlay of Rs.481.24 lakh was provided during the Sixth Plan, Against this outlay, the expenditure of Rs.326.94 lakh has been incurred. An amount of Rs.1233.00 lakh has been approved for Seventh Plan. An amount of Rs.183.15 lakh has been spent during the year 1985-86 against the approved outlay of Rs.220.95 lakh. During 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.374.81 lakh is expected to be incurred against the approved outlay of Rs.336.56 lakh. Further Rs.482.30 lakh has been proposed as outlay for the year 1987-88.

#### RURAL HEALTH

4.22. The outlay for the Sixth Plan for the Rural Health Sector under the M.N.P. was Rs.74.89 crore, against which the expenditure incurred during the plan period amounted to Rs.71.20 crore. An outlay of Rs.114.10 crore has been earmarked for the Seventh Plan.



The outlays for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs.1900 lakh and Rs.2951.71 lakh respectively. The expenditure incurred is anticipated to be Rs.2846.50 lakh and Rs.2949.71 lakh respectively. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.3230.10 lakh has been proposed.

4.23. The main thrust under the M.N.P. during the Seventh Five Year Plan is on making up the deficiencies in existing coverage of centres and sub-centres, to establish new sub centres, primary health centres, community health centres, provision of village health facilities (community health volunteers), constructions of buildings for the above facilities, purchase of equipment and ensure posting of doctors and paramedical staff.

4.24. During Sixth Five Year Plan 1005 primary health centres, 15,653 health sub centres, 164 subsidiary health centres and 74 community health centre were established.

4.25. It is proposed to establish 1591 primary health centres, 6559 sub centres, and 132 community health centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90). During the first two years of the Seventh Plan it is expected that 1877 primary health centres, 19,153 sub centres, 128 community health centres would be established. The programmes for 1987-88 include establishment of 2397 primary health centres, 20,153 sub centres and 160 community health centres.

#### RURAL WATER SUPPLY

4.26. Under this programme safe and potable water is being provided by Jal Nigam through piped water supply system and by handpumps, while in harijan bastis the water supply is being provided through wells and handpumps in plains and through diggiss in hills by Rural Development Department. The programme is also assisted by the Government of India by providing hundred per cent financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Programme (A.R.P.). The Dutch Government is also assuring the rural water supply in selected districts.

4.27. According to the survey carried out in the year 1971-72 the number

of problem villages having drinking water problem was 35,506 out of 1,12,566 total villages in the State. By the end of the Sixth Plan 40,070 villages were covered, out of which 34,144 were problem villages. Survey carried out subsequent to the Sixth Plan has indicated that about 35,000 more villages have serious drinking water problems. Including these additional problem villages 8827 problem villages have been covered during the first year of the Seventh Plan. In the remaining four years of the Seventh Plan, the problem villages of the new survey, which is nearing completion, are proposed to be covered.

4.28. *Wells and Diggis* -- The drinking water scheme of Rural Development Department aims at providing drinking water facilities to harijan bastis in the rural areas of the State. This Scheme was included in the Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme drinking water resources are provided through constructing wells and hand pumps in the plains and diggiss in hill areas.

4.29. During the Sixth Plan, a sum of Rs.1391.55 lakh was spent on the construction of 16,198 wells and 6,937 hand pumps in plains and 2,544 diggiss in hills. For the Seventh Five Year Plan Rs.1700.00 lakh has been approved as an outlay. For the Annual Plans 1985-86 and 1986-87 outlays Rs.280.00 lakh and Rs.338.00 lakh have been approved respectively. During Seventh Five Year Plan period, 1000 diggiss are proposed to be constructed.

#### RURAL HOUSING

4.30. *Allotment of House sites*— Under this programme, the housing needs of the poorest section of rural population consisting of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers and other backward classes, who are eligible for the allotment of house sites, are to be covered. An identified poor family having no house of its own is entitled to an allotment of about 84 to 125 sq. m. of land, free of cost.

4.31. During the Seventh Plan, it is estimated, that at least 2.50 lakh families will be allotted house-sites. During the first year of the Seventh Plan 0.89 lakh families have been allotted house-sites. For the year 1986-87 a target of 0.50 lakh of families had been fixed for the allotment of house-sites. It is envisaged that during 1987-88, 0.50 lakh families will be provided house-sites.

4.32. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakh has been approved (including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills). During 1985-86, Rs.11.14 lakh have been spent, against the approved outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh and Rs.55.00 lakh are expected to be spent during 1986-87 against the outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed.

4.33. Allotment of House-sites alone does not solve the problem of housing as the rural poor beneficiaries are not in a position to construct their houses. The Nirbal Yarg Avas Nigam constructs houses for those families who live permanently in rural areas and are landless agricultural labourers or marginal farmers, having irrigated land not exceeding 0.40 hectare or unirrigated land not exceeding 1.00 hectare with the further restriction that no member of the family has any permanent source of income other than agricultural labour. Further the beneficiaries should have been selected as an I.R.D. beneficiaries and should have been allocated a house-site. This programme is implemented by Rural Development Department.

4.34. An outlay of Rs.2,080.00 lakh (Rs.300.00 lakh for hills) have been approved for the Seventh Plan and a target of construction of 66,662 houses have been fixed. During the year 1985-86, with an approved outlay of Rs.300.00 lakh (Rs.50.00 lakh for hills) 12,727 houses have been constructed. During the year 1986-87, 10,811 houses are expected to be constructed, with an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh. For the Annual Plan 1987-88, an amount of Rs.375.00 lakh has been proposed, keeping the target of constructing 15,377 houses.

4.35. The Harijan and Social Welfare Department is also implementing the rural housing programme under the M.N.P. For Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs.1625.00 lakh has been earmarked. During the first year of the Seventh Plan i.e. in 1985-86, Rs.282.00 lakh was the approved outlay and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 286.13 lakh. The anticipated expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.225.00 lakh against the approved outlay of Rs.225.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.325.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

4.36. The programme of environmental improvement of slums has been given priority in the urban development sector. The scheme of 'Environmental Improvement of Slums' is being implemented in 58 cities and towns, which include 23 towns selected under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns'.

4.37. Under this programme, the main items included are provision of water supply, sewerage, pavement of streets and provision of community latrines. Rs.3.700 lakh have been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan, including Rs.330.00 lakh for the year 1985-86. Against this outlay, Rs.355.70 lakh have been spent during 1985-86. As against an outlay of Rs.330.00 lakh, for the year 1986-87 the expenditure is anticipated to be of the order of Rs.426.50 lakh. With this expenditure 1.62 lakh persons are expected to be benefited. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.426.00 lakh has been proposed which will benefit 1.70 lakh persons.

#### NUTRITION

4.38. In order to tackle the problem of mal-nutrition, it is necessary to take care of pregnant women and lactating mothers in rural areas, urban slums and chronically drought-prone areas and pre-primary school going children, particularly of weaker sections. Better integration of the disciplines related to nutrition, viz nutrition, agriculture, health, education, eco-

nomics and sociology. The objective of such a policy is to accelerate the progress in various fields including food production storage, marketing, distribution, consumption, extension, education and feeding programme, so that programme of distribution can be supported, wherever necessary, with the programmes of production, processing and supply.

4.39. The aim of Minimum Needs Programme is also to provide mid-day meals for about one-fourth of the children in the age group 6—11 years and supplementary feeding programme for the under nourished children in the age group of 0—6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers in the ICDS blocks and those having high concentration of scheduled castes and tribal population.

4.40. The schemes under nutrition programme are being implemented by the Rural Development Department, Harijan and Social Welfare Department and Education Department. The scheme of Rural Development Department has been transferred to non-Plan since 1986-87. The progress of the programme is briefly given below :

4.41. *Social Welfare Department*—Harijan and Social Welfare Department of the State is responsible for implementing nutrition programme in I.C.D.S. Blocks while Rural Development Department and Education Department are implementing this programme in hill areas.

4.42. Supplementary Nutrition is required to be provided to the children below 6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income families for 300 days in a year. Children who are found, on medical check up, to be suffering from severe mal-nutrition are

given supplementary nutrition based on the recommendation of the medical officer. Supplementary nutrition of about 250—300 calories with 10—12 grams of protein is provided to pre-school going children for about 300 days in a year. The provision for expectant and nursing mothers is kept at 500 calories and about 25 grams of protein for 300 days in a year.

4.43. The Special Nutrition Programme covers pre-school going children in the age group 0—6 years and expectant mothers belonging to weaker sections of the society.

4.44. Funds for supply of nutritious material are provided by the State Government. For the Seventh Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs.4,450 lakh has been provided. For 1985-86 the approved outlay was Rs.825.00 lakh, against which Rs.875.27 lakh were spent. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.921.00 lakh has been approved and Rs.921.00 lakh which is expected to be fully utilised. For the third year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.1,100.00 lakh has been proposed.

4.45. *Education Department* — Education Department has been implementing the mid-day meal programmes in many of the districts along with the special nutrition programme in some of the district of the State. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90). For the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh was approved and against this outlay, the expenditure incurred was Rs.1.02 lakh. For the year 1986-87, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been approved which is expected to be utilized in full. Similar amount has been provided for the year 1987-88.

## CHAPTER V

### MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

According to the 1981 census the population of Uttar Pradesh was 1109 lakhs. It is estimated that by March 1987 the population of Uttar Pradesh will attain a level of 1272 lakhs rising by March 1988 to 1302 lakhs. Thus the annual increase during the year is estimated to be of the order of 30 lakh persons. The average growth rate of the State's population in the decade of 1971-81 was 2.30 per cent annually. While decline in the birth and the death rates has been steeper in the State as compared to the all India averages, the decline in the death rate has been much more than in the birth rate. These are encouraging trends and even though the survival rate has increased temporarily, it is expected that in due course, the death-rate will stabilise and then the population growth rate will start going down. Table-1 below indicates the rise in population during the year 1987-88.

TABLE 1—Growth of population in 1987-88  
(In lakhs)

Component (1)	1987 March (2)	1988 March (3)	Additions (4)
Rural ..	1013.61	1031.98	18.37
Urban ..	258.56	269.71	11.15
Male ..	673.38	688.74	15.36
Female ..	598.79	612.95	14.16
Total ..	1272.17	1301.69	29.52

5.2. From the point of view of development planning, a correct assessment of the labour force, i.e. the working and the idle persons seeking work, is important. This estimation largely depends on the results of National Sample Survey (N.S.S.) conducted in the 32nd round (1977-78) as firm results of the 38th round (1983) are still awaited. The N.S.S. has adopted three approaches viz. :

- (i) the usual status approach.
- (ii) the current week status approach, and
- (iii) the current daily status approach.

Out of these three approaches the current status approach provides a better depiction of the situation as it indicates the extent of pressure on the current labour market. It is estimated that the age-group 15-59 will constitute 56.63 per cent of the population in the year under reference. The N.S.S. results have indicated that the proportion of labour force in this age-group was 57.52 per cent. On the basis of these ratios the size of labour force has been worked out as under :

TABLE 2—Growth of labour force during the Annual Plan Period  
(In lakhs)

Component (1)	1987 March (2)	1988 March (3)	Additions (4)	Percentage increase (5)
<b>RURAL</b>				
Male ..	261.19	266.00	4.81	1.84
Female ..	74.18	75.55	1.37	1.84
Total ..	335.37	341.55	6.18	1.84

Table—2 (Conc'd.)

Component	1987 March	1988 March	Additions	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
URBAN				
Male ..	67.38	70.20	2.82	4.13
Female ..	11.64	12.26	0.62	5.32
Total ..	79.02	82.46	3.44	4.35
TOTAL (RURAL+URBAN)				
Male ..	328.57	336.20	7.63	2.32
Female .. .. .	85.82	87.81	1.99	2.31
Total ..	414.39	424.01	9.62	2.32

5.3. Thus, the new entrants to the labour force will be about 10 lakhs including about 6 lakhs in rural and 3 lakhs in the urban areas. Male and female increase would be about 8 and 2 lakhs respectively.

#### PATTERN AND TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT

5.4. The decennial census and the National Sample Surveys provide a global picture of the economy. The 1981 census indicates that there were 323.03 lakh main workers and 29.65 lakh marginal workers in the State. Marginal workers were defined as those persons who had worked for some time during the preceding year but not for the major part, i.e. less than 183 days. Those who had worked for more than 183 days were treated as main workers. The distribution of the main workers shows that 187.40 lakhs or 58.02 per cent were working as cultivators, 52.73 lakhs or 16.32 per cent were agricultural labour, 14.19 lakhs or 4.39 per cent were household industry workers and 68.07 lakhs or 21.27 per cent were other workers.

5.5. The N.S.S. 32nd round gives a more detailed break-up of the workers. According to this round, 75 per cent of workers in the State were self employed, this percentage being 78 per cent for the rural areas and 52 per cent for the urban areas. Among self employed persons in rural areas, agriculture sector accounted for as much as 85 per cent. In contrast, almost the same percentage was claimed

by non-agriculture sector in the urban areas. Salaried and wage employees constituted 11 per cent of the workers in the State being 38 per cent in the urban and 7 per cent in the rural areas. Casual workers in public works were less than a half per cent in both rural and urban areas. In agriculture, however the casual labour accounted for 10 per cent in the State, rural and urban proportions being 12 and less than 2 per cent respectively.

5.6. It is evident that agriculture will continue to be the dominant activity in the State's economic scene for many years to come. Signs of diversifications have however, begun to appear as a result of development efforts in the Plan era. For instance, household industry sector has shown improvement; its proportion in the working force having risen from 3.64 per cent in 1971 to 4.39 per cent in 1981. Thus an additional 4.29 lakh persons had been provided work in this sector and this number might have gone up further by now. The growth of the urban sector, accounting for 18 per cent in 1981 as compared to 14 per cent in 1971 is indicative of the shift in the development and diversification of the economy.

5.7. The urban sector during 1971-81 has shown an annual growth rate of 4.80 per cent as against 2.71 per cent during the period 1961-71. The proportion of agricultural labourers has also come down from 19.95 per cent to 16.32 per cent during the decade 1971-81.

5.8. In the agricultural scene, however fragmentation of holdings is continuing. During the period between 1976-77

and 1980-81 operational holdings increased by 8.46 lakhs. Table-3 gives an idea of the change in the size of holdings.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE 3—Percentage distribution of Number and Area of operational holdings in Uttar Pradesh

Size Class (In hectares)	Number		Area	
	1976-77	1980-81	1976-77	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Below 0.25	30.65	30.94	3.78	4.13
0.25—0.5	19.09	19.58	6.65	7.17
0.5—1.0	19.63	20.04	13.44	14.39
1.0—2.0	16.39	16.27	21.74	22.61
2.0—3.0	6.46	6.16	14.74	14.72
3.0—4.0	3.12	2.90	10.12	9.84
4.0—5.0	1.78	1.59	7.45	7.04
5.0—7.5	1.76	1.59	9.96	9.47
7.5—10.0	0.61	0.53	4.88	4.46
10.0—20.0	0.44	0.36	5.34	4.55
20.0—30.0	0.05	0.03	1.00	0.77
30.0—40.0	0.01	0.01	0.37	0.27
40.0—50.0	@	@	0.01	0.12
50.0 and above	0.01	@	0.52	0.46
Total	100.00 (169.71) lakh no.	100.00 (178.17) lakh no.	100.00 (178.60) lakh ha.	100.00 (179.60) lakh ha.

@ For Negligible.

5.9. Results of the last three rounds of the National Sample Survey have indicated that although male force participation rate has been almost the same in respect of working males there has been a slight increase in the labour-force participation rate in rural areas between 32nd and 38th round. However, in the urban areas this component showed a slight fall. In the case of female working force, except from usual status approach where it has shown increase, there has been a fall in the female participation rate. Appendix-J shows a comparison with the national averages which indicates that in the rural areas the workforce participation rate has

gone up to some extent. It may, however, be pointed out that the comparison is based only on two sub-rounds as the 38th round results are available for only two rounds covering first six months of 1983. Table-4 may be seen for further break-up.

5.10. In the 38th round survey, the status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time during the preceding 365 days was considered the principal usual activity of the person. Those non-workers who pursued in a subsidiary capacity some gainful activity as well, along with this principal activity (non-gainful) are named as marginal workers. The same

concept was adopted in 32nd round also for classification of population according to the usual status. In the 27th round survey, however for a person, his or her activity (or inactivity) which dominated for a long period of time in the past (say, one year or so) and which is likely to continue in the future was considered as his or her usual activity. Thus the estimates of usual "workers" based on the 27th round data included both the categories of workers i.e. main and subsidiary. The estimates of workers-main and marginal taken together as obtained from the 32nd

and 38th round would thus be comparable with the estimates of workers as obtained from the 27th round.

The current weekly status estimates indicate the average picture of population in the five plus age-group bracket who had pursued some activity during the week. The current daily status estimates give the picture of five plus population in terms of person days who had pursued some work, on an average in a day<sup>2</sup>.

5.11. Table below shows a comparison of results of the different rounds :

TABLE 4—Percentage of persons of age 5 years and above working on different status approaches period January—June

Round	Usual status		Current week status		Current day status	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>RURAL<sup>1</sup></b>						
1972-73 (27th round) .. ..	62.26	28.14	60.76	24.57	58.72	19.72
1977-78 (32th round) ... ..	61.01	24.90	57.62	19.21	55.66	16.29
1983-84 (38th round) .. ..	61.54	29.85	58.46	18.00	56.38	15.51
<b>URBAN</b>						
1972-73 (27th round) .. ..	57.60	9.37	57.39	9.39	56.32	8.06
1977-78 (32nd round) .. ..	57.10	10.80	55.38	10.27	53.95	8.50
1983-84 (38th round) .. ..	56.97	11.61	54.80	9.85	53.12	8.99

5.12. Due to various programmes being undertaken in the construction and other activities in the rural and urban

areas it is observed<sup>3</sup> that wage levels have increased considerably in both areas. This may be seen in Table-5.

TABLE 5—Rise in wage levels (Agriculture year—1971=100)  
U.P.

Activity	Rural area			Urban area		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Carpenter .. ..	293.6	343.8	389.6	330.2	370.0	409.7
2. Mason .. ..	287.2	338.4	383.3	333.2	380.3	426.7
3. Agricultural labour ..	308.2	338.8	374.8	324.2	346.2	377.2

2. N.S.S.O. ; 38th Round January—December, 1983 ; No. 315.

3. Rural and urban wage index of Uttar Pradesh, Economics and Statistics Division of State Planning Institute U.P. (January—March 1986).

5.13. The self-employment scheme for educated unemployed, the Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), the scheme for Training of Youths for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), being implemented in this state have generated new employment opportunities and in the process have been instrumental in reducing poverty and unemployment.

5.14. The scheme for educated unemployed is applicable to all localities and towns whose population is less than one million. The scheme provides loan assistance for setting up industrial, service and business units to the educated unemployed persons having educational level of high school and above and ITI passed youth in the age-group 18-35 years. Preference is to be given to weaker sections like Scheduled Castes/Tribes, women and technically trained persons. Loan is now provided up to a maximum of Rs.35,000 (raised from the original Rs.25,000) with a subsidy of 25 per cent. The loan component it is to be realised within 7 years at an interest rate of 12 per cent (10 per cent for the backward areas). However, the scheme is restricted to households with annual incomes up to Rs.10,000 per family. Family now includes only parents, spouse and children. The implementation of the scheme has been entrusted to a task force constituted for each district headed by General Manager of the District Industries Centre.

5.15. To ameliorate the condition of weaker sections of the urban areas, especially, those living below the poverty line, another scheme has also been initiated by the State Government from September 1984. Under the scheme, composite loan is granted up to a maximum amount of Rs.6,500 for a period of 5 years. The annual interest rate is 12 per cent (12.5 per cent for business activities). How-

ever, for the backward districts the interest rate is 10 per cent. Those families whose annual income does not exceed Rs.6,000 and are permanently living in urban areas are eligible for benefit under the scheme. Only those households are eligible whose holdings are 1.00 hectares unirrigated or 0.40 hectare irrigated land or land whose market value does not exceed Rs.10,000. The scheme is implemented through D.I.Cs with the assistance of district task force committees headed by the Chief Development Officer/ADM (Project) 1 Project Director. Till the period 1985-86, loans of Rs.2681 lakhs have been distributed to about 71765 beneficiaries for the ISB works.

5.16. The Integrated Rural Development Programme was extended to all the blocks of the State from October, 1980. The programme aims at raising the income level of small and marginal farmers, artisans and the rural labourers living below the poverty line. The new thrust in the Seventh Plan is in providing supplemental assistance to those families who were given the first dose of assistance but due to inadequacy of assistance or other reasons they could not actually cross the poverty line. The Integrated Rural Development Programme was supplemented by the centrally sponsored scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers which aims at providing minor irrigation sources, improved seeds and fertilizers and soil conservation measures.

5.17. Studies<sup>4</sup> made by several agencies including the State Finance Department, State Planning Institute, Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Government of India and by the Rural Development Ministry of the Government of India itself had indicated that despite certain shortcomings, the IRDP, has benefited a large number of the economically weaker person. It is creating new awareness and new activities are coming up in the rural areas. A significant proportion of the

4. (a) An Evaluation study of I R D Programme, Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U.P. 1986.

(b) Studies conducted by Evaluation Division, State Planning Institute, U.P.



poor have crossed the poverty line. Latest monitoring reports of the Rural Development Department of Government of India for the last six months ending March, 1985 suggest that the performance of Uttar Pradesh has been comparatively better than the national average as the proportion of beneficiaries crossing the poverty line of Rs.3500 in this State has been about 57 per cent as against the national average of 48 per cent. Those crossing the revised cut-off point of Rs.6400 in this State have been about 13 per cent as compared to 10 per cent in the country.

5.18. The National Rural Employment Programme is another important Programme which replaced "Food for Work" programme in October, 1980. It aims at providing gainful employment to rural labour in labour intensive activities. It envisages that the work undertaken under the programme would create durable assets for community use. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was supplemented by another 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme, namely, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme which had its focus on the landless and unemployed persons in the rural areas.

5.19. The TRYSEM scheme has also been instrumental in generating new skills and enthusing the trainees to set up their own projects.<sup>5</sup> Studies have, however, pointed out certain shortcomings such as selection of beneficiaries from non-target groups, unsuitable master craftsmen as trainers, absence of proper follow up etc. which need suitable remedial steps. But success stories are many which need to be highlighted and propagated. Similarly, NREP and RLEGP<sup>6</sup> have provided much needed relief and work to a large number of under employed persons during the lean periods, besides creating durable assets like roads, ponds, soil erosion works, etc.

Mostly, the beneficiaries were landless, marginal and very small farmers, an overwhelming proportion of whom were illiterate.

5.20. Under the scheme for educated unemployed also it was observed that a majority of the beneficiaries were earning profits in the industries, service and business units.<sup>7</sup>

#### ORGANISED SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

5.21. The organised sector employment (OSE) data are collected under the Employment Market Information Programme by the employment exchanges from establishments employing more than 10 persons, mostly in the non-agricultural sector. Although OSE accounts for 7.30 per cent only of the main workers of the State, it provides a reliable picture of the situation about the wage/salaried component. These (wage/salaried workers) constitute 11 per cent of the total main workers in the State. Thus the OSE data may be taken as an indicator of trend in the wage and salaried component. In the recent past this sector has shown improvement by reversing its declining proportion in the national context and also by recording a higher growth rate than the earlier years.

5.22. During the period 1980-85 the organised sector employment recorded an annual growth rate of 2.36 per cent as compared to 2.24 per cent growth rate during the 15 years since 1970. In 1984, total employment in the organised sector was 25.66 lakhs which rose to 25.75 lakhs in 1985 and further to 25.98 lakhs in 1986. This shows that in the year 1985-86 OSE increased by 23000 as compared to only 9000 in 1984-85. The contribution of the private sector, however, has been lower in the State. Table-6 depicts the growth of organised sector employment in the public and private sectors since 1984.

5. Role of TRYSEM programme in generating self-employment, Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U.P. (1985).

6. Studies conducted by the Evaluation Division of State Planning Institute, U.P.

7. (a) Impact of Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed on Income and Employment, Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute U.P. (1986).

(b) An Evaluation Study of Self-employment Scheme, Evaluation Division (1986), State Planning Institute.

TABLE 6—Employment in the organised sector

Year March	Employment (in lakhs)		
	Total	Public	Private
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1984	25.66	19.91	5.75
1985	25.75	20.26	5.49
1986	25.98	20.48	5.50

Inter-sectoral growth may be seen from Table-7.

TABLE 7—Growth of employment by industrial divisions

Industrial division	Years (March)			Percentage change in the year	
	1984	1985	1986	1985	1986
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0 and 1 Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	68903	69898	81199	1.44	16.17
2 and 3 Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing ..	544388	519989	531073	(—)4.48	2.13
4 Electric, Gas and water supply ..	92790	93522	95395	0.79	2.00
5 Construction .. .. .	168864	177902	163570	5.35	(—)8.06
6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants/Hotels.	27101	27386	27946	1.79	1.30
7 Transport, Storage and Communication	338186	339137	350071	0.28	3.22
8 Financing, Insurance and Real Estate ..	100252	107557	113950	7.29	5.94
9 Community, Social and personal services	1225175	1239133	1234335	1.14	(—)0.39
Total (0—9)	2565659	2574724	2597539	0.35	0.89

Source—E.M.I. data

### UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

5.23. Despite the known limitations of the Live Register data, its availability in series provides an indication of the unemployment trends. Available information from the State Live Register (L.R.) suggests that the number of job seekers is on the rise. The increase in 1985 appears to be sudden (about 37 per cent) as against only one per cent in the preceding year. Analysis of registration figures however

show that after 1983 yearly registration figures are declining and the rate of increase in unemployment, as a consequence has also come down. The main reason for the spurt in the L.R. figures, in 1985 is the recent decision to renew registration after every three years instead of a 2 year period. This decision has resulted in inflating the 1985 L.R. figures. The following Table-8 may be seen in this regard :

TABLE 8—Growth of job seekers (in lakhs)

Year (December)	Registra- tion in the year	No. in L.R.	Percentage rise since 1981		Percentage rise over the previous year	
			Registra- tion	L.R.	Registra- tion	L.R.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981	8.29	15.06	100.00	100.00	..	..
1982	8.61	16.15	103.86	107.24	+3.86	+7.24
1983	10.41	18.55	125.57	123.17	+20.90	+14.86
1984	9.54	18.77	115.08	124.63	—8.34	+1.19
1985	8.81	25.70	106.28	170.65	—7.65	+36.92

5.24. A view of the trend in unemployment situation may also be had from a comparison of the 27th, 32nd and 38th round results. Even though the 38th

round results are partial comparative picture, based on these results is presented in Table-9.

TABLE 9—Percentage of unemployed to total persons of age 5 years and above according to different approaches (January—June)

Round	Usual Status		Current status		Daily status			
	M	F	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
RURAL								
27th	..	..	0.34	0.05	0.91	0.64	1.95	0.85
32nd	..	..	0.57	0.43	1.51	0.30	2.46	0.54
38th	..	..	0.64	0.03	1.23	0.35	2.16	0.50
URBAN								
27th	..	..	1.31	0.15	1.87	0.26	2.63	0.28
32nd	..	..	2.13	1.01	2.40	0.33	3.49	0.38
38th	..	..	1.99	0.30	2.78	0.30	3.95	0.41

N.B.—Separate information for 15—59 years bracket is not available.

5.25. The above table shows opposing trends in rural and urban unemployment in between the 32nd and 38th rounds. In the rural areas the proportion of unemployed males has increased during 1978—83 according to the usual status while it declined according to the other two approaches. This means that there is reduction of the rate of pressure of the idle force now on the rural areas. On the other hand in the urban areas the pressure appears to be more according to the current and daily status although usual status approach indicate a fall in the unemployment rate. Appendix 3 may be seen for the position of U. P. vis-a-vis India. However, the total magnitude of unemployment for the State has been estimated from the ratios of the 32nd round of N.S.S. as these are based on all the four rounds. It is estimated only for the age group 15—59 years. In the labour force of this age group the incidence of unemployment has been worked out to 5.29 per cent (daily status) which includes 3.79 per cent for the wholly unemployed

and 1.50 per cent for the time intensity of the underemployed. It may be restated that of the three approaches current day status approach would depict a more realistic picture because it is this proportion which indicates the average daily pressure on the labour market. In other words work is needed for this much of proportion of the labour force. Presuming that these rates will not change much in one year. the backlog of unemployment as on 1st April 1987 has been estimated as under :

Status	In lakh person years
1. Weekly	15.71
2. Daily	21.92

#### EDUCATED MANPOWER

5.26. Among the educated registrants, high school and above formed the major group accounting for 74 per cent while graduates and above were 26 per cent. N. S. S. estimates also corroborate<sup>8</sup> to the increasing incidence of unemployment among educated persons, both in rural and urban areas.

8. Report of the Working Group on Unemployment in U.P. during Seventh Five Year Plan.

TABLE 10—Break-up of unemployment by educational level

(Percentage)

Educational level	Rural		Urban		Total	
	27th round	32nd round	27th round	32nd round	27th round	32nd round
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Illiterate ..	56.96	49.38	21.87	15.16	48.82	40.78
2. Up to Middle ..	32.90	29.45	48.29	44.87	36.47	33.33
3. Higher Secondary ..	8.39	15.30	17.99	21.34	10.62	16.82
4. Graduates and above	1.75	5.87	11.85	18.63	4.09	9.07
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

5.27. A study<sup>9</sup> revealed that among the (wholly) unemployed persons, as many as 52 per cent were high school and above and they wanted jobs of clerks typists, teachers, tempo-drivers and unskilled jobs (including that of peons). Most of them came from agricultural families indicating that the present system of education is not adequate for strengthening the rural sector.

5.28. Estimates made for the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 show that mechanical and electrical engineers will be in surplus. Surpluses are also estimated among civil, mechanical and electrical diplomaholders. During the period more allopathic doctors, nurses and sanitary inspectors will be available than the requirements. Similarly, pharmacists and lab. assistants will also be in surplus. However, availability of a few categories like civil engineering degreeholders, A.N.Ms. health visitors and primary and middle teachers will fall short of requirements. Marginal shortage is estimated for veterinary doctors also.

#### EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS DURING THE ANNUAL PLAN PERIOD 1987-88.

5.29. The Draft Seventh Five Year Plan presented by the State government to the Planning Commission had envisaged

creation of additional employment opportunities of 45 lakh person years during the seventh plan period. Consequent to reduction in the size of the Seventh Plan (as compared to the draft plan which formed the basis of assessment of employment) additional employment opportunities have been reworked to 35 lakh person years. This would be enough to take care of the backlog of unemployment of about 21 lakh person years at the beginning of the Seventh Plan and also about one-third of the additional labour force of about 51 lakh persons entering the employment market during the Seventh Plan. In this situation and with obvious limitations of investments in the public sector more emphasis is being placed on the creation of self-employment opportunities. Emphasis is also being laid on small and cottage industries. Efforts will also be made on making marginal and small farmers viable by increasing irrigation and cropping intensity and by adopting water management practices. Social forestry programme would also be instrumental in strengthening the rural sector, especially the animal husbandry, agriculture and small scale industries. Increase in productivity of small farmers and of multiple cropping for ensuring employment round the year would also augment employment opportunities substantially in the rural areas.

9. Structure of Rural Labour Force, Its utilisation and Pattern of Unemployment : Manpower Planning Division, State Planning Institute, U.P. (1986).

5.30. During the year 1987-88, 9.62 lakh person equivalent to the same number of person years will be added to the labour force. A backlog of 21.92 lakh person years has also been anticipated. Precise quantification of the employment

generation during a year is difficult to make because of lead and lag factors, It is however estimated that employment generation equivalent to 6.52 lakh person years will be achieved during the year 1987-88.

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APPENDIX—1

A comparison of proportion of Working force persons in the age group of 5 years and above as obtained from the three N.S.S. rounds for all India and Uttar Pradesh (January—June)

(Percentage)

Round	India				Uttar Pradesh			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
USUAL STATUS								
27	63.84	37.53	57.09	15.53	62.26	28.14	57.60	9.37
32	64.06	38.48	57.48	17.80	61.01	24.90	57.10	10.80
38	63.23	38.74	57.71	17.31	61.54	29.85	56.97	11.61
CURRENT WEEK STATUS								
27	61.42	30.52	56.34	13.98	60.76	24.57	57.39	9.39
32	59.94	25.92	56.05	14.75	57.62	19.21	55.38	10.27
38	58.98	25.02	56.02	13.81	58.46	18.00	54.80	9.85
CURRENT DAY STATUS								
27	57.99	25.22	54.72	12.19	58.72	19.72	56.32	8.06
32	56.12	21.63	54.13	13.00	55.66	16.29	53.95	8.50
38	55.43	21.76	53.77	12.49	56.38	15.51	53.12	8.99

Source : N. S. S. O. Thirty Eighth round, January—December, 1983 No.—315. Key results of last three Quinquennial, N.S.S. enquiries on employment and unemployment, Department of Statistics, New Delhi, page 18—21.

**APPENDIX—II**

*Growth of employment in industrial divisions*

						(In number)
Industry Division	Year (March)	Public	Private	Total	Percentage increase/ decrease in the year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
0 and 1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1984	67923	980	68903		
	.. 1985	68979 (+1.55)	919 (-6.22)	69898		+(1.44)
	1986	79785 (+15.67)	1414 (+53.86)	81199		+(16.17)
2 and 3 Mining, quarrying and Manufacturing	.. 1984	240127	304261	544388		
	.. 1985	245163 (+2.10)	274826 (-9.67)	519989		(-4.48)
	1986	254612 (+3.85)	276461 (+0.59)	531073		+(2.13)
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	1984	90516	2274	92790		
	1985	91158 (+0.71)	2364 (+3.96)	93522		+(0.79)
	1986	91690 (+0.58)	3705 (+56.73)	95395		+(2.00)
5. Construction ..	.. 1984	162504	6360	168864		
	1985	172707 (+6.28)	5195 (-18.32)	177902		+(5.35)
	1986	161058 (-6.74)	2512 (-51.65)	163570		(-8.06)
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants hotels	1984	10477	16624	27101		
	1985	11075 (+5.71)	16511 (-0.68)	27586		+(1.79)
	1986	11424 (+3.15)	16522 (+0.07)	27946		+(1.30)
7. Transport, storage and Communication	1984	334477	3709	338186		
	1985	335303 (+0.25)	3834 (+3.37)	339137		+(0.28)
	1986	346606 (+3.37)	3465 (-9.62)	350071		+(3.22)

## APPENDIX—II (Concl.)

Industry Division	Year (March)	Public	Private	Total	(In number)
					Percentage increase / decrease in the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate	1984	88518	11734	100252	
	1985	96180 (+8.66)	11377 (-3.04)	107557	(+7.29)
	1986	102842 (+1.07)	11108 (-2.37)	113950	(+5.94)
9. Community, Social and Per- sonal Services	1984	996779	228396	1225175	
	1985	1005719 (+0.90)	233414 (+2.20)	1239133	(+1.14)
	1986	999911 (-0.58)	234424 (+0.43)	1234335	(-0.39)
Total	1984	1991321	574338	2565659	
	1985	2026284 (+1.76)	548440 (-4.51)	2574724	(+0.35)
	1986	2047928 (+1.07)	549611 (+0.21)	2597539	(+0.89)

Figures in bracket show the percentage increase/decrease over the previous year.

Source : Annual percentage progress Report, 1985 Directorate of Training and Employment, U.P.



**APPENDIX—III**

*A comparison of proportion of unemployed persons in the age group of 5 years and above as obtained from the three N. S. S. rounds for all India and Uttar Pradesh (January—June)*

(Percentage)

Round	India				Uttar Pradesh			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
USUAL STATUS								
27	0.75	0.18	2.87	1.00	0.34	0.05	1.31	0.15
32	0.83	0.79	3.28	2.52	0.57	0.43	2.13	1.01
38	0.97	0.32	3.11	1.05	0.64	0.03	1.99	0.30
CURRENT WEEK STATUS								
27	2.22	2.26	3.53	1.53	0.91	0.64	1.87	0.26
32	2.34	1.40	4.06	1.68	1.51	0.30	2.40	0.33
38	2.61	1.5	4.04	1.33	1.23	0.35	2.78	0.30
CURRENT DAY STATUS								
27	4.75	3.70	4.76	2.04	1.95	0.85	2.63	0.28
32	4.45	2.45	5.35	2.11	2.45	0.54	3.49	0.38
38	4.79	2.52	5.45	1.72	2.16	0.50	3.95	0.41

*Source :* National Sample Survey Organisation Thirty Eighth Round, Number—315, Key Results of Last Three Quinquennia N.S.S. Enquiries on Employment and Unemployment, Department of Statistics, New Delhi Page 25—28.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN

Uttar Pradesh is not only the most populous State of India but also contains the highest Scheduled Caste population among all the States. According to census of 1981, the total population of this State is 11.08 crore which constitutes 16.5 per cent of the total population of the country. The Scheduled Castes population of U. P. is 2.34 crore which is about 21 per cent of the State's population and nearly 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the country. Out of 895 development Blocks in the State as many as about 490 Blocks have 20 per cent or more Scheduled Caste population.

6.2. According to 1981 census, the Scheduled Castes population is about 234 lakh and comprises about 46 lakh families out of which about 34.50 lakh families were living below the poverty line. The Scheduled Castes population represents the lowest amongst the low income groups. There is a clear nexus between the economic plight of Scheduled Castes and the social disabilities to which they are subjected. A lasting solution of the backwardness of the Scheduled Castes is based on their rapid around development in general and their economic development, in particular.

6.3. The above perspective requires all the development departments to formulate and implement their programmes in such a manner that economic, social and educational benefits flow preferentially to the Scheduled Castes. Special Component Plan of different departments has been prepared with this objective in view. Where as, it may not be possible to make any curtailment in big infrastructural projects such as major and medium irrigation, power major and medium industries, bridges etc. in which benefits can not be quantified separately for the Scheduled Caste population, attempts have been made by the department to set apart sizable funds

out of these schemes which are divisible and there by ensure benefit to the Scheduled Castes. The departments have also drawn up strategies to ensure that the benefits of quantified outlays actually flow to the target population. They have also formulated some special schemes for the economic upliftment of the Scheduled Castes for the Seventh Plan period. The plan envisages following objectives :

- (a) All the development departments would earmark a specific outlay from their divisible plan schemes for the development of the scheduled castes and also fix corresponding physical targets for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. These targets should as far as possible be optimal considering the size of the state population and possibility of division of outlays for exclusive benefit to Scheduled Castes and their needs.
- (b) Fifty per cent of the Scheduled Caste families in the State still living below the poverty line should be enabled to cross the poverty line by the end of Seventh plan period through comprehensive and integrated family oriented programmes of economic development.
- (c) The gap in the educational levels of Scheduled Caste as against general castes should be curtailed in the Seventh Plan period.
- (d) A significant and tangible improvement in the working and living conditions of Scheduled Castes is brought about by removing the lag in various social services available to the scheduled caste families, places of their habitation and bastis.
- (e) An element of human resources development consisting of their constructive and effective organisation

and training to develop social awareness and the capability for taking initiatives for, and management of their own development should be built into every development programme and scheme.

- (f) Occupational mobility of the Scheduled Castes should be specifically promoted.
- (g) The most vulnerable groups among Scheduled Castes i.e. scavengers, nomadic and seminomadic communities, bonded labourers and women and children among scheduled castes should be given special attention in the development efforts.

6.4. These general objectives have been elaborated into specific objectives setting out physical targets in each sector, the financial outlays required and the manner in which these outlays are to be effectively utilised to achieve the physical

targets in order to formulate the special component plan.

6.5. For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.11000.00 crore is allocated out of which an amount of Rs.1051.19 crore has been quantified for scheduled castes under Special Component Plan. This comes to 9.6 per cent of the total plan outlay. During Annual Plan 1985-86 an amount of Rs.172.67 crore was quantified against which a sum of Rs.175.30 crore was spent which is 101.82 per cent of the target. During the current financial year 1986-87, an amount of Rs.204.40 crore has been quantified. Out of State Plan outlay of Rs.2597.68 crore an amount of 196.89 crore has been quantified for 1987-88.

6.6. The details of physical targets for Seventh Plan, achievement for 1985-86, anticipated achievement for 1986-87 and the proposed target for 1987-88 are given below :

TABLE I—Physical Target and Achievement

(Numbrs)

Programme	Target for Seventh Plan	Achievement during 1985-86	Anticipated achievement for 1986-87	Proposed target for 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Electrification of Harijan Basties ..	18930	4921	3457	4000
2. Drinking water supply to Harijan Basties ..	22000	8228	4500	8100
3. Construction of link roads in Harijan Basties ..	3322	169	2447	2447
4. Construction of Health Centres in Harijan Basties ..	311	56	96	96
5. Allotment of house sites ..	150000	55285	30,000	25,000
6. Construction of rural houses ..	53331	21417	12120	12302

6.7. *Economic Development of Scheduled Caste Families Living Below the Poverty Line*—During the Sixth Five Year Plan a target to enable 50 per cent i.e. 15.00 lakh Scheduled Castes families to cross the poverty line was fixed. As against this target 19.48 lakh Scheduled Castes families had been benefited. During Seventh Five Year Plan also a target to enable 15.00 lakh families to cross the poverty line has been fixed, out of which 8.00 lakh families are to be given first dose of assistance, 7.00 lakh

families are to be given Second dose of assistance and 3.50 lakh families are proposed to be benefited during 1987-88.

#### SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

6.8. Government of India provides Special Central Assistance (S.C.A.) as an additive to the State Government efforts for implementation of Special Component Plan. In accordance to the instructions of Government of India from time to time regarding the use of S.C.A. various income generating schemes of economic

development of Scheduled Castes are formulated. During 1986-87 an allocation of Rs.38.09 crore has been provided under S. C. A. by Government of India which would be fully utilised. The details of programmes under which S.C.A. is proposed to be used for 1987-88 are given below :—

6.9. *Self Employment Scheme of U. P. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation*—Under this Scheme the Corporation provides Rs.3000 or 50 per cent of the cost of bankable projects, which ever is less, to the beneficiaries. The beneficiary can take up scheme up to Rs.20,000 in which non-recurring cost does not exceed Rs.12,000. The Corporation also provides margin money loan at 4 per cent rate of interest up to Rs.5000 out of its share capital. Under this scheme a target to benefit 2,50,000 Scheduled Castes families is fixed

for the Seventh Plan. During 1986-87 a target to benefit 50,000 new families and 10,000 old families has been fixed. For the Annual Plan 1987-88 a target to benefit 60,000 families is proposed out of which 10,000 families would be provided with the Second dose of assistance.

6.10. *Construction and Allotment of Shops*—Under this scheme a family is provided with a shop costing Rs.13,000 to Rs.17,000 of which Rs.5000 is subsidised and remaining amount is recovered without interest in 10 year instalments. The scheme ensures eradication of poverty as it provides them a place of business at subsidised rates and also bank loans with subsidy for business activity. Under this scheme the physical progress from, 1980-81 and targets proposed for 1987-88 are given below :

TABLE 2—Physical Progress

Item	(Numbers)			
	1980-85 Progress	1985-86 Progress	1986-87 Anticipated achievement	1987-88 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Shops constructed .. .. .	11709	3539	2000	2000
2. Shops allotted .. .. .	10575	5338	2000	2000
3. Assistance provided for business .. .. .	7539	3069	2000	2000

6.11. *Purchase and allotment of agricultural land*—Under this scheme a beneficiary is provided with agricultural land costing up to Rs.10,000 out of which Rs.5000 is subsidy and the remaining

is recovered without interest. The physical progress of this scheme since 1980-81 and proposed target for 1987-88 is as below:—

TABLE 3—Physical Progress

Item	(Acres)			
	1980-85 Progress	1985-86 Progress	1986-87 Anticipated achievement	1987-88 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Land purchased .. .. .	4693	1533	5000	5000
2. Land allotted .. .. .	3611	1626	5000	5000

6.12. *Minor Irrigation Programme*—Under this scheme facility of free boring is provided in those command areas in which majority of Scheduled Castes holdings exist. Under this scheme 4624 bor-

ings were made during the Sixth Plan period. During 1985-86, 1158 borings were made and for 1986-87 a target of 5430 borings is fixed. For 1987-88 a target of 6,000 borings is proposed.

6.13. *Scheme for training of Scheduled Caste youths in type writing and short-hand* — Under this scheme, 21 training centres have been opened at the different district headquarters of the State for training in type-writing and short hand. The trainees for type writing are given a stipend of Rs. 50 per month and the short hand trainees are given Rs.100 per month as stipend. It is proposed to open 9 new training centres during 1987-88.

#### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

6.14. Apart from the State Plan outlay and Special Central Assistance, commercial and co-operative banks are the other important source of funds to finance the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. The financial target of loaning from co-operative and commercial banks during the Seventh

Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1987-88 is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4—*Loaning from banks*

(Rupees in cro re)		
Sector	Seventh Plan (1985—90) target	1987-88 Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)
CO-OPERATIVE		
1. Short term loan ..	85.00	60.00
2. Medium term loan	14.00	10.00
3. Long term loan ..	19.00	15.00
Commercial Banks	800.00	150.00

#### MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.15. Regular monitoring right from the district level to State level is done to ensure timely implementation of this programme. The Minister for Harijan and Social Welfare as well as the Chief Minister also review this programme periodically.

## CHAPTER VII

### TRIBAL SUB PLAN

The welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes is an integral and important part of State's Plan. The tribal areas in Uttar Pradesh present a considerable degree of environmental and ethnic diversity. Tribal communities differ in their socio-economic levels, educational attainments and cultural millieus. The members of Scheduled Tribe communities have, for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward, and hence concerted efforts have been made under the plan to raise their social and economic status.

7.2. According to the census of 1981, the total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 2.32 lakh, out of which 1.81 lakh reside in hill areas. The number of Scheduled Tribes in the State is five and they are Tharu, Buxa, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Rajis. The Scheduled Tribes concentration is found in Tarai, Bhawar area and in the peak and slopy mountains of the State. Tharu and Buxa concentration is confined in Tarai and Bhawar areas while Bhotia, Jaunsari and Rajis Scheduled Tribes are residing exclusively in hilly areas. The concentration of the these tribes is in seven hill districts of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Pauri Garhwal and in five plain districts of Lakhimpur Kheri, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Bijnor. In plain region Tharus reside in Kheri, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Bahraich and Buxa reside in Bijnor. In hill region Tharus and Buxas reside in Naini Tal, Bhotias in Pithoragarh and Chamoli, Jaunsari in Dehra Dun.

7.3. The tribal situation in the State presents a varied picture and so the problems of tribal communities differ from area to area and tribe to tribe. The tribal situation in plain region is totally different in comparison to that in hill areas. The welfare programme drawn up and

implemented during the first four plans, were for improving the educational and economic status of Scheduled Tribes. For the proper and all-round development of Scheduled Tribe areas as well as Scheduled Tribe families, the Tribal Sub-Plan approach was adopted in the Fifth Plan. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach adopted comprises, (a) identification of development blocks in the State, where tribal population is in a majority and their constitution into Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) with a view to adopting therein an integrated and project based approach for development, (b) earmarking of funds for Tribal Sub-Plan and ensuring flow of funds from the State Plan sectoral outlay and from financial institution, and (c) creation of appropriate administrative structures in tribal areas and adoption of appropriate personnel policies. The Tribal Sub-Plan approach has overall, a two-fold thrust, firstly, socio-economic development of tribal areas and secondly that of the tribal families.

7.4. The programmes for the tribal development in the State are being mainly financed through the normal State Plan outlay. The outlays for Tribal sub-plan are quantified under different sectors namely agriculture, horticulture, irrigation, power, animal husbandry, industries, housing, medical, roads and water supply etc., in the Five Year Plans as well as in the annual plans for the specific benefit of Scheduled Tribes. In addition to the State expenditure through the normal plan the Government of India provides special central assistance for the economic development of tribals.

7.5. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) includes tehsils/blocks having more than fifty per cent of tribal population. These areas are covered by Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP). One such recognised area in the State is Nighasan

Tehsil of District Lakhimpur Kheri where ITDP is in operation since 1976-77 for the around development of Tharus living in the area. Special central assistance is being provided for this project by the Government of India. The basic data about ITDP Kheri are given in the Annexure I.

7.6. Out of the 2043 Tharu families covered under ITDP Kheri 910 families were living below the poverty line at the end of the Sixth Plan. During Sixth Plan, 882 tribal families were given family oriented programme to cross the poverty line. To raise the level of agricultural production subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent was given to tribal farmers for purchasing improved seeds and fertilizers, pesticides, fruit plants and seedlings, plough bullock and the facilities for increasing the area of cash crops. Milch cattle were distributed to the tribal families. Under the development of infrastructural facilities, 6 kilometres metalled road and 4.31 kilometre village roads were constructed and two Tharu villages were electrified and 10 tube-wells of 1.5 cusecs capacity were installed. In order to develop the livestock facilities one veterinary hospital, 3 stock-man centres and one demonstrative dairy were established in the project area. For strengthening the co-operative organisation, 3 Large Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS) and one co-operative federation were organised.

7.7. For the development of education in the project area of ITDP Kheri, 6 balbaries, 33 primary schools and 4 junior high schools were established by the end of Sixth Plan. To provide medical facilities to the tribal families, one primary health centre, one health sub-centre, and one dispensary are functioning in the project area. To provide the facilities of safe drinking water, 237 hand pumps were installed and 3 masonry wells were constructed for the construction of houses. 386 tribal families were provided with house construction facilities. A training centre has been established for imparting training to Tharu boys and girls for providing self-employment avenues.

7.8. Marginal Area Development Approach (MADA) covers pockets in which out of a total population of 10,000 or more the Scheduled Tribe population is at least 50 per cent. One such recognized pocket in the State is in Gaisari and Pachperwa blocks and forests areas of Gonda district, where a project known as Tharu Development Project, Gonda is in operation since October, 1980, for which special central assistance is being provided by Government of India. The project covers 1387 Tharu families. The basic data about Tharu Development Project (TDP) Gonda is given in Annexure I.

7.9. Under TDP Gonda 711 families were given family oriented programme to cross the poverty line during Sixth Plan. To raise the level of agriculture production subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent was given for purchasing fertilizers, agricultural implements and plough bullocks. For increasing area under crops, vegetable seeds and seedlings, fruit plants, potato seeds were distributed to tribal farmers. For the development of infrastructural facilities, link roads were constructed in nine villages and pavements and lanes in 13 Tharu villages. Electrification was done in 14 tribal villages. In order to develop the livestock, one veterinary hospital and two stockman centres were established in the project area. By the end of Sixth Plan the existing educational facilities for the tribals in project areas consist of 5 balbaries, 29 primary schools and one junior high school. To provide medical and health facilities, one primary health centre is functioning in the project area. By the end of 1984-85, 99 hand pumps were installed, 16 masonry wells constructed and 18 old wells were repaired. To provide housing facilities, 182 houses were constructed by providing Ac/GC sheets. Training has been provided to tribal women in weaving and embroidery. A tailoring centre was started and training to tribals was also provided in carpet weaving and typing.

7.10. Due to special Geographical features, topography and terrain and dispersed population of hills, the tribal area of hills could not qualify for special cen-

tral assistance under the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan. Provision of central assistance for hill areas on the basis of tribal families to be benefited irrespective of their dispersal is necessary to benefit the tribal population in the hill areas. To ensure the around development of Scheduled Tribes residing in the hill areas of the State, the following Integrated Tribal Development Projects which cover about 86.26 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population in hills were formulated in Sixth Plan and are being financed from State plan outlays besides quantification under different sectors :—

Project	Population Covered
1. Bajpur, Gadarpur, Ramnagar and Kashipur (Buxa) District Nainital	18,884
2. Khatima-Sitarganj (Tharus) district Nainital	53,406
3. Munshiyari-Dhorchula (Bhotias) district Pithoragarh	14,196
4. Joshi Math (Bhotias) district Chamoli	6,528
5. Chakrata-Kalsi (Jaunsar) district Dehradun	63,710
Total ..	1,56,724

TABLE I—Amount provided in Seventh Plan

Source of fundings	(Rupees in lakh)			
	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive tribes Bijnor	Dispersed tribes
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Project grant from State Plan ..	40.00	53.00	19.00	..
2. Special Central Assistance ..	70.00	25.00	9.92	33.00
3. DRDA .. ..	..	..	3.84	3.16
4. Institutional finance .. ..	72.08	33.69	2.60	..
5. Quantification from state Plan ..	690.00	940.33	..	..
Total ..	872.08	1052.02	35.36	36.18

#### ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1985-86

7.13. During the year 1985-86, against the target of assisting 250 Tharu families in Kheri and 300 families in Gonda, as many as 253 families in Kheri and 311 families in Gonda have been economically assisted for crossing the poverty line. While in Bijnor only 21 families were economically assisted against the target till the end of the year, since the funds were received at the end of financial year.

#### STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN AND ANNUAL PLAN 1987-88

7.11. During the Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1987-78, the stress will be laid on increasing the productivity of existing holdings, implementing individual beneficiary economic programmes, providing new avenues of gainful activities with a view to make tribals less dependent on agriculture, opening of new schools and imparting non-formal and adult education, providing basic minimum needs made such as roads, drinking water, medical and health, rural electrification, etc., under area development approach, implementing low cost housing and sanitation programme, strengthening the co-operative structure, development of human resources, development of women, and coverage of tribal population scattered throughout the State for economic development.

7.12. The amount proposed under ITDP projects for Kheri, Gonda and Bijnor in the Seventh Plan under various sources are given in Table-I :

Utilization of financial outlays is given in Annexure II.

7.14. Seventeen Tharu villages were electrified during the year, one big tubewell was constructed and 82 cluster borings were done in the tribal area for the promotion of irrigation facilities. Ten km. road was constructed during the year. Forty-five tribals were trained in tailoring, typing, pump operation and tubewell operation.



## ANNUAL PLAN 1966-87

7.15. Against the stipulated targets of raising 250 families in Kheri project and 300 tribal families in Gonda project, as many as 110 tribal families in Kheri project and 110 tribal families were economically assisted till the September 1986. The targets will be achieved by the end of the year. Outlays for the year 1986-87 are give in Annexure III. The quantification under different sectors for ITDP Kheri and TDP Gonda are given in Annexure IV.

7.16. Paddy cultivation work is now being done on scientific lines under the supervision of Indian Agriculture Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi and 265 cultivators have been benefited so far. Improved seeds worth 73.66 quintals and 129 quintals fertilizers have been distributed to the tribal farmers. Twenty-six cluster borings have been done and

an irrigation potential of 156 hectares has been created. Ninety Tharu male and female have been trained in handloom, Chikan, embroidery etc.

ANNUAL TRIBAL SUB-PLAN  
FOR 1987-88

7.17. An outlay of Rs.253.60 lakhs is provided for the Annual Sub-Plan 1987-88 which include outlay for Kheri project as Rs.139.20 and for Gonda project 114.40 lakh respectively. A separate plan for Buxas living in Bijnore District has been formulated. Similarly an outlay of Rs.14 lakh has been tentatively fixed for the development of dispersed tribals of Gorakhpur and Bahraich. In addition to this Rs.18.08 lakh has been provided for the establishment of Research Institute for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The following table depicts the position of outlay for 1987-88.

TABLE 2--Amount proposed for 1987-88

(Rs. in lakh)

Source of funding	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive tribe Bijnor	Dispersed Tribes	Research and Training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Grant					
(a) Project grant from State Plan ..	32.0	18.00	6.00	8.00	9.04
(b) Quantified Amount .. ..	61.60	66.00	..	..	..
2. Special Central Assistance .. ..	32.00	18.00	1.50	6.00	9.04
3. Institutional finance .. ..	13.60	12.40	..	..	..
Total .. ..	139.20	114.40	7.50	14.00	18.08

7.18. The department wise quantification of outlays for the year 1987-88 have been given in the Annexure V.

PROPOSED PROGRAMMES FOR  
THE YEAR 1987-88

7.19. *Family Oriented and Poverty Eradication Programmes*—It has been proposed to raise 250 tribal families above the poverty line in Kheri project, while 300 tribal families will be raised above the poverty line in Gonda project during the year 1987-88. Subsidy subject to the maximum of Rs.5,000 will be given

to tribals in order to augment their incomes.

7.20. *Agricultural Production*—Increase in per acre yield using improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and increasing the area of cash crops, subsidy for in-puts have been proposed. The Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa has been involved for the improvement of agricultural technology on the lines of Laboratory to Land Programme.

7.21. *Minor Irrigation*—In order to provide assumed irrigation for the un-irrigated areas, it has been proposed to

install 20 Cluster borings in Kheri project. Since the sub-soil strata is not available in Gonda project therefore 3 bundhies have been proposed to be constructed in Gonda project area.

7.22. *Education*—The percentage of literacy in Gonda project is 18.49 amongst males and 3.90 amongst females, while in Kheri it is 29.15 and 2.75 respectively at the end of Sixth Plan. It has been proposed to open 2 Ashram Type Schools of the Intermediate Standard in Kheri and Gonda project. Some incentives to tribal parents teachers and pupils have been proposed for enrolling the girls for primary and secondary education.

7.23. *Development of Village and Cottage Industries*—It has been proposed to start small units of village and cottage industries for the economic development of tribals. Training-cum-production centres will be continued for imparting training in vocational and technical trades as per local requirements subsidy up to the maximum of Rs.3,000 will be given to tribals for the promotion of independent business, trade, Commerce and other miscellaneous items.

7.24. *Women and Child Welfare*—Schemes for formal training in poverty-keeping, bee-hives, goat and sheep rearing, spindal, Charkha and other cottage industries and crafts have been included. Non-formal training in Chikan and embroidery will be imparted to tribal women for the development of traditional crafts. Schemes of Balbaries, women welfare centres (Mahila Mandal Dal), nutrition programmes etc. have also been proposed.

7.25. *Large Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies (LAMPS)*—Schemes have been proposed to revitalise the LAMPS working in T.S.P. area in order to combat the problem of indebtedness amongst tribals and strengthening of marketing structure to eliminate exploitation of tribals in the marketing of minor forest produces and surplus agriculture produce. Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam will also implement a special scheme of credit and marketing.

7.26. *Animal Husbandry*—Schemes have been proposed for the development of live stock, improvement in the quality of breed including arrangement of medical-care facilities for cattles during the year 1987-88.

7.27. *Development of Human Resources*—Schemes for the upgradation of tribal skill through training and re-orientation Courses have been proposed for 1987-88. Training to tribals and staff engaged in tribal development work will be arranged during the year 1987-88.

7.28. Besides the above development of infrastructural facilities will also be done by the various development departments through the quantified funds for tribal sub plan area.

7.29. *Development of Primitive Tribes*—An outlay of 7.50 lakh have been proposed for the development of primitive tribes residing in Bijnore district which includes Rs.1.50 lakh as special central assistance for the year 1987-88. Family oriented schemes will be carried out of special central assistance, while the administrative expenditure and work relating to the development of infrastructural facilities will be covered under State grants.

7.30. *Development of Dispersed Tribals*—An outlay of Rs.14 lakh has been proposed for the economic development of Scheduled Tribes residing in Gorakhpur and Bahraich districts which includes Rs.6 lakh as special central assistance. Family oriented programmes will be covered through the Special Central Assistance.

7.31. *Establishment of the Tribal Research Institute*—It is proposed to establish a Tribal Research Institute on the pattern of other State on 50 : 50 per cent grants from the Central and State Governments. An outlay of Rs.18.08 lakh has been proposed for the year 1987-88.

#### TRIBAL AREA PLAN FOR HILLS

7.32. Tribal Sub Plan has been formulated separately for hills under the Hill area plan for the Seventh Plan period

1985—90. Although no separate central assistance is being made available to Tribal area sub plan of hill areas of the State, yet as far as possible relatively higher outlays are being quantified for Tribal Sub Plan out of the total hill area plan. The outlay for the Seventh Plan period for the ITDPs under hill area plan is Rs.700.00 lakh.

7.33. The main emphasis under the tribal plan for hills will be on the socio-economic uplift of these people and raising the standard of their living conditions and quality of life during the Seventh Plan

and quality of the life during the Seventh Plan and the annual plan 1987-88. Major thrust will be on beneficiary oriented family focussed programmes. Necessary infra-structural and social amenities are also being taken care of for the target group. Efforts will be made to enable Scheduled Tribe families to cross the poverty line by increasing productivity levels in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, small village and cottage industries etc. by undertaking family oriented programme and providing various inputs and incentives, financial assistance etc. for the target groups.

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**ANNEXURE—1**

*Basic Data for I.T D.P. Kheri and T.D.P. Gonda*

Items	Unit	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. No. of villages in the project area .. .. .	No.	41	46
2. Total population of the area .. .. .	No.	22,436	23,669
3. Population of the Scheduled Tribes in the area .. .. .	No.	20,177	12,350
4. No. of house-holds .. .. .	No.	2,459	3,347
5. No. of Tharu households .. .. .	No.	2,043	1,387
6. A—No. of Tharu families living below the poverty line at the end of March 1984 (as per last survey)	No.	1,160	1,097
B—No. of Tharu families living below the poverty line at the end of March, 1985 (at the end of Sixth Plan)	No.	910	797
7. Item 6 (B) as percentage of item-5 .. .. .	%	44.51	57.5
8. No. of Tharu assisted during Sixth Plan to enable them to cross poverty line.	No.	882	711
9. No. of Tharu family assisted during seventh Plan to enable them to cross poverty line.			
(a) 1985-86 .. .. .	No.	253	311
(b) 1986-87 upto September 1986 .. .. .	No.	110	110

**ANNEXURE—II**

**(Rs. in lakh)**

*Utilization of Financial outlays for ITDP Kheri and TDP Gonda Annual Plan 1985-86*

Source of funding	Amount Sanctioned			Amount spent		
	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive tribes Bijnor	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive tribes Bijnor
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	((7)
1. Project Gran from State Plan ..	32.00	18.00	5.27	32.00	18.00	5.27
2. Quantification (state plan) ..	41.60	54.28	..	37.55	30.91	..
3. Special Central Assistance ..	13.34	4.00	1.00	13.34	4.00	1.00
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>86.94</b>	<b>76.28</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>82.89</b>	<b>52.91</b>	<b>6.27</b>

### ANNEXURE III

*Utilization of Financial outlays for ITDP Kheri and TDP Gonda in Annual Plan 1986-87*

Source of funding	Outlays			Development of dispersed tribes	Tribal Research Institute
	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Primitive Tribes Bijnor		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>1. State Grant</b>					
a—Quantification ..	53.83	57.83	..	..	..
b—Project grant from State Plan ..	32.00	18.00	5.27	..	5.00
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>85.83</b>	<b>75.83</b>	<b>5.27</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>2. Special Central Assistance</b>	14.86	4.63	2.34	13.07	5.00
<b>3. Institutional Finance</b>	13.69	11.80	..	..	..
<b>Grand total</b> ..	<b>114.38</b>	<b>92.26</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>13.07</b>	<b>10.00</b>

## ANNEXURE—IV

Departmentwise Quantification of Outlays for ITDPKheri and  
TDP Gonda (1986-87)

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Department	ITDP Kheri	TDP Gonda	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Agriculture .. .. .	0.83	1.12	2.00
2. Agriculture Marketing (Mandi Parishad) ..	..	..	..
3. Horticulture .. .. .	0.69	0.72	1.41
4. Soil Conservation .. .. .	..	1.00	1.00
5. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1.50	0.44	1.94
6. Fisheries .. .. .	1.00	1.00	2.00
7. Forest .. .. .	0.80	2.00	2.80
8. Rural Development			
a—I.R.D.P. .. .. .	1.50	1.50	3.00
b—N.R.E.P. .. .. .	4.00	4.00	8.00
c—Housing .. .. .	..	1.00	1.00
9. Panchayat Raj .. .. .	1.13	0.97	2.10
10. Co-operative .. .. .	1.75	1.75	3.50
11. Private Minor Irrigation .. .. .	1.50	1.00	2.50
12. State Minor Irrigation .. .. .	5.00	..	5.00
13. Power .. .. .	4.00	15.00	19.00
14. Industry (Village and Cottage) .. .. .	2.50	2.50	5.00
15. Industry (Handloom Directorate) .. .. .	2.50	2.50	5.00
16. Education .. .. .	9.79	7.99	17.78
17. Medical and Health .. .. .	5.50	6.47	11.97
18. Public Works Department .. .. .	4.84	2.47	6.51
19. Jal Nigam .. .. .	2.50	1.15	3.65
20. Harijan and Social Welfare			
a—Development of Scheduled Tribe .. .. .	32.00	18.00	50.00
b—ICDS .. .. .	..	..	..
c—Nutrition .. .. .	3.25	3.25	6.50
Total .. .. .	85.83	75.83	161.66

## ANNEXURE—V

Departmentwise quantification of outlays for ITDP Kheri and TDP Gonda, 1987-88

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Department (1)	For the year 1987-88		
	ITDP Kheri (2)	TDP Gonda (3)	Total (4)
1. Agriculture .. .. .	1.05	1.05	2.10
2. Horticulture .. .. .	1.05	1.05	2.10
3. Soil Conservation .. .. .	..	3.15	3.15
4. Animal Husbandry .. .. .	1.05	1.00	2.05
5. Fisheries .. .. .	1.05	1.05	2.10
6. Power .. .. .	1.20	2.00	3.20
7. Agriculture Marketing .. .. .	..	..	..
8. <i>Rural Development</i>			
a—I.R.D.P. .. .. .	1.60	1.50	3.10
b—N.R.E.P. .. .. .	4.25	4.25	8.50
c—Housing. .. .. .	0.60	0.60	1.20
d—Panchayat Raj .. .. .	1.20	1.20	2.40
9. Co-operation .. .. .	2.00	2.00	4.00
10. <i>Irrigation</i>			
a—Private Minor Irrigation .. .. .	1.30	1.30	2.60
b—State Minor Irrigation .. .. .	5.20	..	5.20
11. Power.. .. .	6.60	13.40	20.00
12. <i>Industry</i>			
a—Village and Small Industries .. .. .	3.00	3.00	6.00
b—Handloom Directorate .. .. .	3.00	2.40	5.40
13. Education .. .. .	9.30	9.30	18.60
14. Medical and Health .. .. .	6.40	6.00	12.40
15. Public Works Department .. .. .	3.50	3.50	7.00
16. Jal Nigam .. .. .	2.00	2.00	4.00
17. <i>Harijan and Social Welfare</i>			
a—Development of Scheduled Tribes .. .. .	32.00	18.00	50.00
b—I.C.D.S. .. .. .	3.00	3.00	6.00
c—Nutrition .. .. .	3.25	3.25	6.50
Total .. .. .	93.60	84.00	177.60



## CHAPTER VIII

### TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

The 20-point programme, placed before the nation as an agenda to promote social justice with economic growth. Special attention has been paid to improving the pace of development on the one hand and waging war against poverty on the other. With strict attention and monitoring at every level, the State has steadily improved its position as regards implementation of the 20-point programme from thirteenth rank in 1982-83, to tenth in 1983-84, sixth in 1984-85 and the first position in 1985-86 in the country. During 1985-86, there was an improvement in the performance for almost all the items and in many spheres, the achievement was far higher than targets approved.

8.2. Irrigation has played a pivotal role in the State in bringing about the green revolution and 11.91 lakh hectares irrigation potential was created in 1985-86 as against the target of 10.50 lakh hectares from all the three sources namely, major and medium irrigation, State and private minor irrigation, which is 113.4 per cent of the target. The contribution of private minor irrigation has been much higher as compared to the States sources. As against the target of 950 thousand hectares, Kharif pulses were sown in an area of 962 thousand hectares against the target of 2,950 thousand hectares, Rabi pulses were sown in 2,890 thousand hectares area. About 6.28 new and old families were benefited during the year (after taking into account the spill over of the last year) as against the target of 5.43 lakh families under IRDP which comes to 115.7 per cent. Similarly, 879.65 lakh mandays were generated against the target of 812.00 lakh mandays through NREP and RLEGP programmes, which comes to 108.3 per cent. During 1985-86 as against a target of 1.00 thousand acres of land, 3.64 thousand acres (364 per cent) was allotted to 4.60 thousand land allottees, of which 2.22 thousand allottees belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, under the spe-

cial component plan as against the target of 3.00 lakh Scheduled Castes and 3,200 Scheduled Tribes, 3.31 lakh Scheduled Castes and 4,772 Scheduled Tribes were benefited, which comes to 110.3 per cent and 149.1 per cent respectively. With a view to providing safe-drinking water in 3,854 problem villages, 8827 villages were actually covered, which is 229.0 per cent of the target. Under house-site allotment, 88733 house-sites were allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, landless agricultural labourers, artisans and other economically weaker section of the society as against the target of 40,000 which comes to 221.8 per cent. Similarly, against a target of 21342 house-construction, 30399 houses in rural areas were constructed by Rural Development and Harijajn and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam. In the slum improvement, 205666 population was benefited against the target of 1,50,000 fixed for the year which comes to 137.1 per cent. In the urban areas 27122 houses were constructed against the target of 30,000 for the economically weaker sections. Under electrification programme, against the target of 4600 villages and 4420 Harijan bastis, electrification was done in 4486 villages (97.5%) and 5,138 Harijan Bastis (116.2%) Similarly, against the target of 31,000 pump-sets, 27904 pump-sets were energised (90.0 per cent). A massive programme of plantation of 3,250 lakh plants was fixed during 1985-86 against which 358 lakh trees were planted (109.2%) Under the programme of non-conventional sources of energy in rural areas, 27,295 biogas plants were set-up against the target of 20,000 (136.5%). As against the target of establishing 340 Primary Health Centres, 1000 sub-centres and 25 ICDS, the achievement was 319 PHCs, 339 Sub-centres and 25 ICDs centres. Under formal, non-formal and adult education, 16197, 585 and 777 thousand enrolments were done as against the target of 15,892, 858 and 783 thousand respectively. In village

and small scale industries 16,000 units were to be set-up, against which 16,584 units (103.6%) were established. Similarly, as against the target of 30,000 handicraft units 34,237 (114.1%) units were established. Thus in all the poverty alleviation and labour oriented programmes, the State achieved more than hundred per cent. The most outstanding achievement of the year under reference was in family planning programme, where the achievement was more than 90 per cent of the target and established a record in the past nine years State's history. The physical progress of 20-point programme from 1981-82 to 1985-86 and the target for 1986-87 are placed at Annexure-1.

8.3. The State has geared up its administrative structure for effective implementation and monitoring of the Programme at various levels. The responsibility of implementation has been given to the departments concerned and they have made their own arrangements for implementation down to the village level and for monitoring at block, district, division and state levels. Committees have been constituted for over-all monitoring of the programme. The Chief Minister holds quarterly meetings at the state level in which Ministers, members of the legislature, social workers, educationists and representatives of youth participate. Districts have been allotted to Ministers who hold monthly meetings of the district level committees at district headquarters. Meetings of block level committees are held at block headquarters under the chairmanship of the Block Pramukhs. The committees at various levels monitor the programme, provide guidelines to the officials for effective implementation of the same and remove inter-departmental and other bottlenecks in implementation. All possible care is being taken to eliminate the scope for incorrect and exaggerated reporting. Senior officers of all the departments make spot verification of the progress reported. To verify the actual achievement, task forces of officers have been formed by the District Magistrates in the districts and by the Divisional Commissioners in the divisions.

8.4. In order to ensure implementation of the programme, a separate department has been established under the Secretary 20-point Programme. He is assisted by one Special Secretary and one Under Secretary. The department functions as a co-ordinating department at the state level and provides necessary linkage between concerned departments involved in the implementation of various items of the programme. It provides information required by the Programme Implementation Ministry and also send necessary instructions to the concerned heads of department, Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates. It ensures follow up action on the decisions of the State and District Level Committees. It also prepares district-wise monitoring reports along with State level progress reports. To ensure qualitative aspects of the programme, it sends teams of officers of 20-point Programme which make surprise on-the-spot verification. Since the coverage of 20-point programme, from 1986 has been enlarged manifold, and closer and an elaborate monitoring would be required to be done by the 20-point programme department for which suitable strengthening is being provided in 1987-88.

#### TWENTY-POINT PROGRAMME 1986

8.5. The re-structured 20-point programme was presented to Parliament on August 20, 1986 for fulfilment of Government's renewed commitment to eradication of poverty and unemployment and improving the quality of life of the masses. It includes all development programmes which are considered essential for socio-economic development in a welfare State. The war on poverty has been given top priority. In order that benefits of the programme may reach the target groups, families and individuals, active participation of institutions like panchayats, co-operatives and local bodies is also necessary. Strategy to boost bigger harvest in rain-fed agriculture areas, better use of irrigation water, for obtaining greater production of rice, pulses, fruits and vegetables has been formulated under the agriculture sector. In the health sec-

tor, expansion and qualitative improvement of health care, infrastructure programmes for clean drinking water, provision of nutrition to vulnerable groups, expansion of ICDS centres, basic facilities to slum-dwellers and protection of environment have been included. On the socio-economic front, programmes for ensuring benefits to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes effective implementation of anti-dowry legislation, imparting training to women to enable them to contribute in the programme of nation-building and new opportunities for youth have been given due place. In accordance with the new education policy, improving the content of education and prevention of dropouts have been given priority along with universalisation of education. To this end, non-formal and adult education have been given due importance. Stress has also been laid on stream-lining the consumer protection movement and a responsive administration.

8.6. In nut shell, the 20-point programme 1986 is a balanced programme with emphasis on specific and crucial programmes to ensure development with social justice. The programme seeks to convey benefits of economic development through better planning of productive activities and social services within the constraints of financial resources. It pin-points areas of special thrust which need immediate attention. For the unorganised labour in agriculture and industry, the new programme is a commitment for ensuring minimum wages, abolition of bonded labour and ensuring their rehabilitation in which voluntary agencies will also be involved. It has been sought to enforce the constitutional provisions and laws for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes along with effective implementation of anti-dowry legislation. It envisages equal opportunities for women to participate in the socio-economic development of the nation.

8.7. Item-wise objectives of the new programme have been specified as follows :

#### 1 ATTACK ON RURAL POVERTY

- ★ Ensure that poverty alleviation programmes reach all the poor in every village :

- ★ Dovetail wage employment programmes with programmes for area development and human resource development and create national and community assets like school buildings, roads, tanks, and fuel and fodder reserves ;
- ★ Correlate the various rural development programmes to :
  - Improve rural employment
  - Improve productivity and production
  - expand rural employment
- ★ Promote handlooms, handicrafts, village and small industries, and improve skills for self-employments ;
- ★ Revitalise Panchayats, co-operatives and local bodies.

#### 2 STRATEGY FOR RAIN-FED AGRICULTURE

- ★ Improve the technology for conserving moisture and ensure better management of land and water resources ;
- ★ Develop and distribute appropriate and improved seeds ;
- ★ Reduce vulnerability to drought through suitable changes in drought-prone area and drought-relief programmes.

#### 3 BETTER USE OF IRRIGATION WATER

- ★ Develop the catchment areas and improve drainage in basins and deltas ;
- ★ Improve irrigation management in command areas ;
- ★ Prevent water logging, salinity and wasteful use ;
- ★ Coordinate the use of surface and ground water.

#### 4 BIGGER HARVESTS

- ★ Revolutionise rice production in the Eastern Region and other areas of low productivity ;
- ★ Achieve self-reliance in edible oils ;
- ★ Secure greater production of pulses ;
- ★ Intensify the cultivation of fruit and

vegetables ;

- ★ Augment facilities for modern storage, processing and marketing of agricultural produce ;
- ★ Help livestock and dairy farmers to increase productivity ;
- ★ Develop fish farming and sea fishing.

#### 5 ENFORCEMENT OF LAND REFORMS

- ★ Complete compilation of land records ;
- ★ Implement agricultural land ceilings ;
- ★ Distribute surplus land to the landless.

#### 6 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL LABOUR

- ★ Enforce minimum wages for unorganised labour in agriculture and industry ;
- ★ Fully implement laws abolishing bonded labour ;
- ★ Involve voluntary agencies in programmes for the rehabilitation of bonded labour.

#### 7 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

- ★ Provide safe water for all villages ;
- ★ Assist local communities to maintain the sources of such water supply in good condition ;
- ★ Pay special attention to water supply for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

#### 8 HEALTH FOR ALL

- ★ Improve the quality of primary health care ;
- ★ Fight leprosy, TB, malaria, goitre, blindness and other major diseases ;
- ★ Provide immunisation for all infants and children ;
- ★ Improve sanitation facilities in rural areas, particularly for women ;
- ★ Pay special attention to programmes for the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

#### 9 TWO CHILD NORM

- ★ Bring about voluntary acceptance of the two-child norm ;
- ★ Promote responsible parenthood ;
- ★ Reduce infant mortality ;
- ★ Expand maternity and child care facilities

#### 10 EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

- ★ Universalise elementary education with special emphasis on girls' education ;
- ★ Improve the content of education at all levels ;
- ★ Promote non-formal education and functional literacy programmes, including promotion of skills ;
- ★ Stimulate adult literacy programmes, with the participation of students and voluntary agencies ;
- ★ Emphasise national integration and social and moral values and instil pride in our heritage.

#### 11 JUSTICE TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

- ★ Ensure compliance with the constitutional provisions and laws for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
- ★ Ensure possession of land allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;
- ★ Revitalise the land allotment programme ;
- ★ Organise and assist special coaching programmes to improve educational standards ;
- ★ Eradicate scavenging and undertake special programmes for the rehabilitation of Safai Karmcharis ;
- ★ Provide better direction and adequate funds for the special component programmes ;
- ★ Pursue programmes for the fuller integration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes with the rest of society ;
- ★ Ensure the rehabilitation of tribals displaced from their habitat.

## 12 EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

- ★ Raise the status of women ;
- ★ Enhance awareness of the problems of women ;
- ★ Create mass consciousness about women's rights ;
- ★ Implement a national programme of training and employment for women ;
- ★ Enable women to participate with equality in socio-economic development and nation-building ;
- ★ Rouse public opinion against dowry and ensure effective implementation of anti-dowry legislation.

## 13 NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

- ★ Enlarge opportunities for youth in sports, adventure and cultural activities ;
- ★ Promote physical fitness ;
- ★ Involve youth on a massive scale in projects of national development such as :
  - the cleaning of the Ganga
  - the conservation and enrichment of the environment
  - mass education.
- ★ Identify outstanding young persons in all fields to encourage and develop their talents ;
- ★ Involve youth in promoting national integration, cultural values, secularism and the scientific temper ;
- ★ Expand the network of Nehru Yuvak kendras ;
- ★ Strengthen the National Service Scheme and the National Cadet Corps ;
- ★ Encourage voluntary agencies working for the welfare of rural youth.

## 14 HOUSING FOR THE PEOPLE

- ★ Make available house sites to the rural poor ;
- ★ Expand programmes of house construction ;

- ★ Lay special emphasis on construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

- ★ Develop low cost building materials.

## 15 IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS

- ★ Restrict the growth of slums ;
- ★ Provide basic facilities in existing slum areas ;
- ★ Encourage planned house buildings in urban areas.

## 16 NEW STRATEGY FOR FORESTRY

- ★ Grow more trees and raise more forests with the full involvement of the people ;
- ★ Protect the traditional rights of tribal population and local communities of access to limewood and forest produce ;
- ★ Reclaim wastelands for productive use ;
- ★ Plant appropriate vegetation in hill, desert and coastal areas.

## 17 PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

- ★ Enhance public awareness of the dangers of environmental degradation ;
- ★ Mobilise popular support for environmental protection ;
- ★ Promote recognition that enduring development demands preservation of the ecology ;
- ★ Ensure judicious site selection for projects and proper choice of technology.

## 18 CONCERN FOR THE CONSUMER

- ★ Bring essential consumption goods within easy reach of the poor ;
- ★ Build a consumer protection movement ;
- ★ Restructure the distribution system so that subsidies reach the most needy ;
- ★ Strengthen the Public Distribution System.

## 19 ENERGY FOR THE VILLAGES

- ★ Expand the supply of electricity for productive use in the villages ;
- ★ Develop alternative sources of energy, particularly bio-gas ;
- ★ Promote integrated area specific programmes for rural energy.

20 A RESPONSIVE  
ADMINISTRATION

- ★ Simplify procedures ;
  - ★ Delegate authority ;
  - ★ Enforce accountability ;
  - ★ Evolve monitoring systems from block to national level ;
  - ★ Attend promptly and sympathetically to public grievances.
-

## ANNEXURE

## Physical Progress of 20-Point Programme

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on		Achievement				Target 1986-87
			1-4-82	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 (A)	<i>Increase in irrigation potential</i>								
	(i) Large and medium irrigation	Lakh ha.	65.62	2.80	1.64	0.55	0.31	0.38	0.64
	(ii) State minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	29.64	1.60	1.43	1.46	1.35	1.34	1.25
	(iii) Private minor irrigation	Lakh ha.	88.75	9.83	9.50	9.62	9.16	9.60	9.00
	Total (i to iii)		184.01	14.23	12.57	11.63	10.82	11.32	10.89
(B)	(i) Free Boring	No.	..	..	..	..	5481	54808	61000
	(ii) State Tube-Wells	No.	18406	1550	1379	1410	1301	1277	1200
(C)	<i>Dry Land Farming</i>								
	(i) Kharif	'000 Hect.	..	..	227	879	879	958	1025
	(ii) Rabi	'000 Hect.	..	..	829	717	648	650	675
	(iii) Area under Micro Planning	'000 Hect.	..	..	453	879	898	938	1000
	(iv) Area under Micro Shed	'000 Hect.	..	..	603	617	629	670	700
2 (A)	<i>Pulses</i>								
	Area covered	.. '000 Hect.	3099	3099	3237	3951	4142	3852	3130
(B)	<i>Oilseeds</i>								
	Area covered	.. '000 Hect.	3827	3827	3946	4121	4209	1653	1715
3 (A)	<i>Integrated Rural Development</i>								
	(i) Families benefited	Lakh No.	21.20	5.40	5.56	6.43	6.33	6.28	6.02
	(ii) Families benefited S.C./S.T.	Lakh No.	4.84	1.89	2.37	2.85	3.00	2.69	2.96
	(iii) Total loan distributed	Lakh Rs.	19806.37	9978.63	16076.48	19199.84	21321.15	14319.67	20059.32
	(iv) Amount of subsidy	Lakh Rs.	9973.85	4873.12	6545.21	7559.11	9244.04	7814.29	10029.66
(B)	<i>National Rural Employment Programme</i>								
	(i) Employment created	Lakh Mandays	168.60	367.15	565.54	459.80	512.84	501.90	382.00
	(ii) Amount utilized	Lakh Rs.	6450.63	4055.97	7257.49	6889.79	8320.98	8414.64	10758.50

## ANNEXURE—(Contd.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement					Target 1986-87
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3 (C)	<i>Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme</i>								
	(i) Employment created	Lakh Mandays	..	..	..	10.53	505.62	535.95	390.00
	(ii) Amount utilized	Lakh Rs.	..	..	..	130.93	7695.86	9928.44	11390.00
4	<i>Agriculture Land Ceiling</i>								
	Land allotted	'000 Acre	233.46	4.10	4.83	6.91	5.00	3.64	2.00
5	<i>Minimum wages for agricultural labour</i>								
	Inspection	No.	24038	18046	72653	85547	100120	89504	..
6	<i>Rehabilitation of bonded labour</i>								
	(i) Labour rehabilitated	No.	4155	1869	4949	409	3896	4199	4000
	(ii) Amount of economic assistance	Lakh Rs.	..	93.33	126.96	6.84	86.32	167.64	303.12
7	<i>Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Development Programmes</i>								
	Assistance rendered to bring above the poverty line								
	(A) <i>Scheduled Castes</i>								
	(i) I. R. D.	No.	..	360586	236511	282716	298049	275697	290000
	(ii) Non-I. R. D.	No.	..		178219	252087	181586	55068	60000
	(B) <i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
	(i) I. R. D.	No.	..	640	4129	1995	2115	2439	2500
	(ii) Non-I.R.D.	No.				603	731	2333	700
8	<i>Drinking water supply to villages</i>								
	Problem Villages	No.	8782	870	5619	11554	8188	8827	5515
9 (A)	<i>House-Sites Allotment</i>								
	(i) Total allottees	No.	1459587	133795	151137	96893	87302	88733	50000
	(ii) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes allottees	No.	1190180	89914	103543	50240	57752	55285	25000



Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement					Target 1986-87
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
9 (B)	<i>Construction of houses by Rural Development Department.</i>								
	(i) Houses constructed	No.	41375	20934	18183	13405	13679	24788	28756
	(ii) Houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	No.	35566	17475	16614	11846	11854	19518	N.A.
10	<i>Slum Improvement</i>								
	(i) Population benefited	No.	892800	129700	189263	214405	237991	205666	162000
	(ii) Houses for economically weaker section	No.	99600	10076	19292	20779	25224	27122	24000
11	<i>Power Generation</i>								
	(i) Village electrification	No.	47525	5153	5842	4662	5035	4486	3610
	(ii) Electrification of Harijan Bastis	No.	18858	2581	3834	2887	3987	5138	3443
	(iii) Energisation of Pump Sets	No.	414943	30994	23923	22277	23464	27904	30000
12 (A)	<i>Afforestation</i>								
	Plantation	Lakh No.	8502	1060	2345	3429	3444	3548	4500
	(B) Bio-gas/Gobar-gas plants	No.	11748	11748	15113	14260	30413	27295	20000
13	<i>Family Planning</i>								
	(i) Sterilization	'000	2589	159	431	378	321	541	650
	(ii) I.U.C.D.	'000	2080	225	279	299	477	858	750
14	<i>Primary Health Centres</i>								
	(i) Establishment of Primary Health Centre	No.	927	10	17	26	35	319	500
	(ii) Establishment of Sub-centres	No.	11192	1445	1420	800	1054	339	1500
15	<i>Integrated Child Development Scheme</i>								
	(i) Beneficiaries	'000	..	..	246	761	330	637	1242
	(ii) Setting up of centres under ICDS	No.	32	10	56	19	46	25	27
16	<i>Education</i>								
	(A) Formal education (6--14 Age group)								
	Enrolment	'000	12943	12943	14345	14986	15385	16197	16748

## ANNEXURE—(Concl.d.)

Point no.	Programme related to the point	Unit	Position as on 1-4-82	Achievement					Target 1986-87
				1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16 (B)	Non-formal education (6—14 Age group)								
	Enrolment	'000	277	277	435	556	725	585	858
(C)	Adult education								
	Enrolment	'000	323	323	343	523	704	777	933
17	Increase in Fair Price Shops :								
	New shops opened	No.	20909	2000	995	4085	4119	4462	4000
18	Handicraft, Handloom and Village Industry Programme								
	(i) Setting up of Village and Small Scale Industries	No.	68426	1253	13611	13810	14516	16584	18000
	(ii) Handloom Units :								
	(a) Looms brought under co-operative fold	No.	330418	7179	8111	5431	7192	5030	5000
	(b) Looms adopted by Handloom Co-operatives	No.	55186	..	7252	4000	3883	2485	600
	(iii) Handicraft								
	(a) Sales by Export Corporation	Lakh Rs.	..	580.50	650.01	470.18	413.44	1749.03	1500.00
	(b) Unit set-up under IRDP	No.	..	..	86959	244263	240000	254208	253200

## MAPS AND CHARTS

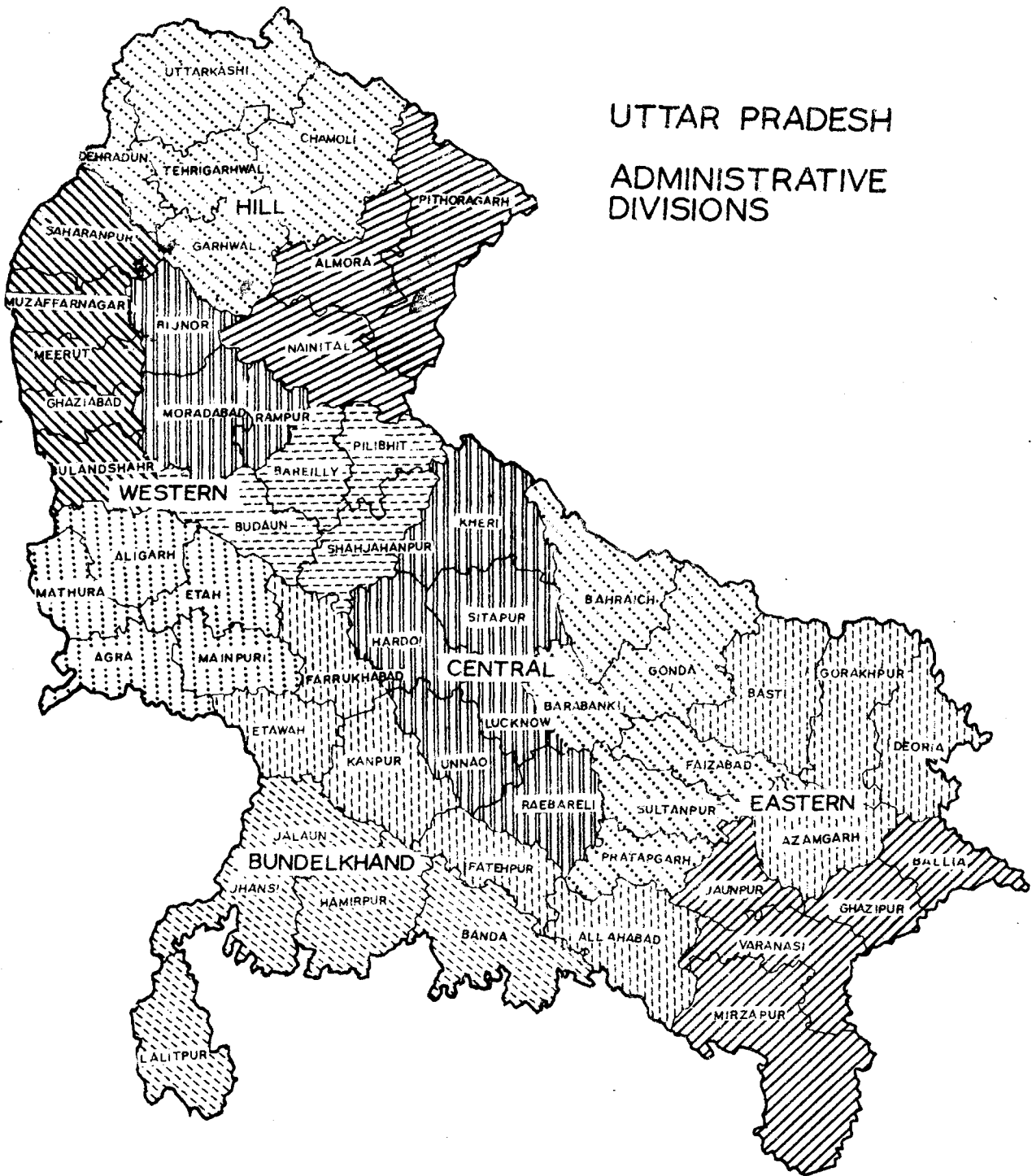
### A. MAPS—UTTAR PRADESH

1. Administrative Divisions
2. Roads and Railway Lines
3. Intensity of Cropping
4. Literacy Percentage
5. Industrial Development
6. Percentage of Electrified Villages
7. Population per Urban Bank Branch
8. Rural Population per Bank Branch







### B. DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS—U. P. VIS-A-VIS INDIA

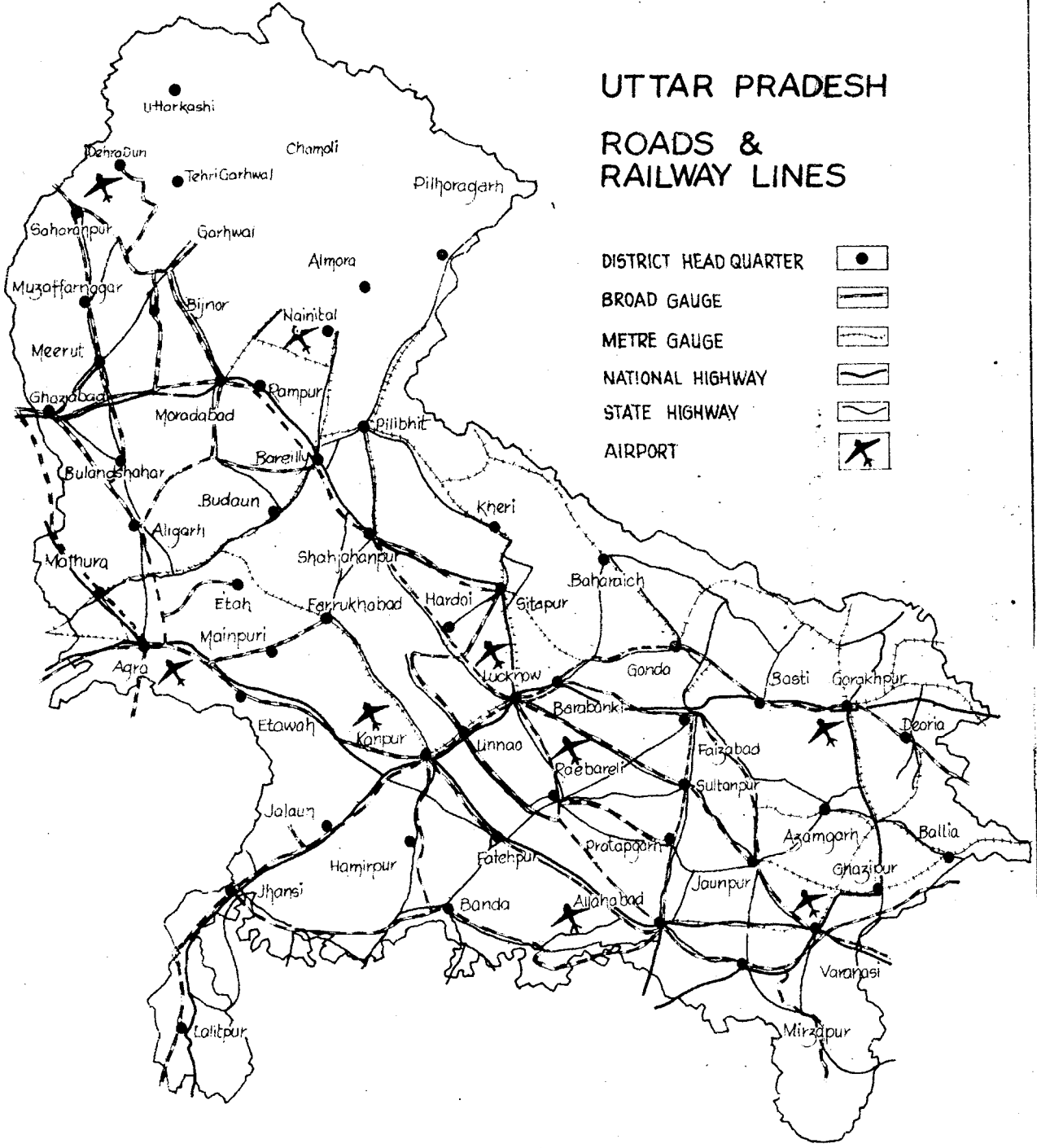
1. National/State Income
2. Per Capita Income at Constant Prices (1970-71)
3. Cropping Intensity
4. Foodgrain Production
5. Wheat Production and Productivity
6. Rice Production and Productivity
7. Other Cereals Production
8. Pulses Production
9. Oilseeds Production
10. Sugarcane Production and Productivity
11. Potato Production
12. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers
13. Milk Production
14. Irrigation Intensity
15. Major and Medium Irrigation—Potential created and utilized
16. Power—Installed Capacity
17. Power Generation
18. Electrified Villages
19. Surfaced Roads
20. Plants felled, planted and survived
21. Plants planted and survived under departmental plantation

# UTTAR PRADESH ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS



# UTTAR PRADESH ROADS & RAILWAY LINES

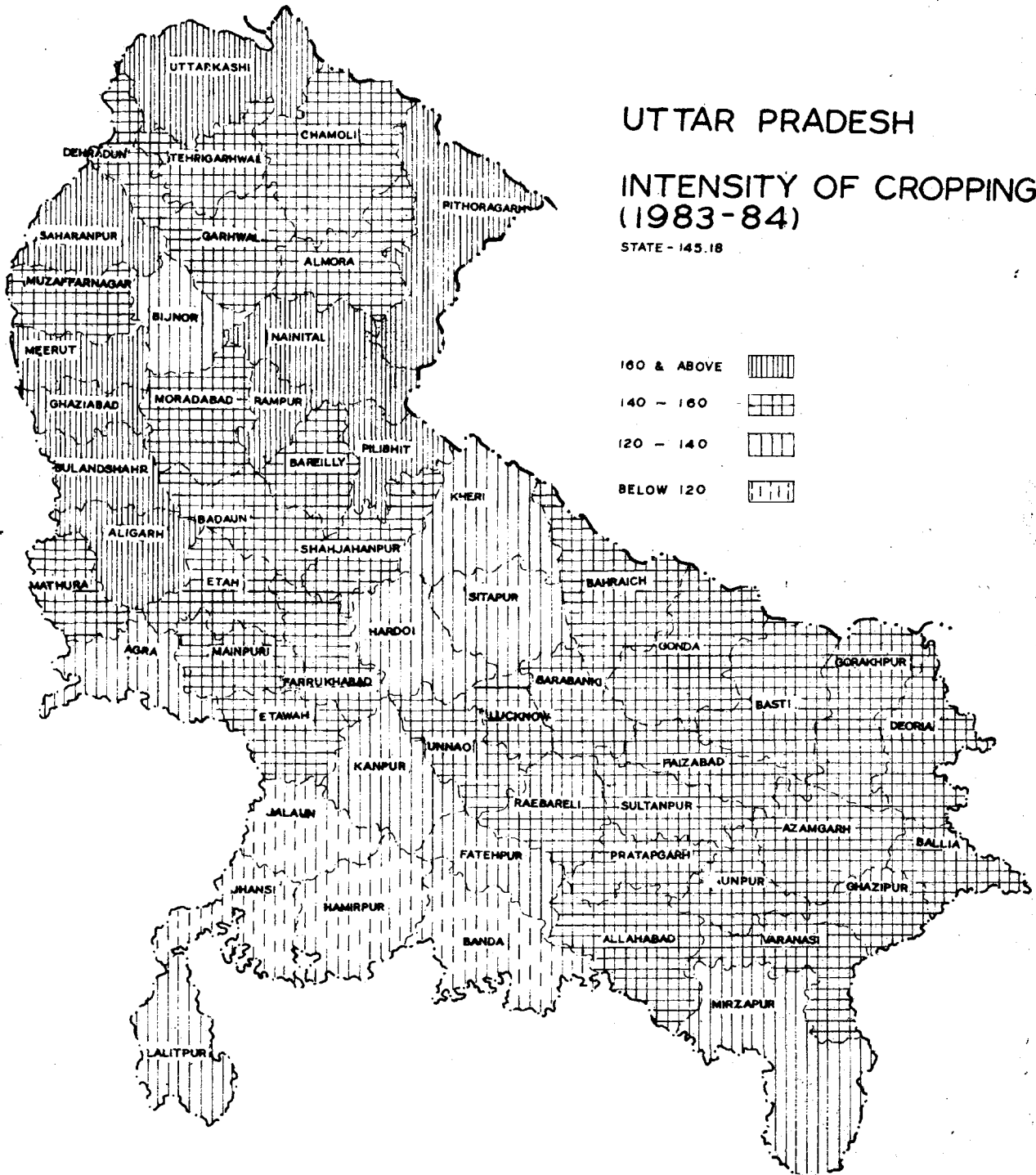
- DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER 
- BROAD GAUGE 
- METRE GAUGE 
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY 
- STATE HIGHWAY 
- AIRPORT 



# UTTAR PRADESH

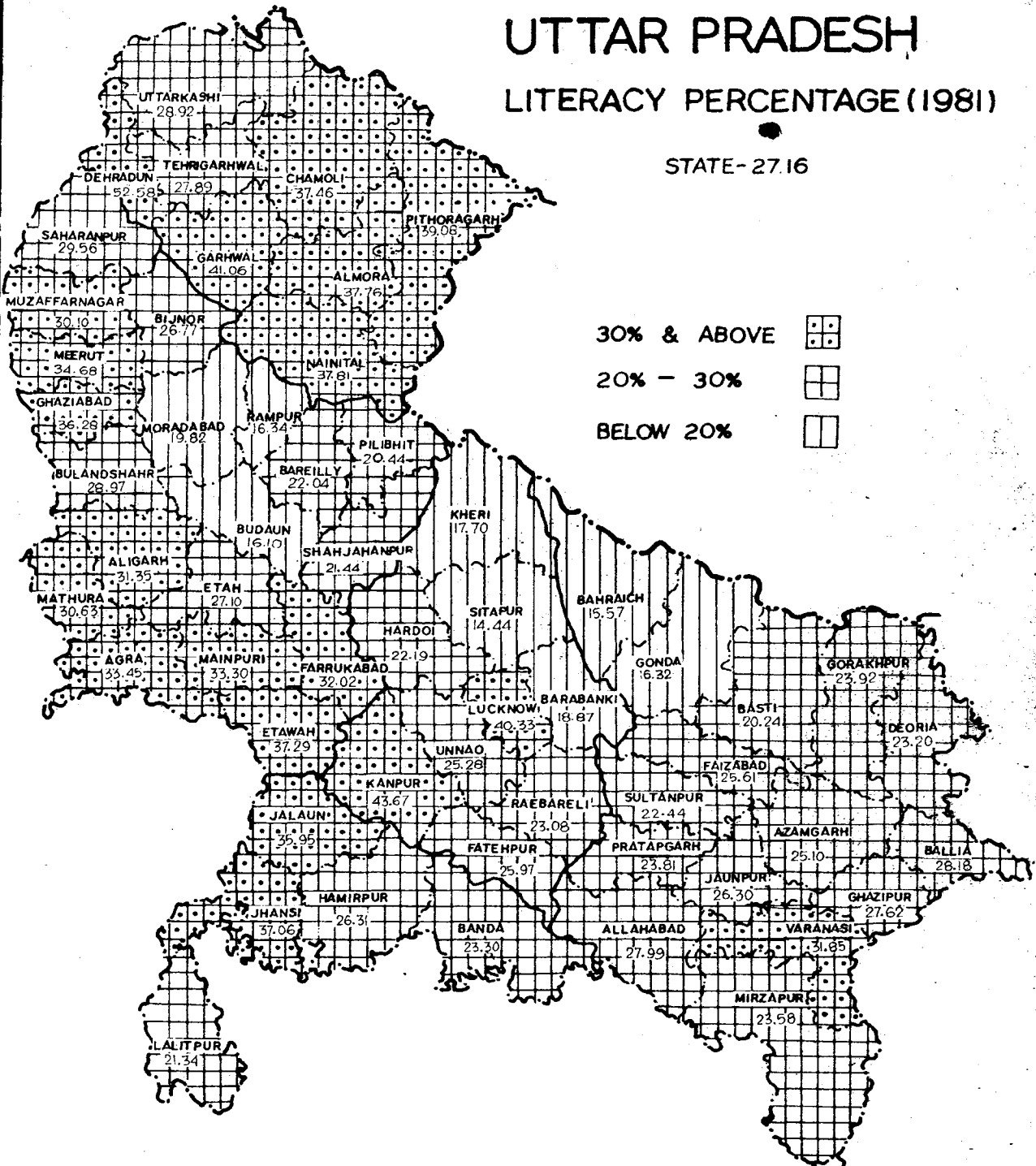
## INTENSITY OF CROPPING (1983-84)

STATE - 145.18

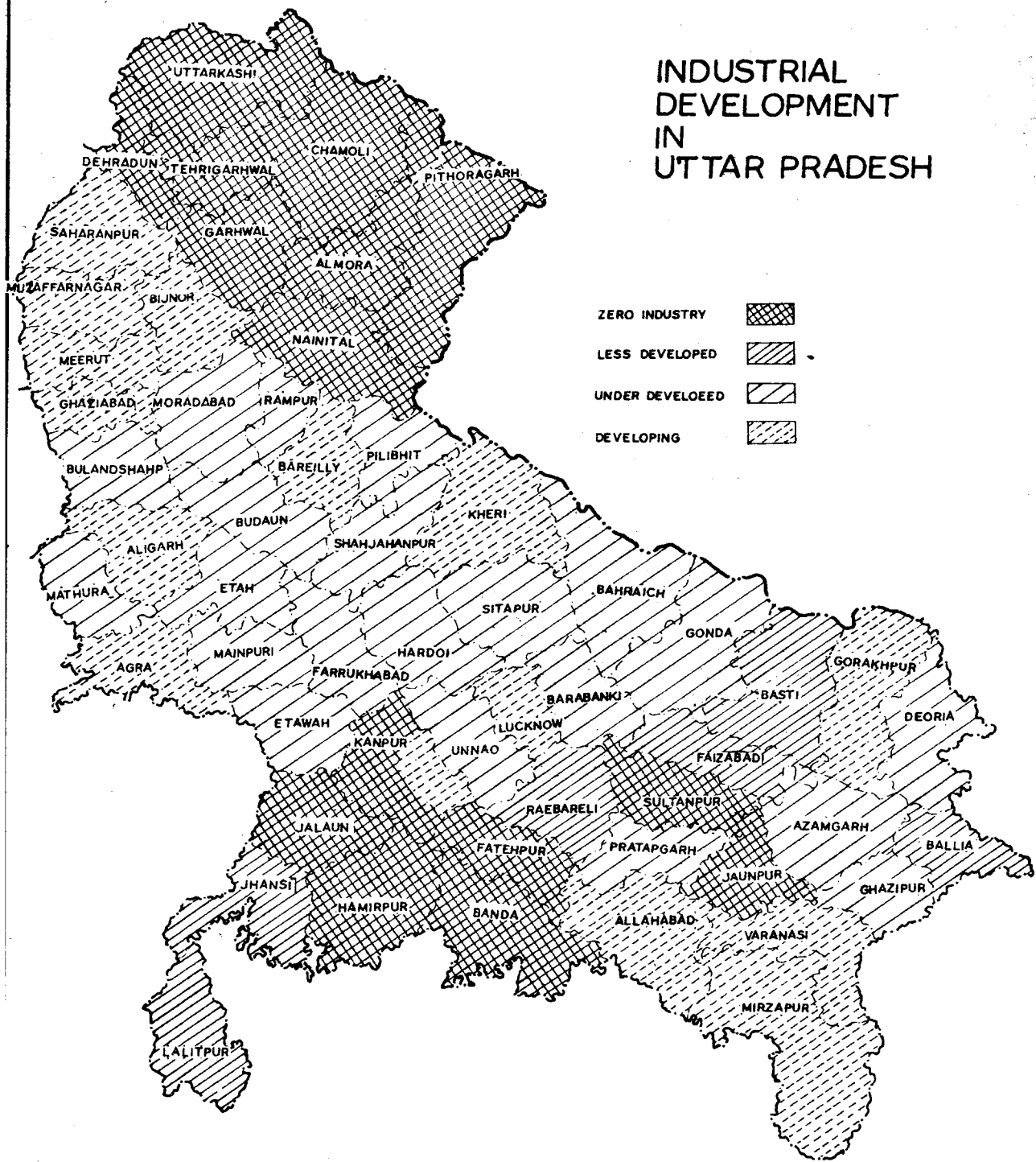


# UTTAR PRADESH LITERACY PERCENTAGE (1981)

STATE- 27.16



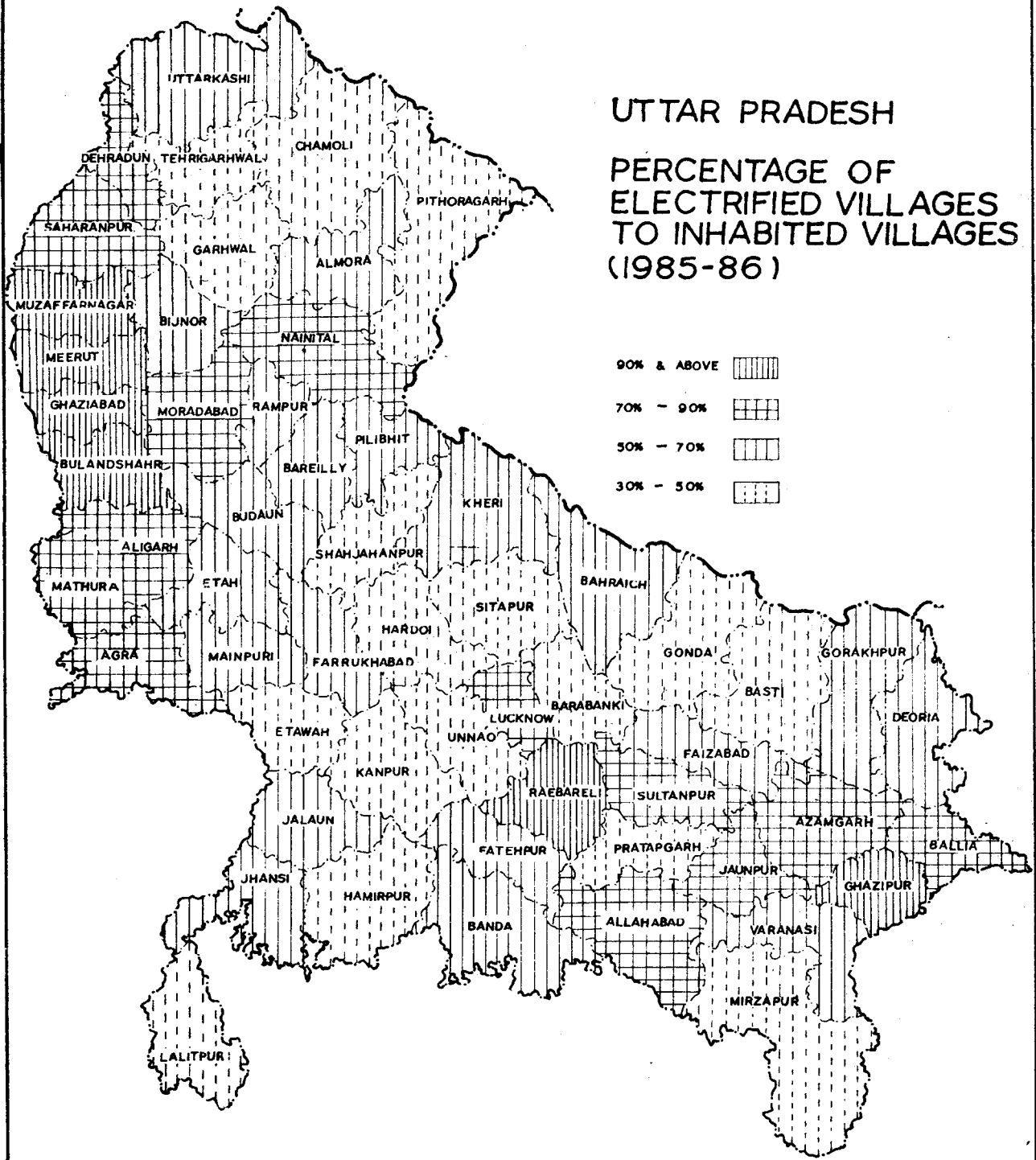
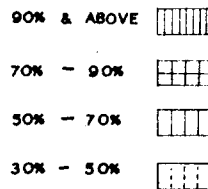
# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH





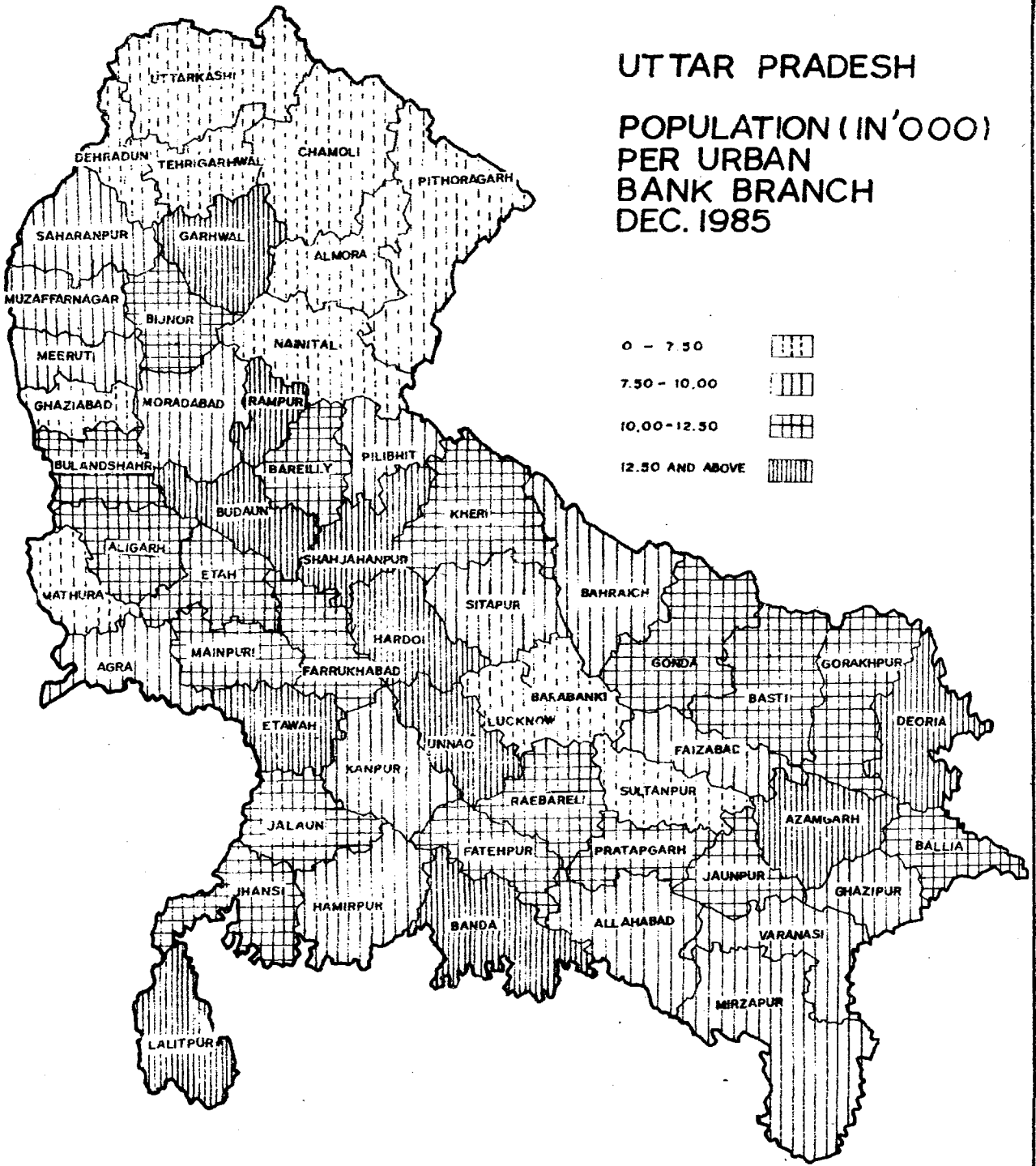
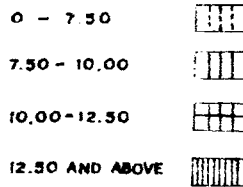
# UTTAR PRADESH

## PERCENTAGE OF ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES TO INHABITED VILLAGES (1985-86)



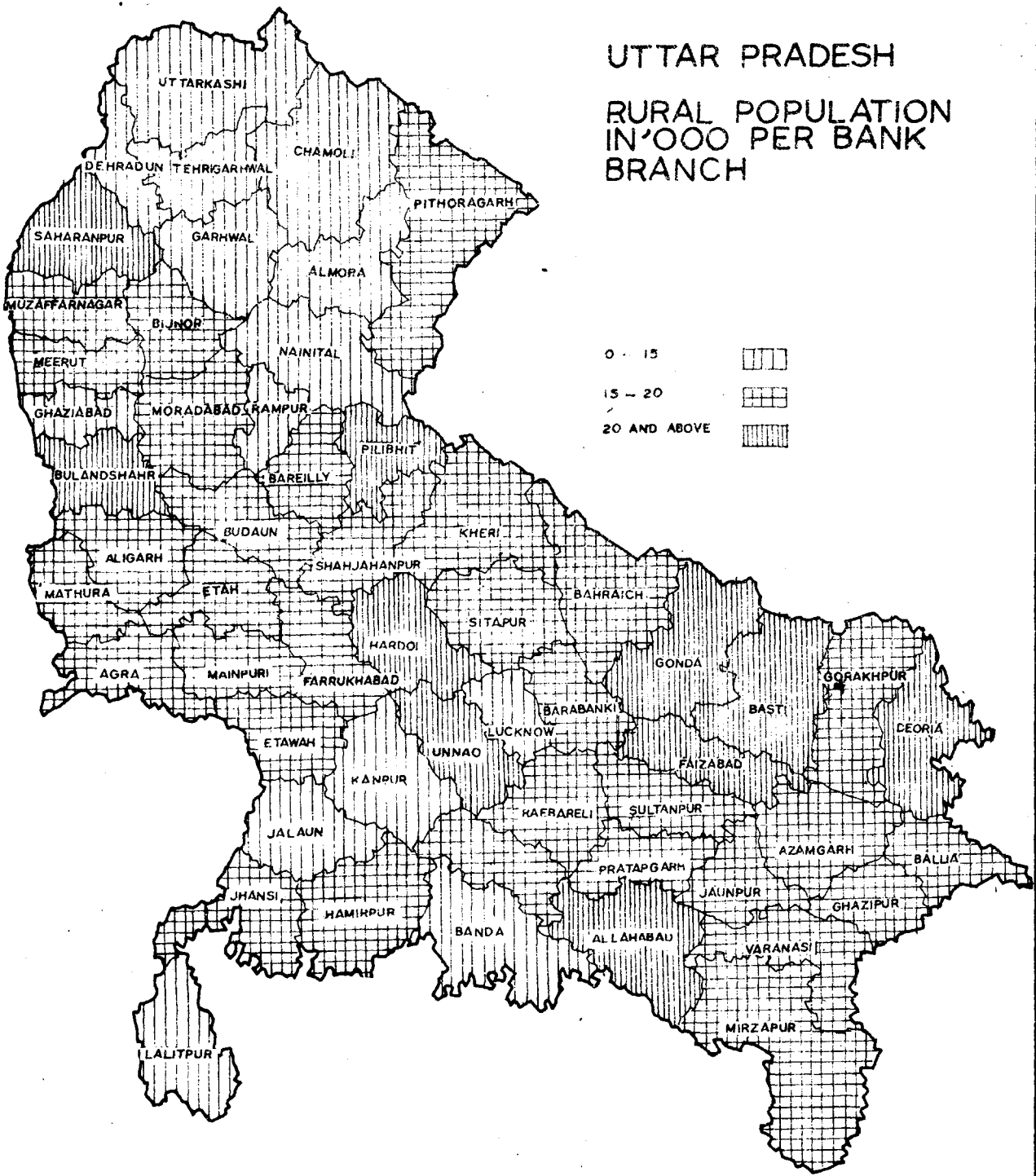
# UTTAR PRADESH

POPULATION (IN '000)  
PER URBAN  
BANK BRANCH  
DEC. 1985



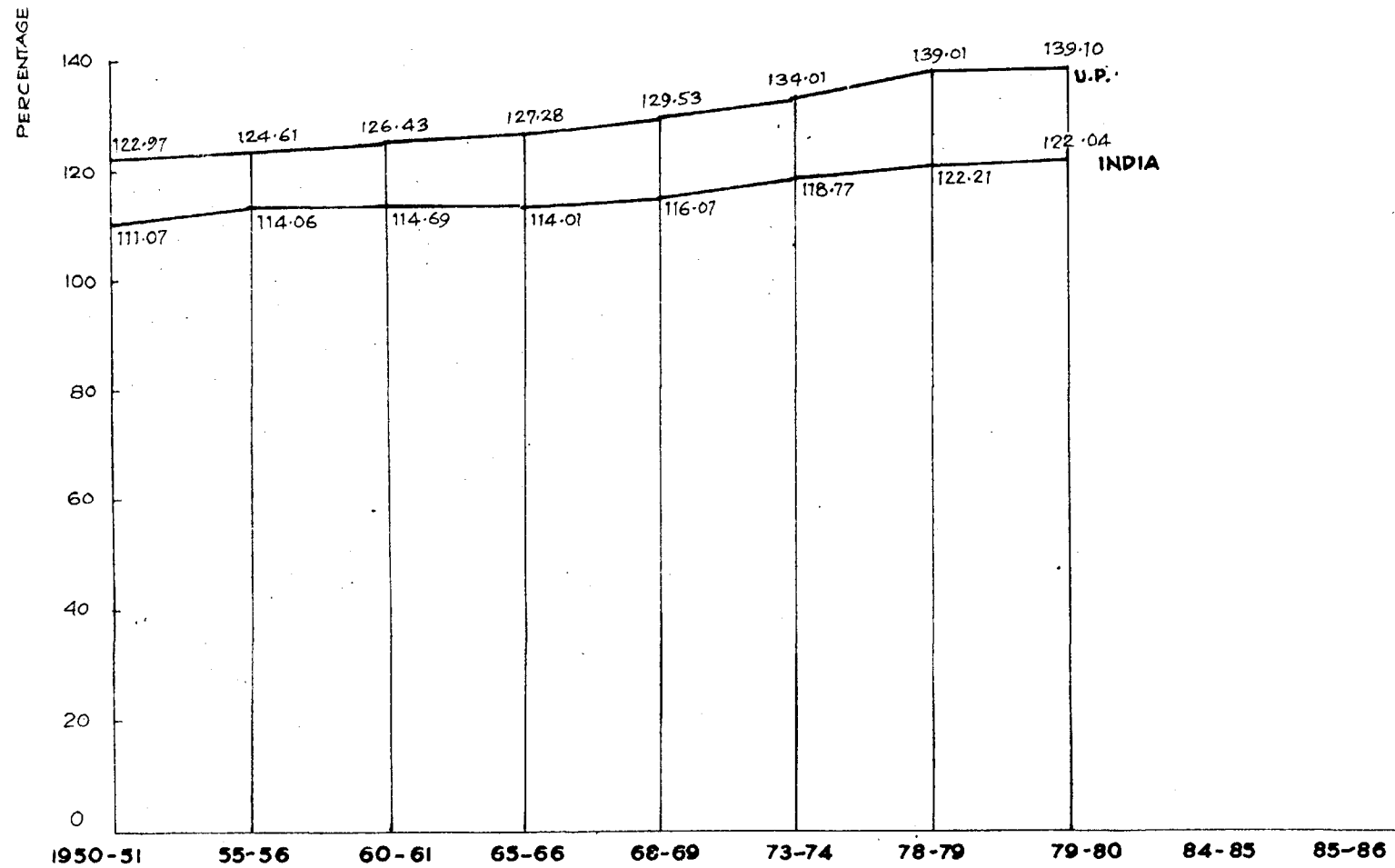
# UTTAR PRADESH

## RURAL POPULATION IN '000 PER BANK BRANCH

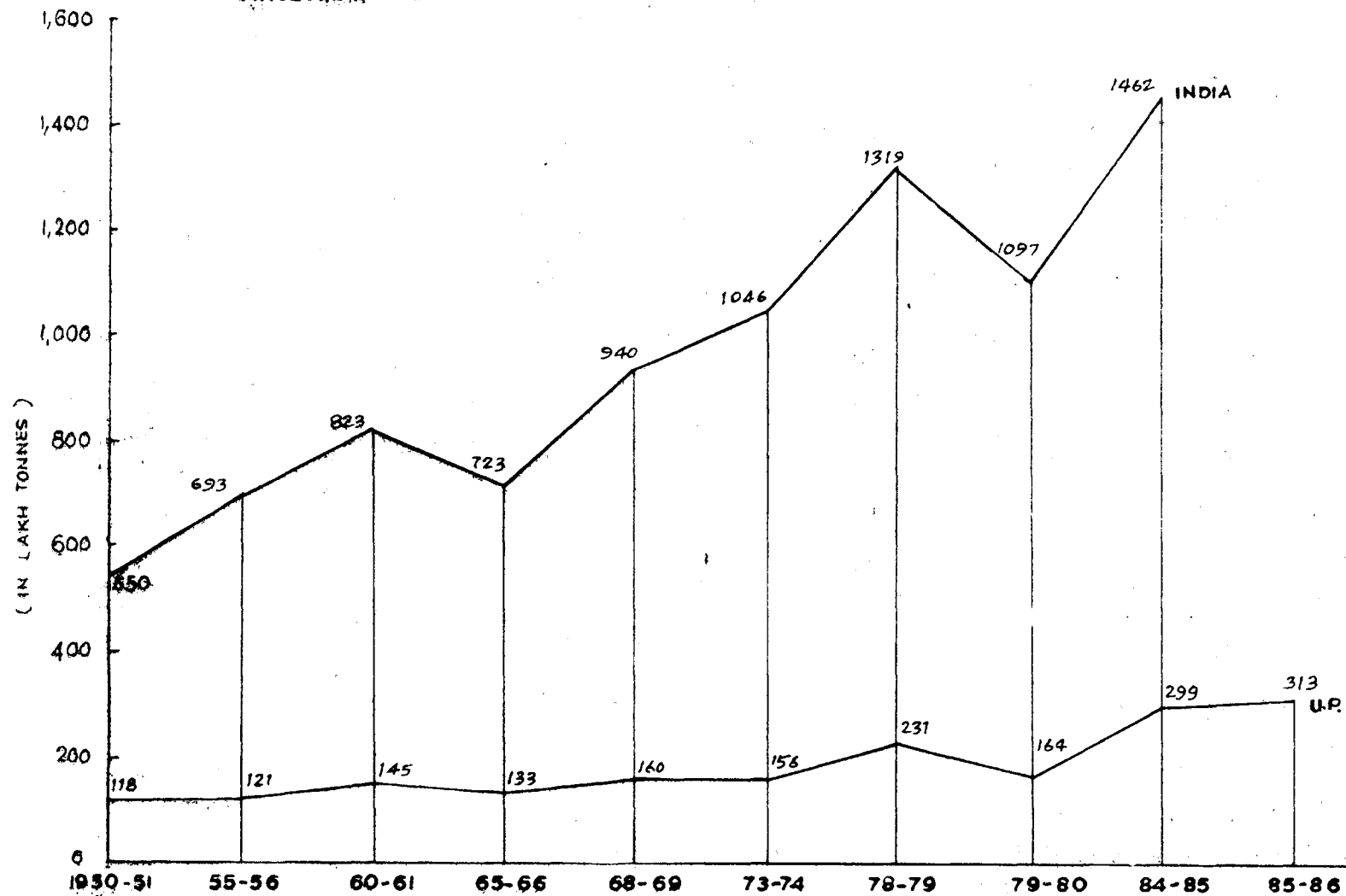


# CROPPING INTENSITY

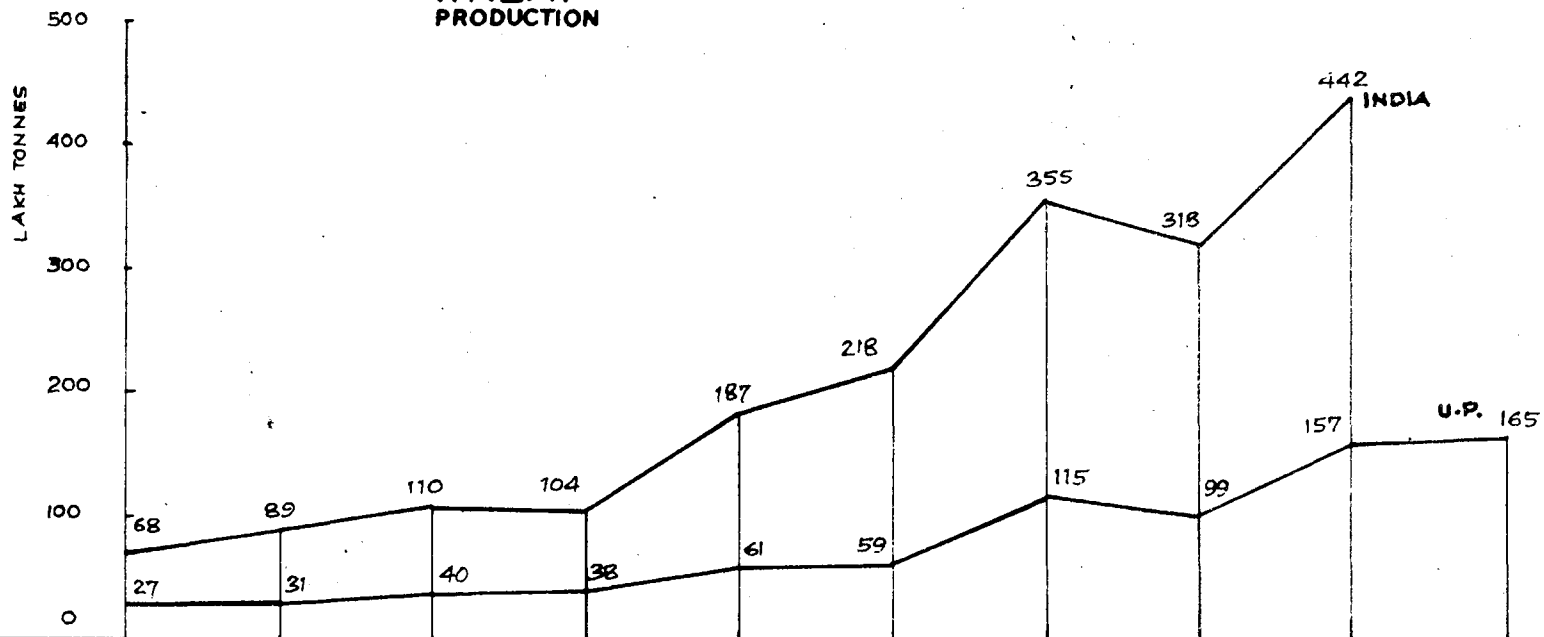
GROSS CROPPED AREA / NET CROPPED AREA



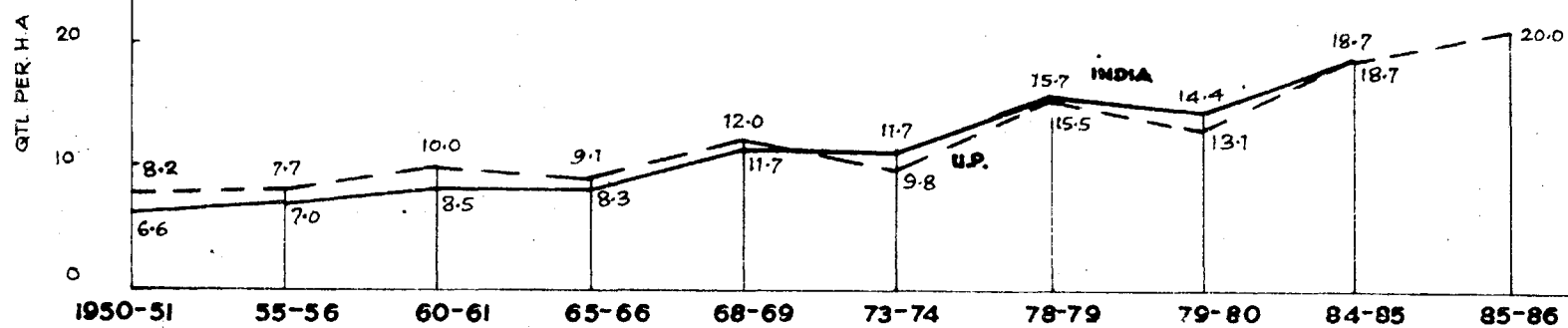
# FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION (INCLUDING PULSES)

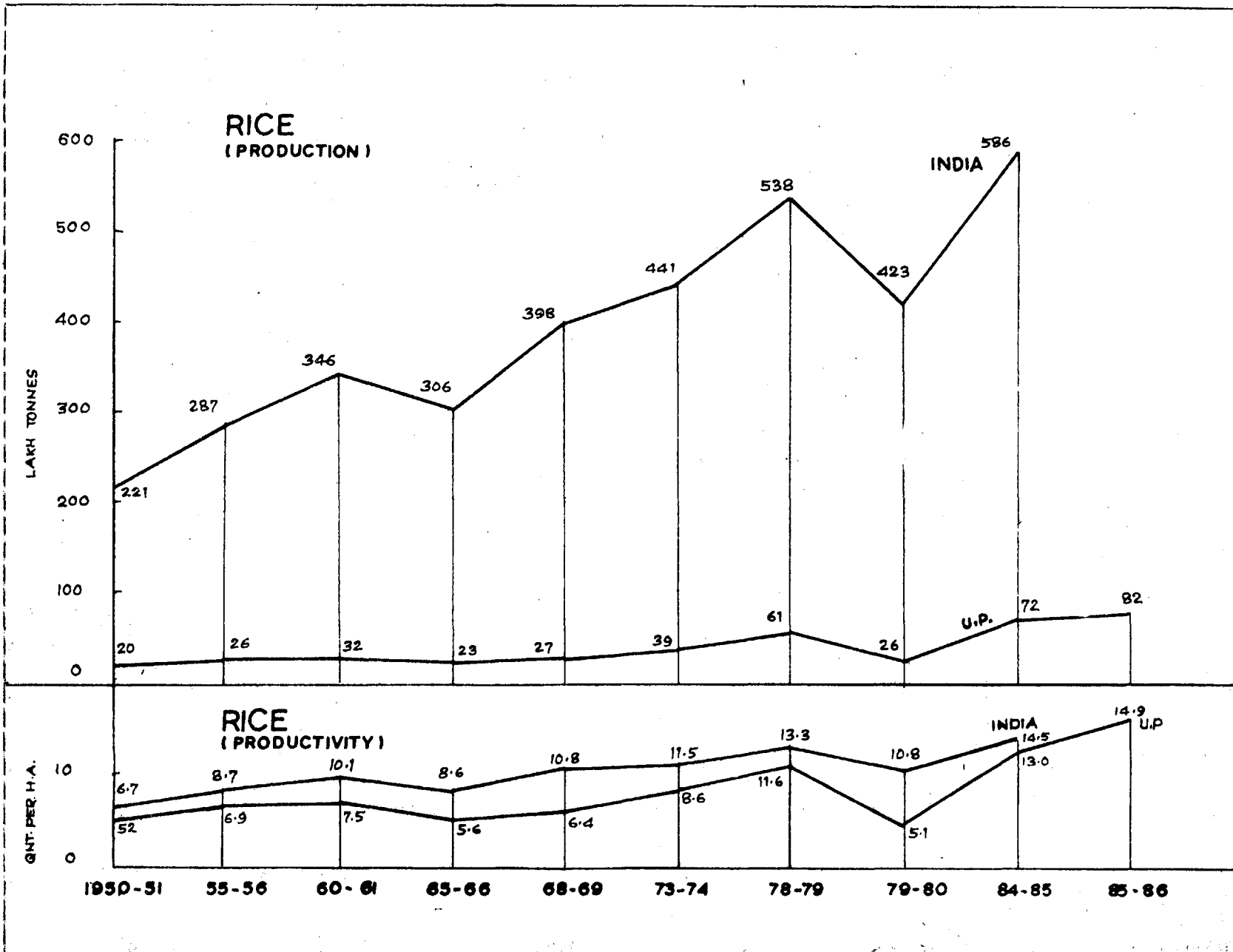


### WHEAT PRODUCTION

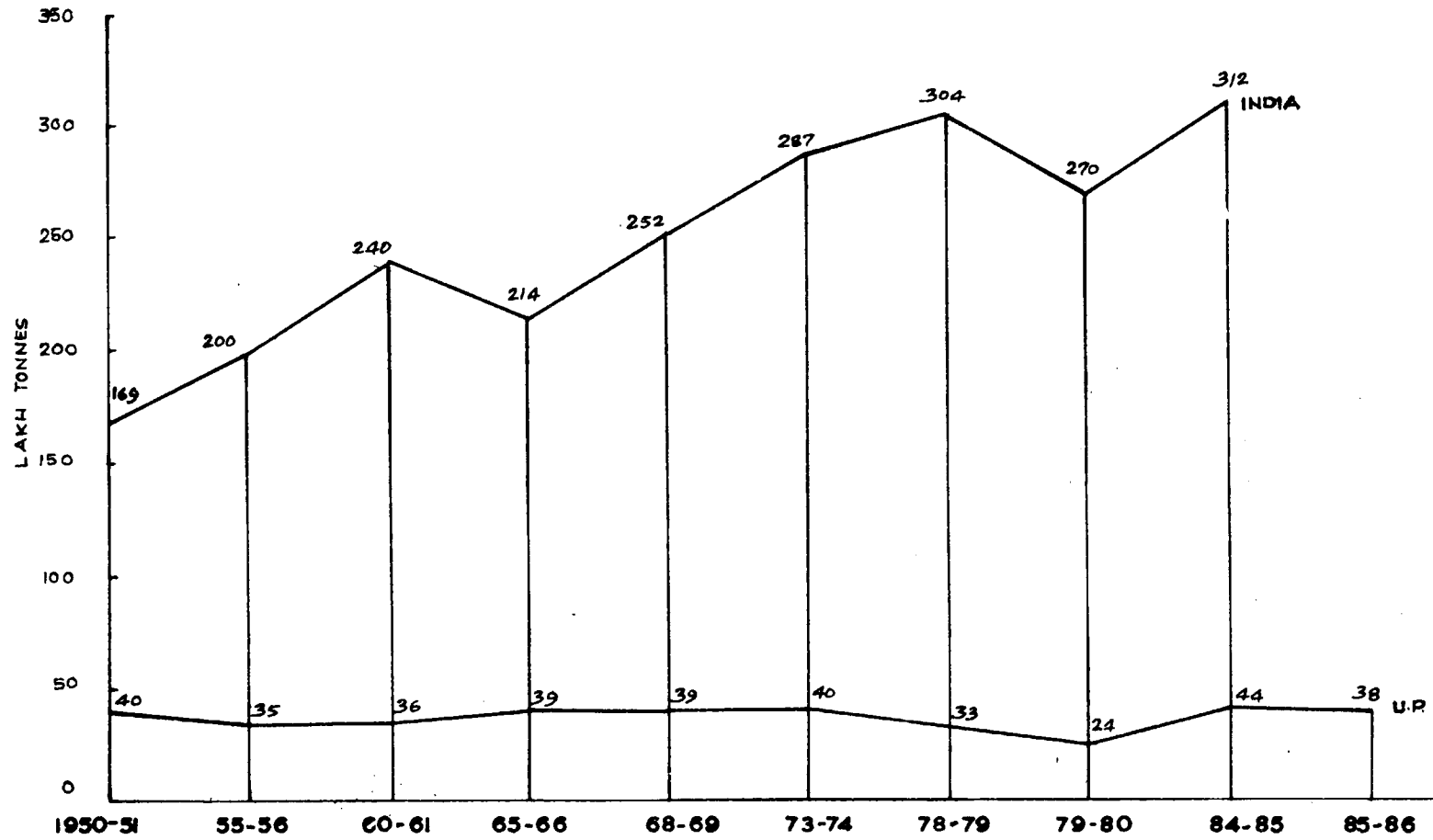


### PRODUCTIVITY



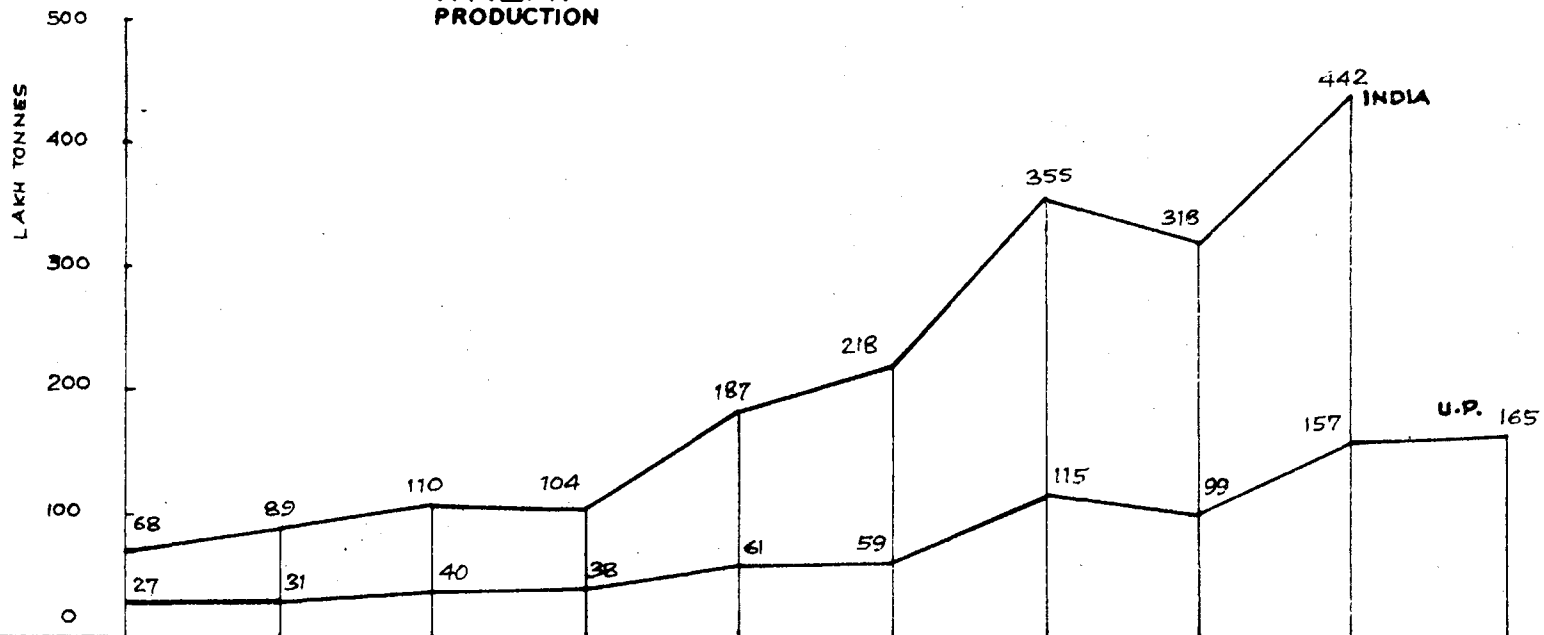


# OTHER CEREALS PRODUCTION

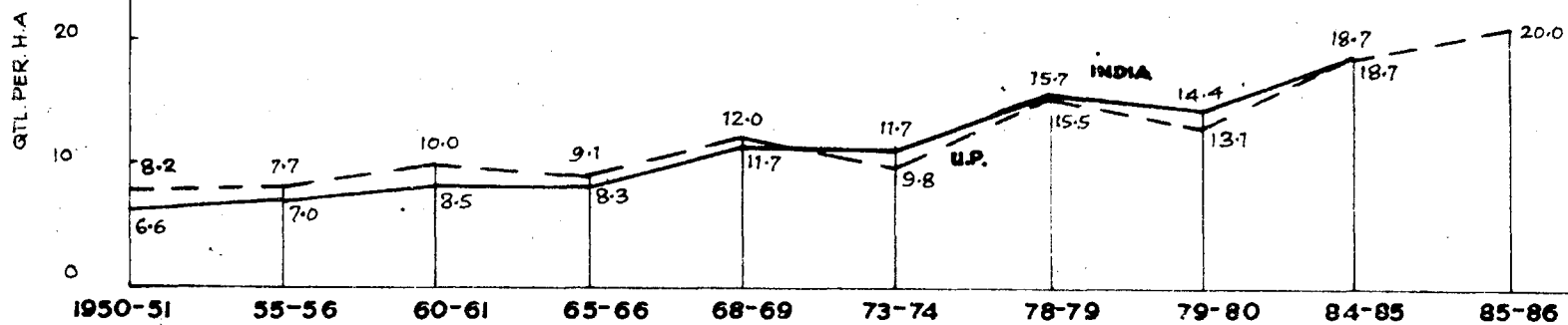


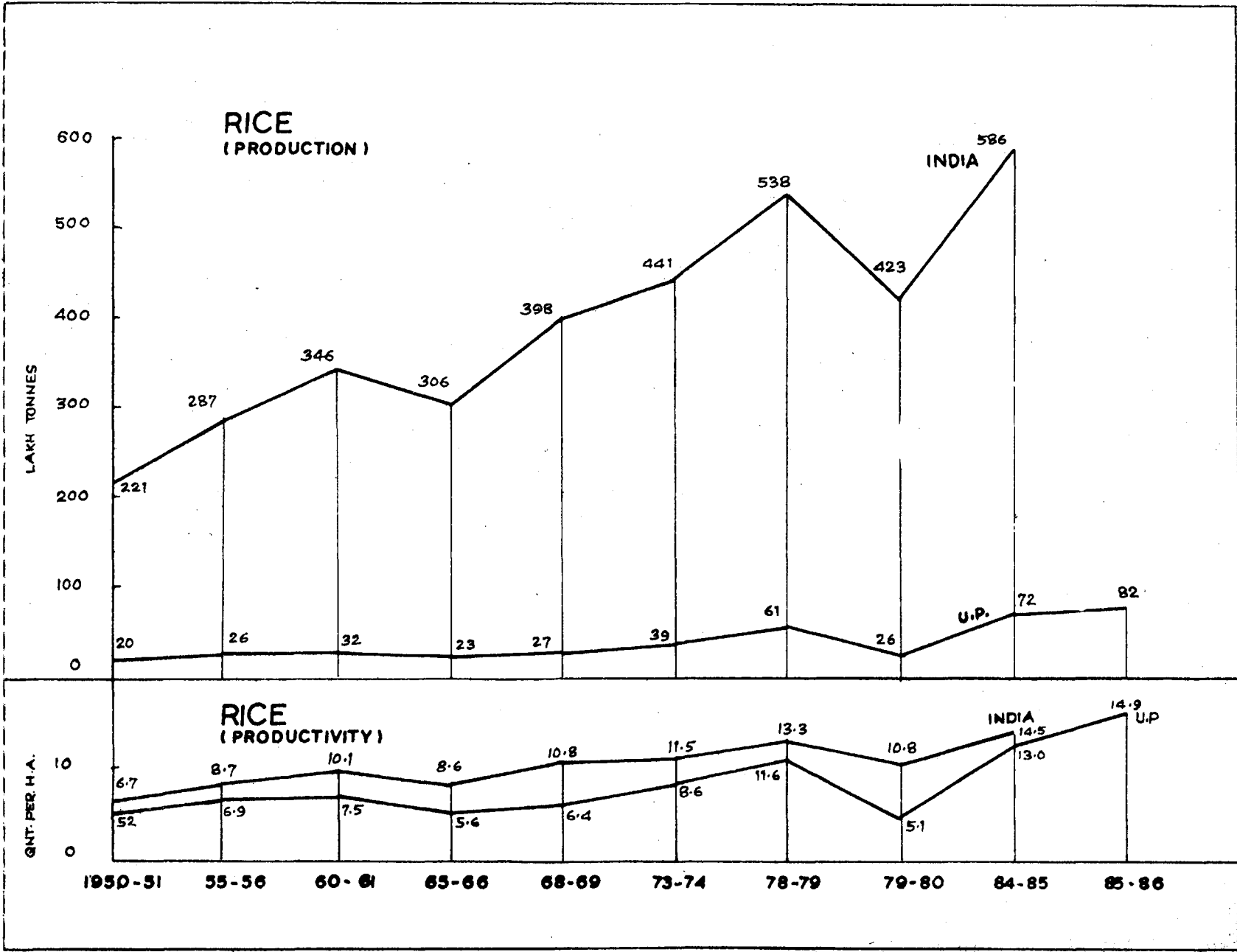


# WHEAT PRODUCTION

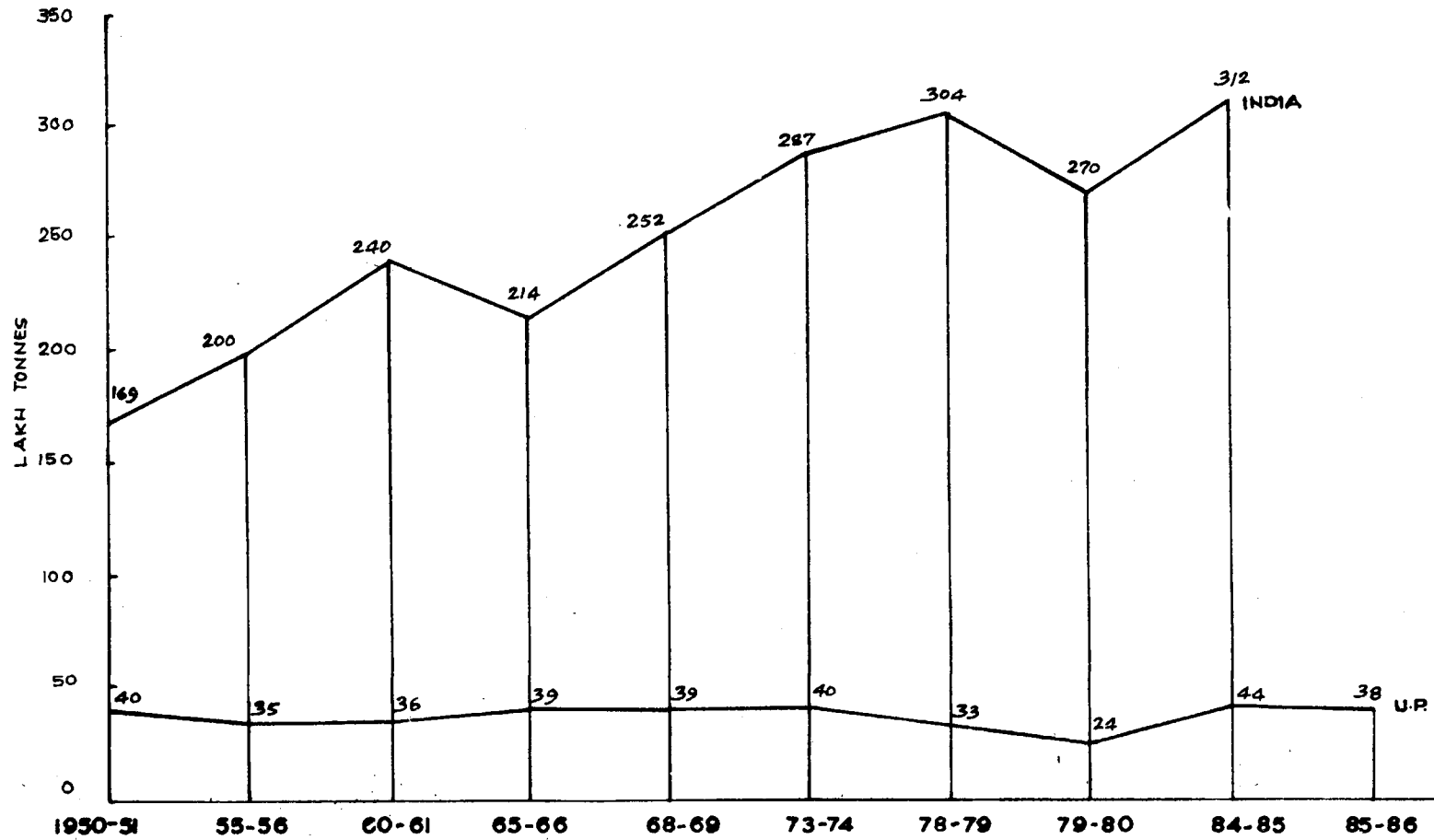


# PRODUCTIVITY

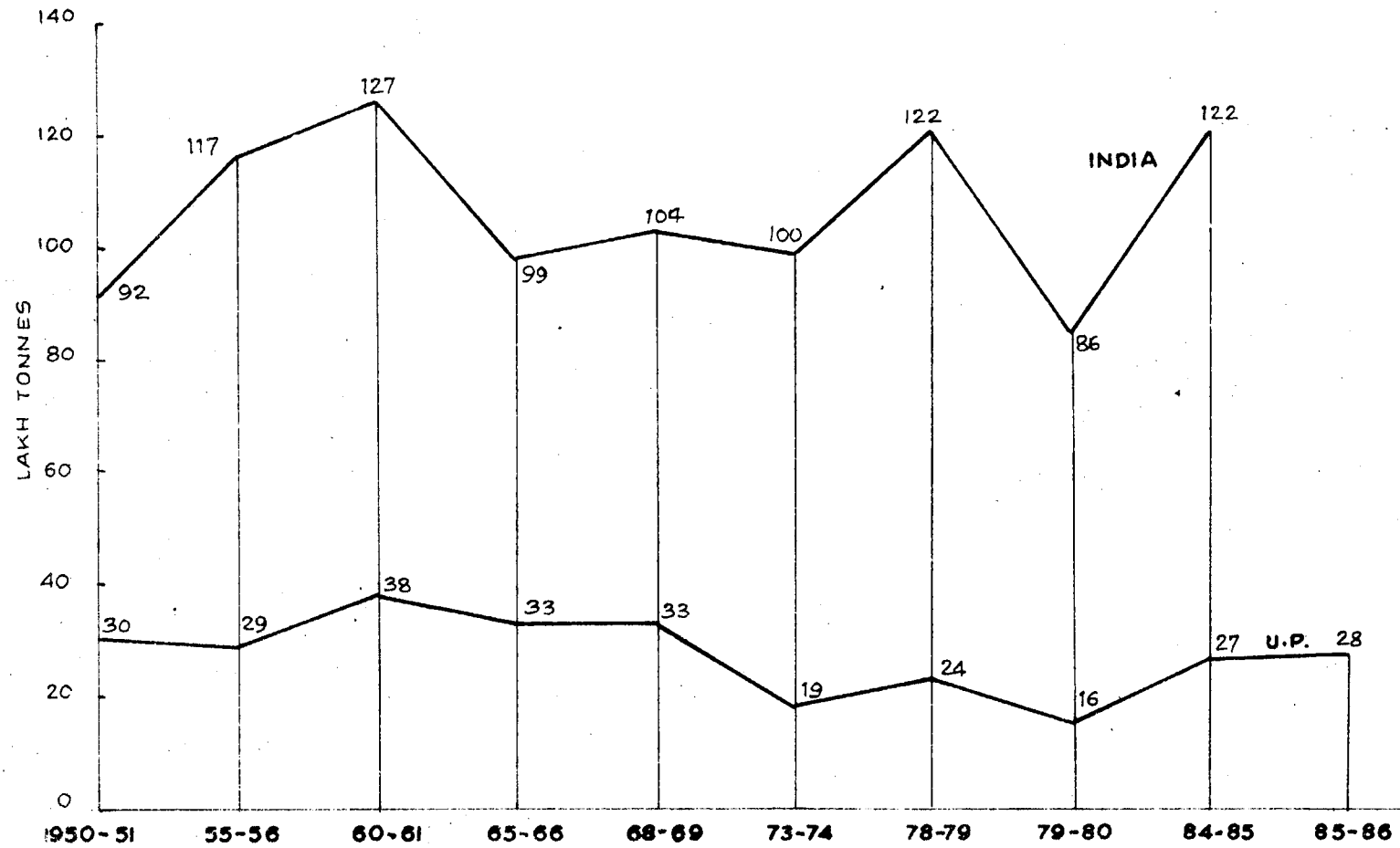




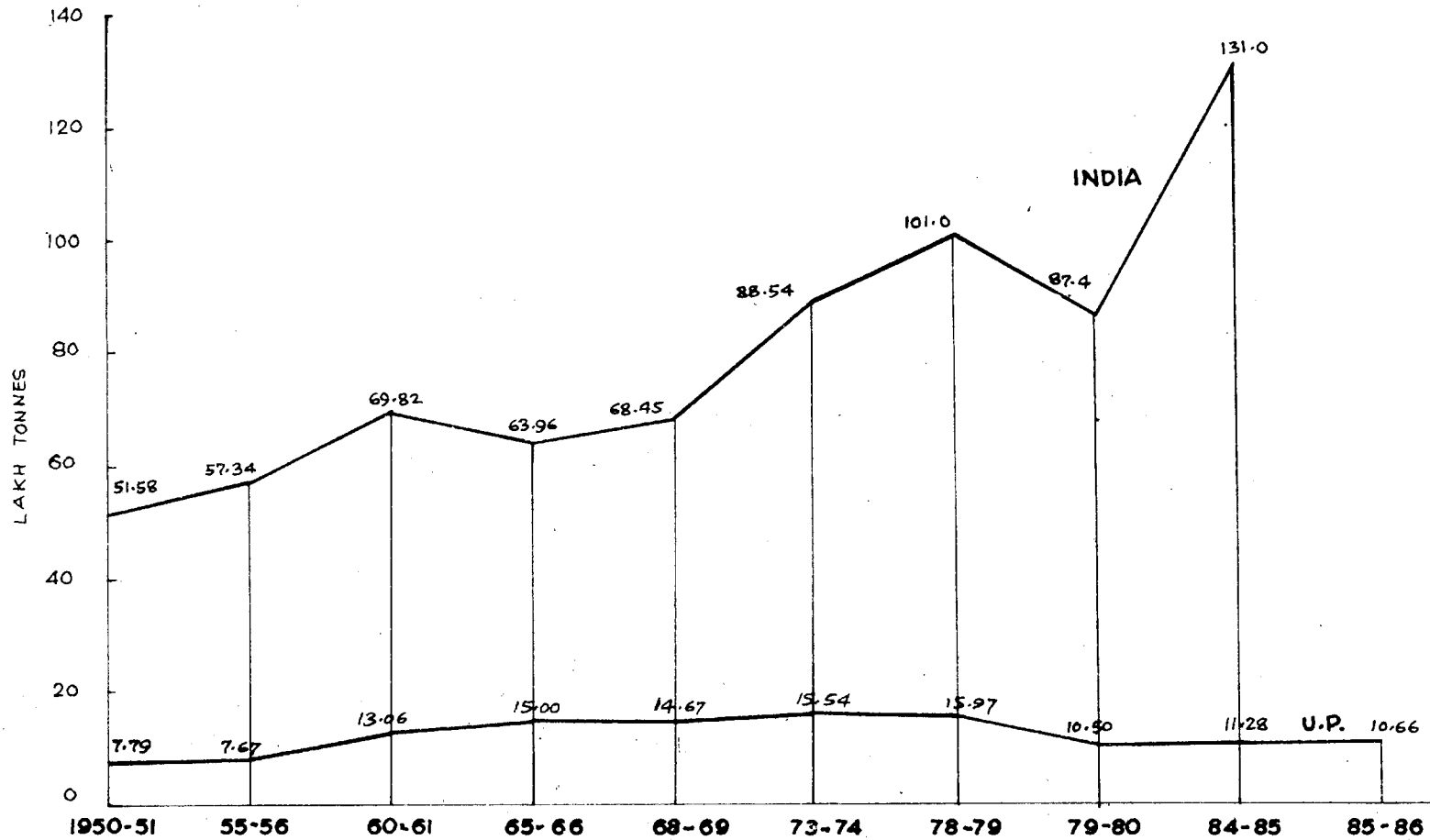
# OTHER CEREALS PRODUCTION

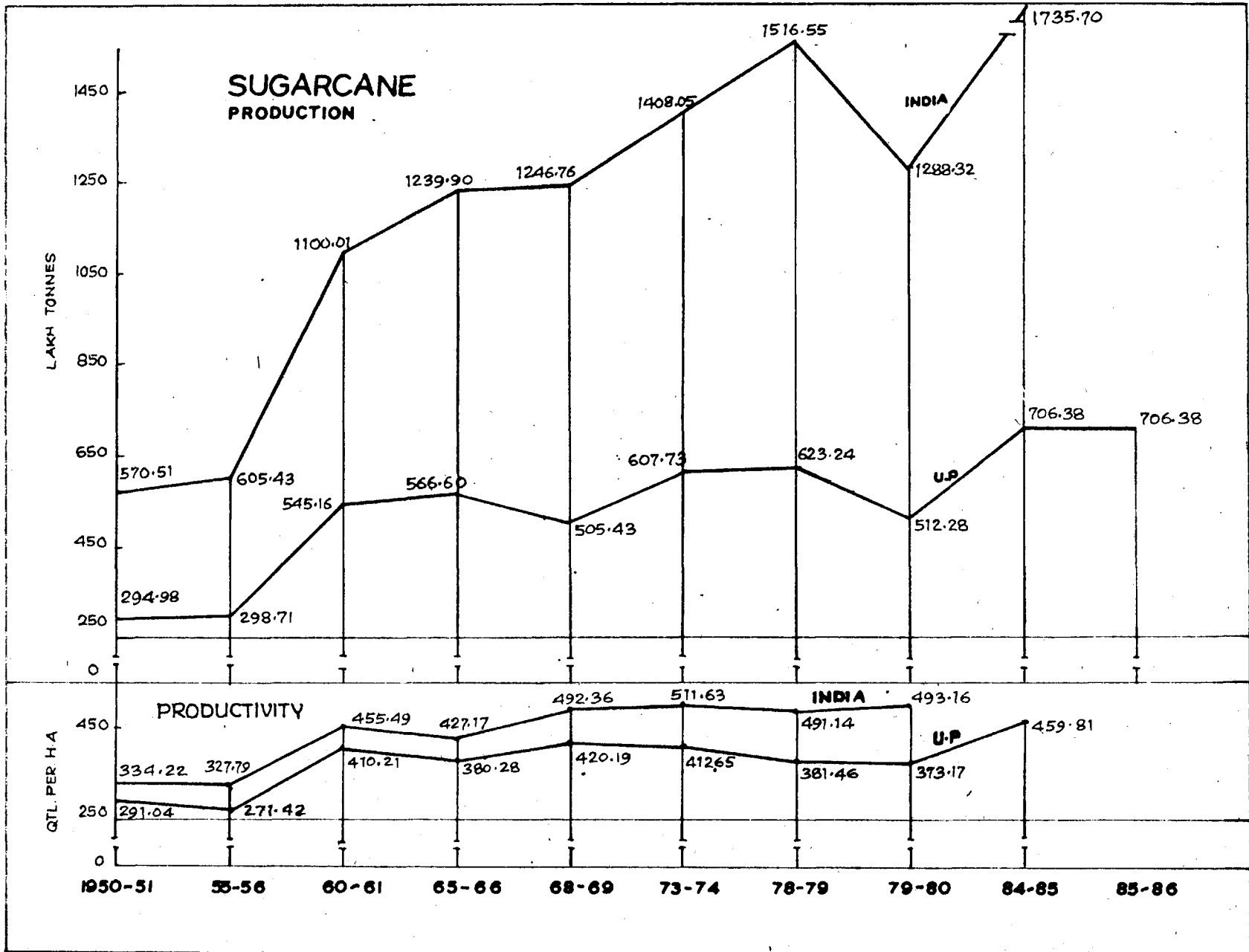


# PULSES PRODUCTION

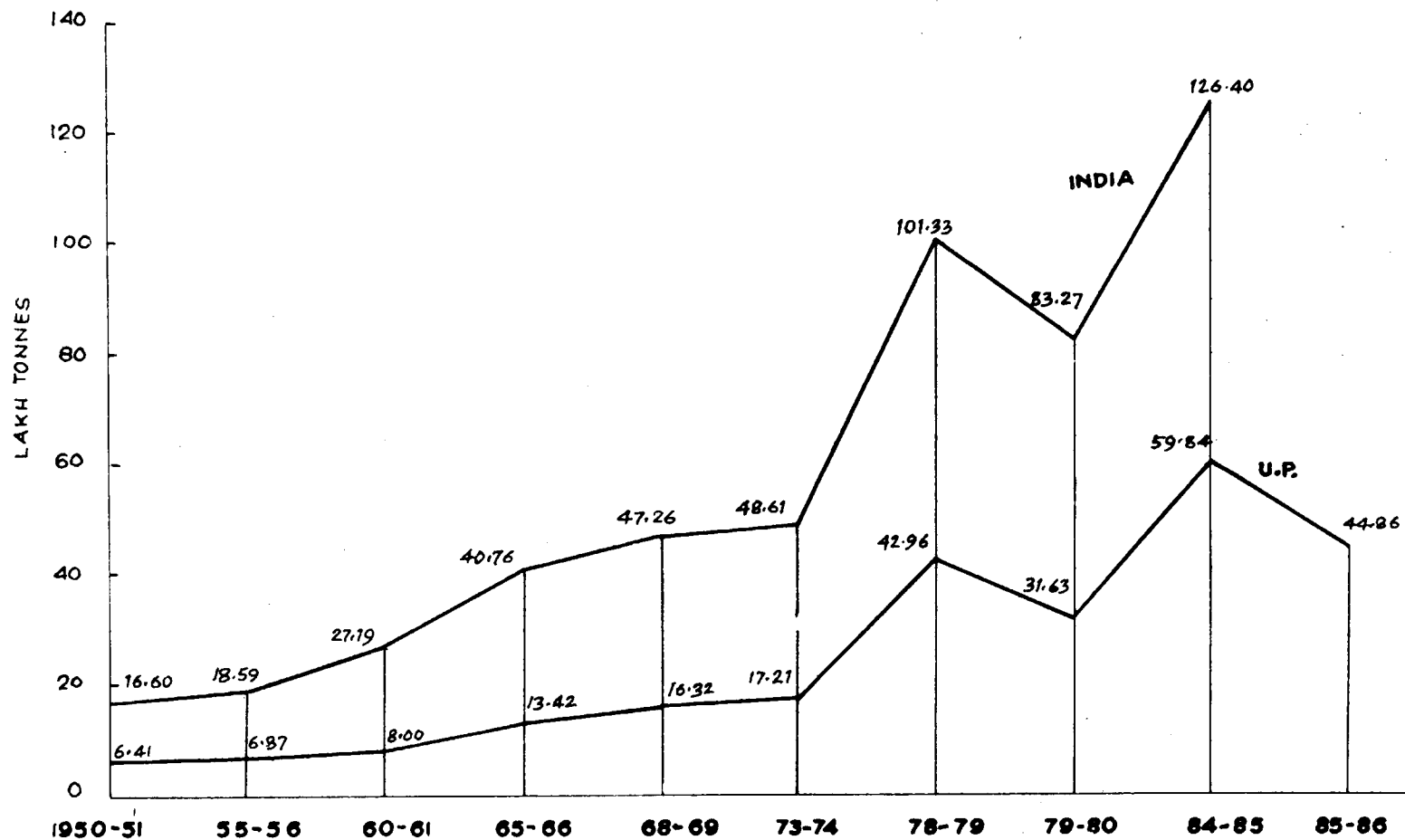


# OILSEEDS PRODUCTION

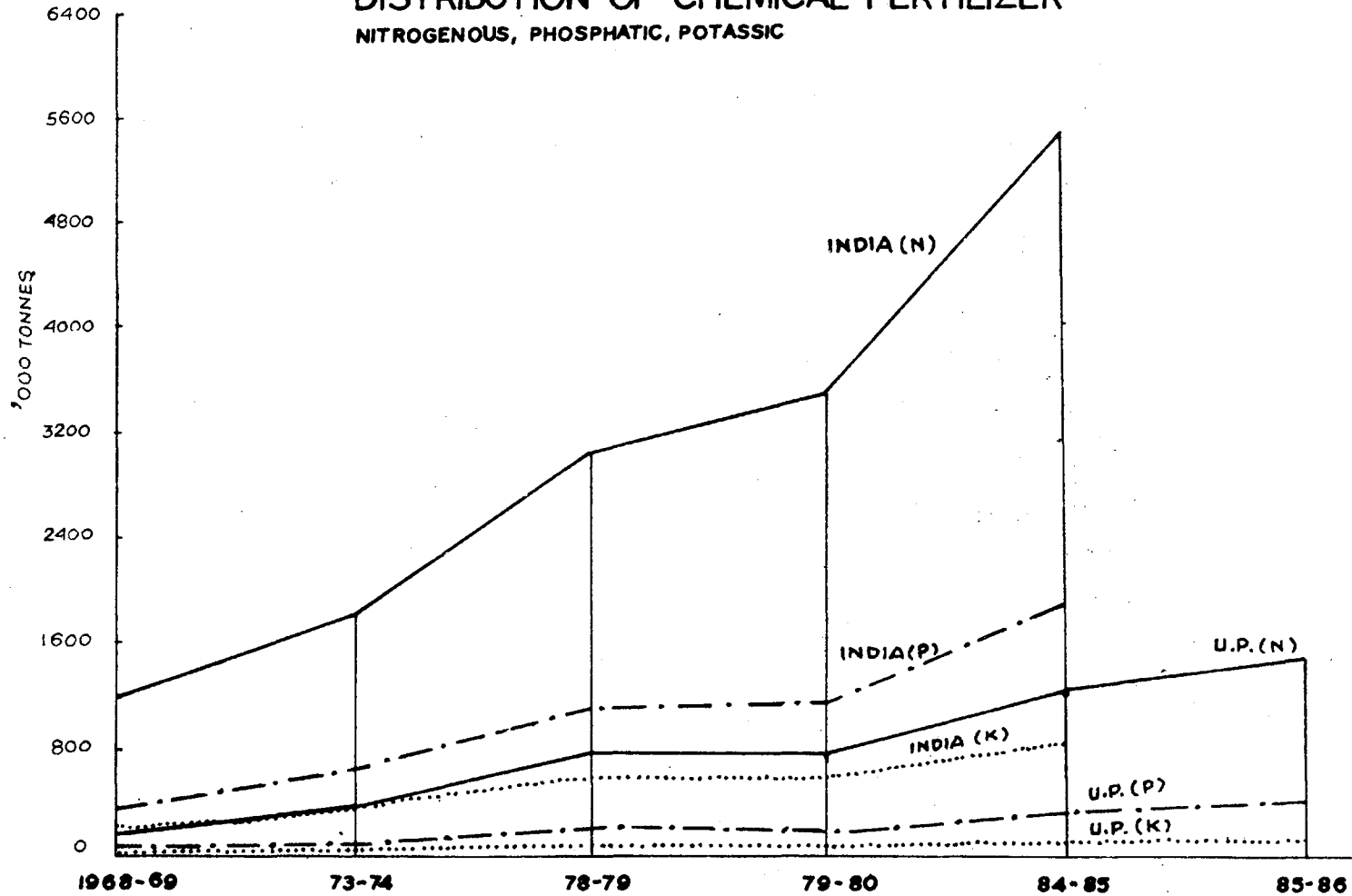




# POTATO PRODUCTION

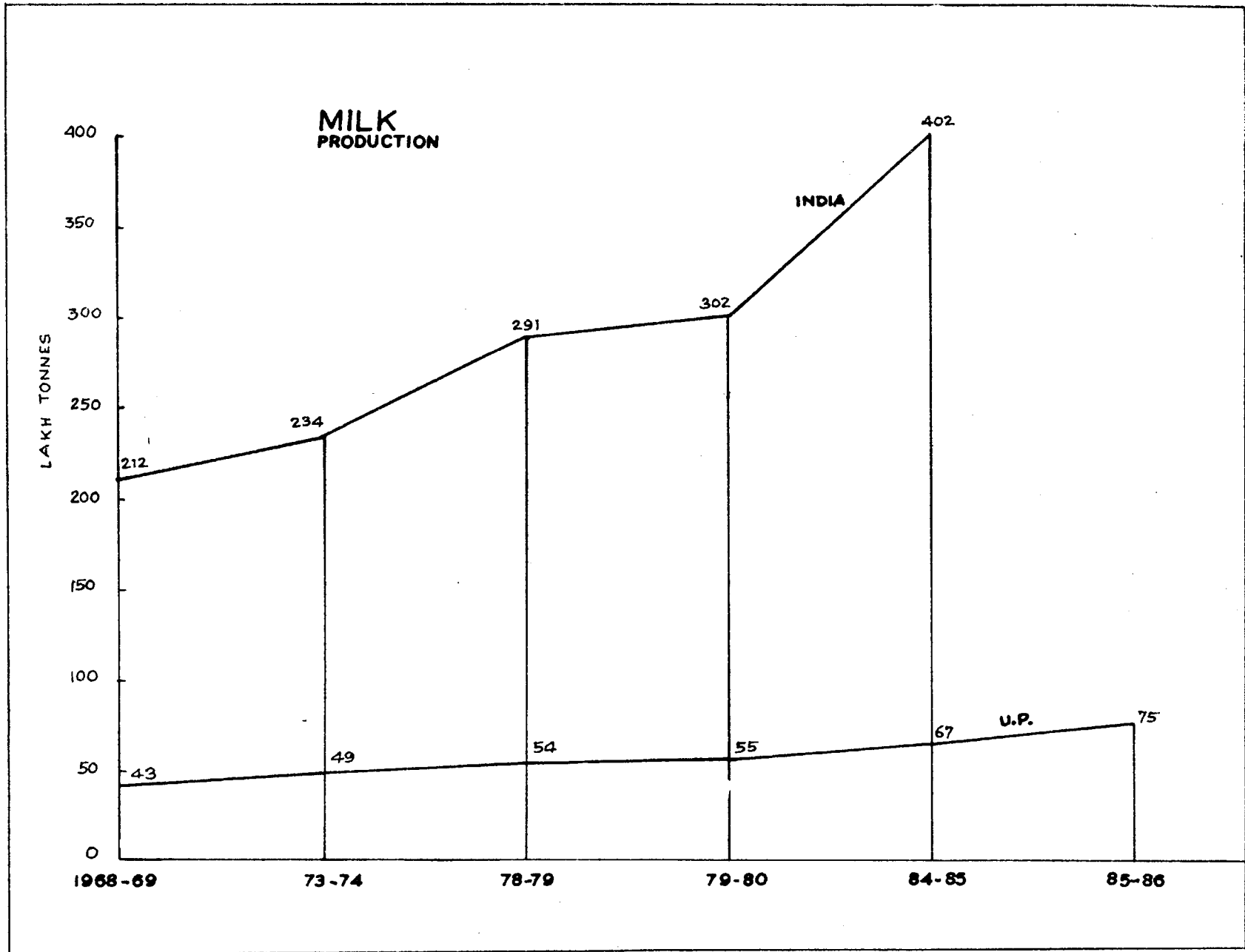


## DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZER NITROGENOUS, PHOSPHATIC, POTASSIC



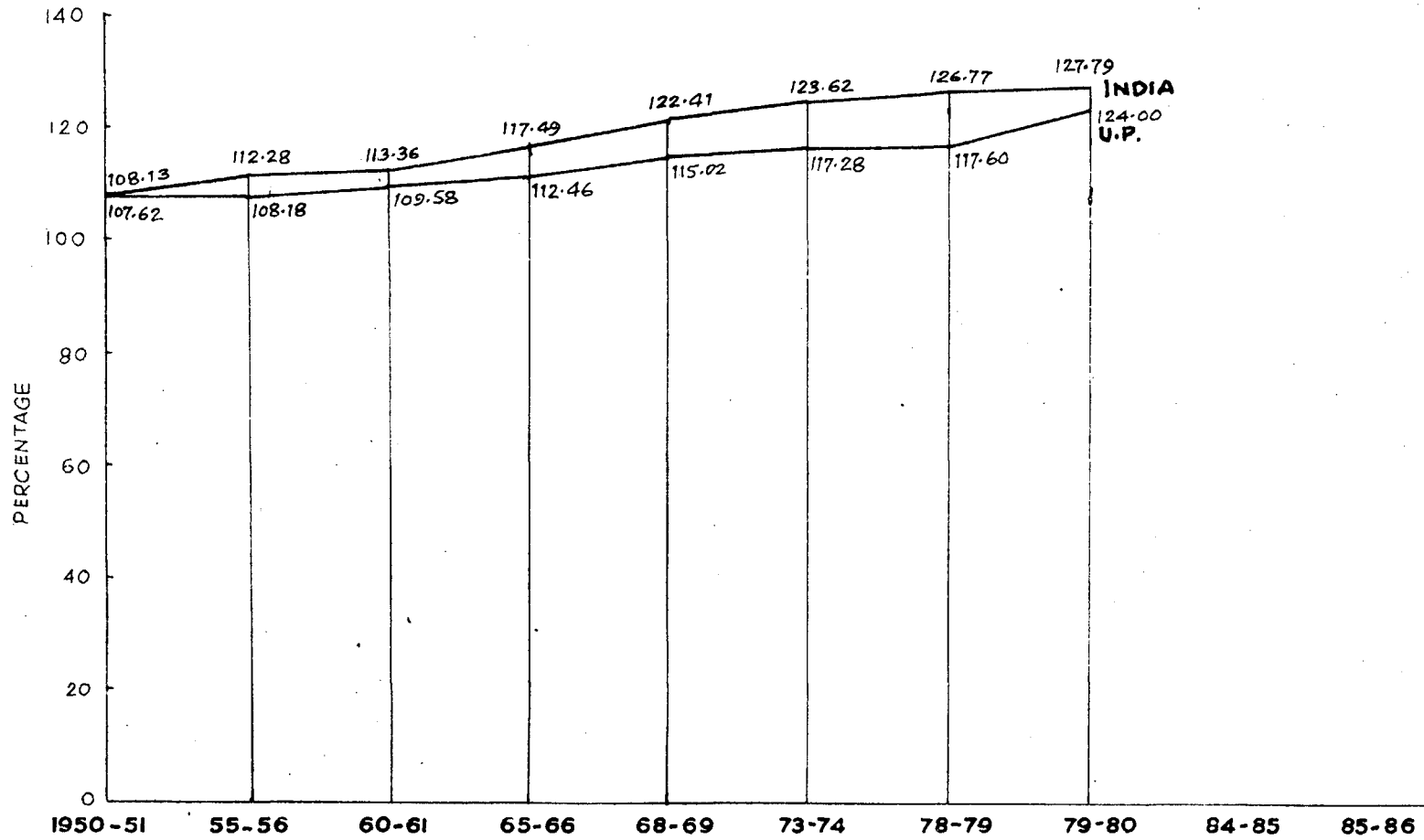
	1968-69	73-74	78-79	79-80	84-85	85-86
<b>INDIA-N</b>	1209.0	1829.0	3420.0	3498.0	5486.0	
<b>P</b>	382.0	650.0	1106.0	1151.0	1886.0	
<b>K</b>	170.0	360.0	592.0	606.0	839.0	
<b>U.P. N</b>	220.0	328.0	772.0	756.0	1240.0	1483.0
<b>P</b>	77.0	87.0	207.0	182.0	288.0	374.0
<b>K</b>	41.0	48.0	79.0	72.0	85.0	115.0



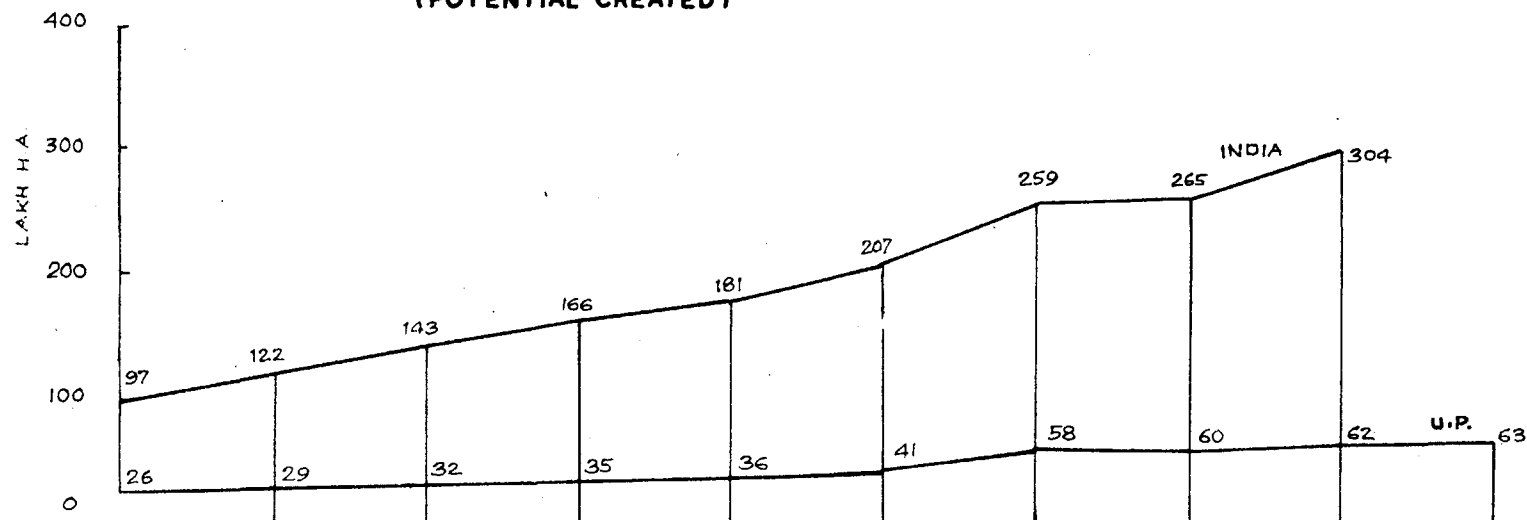


# IRRIGATION INTENSITY

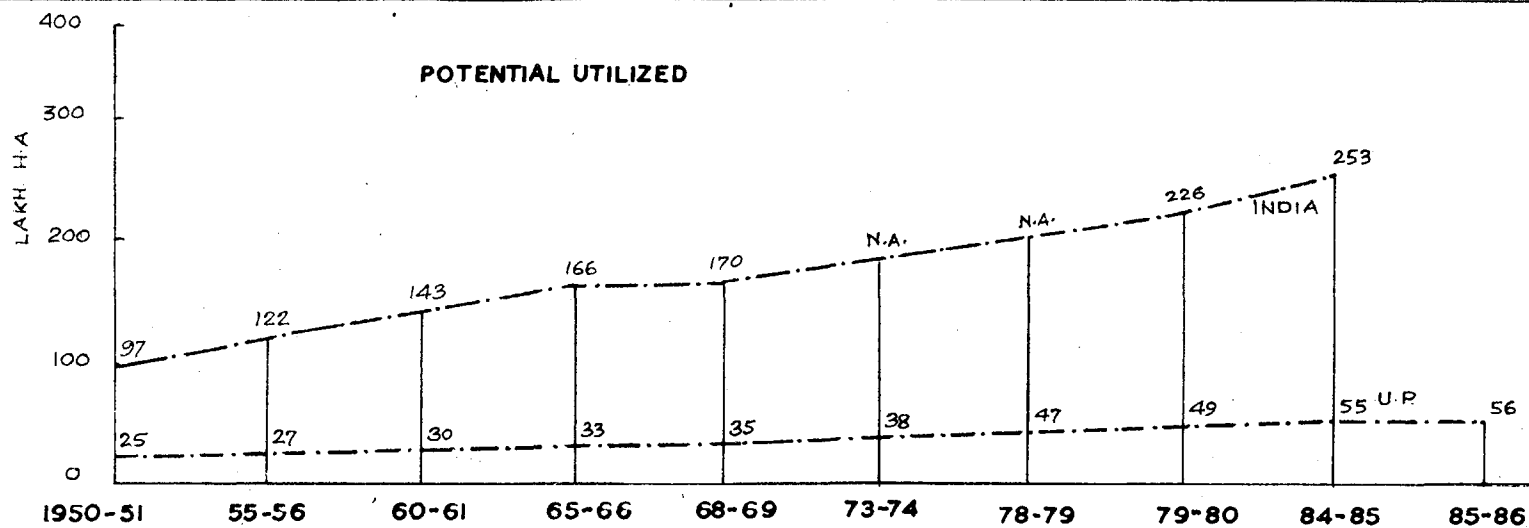
GROSS IRRIGATED AREA / NET IRRIGATED AREA



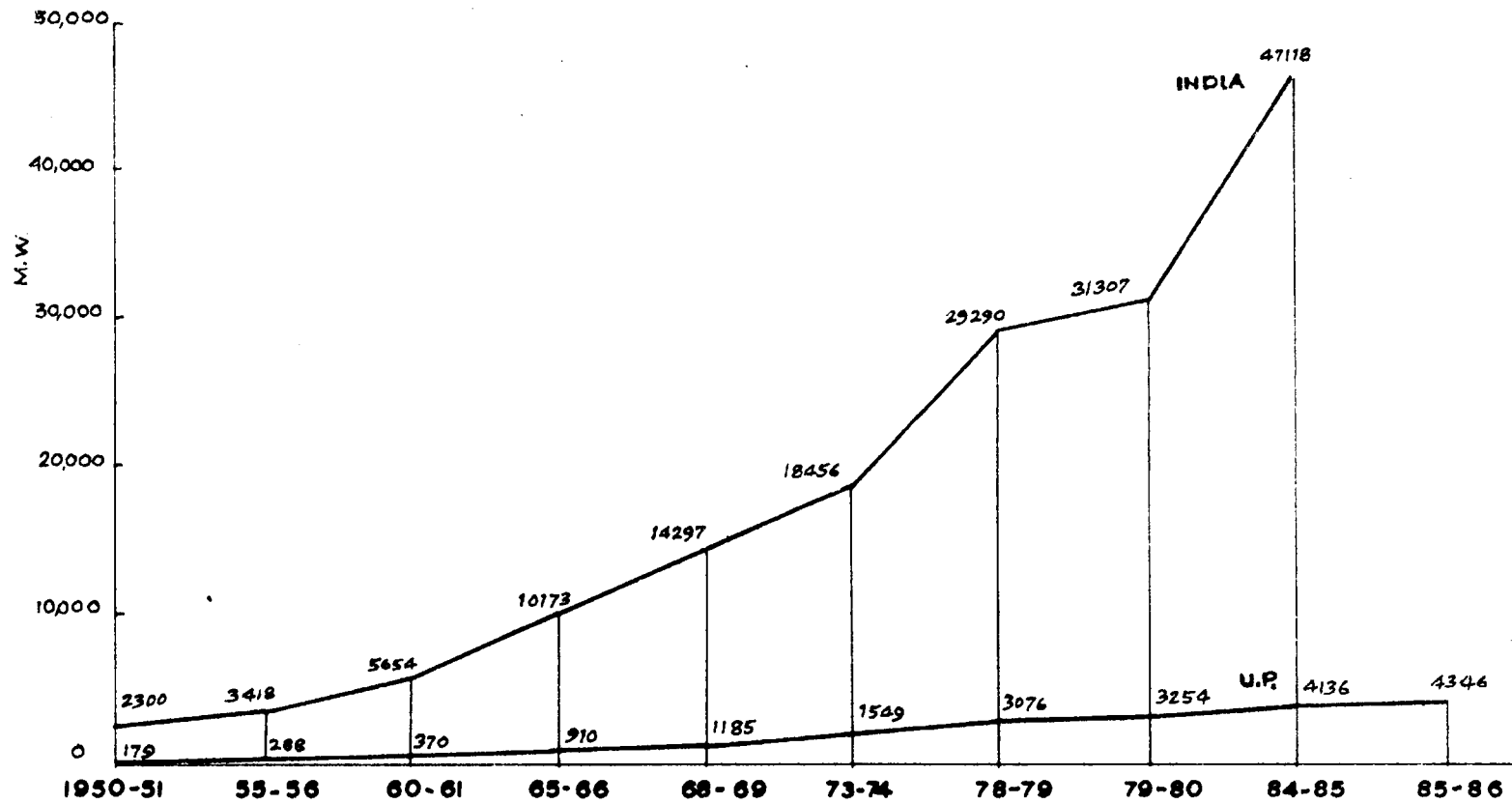
## MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES (POTENTIAL CREATED)



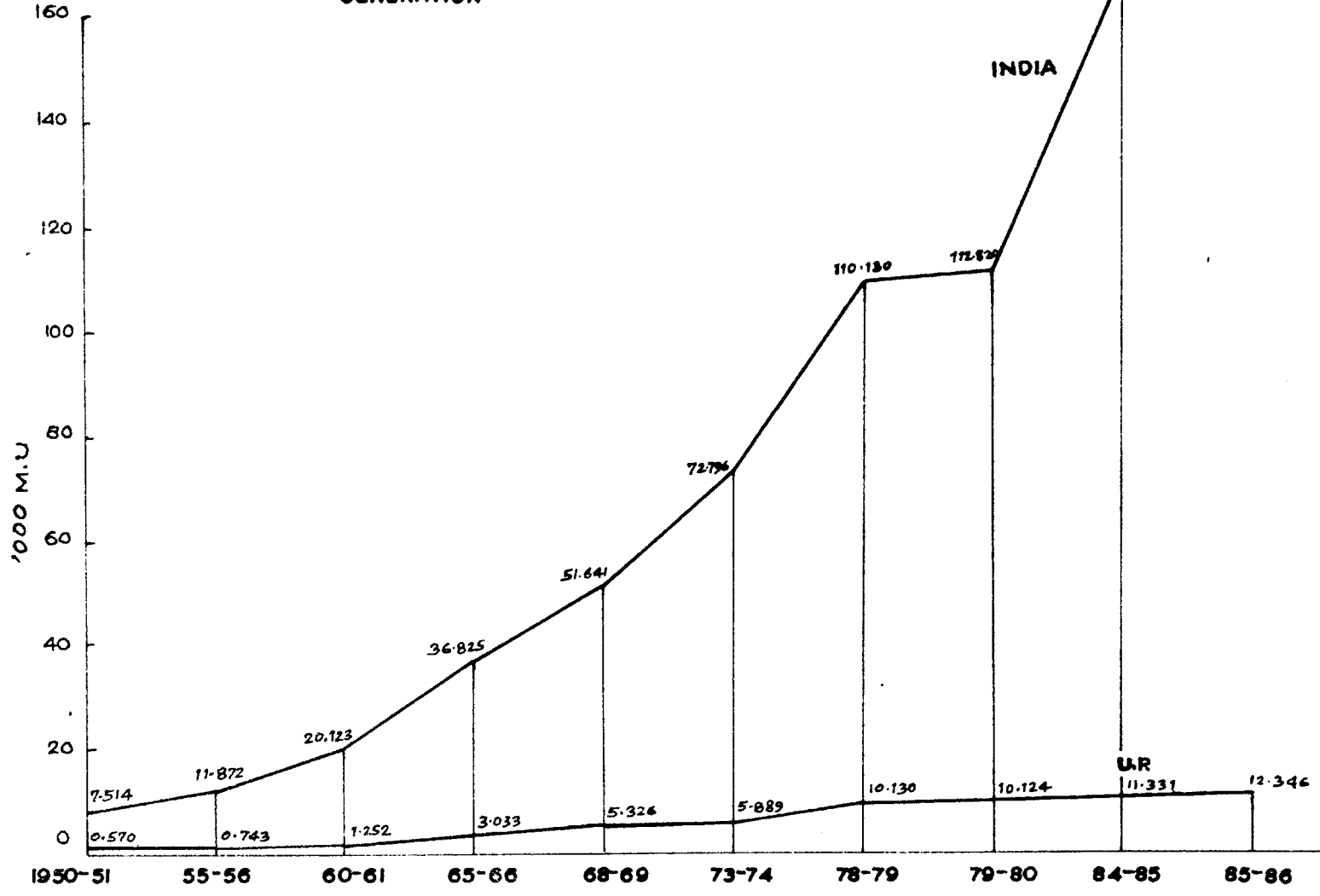
## POTENTIAL UTILIZED



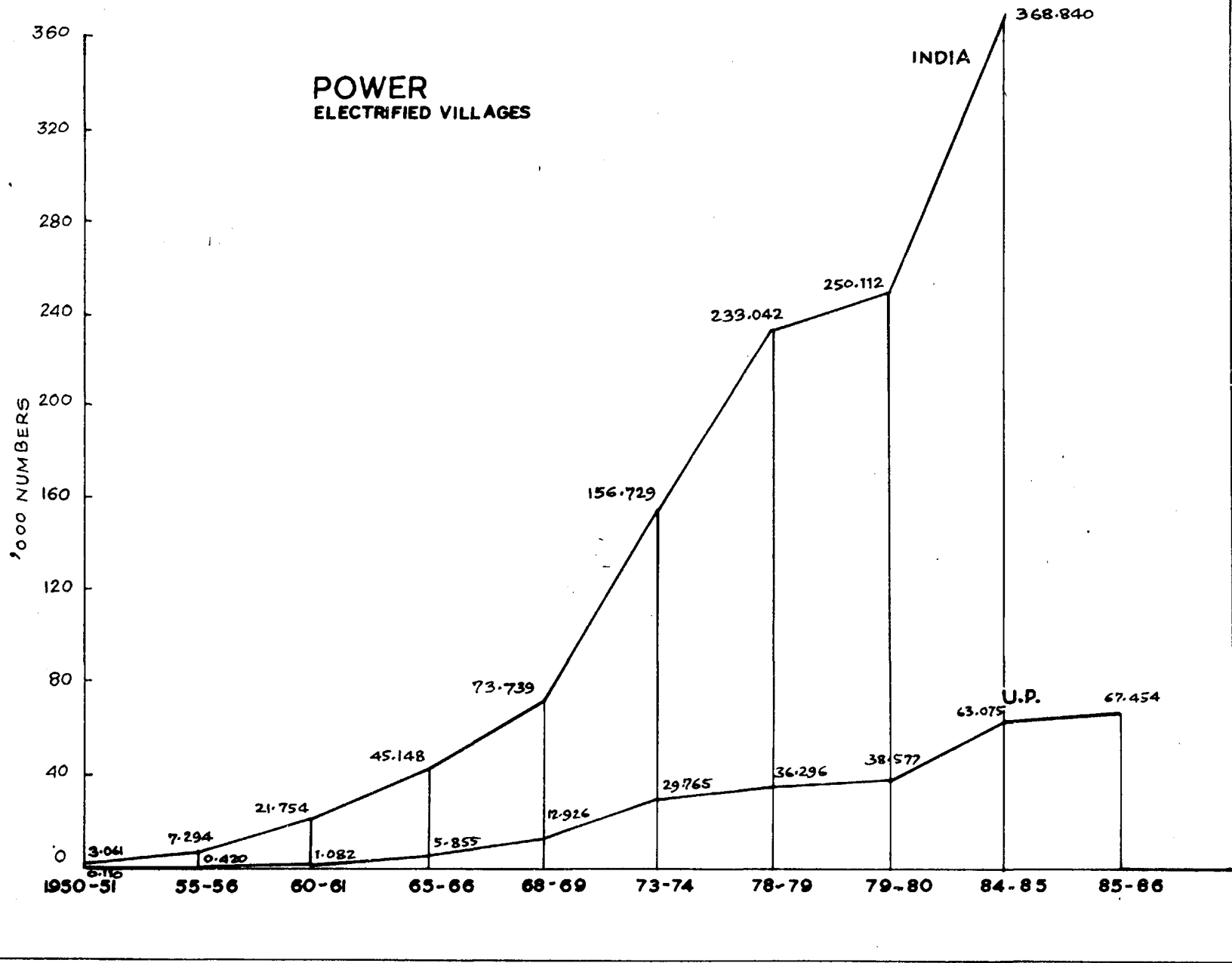
# POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY



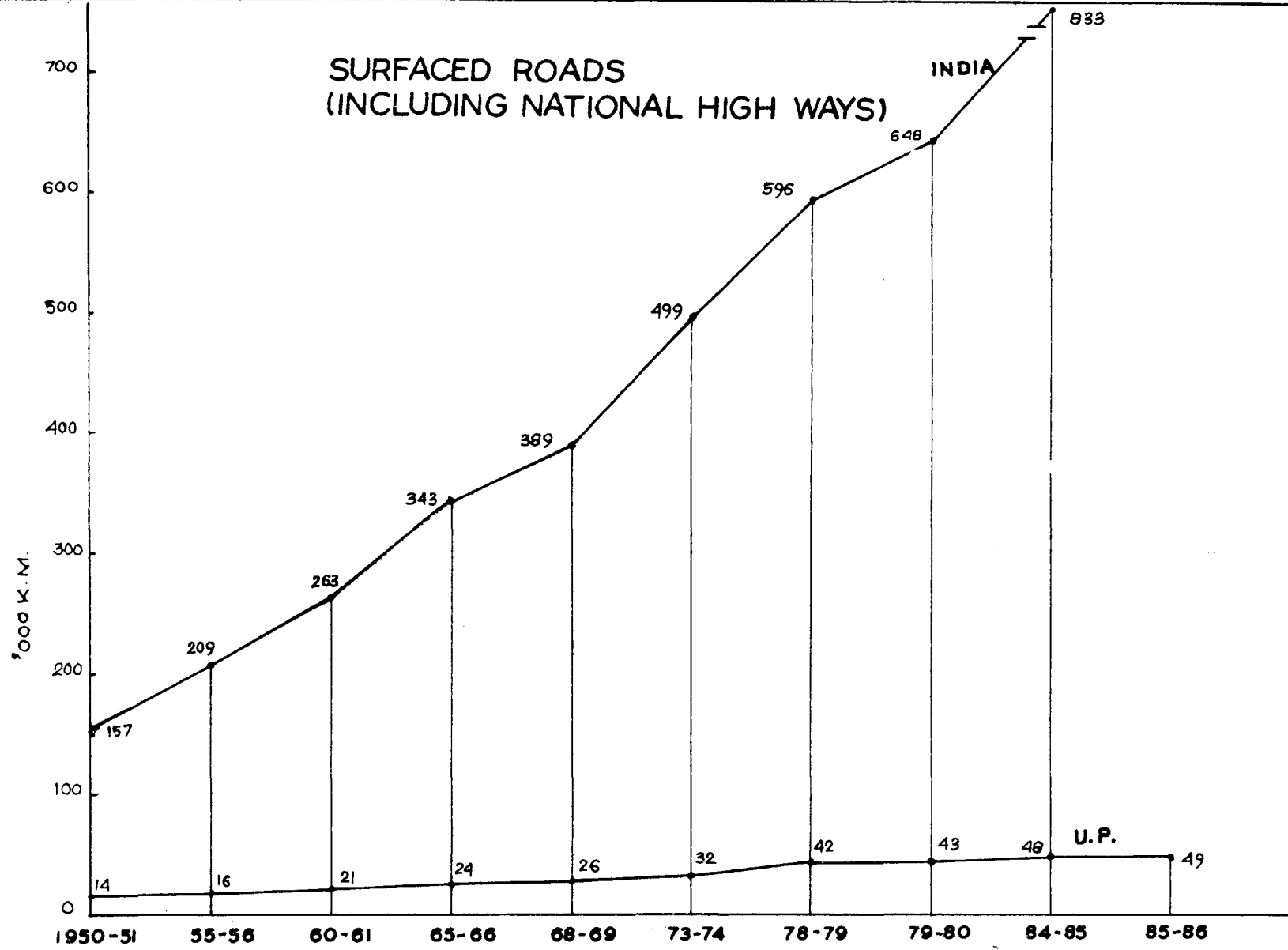
# POWER GENERATION



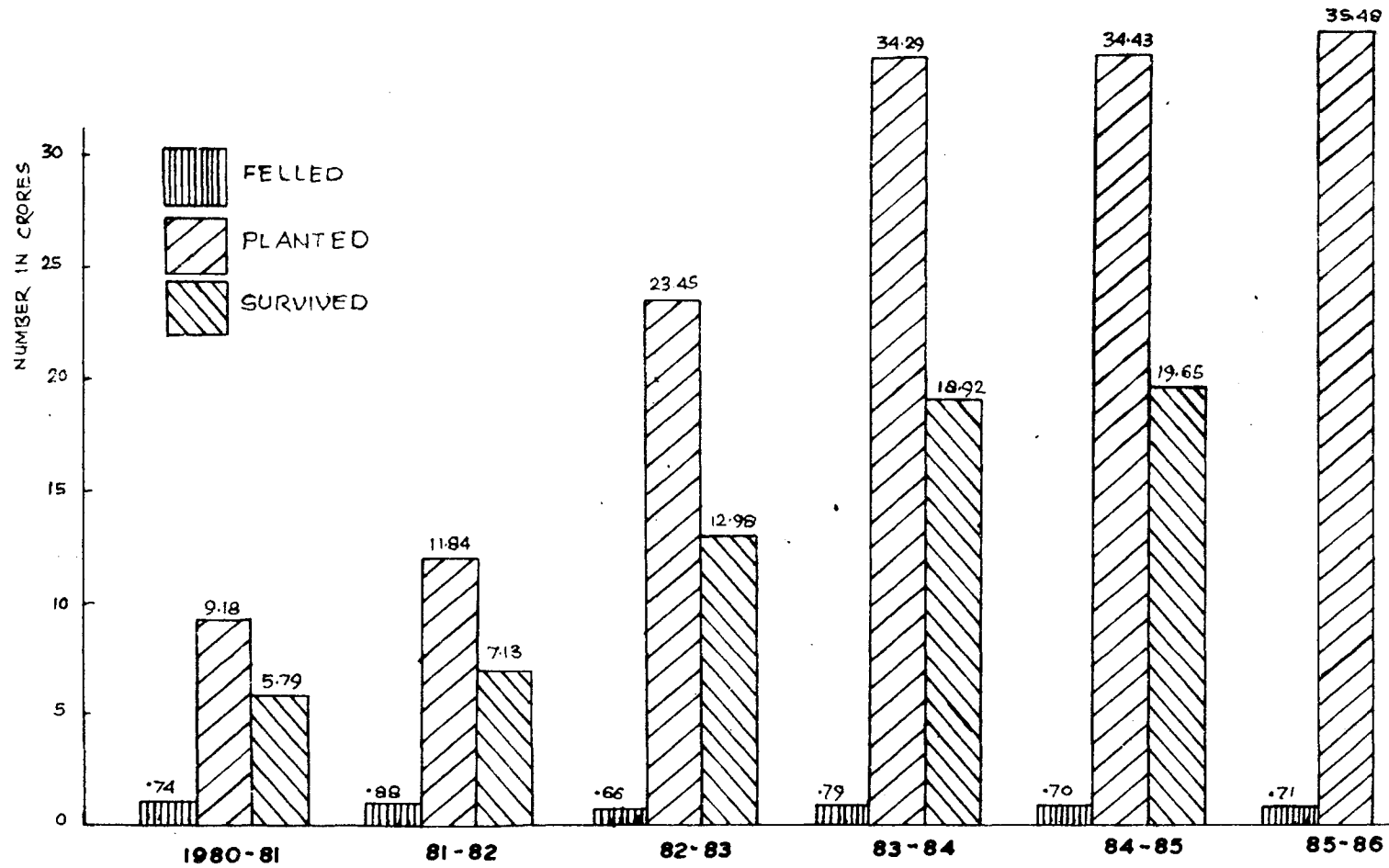
# POWER ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES



# SURFACED ROADS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGH WAYS)

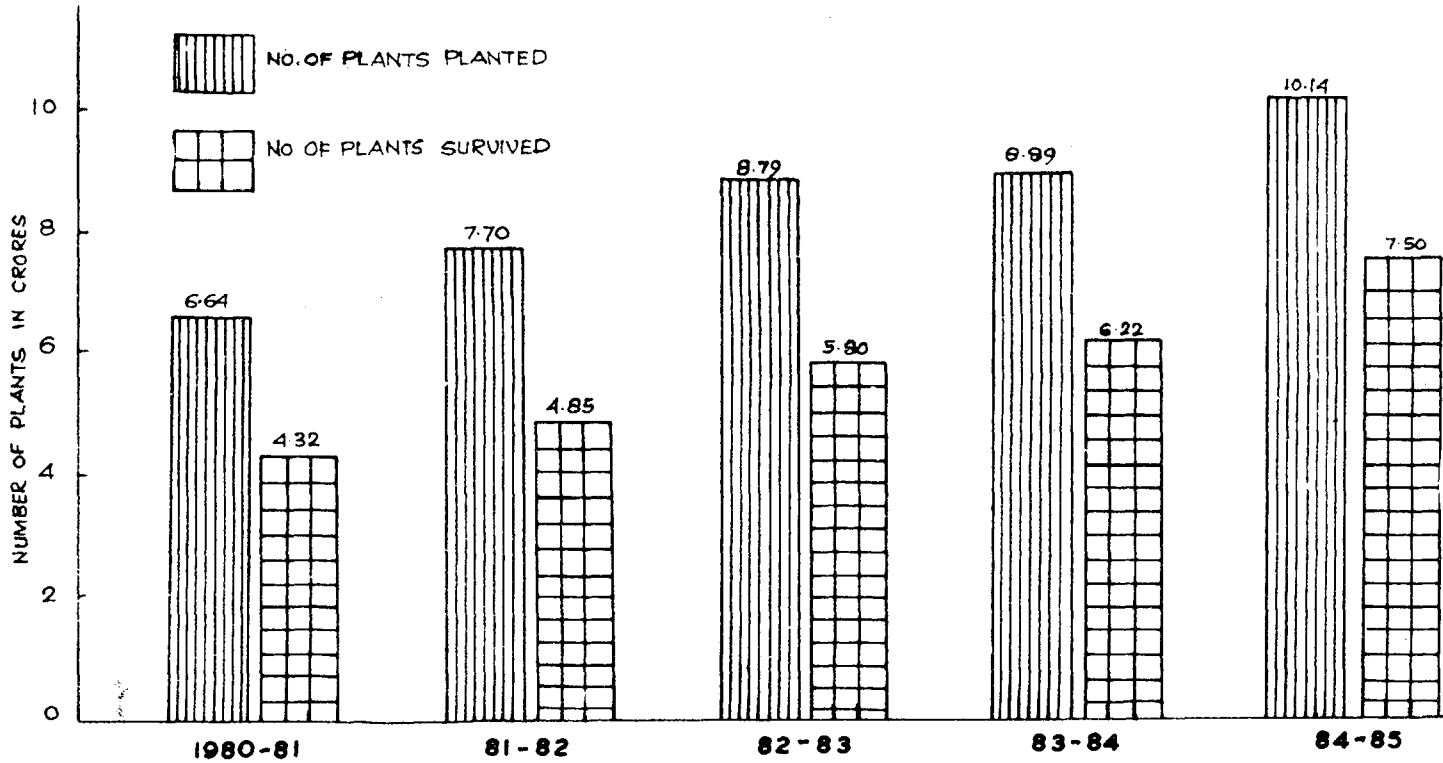


# YEAR WISE No. OF PLANTS FELLED, PLANTED AND SURVIVED





# No. OF PLANTS PLANTED & SURVIVED UNDER DEPARTMENTAL PLANTATIONS



Sub, National Systems Unit,  
 National Institute of Educational  
 Planning and Administration  
 17-B, Sardar Vallabhbhai Marg, New Delhi-110006  
 DOC. No. *3.3.5.5.5*  
 Date: *18.11.86*



NIEPA DC

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