

# **ANNUAL PLAN**

**2000-2001**

**Volume I (Part II)**



**UTTAR PRADESH**

**DRAFT**

**ANNUAL PLAN  
2000-2001**

**Volume I (Part II)**

**GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH  
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION  
AUGUST, 2000**

**Published by :**  
**Principal Secretary to Government of Uttar Pradesh,**  
**Planning Department,**  
**U.P. Secretariat**  
**Lucknow.**

**This draft-plan is presented in three volumes.**

<b>Volume - I</b>	<b>consists of General Profile &amp; Sectoral Reviews,</b>
<b>Volume - II</b>	<b>is of Statements I to VII and</b>
<b>Volume - III</b>	<b>is of Statements VIII to XVI</b>

**Printed by : United Block Printers, 78, Gautam Budh Marg, Lucknow.**  
**through the Director, Information & Public Relations, U.P., Lucknow.**

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## CHAPTER - I

# AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

### Crop Husbandry

Uttar Pradesh occupies 9% of the total Geographical area and 16% of the country's population. Of the total 29.79 million hectare reporting area of the State, the net cropped area is only 17.51 million ha., of which 69% is Irrigated. Seventy two percent of total work force (1990-91) is dependent on Agriculture of which 19 percent are landless agricultural labourers. There is a preponderance of small and marginal farmers in the State. Comprising 90% of the total farmers, however these groups own only 24% and 31% of the land area respectively. The process of fragmentation of holding is still continuing & there is a continuous increase in the number of marginal farmers. During one decade (1980-81 to 1990-91) the number of marginal farmers increased by 17.7%. The average size of holding in the State is 0.90 ha.

2. The State has highly heterogeneous agro-climatic conditions ranging from temperate sub himalayan -mountainous terrain to dry & hot rainfed semi arid conditions of Bundelkhand and plateau area of Mirzapur & Allahabad. On the other hand there are waterlogged/high ground water area of eastern U.P. Thus the State is clearly divided into ten district agro-climatic zones with specific characteristics & problems. Although Normal rainfall of the State is 1020.9 m.m. per annum yet it varies from 662.48 m.m. in South western semi dry plains (Agra Division) to 1571.76 m.m. in hills.

3. The land resource of the State are also facing various degradation problems i.e. soil erosion, alkalinity and salinity, ravines & water logging etc. About 13.526 million ha. is suffering with various problem. Beside it about 2.0 million ha. is fallow land in the State which can easily be brought under agriculture. All these factors call for larger investment for agriculture development in the State so that the natural resources of the State can be utilised with greater efficiency & the maximum production potential may be harnessed.

### Approach for Ninth Five Year Plan

4. Keeping in view the National Policy of doubling food production during a decade, the State Govt. has targetted a growth of 5.1% per annum in foodgrain production and 9.28% per annum for oilseed production during Ninth Plan period. This enhancement in production is proposed to be achieved by :-

- Enhancement in net cultivated area by reclaiming & conservation of erosion prone, arid and degraded land & moisture management.
- Improvement in resource utilisation by efficient irrigation, water use, balanced fertilizer use based on soil testing etc. as well as various managerial skills.

- Adoption of improved crop production technology thereby increasing productivity.
5. For this purpose strengthening of agricultural research to resolve location specific problems and development of appropriate technology for improved production, will also be taken in U.P.

### **Thrust Area for Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 2000-2001**

6. The major thrust area for achieving the targetted growth and the objectives set for Ninth Plan period are as follows :-

1. Improving agricultural production by better watershed management with an integrated approach of soil and water conservation.
2. Strengthening of transfer of technology and agricultural extension net work through strong extension support from Govt. functionaries with due support of farmers user group, self-help group and the NGOs.
3. Better land resource utilization i.e. improved use of problem soils like usar, ravine etc., by way of scientific reclamation and reduction of culturable waste and the fallow.
4. Intensification of cereal-based cropping systems to ensure food security under appropriate agro-climatic situations to harness comparative advantages of given agro-climatic zone.
5. Increasing efficiency of inputs use through Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM), On-farm Water Management, Conjunctive water use and use of Bio-Fertilizers, Green manuring , FYM , Compost, Micro Nutrients etc.
6. Better seed replacement and enhanced private sector participation for seed production & planting material.
7. Reduced level of toxic chemical use there by enhancing environmental cleanliness and adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and use of bio pesticides & biological control measures for pests & diseases.
8. Diversification of farming system for greater employment generation, higher house-hold income and reduction of poverty.
9. Strengthening agricultural research and extension, restructuring Research & Extension system by way of group approach, increased people participation, location specific adaptive and farmer driven research with active role of KVKs /KGK's and other Institutions. Involvement of local unemployed educated farmer youth in transfer of technology in association with Govt. functionaries. These rural youth are being groomed as 'KISAN MITRA' for T.O.T. & formation of self help groups.
10. Revitalization of rural credit institution. Mobilizing resources for increased public investment in agriculture through National Institutions (NABARD), etc. and the international agencies and bilateral negotiations.

11. Intensive Land Development activities through World Bank aided Usar reclamation project, EEC funded alkaline land project and the ravine reclamation activities funded by NABARD, EEC and other agencies.
12. Participation of private sector/corporate sector in the activities related to natural resource development, in supplementing the TOT and reclamation of degraded lands.
13. Formulation of a detailed Action Plan to meet any contingent situations. The contingency planning will be for various situation.

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

7. The State faced severe and unexpected abnormal weather conditions during past two consecutive years which had a severe blow on the pace of growth of agriculture. The unexpected and prolonged winter rains starting from 2nd week of Oct. 1998 till last week of December 98, not only delayed most of the wheat sowing but also damaged large portion of standing crops including oilseed & pulses. Prior to this cyclonic rains in Eastern parts of the State damaged the kharif crops in a sizeable area.

8. During 1998-99 too the abnormally high rains and unexpected floods damaged kharif crops on around 13.5 lakh ha., and the rabi seeds stored with the farmers of 55 districts. As a result the sowing of wheat on a very large tract was once again delayed for which unidentified seed material was also used. This delayed sowing of unidentified wheat followed by dry hot wind during last week of February severely hampered the crop production. Thus the past two years were comparatively very weak regarding the progress of crop production & allied activities in the State. The performance during 1997-98 and 1998-99 is as following:-

(000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	Actual		1998-99		1999-2000	
		1996-97	1997-98	Plan Target	Estim. Achie.	Target	Anticipated Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Foodgrains						
(a)	Rice	11751	12281	12700	11387	13400	12911
(b)	Juar	361	353	450	248	480	307
(c)	Bajra	1036	1253	1150	979	1300	1085
(d)	Maize	1558	1615	1750	1023	1850	1368
(e)	Kharif Pulses	232	214	250	157	300	194
(f)	Others	306	286	300	299	300	326
	<b>Total Kharif foodgrains</b>	<b>15244</b>	<b>16002</b>	<b>16600</b>	<b>14093</b>	<b>17630</b>	<b>16191</b>
(g)	Wheat	24050	22834	25600	23465	26900	25976
(h)	Barley	699	753	750	703	770	675
(i)	Gram	852	747	1200	773	1300	779
(j)	peas	537	497	650	505	670	586

Sl. No.	Crop	Actual		1998-99		1999-2000	
		1996-97	1997-98	Plan Target	Estim. Achie.	Target	Anticipated Achie.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(k)	Arhar	565	481	700	497	760	546
(l)	Lentil	431	365	500	395	500	410
	<b>Total Rabi Foodgrains</b>	<b>27134</b>	<b>25677</b>	<b>29400</b>	<b>26338</b>	<b>30900</b>	<b>29047</b>
	<b>Total Foodgrains</b>	<b>42378</b>	<b>41679</b>	<b>46000</b>	<b>40431</b>	<b>48530</b>	<b>45238</b>
2	Oilseeds	1546	1001	1850	1089	2000	1316
3	Pulses	2617	2304	3300	2327	3530	2590
4	Cotton ('000 bales)	11	8	20	4.78	15	6.06
5	Jute ('000 bales)	0.91	0.49	2	0.28	2	0.06

9. During this period progress has been made towards participatory approach by farmer groups in Transfer of technology, Watershed Development Management Programmes and Land Reclamation Activities. A large number of user groups, self help groups and women farmer groups have been formulated who actively participate in various development and programme implementation activities including decision making for the same. One educated youth in each village has been groomed as a non government extension worker, and designated as KISAN MITRA. This non Government farmer youth is being developed as nodal extension worker for his village. By now 50,000 such KISAN MITRA have been identified.

### **Progress During 1999-2000**

10. The State Govt. has declared the agricultural policy of the State during this year. The defined objectives of the policy are:-

- (a) To transform the State into granary of the nation to ensure food security, through self sufficiency in foodgrain production.
- (b) To promote economic growth and prosperity of rural masses through diversification to cash crops and allied activities.
- (c) To bring about qualitative improvement in village life by ensuring clean and pollution free environment.

11. The Govt. has started the process of reorientation of programme implementation through Three Tier Panchayati Raj System. Accordingly all the agricultural development activities are being implemented through Panchayats, and village representatives.



12. Keeping in view the growth rate of 5.1% per annum in foodgrain production (over the base level of 1996-97), it was targetted to produce 485.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains and 20 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 1999-2000. Out of this 176.30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains production is targetted during kharif & 309 lakh tonnes during Rabi. The status of kharif crops has been highly satisfactory and it is expected that the kharif foodgrain production may be all time record with 161.87 lakh M.T. foodgrain production.

### Programmes for Annual Plan 2000-2001

13. It is proposed to produce 510.0 lakh tonnes foodgrains and 22.0 lakh tonnes of oilseeds during 2000-2001. The crop & season-wise details of these targets are given below:-

(000 tonnes)			
Sl.no.	Name of Crop	Targets	
		Ninth Five Year Plan	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
1	Foodgrains		
	(a) Rice	15050	14200
	(b) Jwar	500	400
	(c) Bajra	1200	1300
	(d) Maize	2000	1950
	(e) Kharif Pulses	400	350
	Others	350	300
	<b>Total Kharif Foodgrains</b>	<b>19500</b>	<b>18500</b>
	(g) Wheat	30900	28450
	(h) Barley	830	800
	(i) Gram	1300	1300
	(j) Peas	650	650
	(k) Arhar	800	800
	(l) Lentil	520	500
	<b>Total Rabi Foodgrains</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>32500</b>
	<b>Total Foodgrains</b>	<b>54500</b>	<b>51000</b>
2	Oilseeds	2500	2200
3	Cotton ('000 bales)	40	15
4	Jute ('000 bales)	5	2

14. The requirement of basic inputs for achieving these targets has also been worked out which is given below:-

Sl. no..	Item	Unit	Actual 1998-99	Estimated 1999-2000	Targets 2000-2001
I-	Seed Distribution				
	1. Paddy	'000 Qtls.	269	266	272
	2. Other Kharif	""	29	22	47
	<b>Total Kharif</b>	""	<b>298</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>319</b>
	3. Wheat	""	863	1155	1100
	4. Other Rabi	""	43	48	68
	<b>Total Rabi</b>	""	<b>906</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>1168</b>
	<b>Total Kharif+Rabi</b>	""	<b>1204</b>	<b>1491</b>	<b>1487</b>
II-	Fertilizer				
	1- Kharif				
	N	'000 Tonnes	1127	1185	1218
	P	""	189	280	295
	K	""	21	48	53
	<b>Total</b>	""	<b>1337</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>1566</b>
	2- Rabi	""			
	N	""	1321	1257	1788
	P	""	369	509	446
	K	""	65	66	80
	<b>Total</b>	""	<b>1755</b>	<b>1916</b>	<b>2314</b>
	3- Total (Kharif+Rabi)	""			
	N	""	2448	2442	3006
	P	""	558	789	741
	K	""	86	114	133
	<b>Total</b>	""	<b>3092</b>	<b>3429</b>	<b>3880</b>
III-	Plant Protection				
	Pesticides (Tech.Grade Material)	""	7.61	7.46	7.20

## **Some of the Important Issues for 2000-2001**

15. The following critical factors which would help in achieving the proposed targets and sustained growth of agriculture in the State.

- Thrust on improved and hybrid seed production in organised and unorganised sector & enhanced farmers' participation in quality seed multiplication so that the seed replacement rate of 20% is achieved by the end of year 2007.
- Strengthened farm mechanisation with a view of larger coverage of farmers regarding availability of tractors, seed cum fertilizer drill, zero tillage seed drill on subsidised rates. This would assist in timely and economic farm operations.
- Strengthened human resource development regarding Transfer of new & improved farming and seed production technology crops and post harvest management.
- Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM), and soil testing based balanced fertilizer use and conjunctive water use.
- Support for Transfer of Technology & Training of extension personnel and farmers.
- Reclamation and development of problem soils for putting them in productive use.
- Encourage private sector in diagnostic activities for improved production.
- Strengthened Agricultural research & education infrastructure.

16. Keeping in view above mentioned issues the State Govt. proposes to concentrate on following activities and new schemes during the year 2000-2001.

- Establishing a Krishi Nidhi of Rs. 6000 lakh during two years of which 50 % would be contributed by Rajya Krishi Utpadan Mandi Parishad and rest by the State Govt. The interest generated from this corpus fund would be utilised for subsidising the interest on loan taken by private entrepreneurs for establishing Agri. Polyclinics and for such other activities.
- A regional planning approach based Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the production and productivity of wheat and pulses in plateau (Bundelkhand) region.
- Crop Insurance Scheme under Krishi Beema Yojna as proposed by Government Of India.
- U.N.D.P aided sub programme for maize based cropping system for food security which was proposed to be launched during 1999-2000 . Now this scheme would start from the year 2000-2001. For this scheme the financial requirement is estimated around Rs. 50.00 lakh.
- Scheme for the Computerization and Networking of district and State office for M.I.S. at the cost of Rs. 120.00 lakh .
- Scheme for the estimation of Productivity & Production of various crops at Block level. This is required to support the Crop Insurance Scheme which would take into account Panchayat level as units for productivity assessments during coming years.

17. **Macro Management Mode of Assistance with regard to Centrally Sponsored Scheme :** The Govt. Of India have decided to stop funding of Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are outside Technology Mission Mode like Oilseed, Pulses, Cotton and Maize. The Govt. of India wants the State Governments to prioritize the schemes as per local need. Accordingly, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a work plan for 2000-2001. The schemes included in the work plan are:

- Boosting Cereals Production in U.P.
- Scheme for upgradation of seed production and distribution, infrastructure in U.P.
- Strengthening of fertilizer and pesticides quality control, Soil Survey, soil testing and Microbial culture activities.
- N.W.D.P.R.A
- Programme support for acceleration of agricultural growth in Sodic Soils in U.P.
- Programme support for transfer of T.O.T. in U.P.
- Comprehensive on Farm Water Nutrients and Soil Management.
- ( IPNM)
- River Valley Project (Gomti/Sone)

### **Soil & Water Conservation**

18. On the basis of problem area available, in general, the strategy proposed for the year 2000-01 is given below:

- Integrated watershed development with moisture conservation cum production technology for sustainable production of food, fruit fuel and fodder in rainfed and drought prone eco-systems.
- Intensive water harvesting in watersheds creating potentials for life saving irrigation to crops and recharging of ground water. Integrated watershed development in the flood prone rivers in order to minimise flood hazards and to sustain farming system.
- Usar reclamation for conversing of wastelands into good agricultural fields for intensive cultivation. Integrated development of ravinous eco-system for improving the living standards of people and improve the bio-diversity and ecological balance.

19. Under integrated watershed development, it is proposed to cover an area of 85900 ha. in rainfed and drought prone eco-system during 2000-01. The works will be carried out under National Watershed Development Programme and State Project of Rural Infrastructural Development Fund of NABARD. Hills and Bundelkhand and blocks of plain districts having less than 30% irrigation are specially proposed to be taken up under watershed development.

20. Under Watershed Development Programme in flood prone catchments of river Gomti and Sone, it is proposed to cover an area of 50,000 ha. during 2000-01. The works will be carried out in arable and non-arable lands along with gullies so that the flood hazards may be minimised and productivity may improve.

21. Usar reclamation is a major programme in the State. It is proposed to reclaim an area of 30000 hectares during 2000-01 under Sodic Land Reclamation Phase-2 Project with World Bank Assistance and Centrally Sponsored Usar Reclamation Scheme. The programme covers reclamation of land by application of soil amendments and cultivation of Kharif and Rabi Crops after green manuring.

22. The ravine reclamation programme is proposed to be taken up under an on going externally aided project of Ravine Stabilisation with E.E.C. Assistance. The project will cover an area of 1595 hectares in 5 villages of Six districts of State. The components are land development, horticulture, afforestation, live stock development and rainfed farming.

23. **Agriculture Education and Research :** The three agricultural universities in U.P. at Pant nagar, Kumarganj (Faizabad) and Kanpur are the major centers for agricultural research and education to meet the growing requirement of increased productivity and diversified cropping system. In addition to crop husbandry, work in these institutions also focuses on horticulture, animal husbandry and increasingly, on sericulture and aquaculture. New area for research will include dry land rainfed farming systems, the use of biotechnology and tissue culture, post harvest technology for perishable commodities etc.

24. Uttar Pradesh has 30 Krishi Vigyan Kendras and 14 Krishi Gyan Kendras supported respectively by the central and State Government. These are expected to provide linkage between the specific problems of the farmers in different locations and the research institutions. There are also 25 agricultural colleges in the State. These colleges are affiliated to various other universities and are out of the umbrella of State Agriculture University system. The Government recognizes that the KVKS, KGKS and Agricultural Colleges need substantial qualitative improvement.

25. The policy for strengthening agricultural research and education will focus on:-

- Strengthening of the UP council for agricultural research and development of a 10 year research plan.
- Development of an Agricultural Research Information System.
- Establishment of a competitive research Grant fund.
- Strengthening of the universities for research in dry land, rainfed farming, on farm water management, biotechnology and tissue culture, post harvest Technology, etc.
- Preparation of District level research plans through strengthening Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Krishi Gyan Kendras.
- Establishment of a new agricultural university in western U.P., at Modi Puram Campus for which around Rs. 5,000 lakh would be required during 2000-2001.

- Strengthening of Training infrastructure and support activities in the SAU's KVK's KGK's and State Institute for Agricultural Management at Rehmankhara. On this score around Rs. 300 lakh would be needed during 2000-2001.

### Physical Performance:

( Lakh Tonnes)

Item	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Target	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Target	1998-99 Achievement	1999-2000 Target	1999-2000 Achievement	Target 2000-2001
Foodgrains Production	545.00	437.75	416.79	460.00	416.79	485.30	452.38	510.00
1. Rice	150.50	120.00	122.81	127.00	113.87	134.00	129.11	142.00
2. Wheat	309.00	244.00	228.34	256.00	234.65	269.00	259.76	284.50
3. Maize	20.00	17.00	16.15	17.50s	10.23	18.50	13.68	19.50
4. Other Ccause Cereals	28.80	25.75	26.45	26.50	21.62	28.50	23.38	28.00
5. Pulses	36.70	31.00	23.04	33.00	23.27	35.30	25.90	36.00
6. Oilseeds	25.00	17.00	10.01	18.50	10.89	20.00	13.16	22.00

Note: 1- Achievements for Kharif 1999-2000 are subject to revision.

2- Achievements for Rabi 1999-2000 are purely tentative.

### U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project (UPDASP)

26. With a population of more than 150 million and an annual per capita income of Rs.8000, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous states in India. The state is endowed with abundant natural resources and varied agro-climatic zones. Agriculture is the mainstay of the State's economy; four out of five people in Uttar Pradesh live in the rural areas and about three quarters of the state's population deped on agricultural for their livelihood. The world Bank has approved a Rs.699.5 Cr. Assistance package for a poverty – focussed Diversified Agricultural Support Project in Uttar Pradesh, India to accelerate/propel Rural Development and Poverty Reduction and benefit poor farmers, especially women, across the state.

### Strategy

27. The project support the diversification and intensification of agriculture by introducing new crops and better farming and animal husbandry practices. At the same time, it will improve and encourage greater participation by farming communities in agricultural ressearch development and dissemination activities, expand farmers access to credit, and finance critically- needed investments in rural roads and markets.

## **Beneficiaries**

28. Those who will benefit most will be the resource poor farmers who will participate in a range of project supported income generating activities. These include fruit and vegetable cultivation; silkworm production and processing (Sericulture) cow and buffalo milk production, goat, sheep and buffalo meat production. As in most other states of India, rural women in Uttar Pradesh play an important role in agricultural, and will represent about 60 percent of the beneficiaries since they traditionally have been involved in activities such as livestock raising and sericulture.

29. In a predominantly rural state such as Uttar Pradesh, higher agricultural growth directly affects poverty reduction. With this objective in mind, Uttar Pradesh has made the development and diversification of its agricultural sector a top priority.

## **Expected output**

30. Support for a diversified agricultural sector including, strengthening of the technology base, and investment in rural roads and markets, the project will help to stimulate agricultural growth, generate new farm employment opportunities, and bring significant benefits to the rural poor, especially women. Farm models have shown that adopters of new farm technology can about double farm productivity and bring about major increases in family income. Investment in rural infrastructure also provides a boost to agricultural productivity by providing better access to markets as well as other services including schools and healthcare.

## **Project Intervention**

31. Specifically, the project supports agricultural technology development by improving research coordination, establishing a Competitive Agricultural Research Programme and Strengthening research support for technology dissemination activities by improving linkages with extension agencies and farmers to incorporate their feedback. The project also seeks to increase participation of the private sector in the supply of key agricultural inputs, such as improved planting material, fertilizers and breeding services. To encourage introduction of improved breeds and varieties through private sector firms, the project supports training and other support to veterinarians, small and medium nursery owners, seed companies, and breeders who wish to establish small businesses to provide inputs and related services to farmers.

## **Approach and Implementation Strategy**

32. To ensure that state technology system is demand-driven and meet farmers needs, the project will directly involve farmers in identifying problems, establishing priorities, and on farm testing of technologies to enhance productivity. Towards this end, the project will encourage the formation of grassroots farmers' organization and Farmers' Interests Groups (FIGs), including small village – saving and credit Self Help Group (SHGs). Given the past success with women's self help groups in Uttar Pradesh and other parts of India and to ensure that women members of the farming community receive appropriate

attention, the project places emphasis on formation of women's self help groups. To improve the terms on which farming communities gain access to markets, the project also promotes the formation of commodity groups and producers associations. Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will play a key role in forming and encouraging farmers to join these groups in collaboration with government agricultural extension staff.

33. To support increased private sector involvement and public-private partnerships in agri-business, the project will also help mobilize and facilitate access to credit for subsistence farmers, landless and unemployed, and rural women. To ensure rural financing institutions are more responsive to meeting the credit needs of the rural poor, the project will finance orientation and gender sensitization training and strengthen linkages with farmers groups.

34. The poor state of rural roads and markets in the state poses a serious constraint to future intensification and diversification of production systems. The project support the improvement of about 1600 kilometers of rural "farm to market" roads to all weather road standards in key project districts. The selection of roads to be improved will involve participation by beneficiary village farm communities. The project will also support the improvement of upto 145 existing rural markets, 14 cattle markets , and the establishment of two model fruit and vegetable markets.

### **Project Cost**

35. Total project costs are Rs.699.5 Cr. The US\$ 130 million assistance package includes a US\$80 million single currency, LIBOR based IBRD loan and a US\$50 million credit from the International Development Association, the World Bank's concessionary lending affiliate. The Government of Uttar Pradesh will also contribute US\$30.50 million to the project costs.

### **Project Development Objectives:**

36. The Principal objective of the project is to increase agricultural productivity through support for state's diversified agricultural production systems, promote private sector development and improve infrastructure.

### **Strategic Context**

37. Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) Places special emphasis on accelerating sustainable agriculture growth and rural development through improved

- composition and effectiveness of public spending to close productivity gaps in both irrigated and rainfed agriculture,
- Technical, financial and environmental performance of irrigation systems
- Food security and price stability;
- Environmental sustainability



38. Five major areas of project activity that address the CAS areas of special emphasis are

- Improving food security
- Rural Restructuring and Public Expenditure Reforms
- Enhancing institutional Capacity
- Improving Rural Infrastructure
- Enhancing sustainability and conserving Bio diversity

### **Main Sector issues and Government Strategy**

39. Some key sector issues being addressed under the project are; cost recovery for a number of government services, leasing/economic use of government farms, reduction in price control, elcold storage, increases private role in agriculture research and government involvement in rural markets Sector issues to be addressed by the project and strategic choices are :

- Policy reforms, improved cost recovery and increased privatization of services
- Technology development and dissemination aimed at intensification and diversification of farming systems.
- Greater participation of user communities
- Human Resources Development

### **CANE DEVELOPMENT**

40. Sugarcane is one of the main cash crops of India which is grown in most part of U.P. About 50% sugarcane area and about 45% sugarcane production of the country is from U.P.. As such the sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry play very important role in the economic development of the State and especially to those belonging to the lower income groups and farmers. There are 172 Cooperative Cane Development Societies in U.P. whose total membership is about 32 lakh. Besides these cane growers, workers and employees of the sugarmills and Gur Khandsari units are also dependent for their livelihood on sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry either directly or indirectly. Distilleries and some of the alcohol related industries also depend on cane development and sugar industry. Thus ,lakh of cane growers, workers, employees and their families, depend for their livelihood on sugarcane cultivation and sugar industry.

41. The highest productivity (80-100 Tonnes/acre) of sugar cane is found in the southern States of the country which is much more than Uttar Pradesh has ever achieved. The State has varying agro-climate conditions and different size of land holdings. The productivity in western region of the State has been quite more than that in eastern region. Various cane development programmes are being implemented with a view to increase productivity of sugarcane. The following key programmes are being taken up to pursue the cane development.

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

### Sugarcane development in the five year plans

42. Planwise sugarcane area, average yield and sugarcane production & itemwise targets and achievements of different cane development activities since Fourth Five Year Plan are given in Table-1 below:

**Table-1**  
Progress in Cane Development and Sugar Industry the different Five Years Plans

Item	Unit	IVth Plan 1964-74	Vth Plan 1974-79	VIth Plan 1980-85	VIIth Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-92	VIIIth Plan 1992-97	IX Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A - Sugar Industry</b>								
1 Sugar Production	Lakh MT	12.97	14.63	14.77	30.08	36.51	40.83	73.13
2 No. of Sugar Mills	No.	74.00	88.00	99.00	105.00	106.00	119.00	
3 Regd/Installed TCD	Capacity lakh TDC	1.13	1.32	1.61	1.79	2.15	3.11	
4 Sugar Recovery	Percent	8.99	9.28	9.58	9.03	9.18	9.36	9.0
5 Cane Crush	Lakh MT	144.21	157.64	154.48	332.98	397.55	436.30	812.50
<b>B- Cane Development</b>								
1 Cane Area	Lakh ha.	12.09	14.69	14.70	18.34	18.55	25.14	25.00
2 Average Yield	MT/ha.	44.12	39.40	46.13	55.44	57.51	58.90	65.00
3 Cane Production	Lakh MT	533.28	578.78	678.05	1016.86	1066.77	1480.86	1625.00
4 Cane seed dist.	Lakh MT	1.30	1.35	3.15	3.73	4.35	6.70	12.50

Item	Unit	IVth Plan 1964-74	Vth Plan 1974-79	VIth Plan 1980-85	VIIth Plan 1985-90	Annual Plan 1990-92	VIIIth Plan 1992-97	IX Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5 Fertilizer dist.								
a- Nitrogen	000Mt	58.21	60.43	73.53	116.71	134.44	149.13	
b- Phosphorus	000Mt	10.07	10.21	10.63	13.93	18.15	12.91	
c- Potash	000Mt	3.12	3.56	4.44	2.37	2.11	3.60	
d- N2 Dist.	P/ha./kg.	48.16	41.15	50.03	63.60	72.50	51.36	
6 Cane seed Nursery								
a- Foundation	Ha.	838.	111	225	3209	3266	1518	1900
b- Primary	Ha.	5310	805	1712	13469	16011	7801	9000
c- Secondary	Ha.		3298	8189			37381	35000
7 Field Demonstration	No.							
8 Cane Protection								
a- Area affected	Lakh ha.	6.02	1.30	2.62	2.50	1.38	0.43	
b- Area controlled	Lakh ha.	6.02	1.29	1.95	2.50	1.38s	0.43	

43. Targets and achievements for the Ninth Five Year Plan(1997-2002) and that of the year 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 & Targets for 2000-01 are given in Table-2:

**Table-2**  
Physical Target and Achievement of Sugar Industry and Cane Development  
for the year 1996-97 to 1999-2000 & Target for 2000-2001

Items	Unit	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	Ix Plan Targets
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 Sugar Production	Lakh MT	49.56	39.22	54.45	37.27	59.50	44.00	48.00	73.13
2 Recovery	Percent	9.00	9.59	9.00	9.55	9.00	9.36	9.40	9.00
3 Cane Crushing	Lakh MT	550.65	409.06	605.10	390.00	661.00	470.00	510.00	812.50
Cane Development									
1 Cane Area	Lakh ha.	24.20	21.96	24.40	20.74	24.60	22.00	24.80	25.00
2 Average Yield	MT/ha.	61.50	60.76	62.00	58.70	62.50	60.00	63.50	65.00
3 Cane Production	Lakh MT	1488.30	1334.21	1512.80	1217.36	1537.50	1320.00	1574.80	1625.00
4 Improved seed distribution	Lakh MT	10.50	7.20	11.00	7.89	11.50	131.00	12.00	12.50
Seed Nurseries									

Items	Unit	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01	Ix Plan
		Targ et	Achiev ement	Targ et	Achiev ement	Target	Achiev ement	Target	Targets
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Foundation	Ha.	1500	1766	1600	3860	1700	659	1800	1900
2 Primary	Ha.	7000	6827	7500	2360	8000	2182	8500	9000
3 Secondary	Ha.	2500 0	21132	2800 0	240	30000		32000	35000
Treated Area									
1 Seed Treatment	Lakh ha.	2.50	0.70	2.74	0.66	3.00	0.09	3.25	3.50
2 Soil Treatment	Lkaha.	1.75	1.06	2.00	1.15	2.25	0.58	2.50	2.75
3 Urea Spray on Ratoon	Lakh ha.	2.75	1.75	3.00	1.75	3.25	1.38	3.00	3.75

Target for year 2000-01

Year	Sugarcane area (LakhHect.)	average yield (Ton/hect.)	Total cane peoduction (lakh Tons)	Sugar production (lakh ton)
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	24.80	63.50	1574.80	48.00

### Strategy

44. Following programmes have been proposed to be implemented in the year 2000-2001 to achieve the targets of Cane development in the State:

45. **Intensive sugarcane development programme**

- a. **Improved sugarcane seed production and distribution scheme :** In this scheme, general category of foundation and primary seed nurseries, get subsidy at the rate of Rs. 1000 and seed growers Rs. 500 per hect. and farmers of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe get at the rate of Rs. 2000 and Rs. 1000 respectively. The nucleus seed produced at sugarcane research station is used for foundation seed nursery sowing.
- b. **Seed and soil treatment programme :** In this programme, insecticides and chemicals are used for seed and soil treatment at the time of sugarcane sowing. Subsidy is given at the rate of 25% of the cost in the area of sugarmills of capacity 2500TCD, and at the rate of 12.5 % in the area of sugarmills with capacity more than 2500 TCD.
- c. **Ratoon management programme :** In order to get better yield from ratoon subsidy is given at the rate of 25% in the reserved area of sugarmills upto 2500TCD capicity and at the rate of 12.5% in the reserved area of sugarmills above 2500 TCD capacity.

46. Subsidy at the rate of 15% on the State Advisory Sugarcane price is given to sugarcane research station on actual nucleus seed distribution of early maturing varieties. Nucleus seed transportation cost will be borne by the sugarmills.

### **Intervillage Link Road Scheme**

47. Under this programme, intervillage link roads are constructed to facilitate the transport of sugarcane from field to cane purchasing center of the sugarmills. 50% cost of the road construction is shared by State Govt and balance 50% cost is borne by the beneficiaries. Intervillage link roads in new sugarmills area are also constructed on the same funding pattern.

### **Centrally Sponsored Schemes**

48. Following programmes are being implemented under Centrally Sponsored Schemes:-

- Field demonstrations.
- Training programme
- Distribution of Agricultural implements.
- Seed multiplication programme.
- Heat treatment plant.

49. 25% of the total cost is shared by the State Government and the rest 75% is provided by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs. 755.38 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 for plains of which Rs. 605.38 lakh are proposed under district plan.

## **SMALL MARGINAL FARMER'S PROGRAMME**

50. Uttar Pradesh is predominantly an Agricultural State therefore to increase Agricultural production it is essential either to increase the area under cultivation or to increase the productivity of the land. The possibility to increase area under cultivation seems to be very remote and thus increase in Agricultural productivity is the only option to supplement, food supply. At present the net area under cultivation of the state is 172.59 lakh hectare and net irrigated area is 120.09 lakh hectare. thus about 69.58 percent of net sown area is being irrigated. Hence it appears that there is necessity to create more irrigation potential in Uttar Pradesh. Private shallow bore wells in the alluvium region of eastern, western and central parts of the state have been the main source of assured private minor irrigation in the state. It is obviously necessary that a cultivator wants irrigation facilities to be wholly under his own control.

### **Present Status Of Irrigation**

51. In Uttar Pradesh the development of irrigation potential is being carried out both through surface and ground water irrigation works. The surface water irrigation works comprising major, medium and

Minor Irrigation projects are mainly being developed by State Irrigation Department. The public ground water irrigation works i.e. state tube wells, are being constructed and maintained by the state irrigation department and shallow tube well/bore wells i.e. private tube well/bore wells are being constructed and maintained by farmers themselves. The construction of private tube wells/bore wells of small and marginal farmers is, however being handled by Government agencies like Minor Irrigation Department etc. With the increase in cost of material and labour, subsidy upto some limit in boring and partially on pumpset is provided by the Government.

52. The nett cultivated area and the nett area irrigation through different sources in the state is as follow:-

Table-8 : Net Cultivated area/ Net Irrigated area

Sl.No.	Item	Area	Percentage
1.	Nett Cultivated Area (Lakh ha.)	172.59	
2.	Nett Irrigated Area (Lakh ha.)	120.02	69.58
(a)	Canals (Lakh ha.)	30.75	17.82
(b)	State Tubewells (Lakh ha.)	7.72	4.47
(c)	Private Tubewells/Boring (Lakh ha.)	72.22	41.84
(d)	Other Sources (Lakh ha.)	9.33	5.40
	TOTAL	120.02	69.58

53. From the above it is clear that 68% of nett irrigated area is through private tubewell/borewells and other sources. Individual ownership of project, freedom in the operation of the project, quick and easy installation, government aided infrastructure and technical assistance, credit facilities and financial assistance from the Government, encouraged the small and marginal farmer's to become self sufficient in respect of irrigation. Big farmers having holding of more than 4 ha. have total holding area of about 21% in the state. These farmers generally did not need financial assistance from the government and were able to install their own souce of Minor Irrigation. The small and marginal farmers who have a total holding of about 55.81% are now being assisted by the Government to have their own source of minor irrigation. The farmers with holding 2 to 4 ha. having to total holding of about 23.4% are being neglected in respect of development of private minor irrigation.

### **Progress Of Free Boring Scheme**

54. Free Boring scheme was started under small and marginal farmers programme (SMFP). At the end of year 1984-85, with effect from January-85 with a view to increase Agricultural Production, under this scheme, the department constructed about 23.32 lakh boring by end of March, 2000. In Free Boring scheme there is a facility of providing financial assistance to the cultivator. The limit being upto Rs.

3,000/- for small farmers, Rs. 4,000/- for marginal farmers, Rs. 5,000/- for SC/ST farmers. Based on unit cost of Rs. 11,300/- subsidy on pumpset upto Rs. 2,800/-, Rs. 3,750/- for small and marginal farmers respectively and Rs. 5,650/- for SC/ST farmer is being provided. Subsidy of pumpset is arranged through Distt/State plan outlay.

55. At the on-set of the first five year plan 14.44 lakhs hectare Irrigation potential was available through different private Minor Irrigation sources. By the end of Eighth Five Year Plan 125.14 lakh ha. Irrigation potential was created. Plan wise achievement of Irrigation potential is as below:-

Table - 9 : Irrigation Potential

Sl No	Plan Period	Year	Irrigate Potential created	Depreciation	Net · Irrigation Potential
1.	Before Plan	-	14.44	-	14.44
2.	On the basis of M.I. census 1986-87	1986-87	86.58	4.33	82.25
3.	End of Seventh Five Year Plan	-	107.41	9.13	103.75
4.	Annual Plan	1990-91	10.38	5.19	103.75
5.	Annual Plan	1991-92	10.75	5.46	109.31
6.	Eighth F.Y.P. to Ist Year	1992-93	9.52	5.47	113.36
7	Eight F.Y.P. to IInd Year	1993-94	7.82	5.67	115.51
8	IIIrd Year	1994-95	9.90	5.78	119.63
9	IVth Year	1995-96	11.25	5.98	124.90
10	Vth Year	1996-97	6.98	6.24	125.70
11	Nineth F.Y.P. Ist Year	1997_98	3.1	6.25	122.00
12	IInd Year	1998-99	3.42	6.1	119.30
13	IIIrd Year	1999-2000	1.49	5.97	114.82
14	IV Year	2000-2001	4.37	5.74	113.45

### Funding of the scheme

56. Finance for the development of free boring scheme is arranged through (a) District plan outlay (b) Agriculture and Rural Development Bank and Commercial Bank (c) Cultivators Share. In addition subsidy on pump set is also provided.

Table -10 : Physical And Financial Target For 2000-2001

Sl. No	Item	Physical Target	Financial Target Rs. (in lakhs)
1.	Free Boring (A) Distt. Plan	101153	7200.01
	(i) Normal	75326	5544.00
	(ii) SCP	25749	1651.00
	(iii) TSP	78	5.00
	TOTAL	101153	7200.01



## **HORTICULTURE & FOOD PROCESSING**

57. Horticulture crops comprises of a wide range of high value crops like fruits, vegetables, flowers, medicinal & aromatic plants, spices, plantation crops etc. Besides these, cultivation of betel, bee-keeping (apiculture), mushroom and food processing are also the important components of horticulture. Importance of horticultural crops in the economic, nutritional and ecological development needs no emphasis. These are labour intensive high value nutritive crops. The status of horticulture and intake of fruits & vegetables are one of the important indicators of the development of the State. As a result of implementation of various schemes over last plan periods the area & production of horticultural crops has increased substantially. The achievements made during past plan periods are enclosed at Annexure-I.

58. Horticulture did not receive the attention as it deserved in terms of finances needed for its speedy development in the State. Besides availability of funds, manpower, mobility & communication, slow intake of latest technologies, lack of reliable data-base, lack of effective coordination, credit support, high yielding quality planting material and marketing and post harvest facilities had adverse effect on the speedy development of horticulture.

59. During the Eighth Plan, the area under fruits has expanded from 7.49 to 8.10 lakh ha., under vegetable from 9.21 to 9.97 lakh ha. and under potato from 3.72 to 4.25 lakh ha. respectively. Production increase under fruits was 66.00 to 81.00 lakh M.T., under vegetable 124.27 to 159.00 Lakh M.T. and under Potato from 54.71 to 92.63 Lakh M.T. respectively.

### **Ninth Plan Objectives**

60. The main objectives of Ninth Plan are to boost the production of different horticultural crops by expansion of areas, increase productivity through transfer of technology, control of pests and diseases and diversification of horticultural crops and improving post harvest management practices.

### **Strategies and Thrust**

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

- Introduction of improved varieties of different horticultural crops and modern cultivation/cultural practices.
- Concentrated development of individual horticultural crops in best suited agro-climatic areas only, where minor millets are grown.
- Technological improvement of existing nurseries and to encourage private nurseries, multiplication of planting materials through tissue culture technique.
- Diversification of horticulture by increasing area under low volume high value crops (Nuts and olive, mushroom, bee keeping and tea).

- To create post harvest infrastructure in order to save the losses of horticultural produce.
- Transfer of technology for human resources development.

### Performance and Achievement

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

Year	Fruits		Vegetables		Potato	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Lakh Ha)	(Lakh MT.)	(Lakh Ha)	(Lakh MT.)	(Lakh Ha)	(Lakh MT.)
1997-98	8.24	85.00	10.20	165.00	3.96	58.54
1998-99	8.37	88.00	10.50	171.20	3.90	80.00
1999-2000	8.55	85.25	10.75	177.77	3.95	96.00
2000-2001	8.70	95.70	11.00	183.70	4.00	95.20
(Proposed)						

63. As above the area and production of horticultural crops has increased according to target in two years of Ninth Plan.

### Fruit Development

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

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

65. During 2000-2001, the total coverage in terms of area would be 8.70 lakh ha. resulting in production of 95.70 lakh M.T.

### **New Schemes**

- (1) Computerization, Training & Extension.
- (2) Estimation & Survey of Horticultural Crops.
- (3) Establishment of Seed Villages (Beej Gram).
- (4) Dessimination of Technology.

### **Vegetable Development**

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

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

67. Under this scheme, a target of 11.00 lakh ha. and production of 183.70 lakh M.T. of vegetables has been fixed in the year 2000-2001.

### **Potato Development**

68. Uttar Pradesh is the foremost potato growing State in the country, contributing about 45% of its annual production. The area under potato cultivation, its production and average productivity has been continuously increasing. Now it has increased to approximately 95.20 lakh M.T. in the year 2000-2001. The main schemes on potato development as follows:-

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

69. Besides, the Programmes for the development of floriculture, food processing would also be strengthened by providing requisite inputs, during the current year. Establishment of new Nurseries and Food Processing, Integrated Entrepreneurship Development Training Centre (IEDTC) are also proposed to be set-up to boost the horticulture sector.

70. An outlay of Rs. 777.75 lakh for the year 2000-2001 has been proposed for this Sector.

## **Animal Husbandry**

71. The Livestock plays a pivotal role in the rural economy and contributes significantly to the national economy. According to the latest available estimates, the gross value of the output from Livestock at current prices is about 26% of the agriculture sector with a contribution of about 10% to the National GDP. The State's economy is predominantly based on agriculture; Animal Husbandry, as its important component, assumes greater responsibility in economy and social development of the people, particularly of rural areas. In broad sense, the Animal Husbandry department carries out disease control, fodder development, breed improvement programmes as well as mangae Livestock farms consisting of cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbit and poultry simultaneously. Animal Husbandry Department also carries out equine disease control with management of equine husbandry activities. Along this the department is also controlling zoonotic diseases which are hazardous to human health.

### **Strategies and Programmes/Schemes Proposed for 2000-2001**

72. The main objectives are:

#### **(A) Animal Husbandry Development**

- To enhance the availability of milk, meat, wool and other products and by-products through genetic improvement / upgradation of existing Livestock species and breeds in the State and by developing better grazing facilities and production of more green fodder.
- To expand health cover facilities and take preventive measure against important Livestock diseases.
- To create atmosphere and provide facilities for viable Livestock farming and also using the services of skilled manpower in Animal Husbandary activities so as to generate more employment especially in rural areas, thereby improving the socio-economic conditions especially of poor and marginal farmers and landless lablurers.

#### **(B) Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan**

73. The State Government have been paying special attention to the welfare and upliftment of scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe section of the society. The formulation and implementation of Special Component Plan and Tribal Subplan is being carried out for the socio-economic upliftment of this deprived section of Society in the State. Out of total outlay Rs. 2363.52 lakh in the year 2000-2001, Rs. 469.38 lakh have been proposed for special component plan and tribal sub-plan.

#### **(C) Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana**

74. This is a self employment generation schemes focusing on training of rural unemployment educated youths in basic Animal Husbandry practices (A.I. and Innoculation). These youths are trained at PCDF training centers and undergo three months theoretical training and three months practical training

programme. They are provided with some incentives. Under this schemes various Livestock production units like Dairying, Goat, Keeping, Sheep Husbandry, Pig keeping, Poultry keeping etc, are also established by the rural people.

75. Animal Husbandary department is implementing 59 schemes, 38 of them are centrally sponsored schemes, 15 are on 100% and two on 75% basis and the rest are on 50% sharing basis. These 59 schemes have been spared in the following ten groups.

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

76. Besides on going schemes, the following new schemes will be given impetus during 2000-2001:

- Establishment of Infertility Control Unit in Uttaranchal
- Establishment of Backyard Poultry Units in Uttaranchal
- Post Graduate Diploma Courses, Distance Learning and Continuing Training Programmes
- Assistance to Gaushalas/Gosadans
- Formation of Breeder's Association
- Integrated Buffaloe Development
- Integrated Sheep Development Through Public/ Cooperatives/ Corporation/ NGOs
- Assistance for Piggery Development for Through Public/ Cooperatives/ Corporation/ NGOs
- Assiatance to Certified Seed/Fodder Growth
- Strengthening/Establishment of Poultry Desease Diagnostic Services/Laboratories
- Establishment of Pashmina Goat Breeding Farm in Uttaranchal
- Participation of Women in Animal Husbandary Programmes in Uttaranchal

77. To implement the developmental schemes of Animal Husbandry sector, an outlay of Rs. 2363.52 lakh has been proposed for 2000-2001 which includes Rs. 1936.52 lakh for plains.

### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

78. Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest milk producing States of India. It accounts for 18 % of milk production in our country followed by Punjab 9.5 %, Rajasthan 7.8 %, Tamilnadu & Andhra Pradesh 6.3 %, Bihar & Maharastra 6.2 %, Gujrat 6.6 %, Haryana 5.8 % and others 22.8 %. The efforts are being made to increase and strengthen the economy of rural folk through various dairy development programmes. It is the only programme other than Agriculture which helps to provide better remuneration specially to the weaker sections of village population . The Cattle population & milk production in U.P. are as under :

Total cattle population (1995-96)	:	158.89 Lakh
Cow	:	67.30 Lakh
Buffalo	:	91.59 Lakh
Milk Production (Figure as per Dairy India, year Book 1997)	:	12.1 Million tonnes

79. The number of Dairies in Co-operative & Private Sectors are as under :-

Co-operative Sector (No. of milk unions)	63
Private Sector (registered dairies) (Under milk & milk product order 1992 in U.P.)	120

80. Over fifty years since the Dairy development programmes started under the co-operative fold, it progressed considerably .On the one hand it helped to reduce the poverty at the village level and on the other it has tried to reduce the menacing problem of unemployment by providing better opportunities to earn livelihood. At the end of Eighth Five Year Plan the Dairy development programme has achieved registration of 13939 milk societies , 6.59 lakh milk producer members, a recort of 8.17 lakh kg milk procurement per day and 7.17 lakh kltr. liquid milk sale per day .The annual average growth rate during the Eighth Five Year Plan is about 13.3 % in societies , 8.8 % in membership , 9.3 % in procurement & 15 % in milk sale.

81. The growth rate as compared to 1998-99 from end of Eighth Five Year Plan are 6.3 % in societies, 11.3 % in membership, 1.4 % in procurement & 4.8 % in milk sale. The target and achievements for the annual plan 1999-2000 were as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
<b>Societies</b>	19471	15713`
<b>Producer member</b> (in thousands)	10.15	8.27
<b>Procurement (LKgPD)</b>	12.24	8.83
<b>Average Sale (LLPD)</b>	7.02	5.36

82. The targets of the annual plan 2000-2001 are: 20886 Societies, 10.85 lakh producer member , 13.32 lakh Kg, procurement of milk & 7.50 lakh liquid milk sale. The milk production during the 1994-95 was 11.32 M.T. and increased to 12.1 M.T. (Dairy India 1997) in 1997-98. The per capita availability of milk in the year 1970 ,1980 , 1990 & 1997-98 respectively was 110 gms, 141 gms, 176 gms , 214 gms per day. The 63 milk unions are under operation in the dairy development programme (Under the milk & milk product order 1992) in U.P., 91 lakh ltr. capacity was registered under the private sector by 120 dairies and 22.86 lakh ltr. capacity was registered by 32 dairies under the Co-operative sector.

### **Objective :**

83. The main objective under the dairy development programme are :

- (i) emancipation of milk producers from the exploitation of middlemen by paying fair and remunerative price for their produce;
- (ii) to help increase in milk production by providing technical input services at the doorstep of the producer ;
- (iii) to make available good quality milk to urban consumers at reasonable price in major towns & cities in the State.

### **The Policy of the State Government for Dairy Development: Krishi Niti - Dughd Vikas**

84. In continuation of its efforts to socialise the economy through the dairy cooperatives a special package under the Krishi Niti has been planned to lay the foundation of dairy development in the years to come. Its various components and the specific targets set under the programmes are as given below :-

- Coverage of 25,000 farmers members under the Intensive mini dairy project.
- Setting up of 5,000 mahila dairy cooperatives under the Womens Dairy Project.

- Strengthening the field structure through establishment of village dairy cooperatives ( target 22,255 by the year end 2001-02).
- Increase in the present processing capacity through investments under the State (s) I.R.D.P (Infrastructure Head).
- Setting up a Hi-Tech Breeding Project in the State at Aligarh district.
- To venture into the arena of value added products via diversification & strengthening of the marketing infrastructure.
- Fodder development & seed improvement programmes. (shifting to distribution of certified seeds solely)
- Strengthening of various R & D / quality control labs to ensure quality milk production and upkeep of hygiene.

### **Strategy/Approaches of the Ninth Plan Period & Annual Plan**

85. For achieving the above objective for the current year , following strategy has been adopted :-

- Strengthening of the existing village dairy co-operatives & organise the potential societies.
- Ploughing back amount released in the field for bridging the critical gaps of the programmes.
- To check & create awareness among consumers and producers for good quality milk and milk products through various quality control measures.
- To provide artificial insemination and animal health facilities at the door step of the milk producers.
- To produce and make available green fodder, cattle feed and urea mollases lick block for milch animal.

### **Specific Thrust Area for Annual Plan**

- Additional coverage at the field level at the existing milk shed.
- New/Innovative product development /processing and marketing .
- New market areas including export market.
- Market development through intensive and extensive coverage under the consumers awareness programme
- Specific thrust in the market intervention operation with all its functional dimension.
- With the threat of synthetic milk looming large over the State the department is coming up with a proposal to set up quality control squad.



## **Programmes for the Year 2000-2001**

86. Purpose of milk production enhancement programme is aimed at the village level, besides to organising new societies and also strengthening of the field structure. For awareness of women in dairy development, extension and training is aimed to train Secretaries for primary co-operative societies, and the refresher courses and training in various disciplines would be undertaken besides, assistance to Agriculture Institute, Naini (Allahabad). Such training programmes as may be required from time to time to achieve overall objective of Dairy Development will be taken up at existing training centres on the pattern of National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

87. It is proposed to consolidate and strengthen milk co-operatives and encourage market intervention operation and specialised H.R.D. efforts, bulk vending/community based marketing is also proposed. Establishment of powder milk plant, High-tech Animal Breeding Project and Institutional Strengthening/training and extension are proposed to be taken up.

### **Employment Generation :-**

88. The above schemes are proposed to be launched/carried out during the Ninth Five Year Plan in State / District sector. The direct employment under the scheme will be 31.879 thousand and 402.94 thousand will be indirect employment. The total employment generation will be 434.819 thousand during the five year period. The main aim of Dairy development programme is to give impetus to rural producers economically and socially during the plan period. Under the Annual Plan 2000-2001, the target set up for Employment Generation is 1147.94 thousand (direct 62.66 and Indirect 1085.24).

89. To carry out the schemes of Annual Plan 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 1554.23 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 900.23 lakh for plains.

## **Fisheries**

90. Uttar Pradesh is an inland State having vast water potential in the form of rivers and their tributaries, and medium size man made reservoirs, natural and oxbow lakes, and the small ponds in the rural areas. Apart from flowing water the total confined water which is suitable for fish culture and capture operation, is 4.45 lakh hectare. The fish production in the State is registering an increasing trend. The existing level of total fish production in the State is of the order of 1.80 lakh mt. . The average fish productivity of ponds through adequate management practices has been raised from 600 kg / ha/ yr to 2350 kg/ha/yr. The main objective of fisheries activities is to increase fish production by utilizing naturally available water resources in the State. Since it is cost effective and related to employment generation programme, its expansion can improve the socio- economic condition of the fishermen community.

## **Schemewise details of annual plan 2000-2001**

91. **World Bank Shrimp and Fish Culture Project** : With a view to increase fish production and productivity in selected reservoirs and lakes of the department, the project has been initiated in the State from 1992-93. The scheme envisages allotment of water bodies to the fisherman cooperative, stocking of advanced fingerlines, financial support to cooperative through participating bank, creation of infrastructure facility in project reservoirs and lakes, and strengthening of shrimp production unit and concerned fish farmers development agencies. Expenditure under this project during Eighth Five Year Plan as to the tune of Rs. 326.58 lakh and outlay proposed for 2000-2001 is Rs.16.00 lakh. The period of scheme extended up to December, 2000.

92. **National Welfare Fund for Active Fishermen** : This is a centrally sponsored scheme and 50% of the expenditure is born by Government of India and the rest of 50% expenditure is born by the State Government. Under this scheme, financial assistance to members of fishermen community is provided for construction of houses and India mark-2 hand pumps, so that their socio-economic condition may be improved. Financial assistance for 144 houses was given to the fishermen during 1998-99 and 1155 houses have been sanctioned in the year 1999-2000. During 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 113.58 lakh has been proposed.

93. **Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen** : This is a centrally sponsored scheme and insurance cover to active fisherman is provided under the scheme. Annual premium of Rs.12.00 for each person is shared equally by the Central and State Government. Insurance cover to 36000 active fishermen was provided during 1999-2000 and 1000 additional active fishermen are proposed to be provided with insurance cover during 2000-2001. An outlay of Rs.2.22 lakh has been proposed under the scheme for 2000-2001.

94. **Fisheries Training And Extention** : This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Its 80 % expenditure is born by Government of India and 20% by State Government. During 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed.

95. **Fish Farmers Development Agencies** : This is the major scheme of the fisheries department and it belongs to district sector. The scheme envisages allotment of GramSabha tanks by revenue department to fish farmers on long term lease and provision of institutional finance with 25% government subsidy for improvement of tanks and first year inputs. During 2000-2001 an additional water area of 5,000 ha. is proposed to be brought under fish culture and 5,000 person are proposed to be imparted short-term-training in modern agriculture practices. An outlay of Rs. 473.20 lakh is proposed which includes Rs. 457.20 lakh for plains .

96. **Establishment of New Hatcheries in Private Sector and Modernisation of existing Fish Farms** : Under this scheme, it is proposed to established small unit of Chines type circular hatcheries in private sector in order to raise the level of fish seed production. The progressive fish farmers will obtained loan from banks and government subsidy @ 15% or max. up to Rs.50000/-. An outlay of Rs. 51.68 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001, which includes Rs. 22.99 lakh for plains.

97. **Employment Generation :** Fish farmer are benefited under the farmer development agencies scheme by adopting fish culture in the rural ponds. It is proposed to provide self-employment opportunities to 5000 families of the weaker section of society during 2000-2001. Pond improvement programme being labour-oriented work, therefore, 18 lakh man days are expected to be created in the year 2000-2001.

98. To implement the developmental schemes of Fisheries sector, an outlay of Rs. 701.19 lakh has been proposed which includes Rs. 654.19 lakh for plains.

## **FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE**

99. Forests are one of the renewable resource available in the country. They are managed as per silviculture of the species so as to provide various wood and non-wood forest products annually in such a way that capital growing stock is kept intact in perpetuity and passed on to coming generation. With increase in human and cattle population the biotic pressure on forest is increasing. There is an ardent need to protect existing forest and to create man made forest on all available land. Forests maintain ecological balance and there-by contribute to environmental stability.

100. In fact the development and prosperity of society in general depends on forests. The community demand for food, energy and many other needs has to depend on the preservation and improvement of productivity of this natural resource of forests. It is rightly said the forests are connected with human life from cradle to grave. As per 1997 assessment forest cover is 33994 sq.km. against 294411 sq.km. of geographical area of the State. Most of U.P. forest are degraded and productivity is very poor. Indian National Forest Policy of 1988 has provision for the restoration and ecological balance, preservation of protected areas and maintenance of forest for their sustained use. State Forest Policy has come into effect from December, 1998 with the above objectives to be achieved with the people's participation in forest activities.

### **Ninth Five Year Plan**

101. For Ninth Five Year Plan a total outlay of Rs.650.00 crore was approved, out of which the outlay for plain region is Rs.280.00 crore. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 a total of Rs.69.74 crore and Rs.85.43 crore were spent and anticipated expenditure for 1999-2000 is Rs. 89.22 Cr. . Proposed target for plantation during Ninth Plan is 106220 ha. About 1000.24 lakh man days will be generated in this plan.

102. During 1997-98 ,41435 ha. plantation was raised 329 thousand cub.mtr. Timber 78 thousand cub.mtr. fuel wood 213 thousand notional tones bamboo ,331 thousand std. bags tendu leaves and 26 thousand Qtl. other minor forest produces was extracted by U.P. Forest Corporation.101.66 lakh man days were generated by forest department while in 1998-99 ,47678 ha. plantation was raised . 476 thousand cub.mtr. timber ,105 cub.mtr. fuel wood ,176 thousand notional tones bamboo,419 thousand std. bags tendu leaves and 10 thousand Qtl. other minor forest produce was extracted .116.53 lakh man days were generated.

## **Annual Plan 2000-2001**

103. The proposed schemes in the annual plan 2000-2001 will contribute towards Scientific Management and Conservation of forests Plantation over waste and Community land and Soil and Water Conservation would , increase forest cover and productivity . Reducing biotic pressure over natural forest and Conservation of Wild Life and bio-diversity. The main plantation schemes are Social forestry, Social forestry in Urban area, Industrial and pulp wood plantation ,Fuel and fodder project.

104. For conservation and development of wildlife schemes, such as protection of Tiger reserve(Dudhwa Tiger and Corbett Tiger Reserve),Project elephant, Development of Parks and Bird Sanctuaries and Eco-development programme are being implemented.

105. For plain region the Social forestry scheme will be implemented with completely new dimension having the following main objectives:

- Nurseries will be established for Farm forestry for sustained supply of seedlings to the farmers of their choice as well.
- Plantation under the Social Forestry scheme will be raised along Road side, Canal side, Rail side and in the campus of schools and Government offices.
- Strengthening of Vanchetna Kendra to train of farmers about the Environmental Conservation biotic diversity and for Raising medicinal plants .
- To organize conferences for the Villagers to involve them in forestry activity.
- Plantation will be raised on all available waste lands of community ponds, tube wells and gram samaj land through planned scientific methods.

106. The scheme would increase the production of wood which would benefit the rural poor and improve the supply of raw material to forest based industries . There would be industrial benefits including empowerment of communities and the transfer of responsibility for future funding of forestry conservation from State to the community. There will be major environmental benefits resulting from this schemes.

107. Proposed outlay for forestry and wildlife sector for 2000-2001 is Rs.16202.55 lakh which includes Rs. 10227.55 lakh for plain.

## **U.P. Forestry Project**

108. World bank aided Forestry Project U.P. Cr. 3018 IN is being implemented in all districts of U.P. with IDA assistance, since Feb. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1998. The main objectives of the project are to increase both forest cover and tree raise, the productivity of forest to insure their sustainable use, start Joint Forest Management and to promote bio-diversity conservation, and over all capacity building of the forest department. For Ninth Plan approved outlay for the project is Rs. 22830.00 lakh, against which upto 1999-2000 abput Rs. 6409.00 lakh ( excluding direct payment made by World Bank) have been spent on the project since its

inception to achieve the objective of the project. For annual plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 10057 lakh which includes Rs. 5534 lakh for plains is being proposed.

109. In U.P. forestry project training is being implemented for process change strengthening the human resources. To insure people participation in forestry activities villagers and representatives of NGO's are also being trained. During 1998-99 about 10000 people and forest staff joined various training programmes.

### **Soil Conservation**

110. Under this sector the on-going State Plan Scheme of 'Development of Civil and Soyam Forests in Kumaun and Garhwal Region' is proposed to be continued in the ninth Plan. Besides this, the Centrally sponsored schemes of 'Afforestation in the Catchment of River Valley Project Ramganga, Integrated watershed Management in the catchment of Indo-Gangetic Basin, Integrated wasteland Development Project will be implemented.

111. The actual achievement during Eighth Plan is Rs. 4330.15 lakh. Proposed outlay of Ninth Five Year Plan is Rs. 4000.00 lakh . The expenditure during 1997-98 , 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is Rs.1348.12 lakh, and Rs.1150.58 lakh and Rs. 1105.07 lakh respectively proposed outlay for 2000-2001 is Rs.2000.00 lakh.

### **CO-OPERATION**

112. Co-operative Movement was introduced in 1904 as an alternative measure of credit to the public, in general, and 'have nots', in particular. Its main object had been to invest the available resources among the members in such a way so as to provide optimum benefit to all the members and to ensure their social and economic upliftment.

113. In Ninth Plan, total outlay of the State is Rs. 46340 crores of which co-operative's share is hardly 0.1% (Rs. 48.75 Crores) whereas in Eighth Plan it was 0.3% (Rs. 68.43 Crores) . Thus the share of co-operatives has been reduced from already meager 0.3% to 0.1% whereas it is pertinent to pointout that the annual turnover of only these co-operatives which are included in the "COOPERATION" plan head, is estimated to be around Rs. 15000 crores (hence Rs. 75000 crores in whole plan period) which is 1500 times of the total fiscal assistance planned to be provided to these co-operatives during entire IXth plan.

114. Through a vast network of 20304 cooperative societies including 8384 PACS (Primary Agriculture Co-operative Credit Societies), 60 D.C.Bs. (District Co-operative Banks) with 1480 branches and U.P. Co-operative Bank as the Apex, Rs. 800 Crores short-term credit (Which is about 56% of the total short-term lending in the State) and Agriculture Inputs worth Rs. 900 crores (Which is about 30% of the total distribution and 80% of the total institutional distribution in the State) are made available to the farmers practically at their door steps. It is worth to mention that Government of India provided massive financial assistance( Rs. 16000 Crores) to the commercial Banks for cleansing their balance sheets whereas nothing

has been provided in the co-operative sector so far despite of an MOU signed, as per the guidance of Government of India, between NABARD, State Government and Apex Bank and as provided in it, a detailed proposal for the assistance of Rs. 578.27 crores has been forwarded to Government of India (25:75) by the State Government for cleansing the balance sheets of the credit co-operatives and to restructure the entire co-operatives credit system. This is essential from this point of view that the strengthening the credit co-operative will geometrically boost-up the agriculture production in the State as the consumption of agriculture inputs will also be augmented. For want of this assistance the target of short-term credit at the end of IX th plan has also been reduced from Rs. 2175 crores to the present level of Rs. 800 crores as annual business of about 2000 primary Agricultural credit co-operatives has been reduced to half and about 1000 societies have become non-functional ; more over no decision by GOI on imbalance is weakening the Coop. Credit system as more & more PACS consequently DCB's are becoming non eligible for refinance as a result their funds are being forced to be invested uneconomically. Long term credit which is practically not dependent on this financial assistance is fast increasing.

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

	1991-92	Eighth Five year plan		Ninth Five Year plan target	Revised target	Achievement upto 31-03-2000	Target 2000-2001
		Target	Achievement				
Short term credit	608.22	800.00	863.52	2175.00	800.00	1039.89	1185
Medium term credit	28.93	75.00	9.52	48.00	10.00	1.95	20
Long term credit	180.94	225.00	365.73	520.00	520.00	508.34	550

116. During IXth plan, this year emphasis shall be given on the following :-

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

### **Direction And Administration**

117. The multiplicity of the co-operative societies and their many-fold increased business is controlled co-ordinated and superintended by the net-work of the Registrar Co-operative Societies. 15 new revenue Districts and 6 new revenue Divisions have been created which require to be sanctioned new posts. Since redundant staff has already been adjusted previously, hence it is absolutely essential to

strengthen the co-operative net-work. Deployment of existing staff to the newly created areas will only disturb the whole system. Office of the Registrar co-operative Societies had been one of the very few departments in the State which adopted and developed computerised MIS System in the very beginning. It now needs updating and further development provision of Rs. 32.95 lakhs for establishing computer cell. Total outlay of Rs. 33.18 lakh have been provided in 2000-2001

## **Training**

118. In 1999-2000 the department completed the himalyan task of election in about 15000 societies provincial co-operative union has undertaken a gignatic task of providing foundation knowledge/training to about 15000 employees of co-operative societies and approximately 1.35 lakhs newly elected membes of their board of Management. P.C.U. was successfully but silently imparting such education through its net-work but resources proved to be too meagre and hence only to sustain its existence. It is absolutely needed to resume financial assistance to it. Outlay Rs. 5.70 Lakhs provided in 2000-2001.

## **Assistance To Multi-Purpose Rural Co-Operatives:-**

119. Redundant scheme like "Subsidy to risk fund" etc have been left only effectively useful schemes have been retained in the plan 2000-2001:-

- Subsidy for rehabilitation of PACS
- Subsidy for Medium term loan to SC/ST members to purchase share.
- Subsidy to recoup losses in PACS (for Uttranchal)
- Assistance to establish Mini-Banks in PACS and modernise them.
- Assistance to compensate losses due to loan to SC/ST or Differential rate of interest.

## **Assistance to remove imbalances in PACS:**

120. As on 31.3.95, 5270 PACS (out of 8384 about 63%) had loan from D.C.Bs. more than the loan due from their members, hence creating an imbalance of Rs. 245 crores which is proposed, as per guidelines of Government of India, to be recouped from State Government and Government of India on 25:75 ratio i.e. Rs. 61.24 crores and Rs. 183.72 crores respectively now revised to Rs 342.59 Crores had also been forwarded to G.O.I.(25:75) by the State Government for cleansing the blansheet of Cooperative Credit Institution and to restructure and revamp the entire Cooperative Credit System so that their balance sheets are cleansed. Keeping in view the paucity of funds only and uncertainty in decision a token Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been provided in 2000-2001.

### **Assistance To Credit Co-Operatives:-**

121. Leaving the unproductive/unuseful schemes, only following schemes could find plakhe in the Annual Plan 2000-2001.

- Loan for NODC to weak D.C.Bs. (on 50:50 with GOI)
- Contribution to NRC LTO fund by the State Government (With primary assistance from NABARD)
- Contribution to Cadre fund of the secretaries of PACS/LAMPS (For Hills only)
- Assistance to open new branches and moderisation of the branches (only in Hills) of D.C.Bs.
- Assistance for establishing new Urban Co-operative Banks
- Contribution to Deposit Gaurantee Scheme of Mini Banks
- Assistance to cleansing the balance sheets of D.C.Bs.

122. As on 31.3.98, Development Action Plan of all the 60 D.C.Bs. were prepared according to the guidelines of NABARD/Government of India which revealed 43 D.C.Bs. on losses and 30 not complying the provisional of section 11(1) of banking Regulation Act, 1949. To bring the entire short-term co-operative credit structure on rails, now revise an assistance of Rs. 739.95 crores was proposed on 25:75 ratio (Rs. 184.99 and Rs. 554.96 Crores respectively) with State Government and Government of India. Keeping in view the paucity of funds a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in 2000-2001.

### **Assistance To Other Co-Operatives:**

123. **Storages** : The State government willingness to accept loan under RIDF still remain to be communicated. The Outlay of Rs. 560 Crore has been allotted to U.P. State Warehousing Corporation for the construction of 7 Godowns of 28500 M.T. capacity, total cost Rs. 7.05 Crore of which 80% i.e. Rs. 5.60 Crore has been proposed as loan under R.I.D.F. A total Outlay Rs. 563.50 Lakh have been provided for construction of Godowns of Pacs/Lamps/Marketing Societies & State Warehousing Corporation In 2000-2001.

124. **Consumer Scheme:** A large number of rural folk are dependent on PACS/LAMPS for their basic needs, cloth, food, cosmetics and other articles of daily use hence the strengthening of three tier structure is the need of the time. Total Outlay of Rs. 20.45 Lakh have been provided in 2000-2001. When price hike has almost engulfed almost every one, the very existance of consumer co-operatives are sufficient to maintain the market balances. Screening out the unuseful schemes, only following scheme could be inducted in plan 2000-2001.

- Assistance to UPSS for price Fluctuation Fund and Cadre Authority.
- Transport and interest subsidy to wholesale Cooperative Consumer Stores (in hills)
- Transport & Managerial Subsidy to PACS/LAMPS doing consumer business (only in Hills)



125. **Loan For Credit Stabilisation Fund :** Due to natural calamities, short-term loan is converted into medium term loan where loss to crops is estimated to be more than 50%. A fund at the apex bank level has been created in which Government too contributes to enable them to procure NABARD's share token provision Rs. 0.01 Lakhs have been provided in 2000-2001 in lakh of Outlay..

126. **Education:** To enable Cooperative Union to run regular training courses of the Chief Executives and elected members to the Board of Management/Primary Cooperatives an amount of Rs. 9.00 Lakhs has been provided in 2000-2001.

#### **Other Programmes:**

127. **Marketing :** Marketing Societies since difficult terrain of Hills is a major hurdle in race for privatisation, cooperatives still continue to serve the people, especially rural ones, hence the schemes to strengthen weak marketing cooperative societies, soyabean & mushroom cooperative societies and PCF run soyabean project at Halduchor, Haldwani have been included only in Hills Rs 11.00 lakhs have been provided for 2000-2001 .

128. **Supply Of Agricultural Inputs:** Role of cooperative Societies in the distribution of agricultural inputs is 30% of the total distribution and more than 80% of the total institutional supply of it. Moreover the need of fertilizer is felt everywhere to augment the agricultural production which is only possible if the supply line of agricultural inputs, in general, and fertilizer, in particular, is smoothly maintained. Cooperatives conduct this business by procuring loans from DCBs hence they need financial assistance to maintain required equity base of margin money. Hence the schemes like margin money to PACS/DCBS and transport subsidy (in hills) have been included in 2000-2001 for Rs 76.54 lakhs.

129. **Drugs/Herbs Development:** All sorts of assistance is to be ensured to cooperative societies like Bhreshaj Sangh and Bheshaj Societies in Hill to enable them to procure Herbs from remote hilly areas. As such Rs. 17.93 lakhs have been provided in plan 2000-2001 only in Hills for training, storage, demonstration & margin money to smoothen the herb business there.

130. **Ncdc Sponsored Integrated Cooperative Development Scheme (Icdp):** NCDC has taken lead to develop all sectors of Cooperatives in an integrated & planned manner. To begin with 5 districts were selected, later on, it was extended to 12 Districts and more Districts are being taken up. Projects prepared at local level, appraised at the State level and sanctioned at the national level by NCDC are put to implementation under project Implementation Team and Agency which are specifically organised/identified for the individual projects. This scheme has already been implemented in Varanasi, Jaunpur, Mathura, Gorakhpur and Raebareli and many more will soon find their plakes. A Token outlay of Rs. 0.01 lakhs has been provided in 2000-2001 due to lakh of Outlay.

## U P SAHKARI GRAM VIKAS BANK LTD.

131. UP Sahkari Gram Vikas Bank formerly known as U P State Cooperative Land Development Bank was established on March,12 in 1959 on Unitary pattern for fulfilling the long term financial needs of the farmers. The bank has 321 branches out of which 254 are at Tehsil level. The bank has established 17 regional offices manned by Regional Managers to supervise and monitor the work of the branches. The bank has been actively participating in several schemes of the Government such as Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna, Special Component Plan, Free Borrowing Programme, Sangan Mini Dairy Scheme etc.

132. The bank gets major part of refinance of the loans from NABARD whose main condition before release of refinance is that there should be compulsory minimum involvement of the State/Central Government also since these loans have been advanced for the agriculture and rural development of the people of the State

### Progress during 1999-2000

133. Against the lending and debenture floatation programme of Rs.480.00 cr the bank disbursed Rs.580.10 cr and floated debentures to the tune of Rs.480.00 cr, thereby exceeding the targets set for bank. Out of above, Rs.20.40 cr was State Government contribution towards debenture floatation and share capital contribution..

134. The bank has proposed a lending programme of Rs.550.00 cr. for 2000-2001 as under

Sl.no..	Purpose	No. of Beneficiaries	Lending Programme
1.	Minor Irrigation	176735	230.00
2.	Farm Mechanisation	11716	95.00
3.	Diversified		
	Horticulture/Social Forestry	13257	24.00
	Dairy	47293	84.00
	Animal Husbandry	14125	20.00
	Poultry	1875	3.00
	Fisheries	1358	4.00
	Biogas	712	1.00
	Dunlop Cart	31214	37.00
4.	Non Farm Sector	19459	40.00
5.	Rural Housing		7.00
6.	Institutional Finance		5.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>317744</b>	<b>550.00</b>

### Resources Management

135. To achieve the above lending programme the bank arranges finance by way of floatation of

debentures . For 2000-2001 , the proposal debenture floatation programme is as under:

<b>Debenture Floation</b>	<b>During 2000-2001</b>
Ordinary Debenture	0.00
Special Development Debenture	550.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>550.00</b>

136. The State Government is required to contribute 4 percent on an average in the debentures floated by the bank and the government of India also contributes on matching basis. The major share about 92 percent is contributed by NABARD. In other words it can be said that to get 92 percent debenture contribution from NABARD on an average only 4 percent is to be contributed by State Government to achieve the proposed lending target for 2000-2001. The bank also required financial assistance from State Government for investment in the share capital of weak branches in order to enhance their lending eligibility. An outlay of Rs.15.00 cr has been proposed towards debenture contribution and share capital contribution for the year 2000-2001 to achieve a lending programme of Rs.550.00 cr.

### **Strategy for achieving targets**

137. The bank has sent its annual lending programme to the branches in which monthly and quarterly targets have been fixed. Monitoring of targets achieved, is done at the H.O. level and 17 regional offices spread all over the state. The regional managers monitor the loan disbursement in their monthly meeting and in their regular visit to the branches. The regional managers also send regular monitoring letters to the branches and reminders to weak branches to achieve the target in time. Lending statements for the State have been computerised at the State level and weekly progress is reviewed at the top management level. The bank has been achieving its lending target set by NABARD every year since inception. Lately the bank has been over achieving its target fixed by NABARD during last several years.

C-8904



## Annexure-1

## AREA &amp; PRODUCTION OF HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Sl. Year No.	Fruit		Vegetable		Potato	
	Area (lakh ha)	Product- ion (Lakh MT)	Area (lakh ha)	Product- ion (Lakh MT)	Area ac ha)	Product- ion (Lakh MT)
1. First Plan (1951-56)	1.00	5.00	1.00	10.00	0.97	6.86
2. Second Plan (1956-61)	1.50	9.00	1.50	15.00	1.13	7.99
3. Third Plan (1961-66)	2.99	17.99	2.43	27.13	1.47	13.41
4. Fourth Plan (1969-74)	3.49	21.79	3.07	36.08	1.87	17.20
5. Fifth Plan (1974-79)	5.23	28.15	4.94	55.25	3.00	45.00
6. Sixth Plan (1980-85)	5.80	38.39	7.41	89.92	3.05	52.56
7. Seventh Plan (1985-90)	6.98	56.60	8.30	108.40	3.29	59.90
8. 1990-91	7.16	59.00	8.45	113.00	3.23	61.45
9. 1991-92	7.33	63.00	8.71	120.00	3.44	60.09
10. 1992-93	7.49	66.00	9.21	124.27	3.72	54.71
11. 1993-94	7.65	67.24	9.25	132.85	3.65	70.68
12. 1994-95	7.80	72.46	9.50	142.50	3.73	67.94
13. 1995-96	7.94	77.00	9.75	151.00	3.80	85.00
14. 1996-97	8.10	81.00	9.97	159.00	4.25	92.63
15. 1997-98	8.24	85.00	10.20	165.00	3.96	58.54
16. 1998-99	8.37	88.00	10.50	171.20	3.90	80.00
17. 1999-2000	8.55	85.25	10.75	177.77	3.95	96.00
18. 2000-2001 (Proposed)	8.70	95.70	11.00	183.70	4.00	95.20

## CHAPTER - II

### Rural Development

Rural Development sector has been provided major emphasis in each of the Plan since our independence . It implies the over-all development of rural society on each front of life. Overall, this sector comprises of socio-economic, educational, political and other development indicators for rural mass. Community and people's participation on rural development process has increased the importance of this sector in recent years just after declaration of Panchayati Raj System which has changed the scenario of rural development process in the State . The State Government has brought-out its commitments by checking the outflow from rural to urban areas, diversification of agriculture, bringing improvement in the skill and managerial ability with participation of NGOs/private sector and creation of durable assets suited to development and backward linkages. Ultimately, it will improve the productivity, balance the ecology and conserve the environment alongwith creation of regular jobs .

2. The centrally sponsored schemes viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme, Trysem, Dwcra, Jawahar Rojgar Yojna, Employment Assurance scheme, Deen Dayal Vikas Yojna (presently known as Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojna) , Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), and Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY) were launched to help the poorest families in the villages on the basis of their incomes through door to door surveys by the village bodies .

#### SWARNJAYANTI GRAM SWAROZGAR YOJANA

3. In order to rectify the situation, Government have decided to restructure the self-employment programmes. A new programme known as "Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana" (SGSY) has been launched from April 1999. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self help groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. SGSY will be funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75:25. The unspent balances as on 1-4-99 under the erstwhile programmes IRDP, TRYSEM, DWCRA, SITRA, GKY and MWS after merger will be pooled under the head SGSY and would be utilised as per the new guidelines.

4. The objective of SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (swarozgaris) above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. Subject to availability of funds, the effort will be made to cover 30% of the poor families in each block during the next five years.

5. SGSY will adopt a project approach for each identified key activity which would be run through the banks and other financial institutions who will be closely associated and involved in preparing these project reports, so as to avoid delays in sanctioning of loans and to ensure adequacy of financing.

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

7. Element of subsidy under SGSY will be 30% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.7500. In respect of SC/ST, however these will be 50% and Rs.10,000 respectively. For Groups of Swarozgaris (SHGs), the subsidy would be at 50% of the cost of the scheme, subject to a ceiling of Rs1.25 lakh. SGSY will be implemented by the DRDAs through the Panchayat Samiti. A brief sketch of the schemes related to rural development is described in successive programmes.

### **Progress during Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and Proposal for Annual Plan 2000-01**

8. An outlay of Rs. 610.64 crore was fixed for the Ninth Plan (1997-2000). During the years 1997-98 and 1998-99 a total sum of Rs.99.52 crore and Rs.155.60 crore were utilised under IRDP benefitting 3.50 lakh and 3.92 lakh families respectively. During the year 1999-2000, against an outlay of Rs.150.50 crore for the new programme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana as a state's share an expenditure of Rs 49.24 crore was incurred benefitting 60000 swarozgaris. An outlay of Rs. 41.10 crore is proposed for the year 2000-01 to benefit 3.75 lakh swarozgaris.

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

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

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

11. The subsidy element of the scheme will be shared on 75:25 basis between the Centre and State respectively. Ceiling of subsidy that can be given to them, would be Rs. 10000 per household. The upper limit of construction loan admissible under this scheme will be Rs 40,000 per household. The loan will be sourced and disbursed from either a Scheduled /Commercial banks, Housing Finance Institution or the State Govt. directly. A target 20000 houses is proposed for 2000-01 for which an outlay of Rs. 554.40 lakh is being proposed as state share.

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

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

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

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

15. The programme is in operation in 91 selected blocks of 18 districts including 30 blocks of 5 hill districts on a 75:25 sharing basis between Centre and State. For improving the effectiveness and utility of the programme, new directions have been given to the planning, implementation and maintenance aspects. Programme implementation will be done according to the Guide lines of Govt. of India in the light of local needs of the beneficiaries.

16. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, 60797 ha. and 52777 problem areas were treated with different development activities with expenditure of Rs. 17.78 crore and Rs. 16.77 crore including state share of Rs. 9.14 crore and Rs. 8.38 crore respectively. Also, 6.51 lakh mandays and 8.57 lakh mandays were generated during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. It is anticipated that Rs.7.44 crore would be spent in 1999-2000. An outlay of Rs.13.15 crore as state share is proposed for the annual plan 2000-01.

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

## **Rural Employment**

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

18. This new programme has come into effect from 1-4-99 replacing Jawahar Rozgar Yojana . The new programme, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana would be dedicated entirely to the development of rural infrastructure at the village level and would be implemented by the village panchayats. They will have sole authority for preparation of Annual Action Plans and their implementation, including power to execute works with the approval of gram sabha.

19. The primary objective is creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and assets to enable the rural poor to increase the opportunities for sustained employment.

20. The secondary objective is generation of supplementary employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

21. The special safe guards under the schem for the weaker section of the community are :-

- 22.5% of annual allocations shall be earmarked for SCs/STs individual beneficiaries schemes.
- The wage employment under the programme shall be given to the families below poverty line.

22. Funds under the programmes are to be shared between Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The programme will be implemented through the Village Panchayats. An outlay of Rs. 481.00 crore as state share has been allocated for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002)

23. Employment generation during the Ninth Plan along with targets are as under:

Year	Mandays (In lakh)	
	Target	Achievement
1997-98	561	599
1998-99	626	694
1999-2000	537	439
2000-2001(Proposed)	623	

### **Indira Awas Yojana**

24. The genesis of the Indira Awas Yojana can be traced to the programmes of rural employment which began in the early 1980s. IAY was launched during 1985-86 as a sub- scheme of RLEGP. Thereafter it continued as a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) since its incaption in April,1986. From the year 1993-94 the scope of IAY was extended to cover Non Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes below the poverty linne families in the rural areas. IAY has now been de-linked from JRY and has been made an independent scheme with effect from 1st January,1996.

25. Earlier this scheme was only for SC/ ST. Since 1993-94, it has been opened for all castes with the restriction that at least 60 percent benefit will go to the SC/ST. The main objective of the scheme is to provide free of cost houses to homeless families living below poverty line in rural areas. Unit cost per house is Rs.20,000/- in plain areas and Rs.22,000 in hills and other difficult areas. The beneficiaries are



selected in the open meeting of gram sabhas normally held in the first quarter of the financial year. The houses are being constructed by the beneficiaries themselves on their personal plots. The beneficiary is free to choose the design and to purchase the building materials from open market. The only restriction is that the plinth area of the constructed house must be 20sq. Mts. To empower the woman of the family the Indira Awas is allotted to her. Construction of new houses for shelter less and upgradation of Kachcha houses are being funded in the ratio of 80:20 as per guidelines.

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

Construction of houses		(In lakh)	
Period	Target	Achievement	
1. Eighth Plan	4.48	4.60	
2. Ninth Plan	-	-	
3. 1997-98	1.36	1.37	
4. 1998-99	1.79	1.81	
5. 1999-2000	1.87	1.55	
6. 2000-2001(Proposed)	2.06		

### Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)

27. The scheme was launched on 2nd October 1993. The primary objective of the Employment Assurance Scheme is to provide gainful employment in manual work during lean agricultural seasons to all able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need of work. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development. The scheme is designed to provide upto 100 days of assured manual employment at statutory minimum wages to each wage employment seeker in rural areas, subject to a maximum of two beneficiaries from each family. Upto Eighth Five Year Plan ,only 360 blocks out of total 904 have been covered under the scheme. From the year 1997-98, all the blocks of the State have been covered under this scheme.

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

29. The EAS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on the sharing basis of 75:25 by Centre and the State. Physical target and achievements during Eighth Plan and Ninth Plan are as under:

**(In lakh)**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Mandays Achievement</b>
Eighth Plan	957	819
Ninth Plan	5575	-
1997-98	567	523
1998-99	770	749
1999-2000	619	485
2000-2001(proposed)	687	

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

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

### **Ganga Kalyan Yojana**

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

### **Ambedkar Vishesh Rojgar Yojana**

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

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

### **Objectives**

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

33. The high powered task force constituted for Vishesh Rojgar Yojana have approved 174 different projects for different regions as per their geographical characteristics and availability of resources. During Eighth Plan 98 projects have been sanctioned under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 106.71 crore have been released for these projects as AVRY share. These projects were expected to generate employment for 4,19,661 persons during Eighth Plan period. By the end of 1996-97, 2,73,506 persons have got employment under this scheme. During Ninth Plan, it is targeted to provide employment including backlog to 5,85,494 persons under this scheme. By the end of 1999-2000 employment opportunities have been created for 325485 persons. It is proposed to provide employment to 122000 persons under this scheme, for which an outlay of Rs. 40.01 crore is proposed for 2000-01.

## **LAND REFORMS**

### **Consolidation of Holdings**

34. Consolidation operation was started in the year 1954. This is welfare scheme which is directly related to the progress like land reforms, green revolution and upliftment of villages. The main objective of consolidation scheme is to augment the agricultural production and by dint of which to raise standard of living of the villagers. Under this scheme various types of land disputes are permanently settled through courts established in different cities and rural areas and scattered land is consolidated and more compass through allotment of Chaks and during consolidation operation lands are made available for providing chak roads, inter connected roads, irrigational channels. In addition to this lands are reserved for extension of General Avadi, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons abadi, manurepits and for other public purposes. Through consolidation operations not only a remarkable progress have been made in the field of green revolution in increasing the agricultural production but also a marked progress has been made in making the standard of living of common folk but lot of social change has also taken place. Consolidation operations have played upper hand not only in increasing agricultural production, through green revolution but is has also played an important role in providing irrigational facilities and providing roads to the farmers for carrying out agricultural production fertilizers and seeds from one place to another place.

35. The following physical achievement have been made against the fixed targets in the financial year 1999-2000.

Items	Target (1999-2000)	achievement (1999-2000)
Confirmation of Scheme U/S 23	155000 Hectares	155709 Hectares
Preparation of final records U/S 27	16000 Plots	1441451 Plots
Completion of consolidation work and notification U/S 52	1600 Villages	1357 villages

36. The following number of cases have been decided during this period in the state by the Consolidation authorities at deferent level is in year 1999-2000.

Items	Target (1999-2000)	achievement (1999-2000)
Objections	346500	281433 Hectares
Preparation of final records U/S 27	16000 Plots	53674 Plots
Appeals	4500	30750

37. The Following target is fixed for the year 2000-2001

Sl.No.	Items	Target
1-	Confirmation of provisional consolidation	155000 Hectares
2-	Preparation of final records U/S 27	1400000 Plots
3-	Completion of Consolidation work & notification U/S 52	1400 villages

38. Target for disposals as cases by the consolidation authorities:-

Sl.No.	Items	Target
1-	Objections	346500 Hectares
2-	Appeals	72000Plots
3-	Revision	4500 villages

## **Financial Assistance to Ceiling Land Allottees**

39. This scheme is executed since 1977-78 in the state. Upto march 2000 Rs. 1690.22 lakh has been distributed to the ceiling land allottees for the work like fertilizer seed, land reforms etc.. Presently, financial help is distributed at the rate of Rs. 1000 per acre. Since 1995-96 the scheme is; under centrally sponsored scheme. 50 percent share is born by the state and the 50 percent from Central Government but from 96-97 Central Share is stopped. For the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 7.71 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

## **Construction of Records Room under the Tenth Finance Commission**

40. With passage of time the records Rooms at district head quarter and as well as Tahsiles are getting crowded day by day and because of non-availability of enough space in the various record rooms, the records are lying uncharged and are deteriorating gradually. In order to save these records the district headquarters and tehsils additional record rooms are proposed to be constructed for which an outlay of Rs. 340.00 lakh has been proposed for the annual Plan 2000-2001.

# **Other Rural Development Programmes**

## **Training Programmes**

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

42. Rural Development with its multi-pronged objectives of all round development has a full-fledged network of training institutes with Deen Dayal Upadhyay State Institute of Rural Development, Bakshi Ka Talab, Lucknow at the apex and 22 regional institutes of Rural Development and 33 district institutes of rural development under it. These institutes, while shouldering the responsibility of future development of human resources, have to strengthen their infrastructural facilities and streamline their programmes to meet the changing requirements.

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

44. The SIRD has also been entrusted with the new task of coordinating with capital investment policy vide different type of missions like Neem, amla, tulsi, Biogas etc. and also with the responsibility of monitoring their activity. An outlay of Rs.0.15 crore has been allocated for the institute.

### **Rural Group Life Insurance Scheme**

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

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

47. For Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore has been provided out of which Rs. 4.00 crore will be for general category and Rs. 1.00 crore for SC/ST. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore has been proposed for the year 2000-01.

### **National Improved Chullha Programme**

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

49. Since the inception of the scheme, 29.82 lakh improved chulhas had been distributed till 31.3.2000. For the year 2000-2001, target of distribution is 2.75 lakh improved chulhas.

### **National Biogas Development Programme**

50. Keeping in view the depleting reserves of conventional fuels and their adverse effect on environment, the programme for construction of biogas plants is taken up in the State to promote non-conventional sources of energy specially in rural areas. Total expenditure on the various components of the scheme is borne by Govt. of India. Biogas plants operate on animal dung which is an easily available commodity in villages and provide cooking gas for rural households. Despite it, the slurry that comes out

of the plant is a rich organic manure with comparatively higher percentages of N. P. K and thus helps in increasing agricultural productivity in the villages.

51. Since the inception of the scheme, 2.83 lakh biogas plants have been established till 31.3.2000. For the year 2000-2001, target of establishing 9350 biogas plants is proposed for.

## **PANCHAYATI RAJ**

52. Following the Constitutional (Seventy Third) Amendment Act 1992, the U.P. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947 and the U.P. Kshetra Samiti and Zila Parisad Adhiniyam, 1961, were amended and came into force on 22-4-1994. Its legislation extends the spirit of the Seventy-third Amendment, by providing for reservation for Scheduled Castes, other Backward Castes and Women at all levels of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure. In the light of the provisions of the Amended Acts, election to the three tier Panchayati Raj bodies were held in 1995 and 58,620 Gram Panchayats, 904 Kshetra Panchayats, and 83 Zila Panchayats were constituted.

53. The State Government is committed to devolve administrative and financial powers to PRIS and local self Government. Hence, the State Government has declared Gram Sabha as the unit of development and 1999-2000 as the year of decentralisation and people's participation. In first phase, State Government has transferred selected activities/functions of following departments.

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

### **Construction of Panchayat Bhawan**

54. According to the Eleventh schedule, each village panchayat is to be provided with a panchayat Bhawan. As on 1.4.2000 only 25,874 village panchayats out of 58,803 were having panchayat bhawans. 32929 more panchayat bhawan will be needed construction. Construction of one panchayat bhawan required a sum of Rs. 1.35 lakh out of which Rs. 75,600 is government grant. JRY and village panchayats will share Rs. 45,900 and Rs. 13,500 respectively. A total of 2732 village panchayats will be benefited out of which 2495 village panchayats in plain and 237 village panchayats in hill during 2000-01.

### **Village pavement and Drainage (Khadanja and Nali) Constructions :**

55. Khadanja and Nali are being constructed in village pavements by the Panchayat Raj Department and it required a sum of Rs. 1 lakh for constructing the 1250 square meters of khadanja, out of which Rs. 90,000 is in the form of government grant and rest Rs. 10,000 is shared by village panchayats.

56. Out of 1,12,804 revenue villages, 16024 Ambedkar villages have been covered by khadanja on 1-4-2000. During 2000-01, a total of 156 village panchayats will be benefited out of which 71 village panchayats will be in plain and 85 village panchayats in hill.

### **VIDHAYAK NIDHI**

57. To enable the Public Representatives fulfil the local necessities and for balanced development the Hon'ble members of both houses shall be provided with funds like Sansad Nidhi to undertake developmental activities in their areas. An outlay of Rs. 267.00 crore is proposed for the year 2000-01 to create "Vidhayak Nidhi" of which Rs.50.00 lakh will be granted to each of the Hon'ble members for the development of their Constituent Area.

58. Accordingly guidelines for Vidhayak Nidhi has already been issued . An amount of Rs.133-50 Cr. was released at the rate of Rs.25.00 lakh per constituency in 1998-99. During the year 1999-2000, a sum of Rs.268.50 crore was released for the constituencies.

### **Community Development Programme**

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

60. During the Eighth Plan period Rs. 103.06 crore were spent and 400 new buildings were constructed. For the Ninth Plan, outlay of Rs. 90.00 crore for plain areas and Rs. 3.00 crore for hills have been fixed against which an expenditure of Rs. 24.56 crore, Rs. 9.44 crore and Rs.4.44 was incurred during 1997-98 ,1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. For the year 2000-01 an outlay of Rs. 29.04 crore has been proposed.



## CHAPTER-III

### SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

#### Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi

In order to ensure the twin objectives of balanced development and reducing inter-regional disparities and backwardness, the State Government has created Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi for 28 districts in the eastern U.P. and Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi for 7 Bundelkhand districts in the year 1990-91. These Nidhis provide funding over and above the allocations in the District/State sectors.

2. The districts covered under Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi are namely – Jhansi, Jalaun, Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Chitrakut, while Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi covers 28 districts namely Varanasi, Chandoli, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra, Sant Ravidas Nagar, Gorakhpur, Kushi Nagar, Deoria, Azamgarh, Mau, Maharajganj, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Siddharth Nagar, Ballia, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Kaushambi, Fatehpur, Faizabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Sultanpur, Gonda, Bahraich, Shravasti and Balrampur.

3. Generally the schemes/projects which are capital intensive and which can normally be completed in two years time, are undertaken through these Nidhis. The schemes/projects approved in the Nidhis are meant to cover the infrastructural gaps mainly in construction of roads, minor bridges, installation of power sub-stations, drinking water facilities, educational buildings etc.

4. Under the Nidhis schemes and projects are proposed in accordance with the felt needs of the area (district) by Hon'ble members of Legislative Assembly/council whose constituencies fall in the respective districts and are examined at the district/divisional level.

5. Fifty percent of the total allocation of Nidhis is earmarked for sanctioning of projects at district level and remaining fifty percent is earmarked for approval at the state level. The schemes which cost upto Rs. 10.00 lakh are sanctioned by the divisional commissioners and are funded through district level allocation of Nidhis. Schemes and projects which cost more than Rs. 10.00 lakh are sanctioned at Government level.

6. In the year 1999-2000, Rs. 112.32 Crore and Rs. 41.47 Crore were spent under Poorvanchal & Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhis respectively. For the current year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 150.00 crore and Rs. 50.00 Crore have been earmarked for these Nidhis respectively. Out of this, 21% of district level allocation comes in the purview of Special Component Plan.

## CHAPTER - IV

# IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

### Major and Medium Irrigation

The economy of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture based with about 78% of its population dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Rapid increase in the pace of agricultural development is, therefore, essential to bring about desired improvement in the State's economy. The resources of cultivable land of the state are, however, limited and agriculture production can, therefore be increased mainly through multiple cropping and higher productivity of crops. For both these, irrigation is an inevitable input. The assessment made by the water resources organisation, Government of India indicates that 75% dependability flow of five major rivers of the state is as below-

Table-1 : Water availability and Annual Flow

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

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

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

( in lakh hectare )

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

4. On the basis of availability of this potential, the state would be able to achieve only about 155% irrigation intensity which would be insufficient to meet the agricultural requirements in the long term perspective. Greater emphasis on prudent use of water will be necessary to meet the growing needs of agricultural sector. The figures of growth in irrigation potential and investment made by the end of Annual Plan 1999-2000 and those proposed for Annual Plan 2000-2001 are given below-

Table-2 : Expenditure and benefits of Major and Medium Projects

Sl. No.	Plan Period	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In Crore).		Potential Created (Lakh Ha)	
		During	Cumulative	During	Cumulative
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Target)	2599.34	-	8.84	-
2.	Eighth Plan (1992-97) (Actual) NABARD	1512.22	5423.45	2.54	70.43
	AIBP	+ 159.24			
		+ 66.54			
3.	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) (Proposed)	2600.12	-	10.00	-
4.	Annual Plan (1997-98) (Actual) NABARD	276.27	5897.32	1.29	71.72
	AIBP	+ 89.35			
		+ 108.25			
5.	Annual Plan (1998-99) (Anticipated)NABARD	282.51	6345.72	1.12	72.84
	AIBP	+ 89.39			
		+ 76.50			
6.	Annual Plan(1999-2000) (Anticipated) NABARD	289.53	6979.88	1.25	74.09
	AIBP	+ 83.65			
		+ 260.98			
7.	Annual Plan (2000-2001 ) (Proposed ) NABARD	270.45	7745.33	1.16	75.25
	AIBP	+ 145.00			
		+ 350.00			

5. The position of utilisation of irrigation potential is given below

Table-3 : Irrigation Potential Creation and Utilisation

(Lakh Ha)

Year	Creation of Potential		Utilisation of Potential		Potential gap	Percentage of Utilisation	
	During	Cumu-lative	During	Cumu-lative		Same Year	Previous year
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1992-97 (Target)	8.84	-	6.00	-	-	-	-
1992-97 (Actual)	2.54	70.43	3.63	61.14	9.25	-	-
1997-2002 (Proposed)	10.00	-	5.00	-	-	-	-
1997-98	1.29	71.72	0.33	61.47	10.25	85.71	87.28
1998-99	1.12	2.84	0.75*	62.22	10.62	85.42	86.75
1999-2000*	1.25	74.09	0.75	62.97	11.12	-	-
2000-2001**	1.16	5.25	0.75	63.72	11.53	-	-
	*Anticipated		**Proposed				

### Strategy for Annual Plan (2000-2001)

6. The broad strategy for implementation of projects in the Annual Plan (2000-2001) is primarily to give thrust on completion of on-going projects, Broadly, they are categorized as under:-

#### On-Going Projects

- Projects under external aid in the past.
- Inter-State Projects.

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

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

8. In view of the persistent limited financial resources for this sector, loan assistances from NABARD under RIDF is being obtained since 1995-96 with the condition of their utilization in three years from the year of sanction. Further Central Loan Assistances under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) are also being obtained from GOI. The details of loan assistances obtained during different years are as below:-

Table – 4 : Loan Assistance under AIBP/NABARD

(Rs in Cr.)

Year	Loan Assistance Sanctioned by NABARD	Central Loan Assistance under AIBP	
		Sanctioned	Released
1995-96	159.46 (RIDF-I)	-	-
1996-97	142.67 (RIDF-II)	67.0	43.50
1997-98	165.55 (RIDF-III)	153.0	76.50
1998-99	23.14 (RIDF-IV)	93.0	76.50
1999-2000	128.55 (RIDF-V)	292.0	286.00

9. It is proposed to obtain loan assistance of Rs 350.00 Cr under AIBP during the year 2000-2001

10. Categorywise breakup of major and medium irrigation schemes completed and proposed to be completed during Ninth plan (1997-2002) is given below.

Table-5 : Schemes proposed for completion during Ninth Plan Period

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
1997-98	-	1. Revised Tons Pump Canal 2. Chittaurgarh Reservoir
1998-99	1. Bewar Feeder	1. Mod. of Ghaghar Canal
1999-2000	1. Maudaha Dam (Excluding Charkhari P.C)	1. Gunta Nala Dam

Year	Category of Schemes	
	Major Projects	Medium & Mod. Projects
2000-2001	1. Maudaha Dam (including Charkhari P.C.) 2. Madhya Ganga Canal 3. Chambal lift scheme 4. Eastern Ganga canal (To be closed ) 5. Gyan Pur pump canal (To be closed ) 6. Sardar Sahayak Project (Phase I)	1. Pathrai Dam
2001-2002	1. Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation project 2. NWNP Sardar Canal System 3. Rajghat Dam & canal 4. New Tajewala Barrage (Hathnikund Barrage ) 5. Providing Paddy Channels in Hindon Krishni Doab. 6. Jarauli Pump Canal	1. Mod. of Agra Canal 2. Mod. of Lahchura Head work

## STATE WATER POLICY

11. The state of U.P. is endowed with bountiful water resources but the fast increasing demand increase its will increase in future. In order to cope up with the increasing demand in future the state has formulated "State Water Policy" on the pattern of National Water Policy. The broad objectives of State Water Policy are preservation and optimal utilization of available water for various purposes, proper management of water resources, maintenance of quality, basin & sub-basin wise conjunctive use of surface & ground water, maximum hydro power generation within the constraints imposed by other users, ecological and environmental balances ensuring equity & social justice among individuals & group of users in water resources allocations and management, self sustainability in water resources development, flood and drainage management, effective monitoring through management information services, promotion of research and training facilities and evolving mechanism for the resolution of conflicts between various users. A brief description of priority wise schemes proposed for the Annual Plan (2000-2001) is given below -

## **Externally Aided Project in the Past**

12. **Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation Projects** : Upper Ganga Canal system was being modernised with World Bank assistance up to September, 1994. World Bank is not providing any assistance after September, 1994. The project is now being funded through State Budget & Central Loan Assistance under A.I.B.P. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 805.00 Cr and Rs. 765.37 crore has been spent upto March, 2000. An outlay of Rs. 21.00 Cr has been proposed for Annual Plan 2000-2001.

13. **Madhya Ganga Canal** : The project was being funded by the World Bank upto September, 1994. The project is now being funded through State Budget, Central Loan Assistance under A.I.B.P. and NABARD. The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs 615.00 Cr against which Rs. 586.24 Cr has been spent upto March, 2000. An outlay of Rs. 32.79 Cr has been proposed for Annual Plan (2000-2001).

14. **National Water Management Projects** : Old system of Sarda Canal was taken up for improvement under National Water Management Programme, a Govt. of India scheme being financed by World Bank. The project was being funded by World Bank upto March, 1995. The project is now being funded through State Budget and loan assistance from NABARD under RIDF. An outlay of Rs. 3.99 Cr has been proposed for Annual Plan 2000-2001. The improvement in the system shall ensure availability of water in tail reaches and help in achieving equitable distribution of water. Besides, these provisions, shall help in narrowing down the gap between created and utilised potential.

## **Inter-State Projects**

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

16. **Bansagar Dam** : The cost of construction of Bansagar Dam is Rs 936.00 Cr which is to be shared by the three states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar in the ratio of 1:2:1 respectively. Total expenditure incurred by M.P. on dam and allied works upto March 1999 is Rs. 720.29 Cr and against due share of Rs. 180.12 Cr Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs. 157.98 Cr to M.P. Govt. upto March, 1999 for dam and U.P. Govt. has further paid Rs. 22.16 Cr against the share cost of Rs. 27.92 Cr in the Bansagar Canal (M.P.) upto March, 1999. Thus, total amount of Rs 180.14 Cr has been paid to M.P. Govt against the share cost of Bansagar Project. Uttar Pradesh has further paid Rs 20.00 Cr during 1999-2000 for construction of Dam. Provision of Rs 15.00 Cr and Rs 5.25 Cr have been made for Bansagar Dam and Canal (M.P.) for the Annual plan 2000 –2001. Since Govt. of Uttar Pradesh is financing for construction of Rajghat and Bansagar dams, provision for constructing canal system for utilising the stored water as per inter-state agreements have also been made. Outlays of Rs. 71.50 Cr and Rs. 45.00 Cr respectively are proposed for Rajghat Canal System and Bansagar Canal System (U.P.) for the Annual Plan 2000-2001.

17. **Tehri Dam Project** : Tehri Dam project was being constructed by U.P. from 1969 to 1989. After creation of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation the work was transferred to the corporation. As

per agreement 20% of the total cost of the project will be met by irrigation sector and 80% from power sector. Uttar Pradesh shall bear the total cost of irrigation sector and 25% cost of the power sector. Total cost of the project as intimated by THDC is Rs. 3555.70 Cr (1997) out of which U.P's share is Rs. 711.14 Cr. from Irrigation Sector. The values of assets created on the project till the date of transfer to THDC is to be adjusted from the U.P's share. U.P. has spent Rs. 155.97 Cr. from the irrigation sector on the project till the date of transfer to THDC. Uttar Pradesh has paid Rs. 65.32 Cr. to THDC upto March,1999 after transfer of the project.Uttar Pradesh has further paid Rs.141.50 Cr. during 1999-2000 . An outlay of Rs. 195.00 Cr. is proposed for Tehri Dam during Annual Plan (2000-2001).

18. **Multipurpose Projects** : For Lakhwar Vyasi Project an outlay of Rs. 10-00 Cr. has been provided in the irrigation sector in the Annual Plan (2000-2001)

19. **Major Irrigation Projects**: An outlay of Rs. 312.13 Cr. has been proposed for 9 other major on-going projects in the Annual Plan 2000-2001.

20. **Water Development Programme** : Separate provision for Survey and Investigation, Research and Training have been made under the head "WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.

## **Minor Irrigation**

### **Ground Water**

21. Ground Water Department, U.P. is the Organisation at state level, entrusted with the responsibilities of surveys, location and investigation programmes for the assessment of ground water resources and assisting the user departments in the Ground water development, management, augmentation, conservation and regulation of ground water resources of state, excluding the hilly areas covering 826 blocks. During last few decades Ground Water development programmes achieved an ultimate importance with the aim to increase the food production to cope up with the need of increasing population. The progress in field of ground water investigation gained a momentum due to the final report of Ground Water Estimation Committee-97, constituted by Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, which recommended the latest methodology for assessment of Ground Water resources and availability on the basis of practical results in the field of hydrology.

22. Ground water Department is engaged in performing the main Ground water Survey programmes ie. Hydrological Survey, Remote Sensing & Photogeological studies/Survey, Nuclear Hydrological Survey, Geophysical Survey on detailed and micro level, Chemical analysis of water sample in case of quality monitoring for agricultural purposes and exploratory drilling. These technical Survey programmes are being carried out by the officer of different disciplines such as Civil Engineering , Mechanical



Engineering, Geology, Geophysics and Chemistry etc. The following Ground Water survey works were being carried out in the previous years on the basis of recommendations & methodology of Ground Water Estimation Committee-84.

- Ground Water resource estimation, development and hydrological studies :-
- Ground water level monitoring on Hydrograph Station and piezometers.
- Establishment of piezometers for water level monitoring.
- Level Survey of hydrograph stations.
- Demarcation of shallow and deep water level areas.
- Micro Survey in Dark/Grey blocks.
- Revision of Minor Irrigation, State tube wells, canals, & ponds & other related data.
- Collection of data from concerned department as required.
- Chemical analysis of ground water samples for quality monitoring for agricultural purposes.
- Surveys/Studies based on remote sensing and aerial photographs.
- Estimation of seepage and infiltration rate by nuclear hydrological technique.
- Selection of suitable site for construction of tube wells through Geophysical technique.
- Electrical logging on slim bore hole by geophysical method.

23. In the year 1998 Ground water Estimation Committee-97 has circulated its recommendations & methodology refining the norms for estimation of Ground Water resources and availability, which are to be adopted in the near future as early as possible. This has provided an additional work load as given below on this department:-

- Estimation of Ground Water availability on the basis of different geological formations i.e. Basin/Sub basin/ watershed (Unit) wise.
- Demarcation of Basin/Sub basin/water sheds.
- Demarcation of Canal Command area/non canal Command area/Bad water quality area & their use in Unit wise estimation of ground water resources.
- Strengthening of present hydrograph net work for monitoring of Ground Water level.
- Collection of data from different concerned department as prescribed by G.E.C.-97
- Computerisation of data, analysis & its retrieval.

24. A detailed project for the implementation of recommendation of G.E.C.-97 has been submitted to the Government. In the meantime during the year 1999-2000, the methodology of GEC-97 has been adopted partially and the reports of all districts excluding hill area have been prepared accordingly. During the year 2000-2001, the following ground water survey & investigation programmes have been proposed.

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

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

- Ground Water Resource Estimation & Hydrological Studies :
- Establishment Of Piezometer :
- Remote Sensing & Photogeological Studies :
- Nuclear Hydrological Survey & Study :
- Geophysical Survey :
- Exploratory Drilling Work : Hydrogeological investigations followed by exploratory drilling and production well may be taken on experimental basis in few defined problematic areas in the beginning, which can be expanded for requirements of other areas.
- Computerisation of all types of data, its analysis and retrieval.
- Technical memorandum will be published based on the different survey and studies.
- Data from different concerned department will be collected on the prescribed proforma and analysed as per GEC-97. It is proposed to adopt the recommendations of GEC-97 completely for which different data gap will be required to be filled up.
- Site selection for artificial recharge Study & its monitoring will be done on the projects already envisaged by the Minor Irrigation Department.
- Artificial recharge project in the saline water area of district Agra will be started during the year 2000-2001.

### **Financial**

26. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakh has been proposed for the ground water for the annual plan 2000-2001.

## **Private Minor Irrigation**

27. Private Minor Irrigation schemes provide assured irrigation to farmers individually or on community basis. It is one of the most crucial inputs to agriculture. The sustainability concept including least disturbance to the environment, low submergence, minimum use of forest land, minimised water logging and seepage etc. brought minor irrigation schemes into fore front of irrigation planning and development. The year 2000-2001 is the fourth year of ninth five year plan. In the fourth year all on going projects of 1999-2000 have been taken, as these schemes are useful. On the basis of recommendation of "WORKING GROUP", some new schemes have also been proposed. Physical and Financial programmes are given as under :

### **Physical Financial Programmes for 2000-2001**

28. Under the current schemes, Free Boring Work in plain region, Deep borings by Heavy Rig Machine and Inwell Rig Boring in deep and hard strata; deepening of wells by blasting, installation of pumpsets on surface water, Construction of Gules, Hauz, Hydrums and Artision wells for utilisation of surface water have been taken up. Construction of Boring Go downs, supply and maintenance of Tools and Plants for the above. Works have also been taken up. About 4.37 lakh.ha. additional irrigation potential is proposed to be created during 2000-2001. Out of which 0.04 lakh ha. potential is created by utilisation of surface water and 4.33 lakh ha. by utilising under ground water.

29. Under Free Boring Scheme a target of 101153 borings is proposed for the annual plan 2000-2001. Out of which 25827 borings are under special component plan and 75326 boring are for beneficiaries of general catetory. On the basis of proposed unit cost expenditure of Rs. 5544.00 lakh for general beneficiaries and Rs. 1656.00 lakh for SC/ST beneficiaries is proposed for the year 2000-2001. It will create 4.185 lakh ha. additional irrigation potential.

30. In deep and hard strata, 573 Deep borings by heavy Rig Machines and 230 Borings by In well rig machines, deepening of 428 Blast wells will be Constructed. A New scheme for private cultivators to construction their own deep tube wells in the area where shallow borings are not feasible have been introduced since the last financial year 1999-2000. 500 Deep tube wells are being constructed for which Rs. 500 lakh is proposed in 2000-2001.

31. In Hill areas 40 Hydrums (Rs. 251.40 lakh), 18 Km. Guls (Rs. 4.00 lakh) and 31 Hauz (Rs. 0.92 lakh) and construction of Gul 39 Km. (Rs.77.60 lakh) is proposed. By these works, additional irrigation potential of 240 ha. by Hydrum, 108 ha. by guls and 24 ha. by Huaz will be created.

### **Externally Aided Projects**

32. Bundelkhand integrated water resources management project has been sanctioned with the financial support of Royal Netherland Government. The main objectives of the project include development of irrigation on micro watersheds, promoting equitable and optimal water and land' use within micro watershed, improve cost efficiency and effectiveness of various water management technology.

Table -6 : Physical And Financial Targets

S.No	Item	Outlay (Lakh Rs.)	Target	
			Nos.	Total rrigation Potential (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SURFACE WATER			
(1)	Lift Irrigation Scheme	--		
a)	Hydrum Construction Strengthening of lift Irrigation Scheme.	251.40	40	378
b)	Subsidy on Gul & Hauz	4.92	18/31	108/24
c)	Gul Construction	77.60	39	234
d)	Pump set on Surface Water	51.19	1706	3413
e)	Artificial recharge and Surface water development	--	--	--
2.	GROUND WATER			
(1)	SUBSIDY			
(a)	Deep Tube well (Distt. Plan)	573.00	573	6876
(b)	Deep Tube well (State Plan)	500.00	500	6000
©	In well Boring	17.25	230	1150
(d)	Blast Well/Deepening	21.40	428	856
(e)	Artesian Wells Plains	0.30	6	30
	Hill	20.00	20.00	100
(ii)	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT			
a)	T & P (Distt. Sector)	113.38	-	-
b)	Special Equipment	-	-	-
3.	FREE BORING (SMFP)			
	(Shallow Boring)			
	i) Distt. & State	7200.01	101153	418599
	ii) Last Year deposit			
4.	GENERAL			
i)	Direction & Administration			
a)	Staff	40.48	-	-
b)	Stipend	3.00	-	-
ii)	Boring Go down	73.72	-	-
Iii)	Bundelkhand Water Resource Management	600.00		
	TOTAL	9547.65		437651

NOTE: By Construction of Check Dam/Bandhis, Gul, Hauz under deposit work about 200 Ha. Irrigation Potential will be created.

## STATE MINOR IRRIGATION

33. Minor irrigation works are the most important input of assured irrigation in areas where construction of large gravity canals is not feasible and in areas left out of command of such canals. Minor irrigation works, based on ground water, are also a means of conjunctive use of surface and ground water. State Minor irrigation works which comprises of large capacity tubewells, small lift canals, hill channels and bundhies are managed by irrigation department. State tubewells constitute major portion among all the State Minor irrigation works. These works with a short gestation period, provide quick irrigation facilities to areas not covered by gravity canal systems. They benefit mainly small and marginal farmers who are not in a position to construct their own source of irrigation. By the end of 1996-97, there were 28672 STWs in operation in the State and total potential created was 38.44 lakh hectares.

### Ninth Plan

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

35. **Performance and achievement during First Three Years** : During Ninth Plan 0.28 lakh hectares potential is added during First Two Years. The total irrigation potential created has reached to 38.72 lakh hectares against which 18.84 lakh hectares i.e. 48% is the utilisation. The norm of irrigation potential creation was based upon power supply of 16 to 18 hours per day. On account of low and erratic power availability and deterioration in its quality, the actual utilisation is well below the norm. There is little scope of improvement in utilisation till the power supply improves considerably. 391 STWs were energised and 206 STWs were reconstructed. The total No. of STWs. by the end of 1999-2000 has become 29312 in operation. The expenditure incurred during the First Three Years of the plan has been Rs. 192.09 Crores. The cumulative expenditure by the end of 1999-2000 on state minor irrigation works is Rs. 3410.31 Crores.

### Annual Plan 2000-2001

36. An outlay of Rs. 91.43 Crores is proposed for the year 2000-2001, against which Rs. 61.43 Crores is allocated for plains and Rs. 46.89 Crores had been allocated for NABARD aided projects. Brief details of the works is given below :-

37. **Minor Lift Canals** : A provision of Rs. 46.89 Lakh has been made for the modernisation works of existing Minor Lift Pump Canals which includes the replacement of equipment which have completed their economic life. A provision of Rs. 11.71 Lakh. has been made for the remaining works to complete the

PATHARI PUMP CANAL in district Fatehpur. An irrigation potential of 300 hectare is proposed to be created.

38. **Bundhies** : A provision of Rs. 2004.27 Lakh has been made for district Mirzapur/ Sonbhadra under 45 BUNDIES PROJECT & 4 BUNDIES PROJECT. During the year 2000-2001 an irrigation potential of 0.006 Lac hectare is proposed to be created.

39. **Hill Channels** : In the hill districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Uttarkashi and Tehri, SMALL HILL CHANNELS are being constructed. Rs.2050.00 lakh. have been provided for construction of channels during the year 2000-2001. An irrigation potential of 0.0250 Lac hectare is proposed to be created.

40. Schemes Sanctioned By Nabard Under R I D F : The following schemes have been sanctioned under R I D F by NABARD. The portion of expenditure incurred in these schemes and provision during 2000-2001 are as given below:-

Table-7 : RIDF Works

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of Schemes	Cost of schemes		Outlay (2000-2001)	
	NABARD	TOTAL	NABARD	TOTAL
-Installation of New P-sets & modernisation of D-system on STWs	9608.00	10675.32	2268.00	2268.00
-Increasing capacity of ADALPURA Pump Canal	183.72	241.76	147.70	147.70
-Construction of SIRSI MADIYAN Pump Canal	368.64	374.94	268.64	368.64
-4 Bundhies (Aura Bundhi)	45.00	46.09	45.00	45.00
-5 Bundhies (Niwari Bundhi)	125.00	201.00	100.00	100.00
-6 Sizar Bandh	1294.65	1438.05	276.00	276.00
-7 Kurar Bandh Project	1873.80	2082.00	534.00	534.00
-8 Labheri Bandh Project	2464.20	2738.00	594.27	594.27
-9 Rasin Bandh Project	1517.63	1686.25	455.00	455.00

An additional irrigation potential of 750 hectare is proposed to be created.

## Command Area Development Programme

41. The Objectives of Command Area Development Programme are to utilise the irrigation potential created in selected major and minor irrigation projects and to increase the Crop Production and productivity in command Areas. Presently this programme is being operated by Sharda Sahayak Command Area Development Authority and Ram Ganga Command Area Development Authority. In this programme, "On Farm Development" works which include constructions of Earthen Gules, Lining of Trunk Gules, Construction of Water control Structures and Drainage Channels are carried out in each kulaba command.

42. This programme is being funded on 50:50 sharing basis between Govt. of India and State Govt. During 1998-99, Rs. 5029.26 lakh (central and State Share) was released. The area of 114270 ha. was covered against the target of 102125 ha. For equity distribution of irrigation water among farmers, Osrabandi was done in 152227 ha. against the target of 15850 ha. During 1999-2000, Rs. 8499.060 lakh (including Central & State share both) was released and the area of 115.493 thousand hect. area was covered against the target of 120.00 thousand hect. For equal distribution of irrigation water among farmers, osrabandi was done in 119.964 hect. against the target of 155.00 hect.

43. For the annual plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 3000.00 lakh has been proposed as State share with the physical target of O.F.D. Works and Osrabandi Works of 120.00 thousand hect. & 150.00 thousand hect. respectively. During the plan period 2000-2001 more emphasis will be given on active involvement of farmers at different level of management of Irrigation water. Three main objectives have been selected for the execution of Action Plan and these three objectives are as follows :

- Increase in Agriculture Production by improving the management of Irrigation water
- Equity distribution of Irrigation water through Osrabandi.
- Ensure people's participation through water Management Committies

## Flood Control

44. Uttar Pradesh is situated in North Part of India Area wise it is 4<sup>th</sup> biggest state in India. It has a geographical area of 294.41 lakh hect. Out of which flood prone area is 73.36 lakh hect. Against above flood prone area about 58.72 lakh hect. can be protected from flood and drainage congestion by constructing various flood management works.

### Flood Protection In U.P. Vis-A-Vis Other States

45. The state of Uttar Pradesh is the worst flood affected state in India whereas by the end of Eighth Plan Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have protected on average 72.47% of their flood affected area, the area already protected in U.P. is only 26.26%. At the end of eight plan U.P. has to provide protection to an area of 43.42 lakh hect. as against balance of 159.77 lakh hect. for the entire country. The main reason for the slow progress in U.P. is the shortage of the Capital Funds. The allocation in flood sector is reducing continuously. It has come down from 1.33% in Sixth Plan to only 0.15% in Ninth Plan.

## **Achievement**

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

### **Progress during 1997-98 & 1998-99 and 1999-2000 :**

47. An outlay of Rs.1815 lakh was provided for annual plan 1997-98. By utilising Rs.1440.00 lakh, 8 km. marginal embankments ,14 km. drains and other flood control works were constructed to provide protection to an additional area of 0.06 lakh hect. An outlay of Rs.2000 lakh was provided for Annual Plan 1998-99 and by utilising this outlay 5 km. marginal embankments , 15 kms. Drains and other flood protection works were constructed to provide protection to an additional area of 0.065 lakh hect. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of 21.525 crores for plains including Rs. 600 lakh for NABARD and Rs. 352.5 lakh for centrally sponsored schemes was provided for protecting 0.05 lakh hect. new areas from floods by constructing 8 Km. marginal embankments, 9 km drains and other flood protection works. Funds against centrally sponsored schemes were however not received during 1999-2000, due to non sanction of schemes by Govt. of India. By end of March 2000, 1899 km embankments & 13053 km of drain were constructed and protection was provided to 15.575 lakh hect. area.

### **Flood Problems During 1999-2000**

48. In 1999 monsoon became active in the last month of June 1999 and it was active upto 1<sup>st</sup> week of October. In general in the state,the rainfall was above the average rainfall. The bunds breached during 1998 floods were partly repaired in 1998-99. All 56 breached/cut embankment were restored and Rs. 30.00 crores funds provided by central government for above works during 1998-99 & 1999-2000 were fully utilised. In addition to restoring cuts/breached embankments 87 damage embankments and 63 damage anti erosion works were also repaired.

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

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

50. For the year 1998-99 special grant from Govt. of India of Rs 30.00 crores was sanctioned, for restoration of flood protection works as central assistance, due to which there is short fall in outlay for the balanced period of Ninth five year plan. Under flood control sector 470 projects have been sanctioned upto March 98, out of which some are in progress. For its completion total amount required was Rs 473.32 crores. In year 98-99 upto August 99 more projects have been sanctioned costing Rs 224.52 crores by the technical committee of state flood control board. At present for the completion of about 700 projects nearly



Rs 769 crores is required. Against this for 1999-2000 only Rs 18.00 crore have been received. Some more projects will be sanctioned as per requirement from time to time. The expert group was set up by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in November, 1998 for tackling the flood problems of U.P. and Bihar and to examine afresh measures that would mitigate recurring flood distress in the states of U.P. and Bihar has recommended speedy completion of on going projects as well as schemes already framed and approved. Recommendation's of expert group were received in August 99. For eastern U.P. schemes of raising and strengthening of banks amounting to Rs.597.32 cr & schemes of construction and remodelling of drains amounting to Rs.738.50 cr. have been sent to Eleventh Finance Commission for financing. Adequate provision is required in the plan of 2000 -2001 and 2001-2002 for above projects.

### **Engineering Measures & Administrative Measures**

51. The main elements of flood control as far as engineering methods are concerned are structural method such as construction of reservoirs on rivers, construction of marginal embankment, river improvement works to increase their discharging capacities, flood works and diversion works, construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected areas, anti erosion and town protection works. Under administrative measures very effective methods are non-structural measures such as provision of proper flood warning and flood forecasting arrangements ,flood plain zoning regulation, flood fighting, evacuation, & relief measures.

### **Objective & Strategy for Annual Plan 2000 -2001**

52. The main elements of the floods control as far as structural measures are concerned are as follows:-

- Construction of marginal embankments.
- Construction of town protection works.
- Construction of drains and improvement of nalas.
- Construction of Anti erosion works on various rivers.
- River improvement works to increase their discharge carrying capacities.

53. Following priorities have been considered while proposing allocation of different scheme during 2000-2001

- On-going schemes likely to be completed during 2000-2001 that benefit could be drawn at the earliest.
- Drainage improvement schemes mainly in eastern and western districts.
- Marginal embankment scheme of eastern U.P.
- Anti erosion works where protection of marginal embankments are required.
- Town protection works of major towns .

- New flood protection works to protect important Irrigation Structures.

54. In the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 51.18 crores including Rs. 135.44 lakh under district plan for flood control and 600 lac for hills(including 200 lac under (NABARD) has been proposed. By executing above works under Annual plan, 0.113 lack hect. new areas will be protected from floods by constructing 3.5 Kms marginal embankments, 350 km drains and other flood protection works. The cost per hectare area benefited is expected to be Rs 30000.00. For the year 2000-2001, Rs 240.10 lakh is being proposed under centrally sponsored schemes of flood control sector for anti erosion works. However, 8 new schemes costing more than 3 crores each amounting to Rs.31.54 crore have been sent to govt. of India in March and May 2000 for funding under centrally sponsored schemes. The State Govt. share will be 25% and Central Govt. share will be 75%. The central assistance provision is proposed to be increased accordingly when the schemes are sanctioned by the govt of India.

## CHAPTER – V

# ENERGY

### Power

The development in the power sector has always been accorded paramount importance because the development of industrial and agricultural sectors always depended on it. Apart from it, per capita power consumption has always been rated as strong and reliable social indicator to measure the prosperity of the state

2. Being highly cost intensive coupled with long gestation period, the growth and development of power mainly took place in public sector. The resource crunch of the state and continued power shortages forced the participation of central government since 1997 when National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and National Hydro Power Corporation came into existence to supplement and cater the needs of states' electricity boards towards bridging the gap between supply and demand. Central sector participation increased considerably in due course of time

### Power Sector Scenario in Uttar Pradesh

3. Since the beginning of planning era, power sector financially depended upon the state budget as is evident from the fact that an outlay of Rs 19.23 Cr. was made available in the First Five Year Plan, which increased to a cumulative investment of Rs. 15239.19 Cr. by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. Vis-a-vis the installed capacity increased from 151.76 MW to 6057.50 MW. Five decade journey of power sector witnessed the installation of Unchahar Thermal Power Project (420MW) which was later transferred to NTPC to clear the dues of erstwhile U.P.State Electricity Board. Again, for the same reason, Tanda Thermal Power Project (440 MW) was also transferred to N.T.P.C. on 14 th January, 2000, the fateful day when India's largest State Electricity Board was unbundled.

### Power Sector Reforms

4. Though there was a rapid growth in the capacity creation since independence, but the power sector in the state could never keep pace with the increasing demand of the state. The gap between installed capacity and the connected load increased. The connected load as on 31.3.1998 was about 16000 MW as against the state's own installed capacity of 6057.50 MW and (8022.50MW including the share of U.P. in

the central sector projects.) . Despite Energy Supply Management techniques adopted in Uttar Pradesh ,there has been a Peak Demand Deficit of about 15 per-cent on the basis of throttled demand which otherwise was much higher as the estimates worked out by Electric Power Survey XV are of the order of 30-40%. The energy shortages are of the order of 8%. The low plant load factor is of the order of 49% was another factor responsible for the short supply of power. Very high Transmission & Distribution losses, low voltages and frequent interruptions, sharp decline in the working culture resulted in the adverse impact on the development of power sector . The fast deteriorating financial condition of the erstwhile U.P.State Electricity Board and unwillingness of the financial institutions to lend money to "Board" compelled the state bring about reforms in the power sector .

5. In order to ensure quality supply of electricity, to make energy commercially viable so that the power sector may not remain a burden on state budget and also the interests of consumers are well protected. The Electricity Supply Act, 1948, under which the U.P.State Electricity Board was created, has been amended by 'THE UTTAR PRADESH ELECTRICITY REFORMS ACT - 1999' on 07-07-1999. As per provisions of the Act, Uttar Pradesh Electricity Regulatory Commission has been created to regulate electricity industry, to determine tariffs etc. and a company by the name of The Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. has been formed.

6. In pursuance of the reform act 1999, THE UTTAR PRADESH ELECTRICITY REFORMS TRANSFER SCHEME, 2000 was notified on 14th January 2000 under which the erstwhile UP State Electricity Board has been vertically divided into three separated accountable companies in the first phase viz.:

- U.P. Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. for thermal power generation.
- U.P. Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd. for hydro power generation, and
- U.P. Power Corporation for transmission and distribution of the electricity.

7. Per capita power consumption of Uttar Pradesh was 207 KWH as against all India level of 336 KWH in 1995-96 which has slipped to 197 KWH in 1996-97 as against all India level of 336 KWH. Uttar Pradesh has maintained 14th rank amongst 18 states since 1984 (except in 1995-96 when it ranked 13th). The details of per capita power consumption of various states are summarised below.

#### Per Capita Consumption

State	1996-97 (KWH)
1. Punjab	792
2. Gujrat	694
3. Maharashtra	556
4. Haryana	504
5. Tamil Nadu	468
6. Madhya Pradesh	367

State	1996-97 (KWH)
7. Andhra Pradesh	346
8. Karnataka	340
9. Orrisa	309
10. Himachal Pradesh	306
11. Rajasthan	301
12. Kerala	241
13. Jammu & Kashmir	218
14. Uttar Pradesh	197
15. West Bengal	194
16. Bihar	138
17. Meghalaya	135
18. Assam	104
<b>All India</b>	<b>334</b>

## GENERATION

8. The total installed capacity of Uttar Pradesh as on 31.3.2000 was 5611.50 MW comprising of 4092 MW from thermal 1494.35 MW from Major Hydro and 25.15 MW from Small Hydro Power Projects as detailed below:

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station	Capacity	Installed Capacity in MW	Derated Capacity in MW
	<b>Thermal</b>			
1.	Obra	5x50	250	160
2.	Obra Extn. I	3x100	300	282
3.	Obra Extn. II & III	5x200	1000	1000
4.	Panki	2x32	32	32
5.	Panki Extn.	2x110	220	210
6.	Harduaganj 'B'	2x50+2x55	210	150
7.	Harduaganj 'C'	2x60+1x110	230	225
8.	Parichha	2x110	220	220
9.	Anpara 'A'	3x210	630	630
10.	Anpara 'B'	2x500	1000	1000
	<b>Total : Thermal</b>		<b>4092</b>	<b>3909</b>

	Power Stations		Installed Capacity in MW	Derated Capacity in MW
	<b>Hydro</b>			
a.	Major Hydro			
1.	Rihand	(6x50)	300	300
2.	Obra Hydel	(3x33)	99	99
3.	Matatila	(3x10)	30	30
4.	Khatima	(3x13.8)	41.40	41.40
5.	Ramganga	(3x66)	198	198
6.	Dhalipur	(3x17)	51	51
7.	Dkakrani	(3x11.25)	33.75	33.75
8.	Kulhal	(3x10)	30	30
9.	Chhibro	(4x60)	240	240
10.	Khodri	(4x30)	120	120
11.	Chilla	(4x36)	144	144
12.	Maneri-I (Tiloth)	(3x30)	90	90
13.	Khara	(3x24)	72	72
14.	Ganga Canal Hydel Stations	(45.2)	45.2	45.2
	<b>Sub Total: Major Hydro</b>		<b>1494.35</b>	<b>1494.35</b>
b.	Small Hydro :		15.25	15.25
	<b>Total Hydro :</b>		<b>1509.50</b>	<b>1509.50</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>5611.50</b>	<b>5418.50</b>

9. All the three units of Rajghat Hydro Electric Project (3x15 MW) have been installed by Betwa River Board in joint sector with Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Mandal Uttar Pradesh has 50% share in this 45 MW capacity.

## **Thermal Generation**

10. It has been felt that Northern Region would be in acute deficit of Power to the extent of 8000 MW by Eleventh Five Year Plan. Therefore, capacity addition, studies have been carried out in CEA using MODEL to meet out the projected load demand and consequently Anpara "C" (1000 MW), has been sanctioned by CEA .

### **Proposed 2x500 MW Anpara "C" Thermal Power Station Distt.-Sonebhadra (U.P.).**

11. Anpara "C" Project has been found to be list of "Least Cost Thermal Projects Option" as per study carried out by the world bank consultant in the past, because it is a coal pit-head Thermal Power Station and most of the infrastructural facilities required to operate this Power Station are already available in Anpara "A" & "B" Project.

12. The project had been included in the Ninth Five Year Plan initially in the private sector. The cost of the project is approximately Rs. 3347 Crores. The project estimate has been submitted to CEA. Out of total cost of Rs. 3347 Crores, Rs. 500 Crores (non reimbursable) is to be arranged by U.P. Govt./Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. and foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 2847 Crores (Reimbursable) is to be arranged through Govt. of India.

13. These two units shall be commissioned in 36 & 42 months respectively from the date of award of contract/work. The land for this project has already been acquired along with the land of Anpara 'A' & 'B'. The aviation clearance, Environmental clearance, Coal linkage, Availability of water, Ash management Plan and Techno-Economic clearance has been already issued by the respective ministry/concerned Authority. Associated Transmission system for evacuation of Power from the proposed Anpara 'C' Single circuit 800 KV Anpara-Unnao line has also been completed under the OECF package.

14. Basic infrastructure like land, MGR, Coal Handling Plant, Railway Siding, Fuel Oil Unloading Facilities, Water Treatment Plant, Cooling Water, Ash Pond and Heavy Construction Machinery is available which are common for Anpara A, B & C Power Stations. The cost per MW works out to be Rs. 379.87 lacs, The commissioning of 6 & 7 units of (2x500 MW) Anpara "C" will, improve power production of State and therefore, attract more industries which in-turn will generate more employment and improve social status of the people of the State.

### **Works proposed for 2000-2001**

#### **(I) Const. Of Ash Dyke and Auxiliary pond at Anpara "B" TPS.**

15. Construction of main Ash Dyke (estimated cost Rs. 27.38 Crores) for disposal of fly ash generated from Anpara 'A' & 'B' as well as proposed Anpara 'C' and the auxiliary pond (estimated cost Rs. 4.235 Crores) are in progress at Anpara 'B' TPS which are likely to be completed by 12/2000. The outlay of Rs.48.00 cr has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 in which the reimbursable part consist of Rs.27.38 cr.

## **(II) Additional coal handling plant at -Obra 'B' Thermal Power Station**

16. The quality of coal being received at Obra Thermal Power Station deteriorated considerably and the requirement of coal quantity increased. Therefore a study was conducted by M/s. Tata Consulting Engineers in 1987 and on their recommendations, work on Additional Coal Handling Plant of 1000 Tonnes/Hr.capacity was taken up at Obra Thermal Power Station in 1989 to augment the existing capacity of 2x1500 Tonnes/Hr.by 1000 Tonnes/Hr. The work was taken up with the help of world Bank assistance provided through Srinagar Composite scheme. However, the world Bank Loan was cancelled in Aug.,92 and the work came to stand still for shortage of funds. The total original cost of the scheme was Rs. 40.00 Cr. which was later revised to Rs. 100 Crores.

17. At the time of stoppage of work, about 90% of Design & Engineering work, 25% of supplies, 10% of civil & steel structure work had been completed. A provision of Rs. 26.50 Crores has been made in the Annual Plan of 2000-2001.

## **(III) R & M Programme**

18. An outlay of Rs.87.00 cr. has been proposed for the renovation of various thermal power station as detailed below :

- At present the Cost of construction of new Thermal Power Station comes out to about Rs. 4 Crores/MW whereas cost of Renovation & Modernisation of the old Power Stations come out in the range of 0.5 to 1.5 Crores/MW depending upon their redundant life period and condition of the Power Stations. Due to acute shortage of Finance for new Power Plants, the Govt. of India encouraged the Renovation & Modernisation work in all the existing plant to improve their performance .
- R & M Phase-I programme was taken up in Sept.1984 for implementation during Seventh Five Year Plan and phase-II programme in year year 1990-91. The R & M Phase-I programme funded from central loan assistance was implemented in Obra, Panki & Harduaganj, Activities under state plan could be implemented partially due to paucity of funds. However PLF improved from 37.27% in 85-86 to 51.1% in 92-93 and oil consumption reduced from 18.48 KL/MU to 7.47 KL/MU. R & M phase-II programmes were implemented by internal resources mostly from O&M point of view and not as a package of R&M schemes, as no central loan assistance was provided by Govt. of India/Power Finance Corporation. Therefore Phase-II programme could not deliver desired results.

### **(a) Pager scheme of unit N. 5&7 of Harduaganj TPS :**

This scheme has been prepared with a total estimated cost of Rs. 55.36 crores and is likely to be completed by 30.6.2001. The scheme is likely to enhance the PLF of these units to 53% level.



**(b) PAGER scheme of Parichha TPS:**

Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 8.02 Crores and this is likely to be completed by 31.12.2001. This scheme is likely to improve PLF by 8% (from 44% to 52%). Loan amounting to Rs.5.30 crores has been sanctioned by PFC against this scheme on 1.5.2000 and steps are being taken for drawl of loan.

**(c) Purchase of bulldozer and wagon tippler for Parichha TPS:**

Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 4.18 crores and the scheme is mainly concerned with procurement of one no. bulldozer and one no. wagon tippler as these are essentially required for sustaining PLF achieved from R&M/PAGER schemes. Scheme is likely to be completed by 30.9.2001

**(d) R&M scheme I, II of Anpara 'A' TPS:**

Total estimated cost of these schemes are Rs. 26.10 crores, and 101.41 cr. respectively which are likely to be completed by 30.9.2001 and 31.3.2001. The level of PLF would increase to 75% as a result of the renovation programmes. Loan amounting to Rs. 17 Crores has already been sanctioned by PFC against this scheme. Steps are being taken for drawl of this loan amount.

**(e) R&M scheme of unit no. 1 & 2 of Panki TPS:**

Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 125.89 crores and the scheme is at present under scrutiny in CEA. Once cleared by CEA this will be sent to PFC for saction of loan. This scheme is based on feasibility report submitted by TT&E Div. Of CEA and envisages R&M of unit no.2 as well as restoration of unit no. 1 which is lying closed since last several years.

19. Following works are also proposed to be taken up with the loans from Power Finance Corporation which will not form the part of the State Plan.

**(a) Refurbishment scheme of Obra 'A' & 'B' TPS.**

The scheme has been prepared for refurbishment of all the 13 units of Obra A & B TPS at a total cost of Rs., 1600 crores based on an open tender. Expected date of completion of the scheme is 30.9.2003. On completion the scheme is likely to enhance PLF of 'A' TPS to 70% and that of 'B' TPS to 80%. Besides this, ,life extension of 15 years & 20 years is also expected in respect of ?A & B TPS respectively.

**(b) R&M scheme of Unit no. 1 & 4 and balance works of unit no. 5 & 7 of Harduaganj TPS.**

Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 87.33 crores and its expected date of completion is 31.3.2002. The PLF expected after completion of the schemed is 53% in respect of these units.

(c) **R&M scheme of Parichha TPS.**

Total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 32.80 crores and it is likely to be completed by 31.2.2001. This scheme is likely to enhance PLF by 8% (from 52% to 60%). Loan amounting to Rs. 20,80 crores has been sanctioned by PFC on 1.5.2000 and further action regarding drawl of loan is being taken.

**Construction of SILO system for existing Power Houses/Dry fly ash collection System**

20. Dry fly ash is collected from ESP and is stored in SILOS through vacuum pump/screw compressors and issued to various industries for its use free of cost as per extra ordinary notification of Govt. of India. The system will save the following cost as follows :

- Cost of land required for ash dump yard.
- Cost of construction/raising of bundh
- Less running cost of ash disposal system.
- Will enable the existing ash dump yard. Capacity to be adequate for more period.
- Protect environment from pollution and sub soil contamination and reduce the potential hazard due to failure of Ash bunds etc.

21. The estimated cost of SILO System of TPS are as follows:

1)	Anpara	:	Rs. 20.00 Crore
2)	Obra	:	Rs. 20.00 Crore
3)	Panki	:	Rs. 10.00 Crore
4)	Parichha	:	Rs.10.00 Crore
5)	Harduaganj	:	Rs. 10.00 Crore
	<b>Total</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Rs. 70.00 Crore</b>

(b) **HYDOR GENERATION**

22. Energy is the key input to all developmental activities. The growth in energy demand during the last decade has been phenomenal and it has not been possible to keep pace with the growth in energy demand due to financial constraints. There is a vast hydro power potential in the State to the tune of approximately 10,000 MW in large hydro power sector and about 1,000MW in small hydro (upto 15MW installed capacity only) power sector. Though the efforts have been going on to harness the electricity against this vast potential in the state but due to number of factors it has not been possible to harness hydro power to an optimum level rather only a fraction of existing hydro power potential could be exploited both in large hydro as well as small hydro sectors. In spite of financial constrains a number of hydro electric

schemes are either under construction or have been proposed for construction both in public as well in private sector.

23. As on date total installed capacity of large hydro sector is 1494.35 MW, while in the small hydro power sector the total installed capacity is 25.15 MW.

24. The generation from hydro power schemes is being utilised to meet the peak power requirements of the state.

### **Eighth Five Year Plan:**

#### **A. Major Hydro Projects**

25. Khara hydro project with installed capacity of 72 MW was taken up for construction and completed during the Eighth Five Year Plan and has been generating power since then. The proposed approved outlay included the works for the construction of the Maneri Bhali Stage-II (304 MW), Lakhwar Vyasi multi purpose hydro electric project (420 MW), Tehri Stage I (1000 MW), Srinagar (330 MW), Vishnu Prayag (400 MW) etc. which were abandoned in previous years for want of fund. But further due to continued constraints in the availability of funds with the Govt. Srinagar and Vishnu Prayag HEP were transferred to private sector and the work of other HEP,s could not be taken up.

#### **B. Small Hydro Power Projects (upto 15 MW):**

- (1) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, seven small Hydro Power Projects with total capacity of 14.75 MW were installed.
- (2) The generation from these Small Hydro Projects was utilised for feeding power to the than SHP grid for the benefit of nearby area.
- (3) Implementation of 5 Small Hydro Projects with the total installed capacity of 4.05 MW, were taken up in hills, out of which Soneprayag (0.5 MW) was designated as a demonstration project under UNDP/GEF/HEP. Two SHP's with a installed capacity of 6MW were taken up at Eastern Yamuna Canal.
- (4) In line with the Govt. Policy 8 small power homes with the total installed capacity of 88 MW were allotted for implementation in private sector.
- (5) Electrification of the unelectrified villages in the close vicinity of its Small Hydro Projects situated in hills are also being undertaken. According 22 villages in the vicinity of Dharchula Tehsil in District Pithoragarh were taken up for the electrification during this plan period.

## **Ninth Five Year Plan**

### **A. Major Hydro Projects :**

26. During the Ninth Plan period the construction of Major Hydro Electric Projects like Maneri-Bhali Stage-II (304MW), Lakhwar-Vyasi (420MW), Tehri Stage-I (1000MW) and Rajghat (23MW) are also proposed.

### **B. Small Hydro Projects :**

27. The work proposed to complete the construction of on going projects, implement of New Small Hydro Projects and also to electrify the unelectrified villages nearby Nigam's SHPs. The proposed plan also encourage the private sector participation and to ensure allotment of more schemes in the private sector. The Ninth Five Year Plan envisaged the renovation and Modernisation of 21 closed Micro Hydel Schemes of 10.18MW of the erstwhile UPSEB, and later transferred to the U. P Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.

## **Progress During the Ninth Five Year Plan**

28. Through there has been no capacity addition in major power projects, 1.3 MW capacity was added. Urgam with 3.05 MW and Sobla with 6.0 MW were put on commercial load. Besides this, the projects with total installed capacity of 12.2 MW were under various stages of construction.

## **Proposal for 2000-2001**

29. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs.24619 lacs has been proposed including Rs.23319 lacs for the plains and Rs.1300 lacs for Uttranchal. Objective of this Annual Plan is to expedite the ongoing projects and also to provide thrust on Renovation and Modernisation of old/existing Hydro-electric projects in order to augment the power generation thereby benefiting the State with more peaking power.

### **(a) Major Hydro :**

- (i) An outlay of Rs.12.00 crore has been proposed for increasing capacity of Rihand Power Station..
- (ii) An outlay of Rs.12.19 crores has been proposed for Renovation & Modernisation of Dhalipur, Khatima, Ramganga, Rihand, Obra, Pathri, Chilla, Maneri-Bhali-I, Dhakrini, Matatila, Chibro, Khodri HEPs & other SHP lying closed and transfered from erstwhile UPSEB.
- (iii) An outlay of Rs. 200.00 crore has been proposed as State's share in the Tehri Dam Project which is being completed as joint sector project in collaboration of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation. (THDC)

(b) **Small Hydro :**

- (i) An outlay of Rs.9.00 crores is proposed for the on-going small hydro power project viz. Belka (3000KW), Babail (3000KW) and Sheetla (3250KW).
- (ii) An outlay of Rs.13.00 crores is proposed for the ongoing schemes viz. Sobla-II, Relagad, Pilangad, Soneprayag, Badrinath-II SHPs. It shall also cover new schemes to be taken-up during this year and also Renovation and Modernisation of 23 closed MHS of erstwhile Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and new schemes transferred to U. P Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.

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

30. The details of State's share in Central Sector Projects as on 31.3.2000 are as under :

Sl. No	Project	Total Capacity In MW	U.P's Share		
			Full Share		Present Entitlement
			%	MW	MW
<b>A. Thermal &amp; Gas</b>					
1.	Singrauli TPS	2000	42.5	850	850
2.	Rihand TPS	1000	36.5	365	365
3.	Auriya TPS	652	35.28	230	230
4.	Anta Gas	413	25.67	106	107
5.	Unchahar-I	420	68.1	286	286
6.	Unchahar-II	420	32.27	144	144
7.	Dadri NCR	840	10.0	84	0
8.	Dadri Gas	817	33.05	270	135
9.	Tanda	440	100	440	440
<b>B. Hydro</b>					
8.	Tanakpur	94.2	34.17	32.19	32.19
9.	Salal	690	8.16	56.3	56.3
10.	Chamera	540	23.89	129	0
11.	Uri	480	23.54	113	113
<b>C. Atomic</b>					
12.	Narora	440	35.11	154	44
13.	RAPP-III	220	23.18	51	51
<b>Total</b>				<b>3310.49</b>	<b>2853.49</b>

## Private Sector Projects

31. Although 45 power purchase agreements have been signed in the private sector none of them is likely to come up during the Ninth Five Plan, because they could not achieve financial closure so far. The details of some of the major projects in private sector are as below :

Sl.No	Name of Project	Installed capacity (MW)	Promoters	Estimated cost (Rs.Crs)	Date of signing PPA	Date of completion (expected)
1	Jawaharpur Thermal Project Dist.Etah	2x400	M/s Jawaharpur Power (India) Ltd.	3840	27.12.95	54 months from the date of financial closure
2	Rosa Thermal Project Shahjahanpur	2x283.5	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2432.43	24.9.98	40 months from the date of financial closure
3	Vishnu Prayag Hydro Electric Project Chamoli	4x100	M/s Jai Prakash Power Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	1683	7.9.96	Completion within 63 months from the date of financial closure ( 1st. Unit 9/2005)
4	Sri Nagar Hydro electric Project Distt. Pauri Garhwal	5x66	Duncan North Hydro Power Co. Ltd.	1510	28.8.98	Completion within 65 months from the date of financial closure ( 1st. Unit 9/2005)

## Power Availability During Ninth Five Year Plan

32. The year wise status of anticipated power availability in terms of energy and peak demand during the ninth plan period vis-à-vis those as per assessment of 15th Electric Power Survey (XVEPS) are given hereunder :

Year	Demand as per XV EPS	Availability	Shortage / (%)
<b>Energy Demand in Million Units</b>			
1997-98	45315	38387	6928 / (15.29%)
1998-99	48663	39446	9217 / (18.94%)
1999-2000	52410	40571	11839 / (22.59%)
2000-01	56440	46175	10265 / (18.19%)
2001-02	61066	56755	4311 / ( 7.06%)
<b>Peak Demand in MW</b>			
1997-98	8425	5396	3029 / (35.37%)
1998-99	9033	5461	3572 / (39.54%)
1999-2000	9712	5605	4107 / (42.29%)
2000-01	10442	6329	4173 / (39.39%)
2001-02	11280	7863	3417 / (30.29%)

33. The figures of the survey were based on actual figures of 1991-92. However, the demand projections were revised based on figures of actual demand upto 1997-98 and revised figures have been worked out as below :

Year	Peak Demand in MW			Energy Demand in MU		
	Peak Demand	Availability	Shortage %	Demand	Availability	Shortage %
1997-1998 (Actual)	6578.0	5395.0	17.98	42761	36171	15.41
1998-1999 (Actual)	6810.0	5433.0	20.22	44488	38985	12.37
1999-2000	7109.0	5572.0	21.62	46457	39340	15.32
2000-2001	7269.0	5614.0	22.76	47503	40560	14.61
2001-2002	7435.0	5840.0	21.45	48587	41988	13.58

These figures are likely to change on completion of XVI E.P.S. which is in progress.

## TRANSMISSION

34. U.P. Power system is very complex in view of the fact that most of power generating stations are located at far distant places from load centers throughout the state and the power generated from these power stations has to be transmitted to such load centers and also to other constituent states of Northern region. The transmission system has, therefore, to be designed so that it satisfies various technical parameters like optimum technical losses, proper voltage levels and adequate power flow. It must also take care of future load growth on the system along with the power system reliability. With the ever increasing quantum of power flow on the transmission system and the distances to which the power is required to flow, 'Planning for Transmission System' has assumed prime importance. The power system / load flow studies in respective system of power grid do form important basis of transmission planning.

35. The transmission works have been categorized in to :

- Normal Developments.
- Power Evacuation Works.
- Transmission Works in Taj Trapezium area.

- Transmission Works in National Capital Region.
- Anpara Transmission Project (OECF Assisted).
- World Bank Assisted Projects.
- Installation of Capacitors.
- Renovation & Modernization.

36. In the State of U.P. the growth of Transmission system is summarized as below :

**Growth of Transmission Lines in U.P.**

As on date	400 KV	220 KV	132 KV	Total
1.4.51	0	0	0	0
1.4.61	0	0	346	346
1.4.66	0	0	2154	2154
1.4.74	0	2327	4899	7226
1.4.79	375	2989	6731	10095
1.4.85	1625	4558	9064	15247
1.4.90	1877	5539	9613	17029
1.4.92	1877	5539	9856	17272
1.4.97	2139	6036	10270	18445
1.4.98	2139	6038	10271	18448
1.4.99	2818	6131	10453	19402
1.4.2000	2818	6131	10538	19487



## **NINTH PLAN**

### **Power Evacuation Transmission Works**

37. Additional Capacity of 5320.84 MW including a share of 798 MW from Central Sector Projects had been envisaged in the Ninth Five Year Plan. However, due to delay in starting several projects, particularly those in the private sector, on account of difficulties in their financial closure the scenario has undergone a change. Now as per revised assessment the total addition is likely to be only around 550 MW.

38. The under mentioned major projects are envisaged to come up during the Ninth Five Year Plan and first two years of Tenth Plan.

1.	Tanda Thermal Project	110 MW
2.	Maneri Bhali Stage – II	304 MW
3.	Tehri Dam Stage – I	137.5 MW
4.	Roza Thermal	567 MW

39. The associated evacuation system for Tanda (Which has now been transferred to NTPC) has since already been completed. Most of the evacuation works have been completed for Maneri Bhali II and only one 220 KV line from Maneri Bhali Stage-II to Rishikesh and LILO of existing 220 KV Maneri Bhali Stage-II to Rishikesh line at Maneri Bhali Stage-II are to be constructed. These works are likely to be taken up during Ninth Plan. The Tehri Stage-I Project being in the Central Sector its evacuation system is being taken up by the Power Grid Corporation Ltd. and construction of 800 KV Sub-station at Meerut including construction of associated Transmission line from the project site is in progress..

40. The detailed Planning of evacuation system from Roza Thermal Power Project has already been completed and project report has been approved. The following works are envisaged to be taken up during 2000-2001 under the Roza project evacuation system.

- 2x220 KV DC Line from Roza to Shahjahanpur.
- 220 KV DC Line from Roza to Hardoi.
- 220 KV SC Line from Roza to Budaun.
- Construction of 2x100 MVA, 220/132 KV sub-stations at Hardoi.
- 132 KV Line (Interconnector) from 220 KV S/S, Hardoi to 132 KV S/S Hardoi.

### **OECD Assisted Anpara Power Transmission Project**

41. The work on this project is being undertaken as externally aided project under financial assistance from OECD, Japan. These works are the spilledover works of Eighth Five Year Plan and are completed or like to be completed as detailed below :

Sl.No.	Works	Length	Commissioning Date
1.	800 KV S.C. Anpara-Unnao Line (To be initially operated on 400 KV)	405 Ckt.Kms.	Completed 3/2000
2.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Lucknow	39.2 Ckt.Kms.	Commissioned in 11/98
3.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Panki	48.5 Ckt.Kms.	Commissioned in 9/98
4.	400 KV S.C. Unnao-Agra	275 Ckt.Kms.	Commissioned in 11/98
5.	400 KV S.C. Agra-Muradnagar	194 Ckt.Kms.	Completed 3/2000
6.	400 KV D.C. Unnao-Bareilly (2x273)	546 Ckt.Kms.	6/2000

### World Bank Assisted Transmission Investment Scheme

42. The schemes for investment of Rs. 3670.0 million in transmission have been prepared based on load flow studies and dovetailing the requirement of large load centers namely Lucknow, Allahabad and Gaziabad as detailed below :

Year-wise phasing of investment requirements in Transmission Schemes					
	Financial Year 2000	Financial Year 2001	Financial Year 2002	Financial Year 2003	Financial Year 2004
World Bank Share (2752.95)	-	293.60	2064.71	342.67	51.97
UP Power Corporation Ltd share (917.65)	49.00*	198.49	536.00	89.44	44.72
TOTAL (3670.60)	49.00	492.09	2600.71	432.11	96.69

\*Initial investments required for land etc.

43. In the above mentioned amount following Transmission Projects will be taken up during the period Financial Year 2000 to 2004.

Physical Details of Transmission Works							
Sl. No	Works/Details	Transmission Lines (Ckt.Km.)			Transformers (Nos.x MVA)		
		400KV	220KV	132KV	400/220	220/132	132/33
1.	Muzaffarnagar 400KV S/S	19	55	-	2x315	-	-
2.	Dadri 220 KV S/S	-	43	27	-	2x160	1x40
3.	Allahabad Cantt 220KV S/S	-	-	-	-	2x100	-
4.	Shatabdi nagar 220 KV S/S	-	61	3	-	2x100	2x40
5.	Deoria 220 KV S/S	-	-	2.5	-	1x100	-
6.	Hardoi Road 220 KV S/S	-	28	6.5	-	2x100	2x20
7.	Martin Purwa 132 KV S/S	-	-	34	-	-	2x40
8.	Khurram nagar 132KV S/S	-	-	45	-	-	2x20
9.	Naubasta-Orai line	-	106	-	-	-	-
10.	Augmentation of transformation capacity at 132/33 KV substations						220 MVA (1x40+9x20)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	19	293	118	2x315	2x160+7x100	6x40+13x20

### Installation of Capacitors

44. It is proposed to install 33 KV capacitors banks worth 2000 MVAR at different 220 KV and 132 KV sub-stations for improving voltage profile and reduction in transmission losses.

### Other Transmission Works (including Power Evacuation Works)

45. Increasing capacities of existing overloaded substations and construction of new substations alongwith associated transmission lines would also help to reduce technical losses and improve voltage

profile. It is also proposed to install electronic meters, in requisite quantities for better energy accounting and for pin pointing areas of higher transmission losses for taking suitable remedial actions.

### Achievements during Ninth Plan

46. The physical targets envisaged and the progress actually achieved against them during 1997-98 to 1999-2000 is shown in the table below. From this above table it can be seen that the progress during 1997-98 is extremely poor and hardly bears any resemblance with the targets envisaged in the Annual Plan 1997-98. because of the non-availability of fund from any source.

Table : Physical progress under Transmission works during 1997-2000.

	Item	Unit	Proposed Physical Targets						
			Ninth Plan 1997-2002	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
				Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achieve. (Tent.)
A	Construction of Lines								
	800 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	405	-	-	405	0	405	0
	400 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1951	426	-	1441	679.49	761.08	0
	220 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	2061	217	1.85	208	93.71	342.54	0
	132 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1750	399	0.60	513	182.55	469.62	85.53
	Total	Ckt.Km.	6167	1042	2.45	2567	955.75	1978.24	85.53
B	Construction of New sub-stations								
	800 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	1(1890)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	-	-	-
	400 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	7(2835)	2(945)	0(0)	3(1575)	2(945)	1(630)	0
	220 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	15(1613)	3(300)	0(0)	3(300)	2(200)	2(200)	0
	132 KV S/S	Nos.(MVA)	36(820)	8(200)	3(80)	7(180)	3(80)	10(260)	3(100)
	Total	Nos.(MVA)	59(7158)	13(1445)	3(80)	13(2055)	7(1225)	13(1090)	3(100)
C	Increasing Capacity (MVA -No. of S/S)								
	400/220 KV of 132 KV	Nos.(MVA)	3(338)	2(275)	1(75)	2(440)	0(0)	2(440)	2(440)
	220/132 KV of 33 KV	Nos.(MVA)	19(1460)	3(300)	1(100)	7(900)	7(700)	2(200)	2(200)
	132/33 KV of 66KV	Nos.(MVA)	77(1648)	23(488)	15(320)	20(445)	19(422.5)	20(420)	16(307.5)
	Total : Capacity Increase	Nos.(MVA)	99(3446)	28(1063)	17(420)	29(1835)	26(1122.5)	24(1060)	20(947.5)
D	Installation of Capacitors								
	33 KV Capacitors	MVAR	2000	430	0	470	19.55	240	50



50. During the last five years, the addition in secondary transformation capacity did not keep pace with the growth in connected load. Assuming that about ninety percent of connected load is met through the secondary transmission network, the future programme must take care of the existing deficiencies as well as future addition of load. The following data will show that although an addition of 2912 MW (3640 MVA) connected load leaving HV Industrial and Traction load had taken place during the last five years, the addition in secondary transformation capacity has been only 1387 MVA. This shows the distortions which have taken place during last five years.

<b>Period as on</b>	<b>Total connected load in MW</b>	<b>90% of load in MVA</b>	<b>Secondary system capacity in MVA</b>	<b>Diversity factor</b>
31.3.92	10576	11898	7954	1.50
31.3.93	11635	13089	8282	1.58
31.3.94	12087	13598	8463	1.61
31.3.95	12843	14448	8754	1.65
31.3.96	13385	15058	8993	1.67
31.3.97	13954	15698	9400	1.67
31.3.98	14499	16311	9773	1.67
31.3.99	15646	17601	10777	1.63
31.3.2000 (Tentative)	16353	18397	11517	1.60

51. Keeping in view the deficiencies in the secondary system an outlay of Rs. 1315 crores has been proposed in the Ninth Plan. The details of the physical progress made during the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan is given in the table below :

Sl. No	Item / Work	Unit	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000 (Tentative)	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
A	33 KV works							
1	33 KV lines	Ckt.Km.	1022	334	1165	616	580	673.04
2	New 33 KV S/S	Nos.	68	41	271	90	153	61
		MVA	389	180	1045	418.5	609	309
3	Augmentation of 33 KV S/S	Nos.	199	64	698	215	292	141
		MVA	660	192.5	2002	585.5	833	431.5
B	11 KV works							
1	11 KV lines	Ckt.Km.	1096	3235	2046	3786	1398	757.44
2	New 11 KV S/s	Nos.	958	1017	1665	1244	1976	1726
		MVA	105	117.11	89	166	108	220.94
3	Augmentation of 11 KV S/S	Nos.	1387	558	2787	2039	2596	1099
		MVA	182	107.80	398	159	329	115.17
C	L.T. works							
1	L.T. Lines	Ckt.Km.	1080	3338	1622	3924	1183	997.67
D	Installation of 11 KV Capacitors	MVAR	104	-	75	19.55	49	14.70
E	Replacement of Damaged Transformers	Nos	18072	50831	21350	65659	33664	7991
		MVA	1205	3487.12	1430	4572.26	2069	663.66

52. The Physical targets proposed for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 are summarised as under :

**Annual Plan 2000-2001**

	Item/Work	Unit	Proposed physical Targets		
			Plain	Hill	Total
A.	33 KV Works				
1.	33 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	470	47	517
2.	New 33 KV Sub-Station	Nos.	95	3	98
		MVA	375	9.5	384.5
3.	Augmentation of 33 KV S/s	Nos.	130	5	135
		MVA	470	14.5	484.5
B.	11 KV Works				
1.	11 KV Lines	Ckt.Km.	1300	78	1378
2.	New 11 KV S/s	Nos.	770	140	910
		MVA	100	9	109
3.	Augmentation of 11 KV S/s	Nos.	1300	228	1528
		MVA	160	28	188
C.	L.T. Works				
1.	L.T. Lines	Ckt.Km.	1050	119	1169
D.	Installation of 11 KV capacitors	MVAR	67.2	-	67.2
E.	Replacement of damaged Transformers	Nos.	34000	1557	35557
		MVA	2050	97	2147

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

53. India mainly lives in villages and so does the State of U.P. For accelerating the pace of development and for improving the quality of life in rural areas, rapid extension of electricity is of paramount importance. The role of rural electrification in the development of rural areas is not confined only to the economical sphere i.e. increase in agricultural & industrial production but it also gives due impetus to the social environment of villages. In view of above, much attention is being paid towards program of spreading electricity in rural areas, particularly since 4th five year plan, despite these programs being a continuous source of financial losses to SEBs not only in UP but also in all other states. Out of



112804 inhabited villages 87079 villages stood electrified at the end of Eighth Plan (3/97) out of which only 57734 electrified villages have the LT mains inside the village.

54. The progress of rural electrification program in UP is summarised below:

	At the end of	Electrified villages as per CEA Def.	Electrified Villages By laying LT Mains	Energised PTWS	Anusuchit Basties Electrified
1.	31.5.51	110	110	635	-
2.	31.3.56	420	NA	1429	-
3.	31.3.61	1082	211	3566	-
4.	31.3.66	5855	4692	9283	-
5.	31.3.69	12926	4852	65513	-
6.	31.3.74	29765	10018	216446	5960
7.	31.3.79	36296	15663	307990	12453
8.	31.3.80	39577	17188	344135	14014
9.	31.3.85	63075	30864	484509	29601
10	31.3.90	80358	47244	606362	48213
11	31.3.92	83309	50443	645737	51309
12	31.3.97	87079	57734	746596	58743
13	Ninth Plan (Target)	112804	83459	846596	84088

## Ninth Plan

55. The Status of rural electrification programme as on 31.3.1997 in some of the States of the country is summarised below :

State	No. of Villages	No. of electrified Villages	Energy level of electrification (%)	Energised Pumps sets, STWs & Tube Wells
Anadhra Pradesh	26586	26565	100	1821291
Assam	24685	18999	76.9	3675
Bihar	67513	47832	70.9	269345
Gujrat	18028	17927	99.4	519564
Haryana	6759	6759	100	408461
Himanchal Pradesh	16997	16635	97.9	4780
Jammu & Kashmir	6477	6301	97.3	5088
Karnataka	27066	26663	98.5	1049465
Kerala	1384	1384	100	314632
Madhya Pradesh	71526	67496	94.4	1176317
Maharashtra	40412	40412	100	2091718
Orissa	46989	32825	69.9	70144
Punjab	12428	12428	100	726221
Rajasthan	37889	33554	88.6	539762
Tamilnadu	15822	15822	100	1567322
Uttar Pradesh	112804	87079	77.2	778512
West Bengal	37910	29271	77.2	102773
Others	15984	10884	68.1	44272
All India	587258	498836	84.9	11565342

Source : Salient Data 1996 -97 Published by CEA (5/99).

56. In the report of Working Group on Energy (GOUP), the impetus was on taking up massive RE Programme so as to achieve hundred percent level in electrification of that too by laying LT mains only. This needed electrification of 59804 villages by laying LT mains and energisation of proposed 1.50 lakhs PTWs for which an amount of Rs. 672534 lakhs was assessed. The availability of such huge funds for RE works, still appears to be a long shot. In view of paucity of financial resources a modest outlay has been quantified. However, efforts are being made to obtain additional resource as a long term soft Loan from ADB or other financial institution. The physical Programme of RE works for plains, Uttarakhand and total for UP During Ninth Five Year Plan and 1997-98 is summarized below :

### Physical Targets of Rural Electrification Works

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

### Annual Plan 1997-98

	T/A	T/A	T/A	Actual Level	31.3.98		
1.	Electrification of virgin Villages	Nos.	87079 (72.2%)	446/ 743	54/108	500/ 851	87930
2.	Electrification of Villages by LT Mains	Nos.	57734	5536/ 1978	314/ 100	5850/ 2078	59812
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	746596	19567/ 10963	384/ 352	19951/ 11315	757911
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	58743	5536/ 2073	314/60	5850/ 2133	60876
5.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villages	Nos.	-	3600/ 1736	-/30	3600/ 1766	10809

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

Annual Plan 1999-2000 (Physical Targets/Achievements)							
			Level as on 31.3.99	Plain T/A	Hill T/A	Total T/A	Level as on 31.3.2000
1.	Electrification of virgin Villages	Nos.	88641	400/387	50/89	450/476	89117
2.	Electrification of Villages by LT Mains	Nos.	62201	3966/2634	236/192	4202/2826	65027
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	774024	16000/11081	323/322	16323/11403	785427
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	63282	3966/2634	236/192	4202/2826	66108
5.	Electrification of Hamlets	Nos.	-	168/143	4/42	172/185	-
6.	Electrification of Ambedkar Villages	Nos.	11480	1286/648	-/-	1286/648	12128

### Annual Plan 2000-2001 (Physical Targets)

Sl.No	Scheme	Unit	Plain	Total Additions	Level as on 31.3.2001
1.	Electrification of Virgin Villeges	Nos.	400	400	89517
2.	Electrification of Villeges by L.T. Mains	Nos.	3581	3840	68867
3.	Energisation of PTWs	Nos.	9740	9954	798381
4.	Electrification of Anusuchit Basties	Nos.	3581	3810	69918
5.	Electrification of Hamlets	Nos.	0	183	

### Annual Plan 2000-2001 Outlays

(Rs. in lacs)

	Plain	Hill	Total
State Normal	7540.07	1507	9047.07
REC Normal	7606.33	141	7747.33
MNP	5943.76	1359	7302.76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21090.16</b>	<b>3007</b>	<b>24097.16</b>

### World Bank Assisted Projects

57. The Government of Uttar Pradesh decided to restructure its Power Sector and announced its new Power Sector Reform Policy Statement in January, 1999. As a part of reform programme, U.P. Electricity Reforms Act, 1999 was notified in July 7, 1999. The Act has been made effective on 14 January 2000 and UPSEB has been un-bundled into three corporations. An independent U.P. Electricity Regulatory Commission has been established.

58. UPPCL has prepared an investment programme of about Rs. 35 billion (including price contingencies and interest during construction) to be implemented during Financial Year 2001–Financial Year 2004. The World Bank has agreed to support U.P.'s investment program by providing financing of the order of US \$150 million for transmission and distribution to remove the most critical bottlenecks and to help improve the reliability and quality of power supply.

59. Reform Project Management Organization (RPMO) was set up in December 1994, and further strengthened in 1999. RPMO is headed by Chief General Manager and is responsible for providing day to

day support to the Implementation Task Force and Board Restructuring Committee and coordinating with various wings of the then UPSEB for preparation of reform implementation plan.

60. Details of the financing by World Bank for different projects and reform work is as below :

Details of the Investment Project				
Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Total Cost (Rs. million)	Foreign Cost (Rs. Million)	Local Cost (Rs. million)
1.	Transmission Schemes	3670.6	2382.8	1287.8
2.	Installation of Electronic Energy Meters	2496.4	2081.6	414.8
3.	Improvement of over loaded 33 KV substations	1574.6	1033.8	540.8
4.	System Improvement Scheme for Lucknow Electric Supply Administration	1017.2	762.9	254.3
5.	Technical Assistance to RPMO/New Corporations and UPERC	356.5	356.5	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9115.3</b>	<b>6617.6</b>	<b>2497.7</b>

61. Transmission Investment Scheme : As discussed in earlier paras, 19 Ckt KW of 400 KV lines, 293 Ckt KW of 220 KV lines and 118 Ckt KW of 132 KV lines etc. are to be taken up.

### **Distribution Investment Scheme**

62. In order to provide better service to consumer which is the ultimate goal of power industry, some projects are as below :

### **Installation of Energy Meters**

63. In order to enhance billable energy and reduce the metering loss it is proposed to replace the Electro – mechanical meter by electronic meter with investment of Rs. 2.5 billion as detailed below :

Installation of Meters – Physical Implementation and Investment Plan						
		Investment Plan (Rs. Million)			Implementation Plan (no. of meters)	
		Foreign	Local	Total	Supply	Installation
1.	FY 2001	704.1	134.80	838.9	-	-
2.	FY 2002	927.9	188.2	1116.1	4,85,000	3,85,000
3.	FY 2003	449.6	91.8	541.4	3,00,000	4,00,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2081.6</b>	<b>414.8</b>	<b>2496.4</b>	<b>7,85,000</b>	<b>7,85,000</b>

64. Physical targets under this scheme are as below :

Sl.No.	Item	Quantity
1.	Installation of electronic L.T. Trivector meters on industrial customer (50-100 HP)	8,700
2.	Installation of three phase electronic meter on industrial customer (up to 50 HP)	1,75,000
3.	Installation of three phase electronic meters on domestic and commercial customer	1,25,000
4.	Installation of L.T. Tirvector meter on high consumption domestic and commercial customers	6,300
5.	Installation of single phase electronic meter on light and fan customers in big cities	4,70,000
6.	Common Meter Reading Instrument	230
7.	Boundary Meters	

### B. Augmentation of 33/11 KV Sub-stations

Details of loan assistance for this project is as below :

Year wise financial Requirement				
Sl.No.	Year	Requirement of fund (Rs. In million)		
		Foreign	Local	Total
1.	FY 2001	206.76	108.15	314.91
2.	FY 2002	516.90	270.37	787.27
3.	FY 2003	310.15	162.23	472.38
	TOTAL	1033.81	540.75	1574.56

65. With the above expenditure following works will be taken up during a period of three years.

- Augmentation of 33/11 KV sub-stations - 91 nos.
- Capacity addition - 438 MVA
- New 33 KV lines - 186 Ckt.Km.
- New 11 KV lines - 1306 Ckt.Km.
- New LT lines - 399 Ckt.Km.
- 11 KV switchgears - 438 nos.
- Lighting arresters - 178 nos.
- 11/0.4 KV Sub-stations - 1484 nos.
- Re-arrangement of service cables on poles - 5270 nos.
- Earthing, painting and centrifuging of
- 11/0.4 KV transformers - 2101 nos.
- 11 KV, 2.4 MVAR Capacitor Bank - 93 nos.

### C. System Improvement Scheme for Lucknow Electricity Supply Administration (LESA)

66. Among five districts identified for undertaking comprehensive system improvement works in distribution network, LESA system has been taken up for strengthening by investing Rs. 1017.2 million in three years as follows :

LESA SYSTEM STRENGTHENING – INVESTMENT PLAN				
Sl.No.	Year	Investments (Rs. Million)		
		Foreign	Local	Total
1.	FY 2001	152.6	51.0	203.6
	FY 2002	381.5	127.2	508.7
	FY 2003	228.8	76.1	304.9
	Total	762.9	254.3	1017.2

67. Works taken up in LESA (Lucknow) system with above financial assistance are as under :

- Laying of 33 KV under ground cables - 79 Km.
- Augmentation of capacity of 33/11 KV sub-station
- by installing 12/15 MVA 33/11 KV transformers - 12 nos.
- Installation of 33 KV switchgears - 15 nos.
- Associated 11 KV switchgears - 15 nos.
- 11 KV under ground cables - 106 Km.
- LT capacitors - 393 nos.
- Installation of 11/0.4 KV distribution
- Transformers of 990 KVA - 70 nos.
- Installation of 11/0.4 KV distribution
- Transformers of 630 KVA - 225 nos.
- 11 KV circuit breaker and associated equipment - 15 sets
- Construction of 33 KV double circuit over head LILO lines - 11 Km.



68. An outlay of Rs.147449.72 lakh has been proposed consisting of Rs.141049.72 for plains and Rs.6400.00 lakh for Uttaranchal as per details given below :

	(Rs. in Lakh)		
	Total	Plains	Uttarnchal
Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.			
State Sector	83667.00	83667.00	-
District Sector	23713.72	18613.72	5100.00
<b>Sub Total (a)</b>	<b>107380.72</b>	<b>102280.72</b>	<b>5100.00</b>
Uttar Pradesh Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.			
State Sector	24619.00	23319.00	1300.00
Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.			
State Sector	15450.00	15450.00	-
<b>Total Power Sector</b>	<b>147449.72</b>	<b>141049.72</b>	<b>6400.00</b>
<b>State Sector</b>	<b>123736.00</b>	<b>122436.00</b>	<b>1300.00</b>
<b>District Sector</b>	<b>23713.72</b>	<b>18613.72</b>	<b>5100.00</b>

### Non - Conventional Sources of Energy

69. Due to limited availability of the most conventional sources of energy viz coal & water, the need to explore and augment the non conventional and renewable sources of energy was deeply felt long back in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In order to propogate and create awareness amongst the people, about the concepts and acceptability of the non conventional and renewable sources of Energy, Non Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) was created in the mid of Sixth Five Year Plan period to execute and implement the programmes at state level with its head quarters at Lucknow. With the objective to penetrate the awareness in district and rural mass about the programme, so far 63 district level project offices have been created.

70. With the advent of liberalisation of economy, efforts have been made to involve private sector coupled with people's participation under which policy packages have already been announced to wrap up private sector in the installation of power projects based on micro hydel, wind, co-generation, municiple solid waste.

71. Apart from installing various systems and devices in urban and rural areas a research, experimental and training centre at Chinhat Lucknow has been functional. One more training centre at Ghosi (Mau) has been created by the Government of India alone to impart training programmes.

72. The main programmes implemented by NEDA can be broadly put in three main categories as per the inputs used :

- Bio Energy
- Solar Energy
  1. Thermal
  2. Photo voltaic
- Wind Energy

### **Bio Energy**

73. Community and Night Soil based biogas plants are installed under this programme for which outlay of Rs.629.66 have proposed for the plains under district sector only. Sewage based plants are also being proposed to be installed for which an outlay of Rs.57.58 lakh has been proposed.

### **Solar Energy Programme:-**

74. **Solar Thermal:** Solar water heating systems and solar cookers are the only solar thermal energy devices proposed under the solar thermal programmes. An outlay of Rs. 36.23 lakh including Rs.32.55 lakh for plains is being proposed for installation of solar water heating systems of a total capacity of 50,000 litre per day which is to be installed on the building of Govt. hospitals, tourist centres, inspection houses of Govt. Departments etc. Alongwith the installation of solar water heating systems in the Government buildings promotional efforts such as business meets and awareness programmes are also proposed to be carried out. Solar water heaters of total capacity 2 lakh litres have been installed by NEDA during 1995-99. The cost of these systems were met by beneficiaries only. Solar cookers are being promoted without any subsidy and for this purpose the financial support from Govt. of India shall be sought on the current year's pattern.

75. **Solar Photovoltaic :** Under the photovoltaic programme , solar home light and solar lanterns are being distributed with the available Central subsidy alongwith the nominal subsidy from the State Govt. funds. The proposed target for solar home light and solar lanterns are 10,000 and 9000 respectively including 3000 each for hills..

76. One grid interactive Solar PV Power Plants of 100Kw. Capacity at Haraya (Basti) is being proposed for installation during the year 2000-2001.

77. Under the solar village electrification,a target of installing 2500 Home lights (50 villages in hills) and 200 streets lights (150 for hills) has been proposed.

78. An outlay of Rs.553.37 lakhs has been proposed to carryout the activities of the solar photovoltaic programmes which include Rs.230.12 lakh for plains

**Micro Hydel :-**

79. NEDA has already installed 28 micro hydel projects of total installed capacity of 1792 KW and 09 projects with a total capacity of 1330 KW are under implementation which will be installed during the current year. In this manner 139 villages have got electricity from installed 28 MH Schemes and 90 villages will be covered getting after installation of 9 MH schemes. An outlay of Rs.51.05 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001.

**Externally Aided Projects:-**

80. In order to get financial assistance for non-conventional energy projects from the international funding agencies, a proposal of "Abatement of Green House Gases Emmission by solar PV and Diesel Hybrid Systems" has already been submitted to Global Environmental Facilities (UNDP) for foreign assistance. The total project cost is Rs. 78.00 crores out of which foreign assistance is Rs. 36.00 crores. An outlay of Rs.21.40 Cr. including Rs.18.40 cr. for plains has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 for EAP Projects.

81. In order to carryout various activities of NEDA in the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs.2808.87 lakh has been proposed for the plains which include Rs.1840.00 lakhs for EAP projects, Rs.918.87 lakh for district sector schemes and Rs.50.00 lakh for State sector schemes.

## CHAPTER-VI

# INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

### Village and Small Scale Industries

Uttar Pradesh has an agro-based economy, which employs 70% of the total work-force and contributes around 45% to the State's domestic products. It is the leading producer in the country of a large number of agricultural products and raw materials. There is no dearth of land water of industrial use. The State is rich in minerals and cattle wealth and technical and non-technical human resources are also available in sufficient quantity. The State is served by a large net work of road and rail transport and several Centres have developed air transport facility. A vast market for industrial produce is also available. Continuous efforts have been made towards industrialisation of the State. However, industrial sector contributes only 20 per cent of the net state domestic products and its share in the employment is only 8% of the total work-force. It is generally recognized that industrialisation at a rapid rate alongwith the agriculture growth must be the main engine of growth of the economy of the State in order to reduce unemployment and to eradicate poverty. The industrial policy 1998 aims at tapping the unlimited potential of the State.

2. Since August. 1991 to december. 1999 a total of 3530 Industrial entrepreneurial Memorandum (IEM) have been filed for Uttar Pradesh with an Investment of Rs. 56450 Cr. employment generation possibility of 634249.

3. Average annual growth in manufacturing sector in previous five year plans in U.P. has been as below :-

Plan	Period	average annual growth (Percentage)
First Plan	1951-56	2.3
Second Plan	1956-61	1.7
Third Plan	1961-66	5.7
Three Annual Plan	1966-69	1.2
Fourth Plan	1969-74	3.4
Fifth Plan	1974-79	9.4
Sixth Plan	1980-85	9.4
Seventh Plan	1985-90	10.9
Annual Plans	1990-92	1.1
Eighth Plan Target	1992-97	10.0
First Four Years of Eighth Plan Achievement	1992-96	3.3
Ninth Plan (Target)	1997-2002	12.3

4. The number of Industrial Units, Capital Investment and Employment generated in various types of industries in Uttar Pradesh is given in the following table:

Type of Industry	Unit	Achievement by the end of			
		Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	Eighth Plan	Ninth Plan Up to March, 2000
<b>Large &amp; Medium Industries</b>					
a)Unit setup	No.	690	989	1956	2281
b)Capital Investment	Rs. Crore	3575	8243	29199	37740
c)Employment	No.of Persons (In Lakh)	3.33	4.59	6.12	7.23
<b>Small Scale Industries</b>					
a)Unit setup	No.	1.11	2.16	4.11	5.04
b)Capital Investment	Rs. Crore	676	1320	2714	3888
c)Employment	No.of Persons (In Lakh)	9.21	14.45	21.64	23.95
<b>Artisan Industries</b>					
a)Unit setup	No. (In Lakh)	2.28	3.32	6.28	7.60

5. Plan-wise progress of Large and Medium Industries and SSI in the State is reflected in the table given below:

Plan period	SSI Industries(Estimated)			Large & Medium Industries			
	unit (No.)	Inv. (Cr.Rs.)	Empl. No.	Prod. (Cr.Rs.)	Unit (No.)	Empl No.	Inv. (Cr.Rs.)
First Plan	1647	11.50	29898	34.50	62	24960	156
Second Plan	2824	19.72	48382	0.16	174	84480	669
Third Plan	4842	33.83	114431	101.49	308	147040	1232
Three Annual Plan	6147	42.04	124738	128.82	361	168480	1404
Fourth Plan	12851	45.94	160027	249.00	462	216960	2079
Fifth Plan	42035	294.	475180	882.00	540	268800	2800
Annual Plan(1979-80)	47943	336	538260	1002.00	548	280800	3030
Sixth Plan	110710	676	920756	2143.00	690	332580	3575
Seventh Plan	216251	1320	1445060	4173.64	989	458650	8243
Annual Plan(1990-91)	246497	1472.48	1592027	4458.76	1098	464959	9215
Annual Plan(1991-92)	279543	1679.64	1729674	7167.18	1295	485214	9715
Eight Plan	410973	2714.42	2164259	4818.23	1956	611919	29199
<b>Cumulative</b>							
Ninth Plan (1997-2002)	200000	3750	8,00,000	-	3075	600000	70,000
<b>Proposed Target</b>							
Ist three years of IX Plan (97-98,98-99 and 1999-20000 )Cumulative Achievement	503949	3887.78	2395620	1189.95	2281	723004	37740.47

6. SSI Units established in the state are been surveyed. The survey is support to be completed by December, 2000. After which clear picture of working SSI units, closed, sick are untracable SSI units will be clear.

### **U.P's New Industrial Policy - 1998**

7. New Industry policy of the state has been announced on 24<sup>th</sup>. September. 1998 with a mission to revitalize the existing and to promote new investment in the State. This policy aims at achieving 12% annual rate of growth in the Industrial sector from present level of 10%, increasing employment in industrial and allied sector to 15% from 8% at present and raising the share of industry in the Net Domestic Product from existing 20% to 25%. The new policy promises to create industry oriented and investor friendly environment at all levels to achieve the targets. The highlights of the New Industrial Policy are as follows:

#### **Strategy:**

- Formulation of Industry specific Tailor Made Packages
- Review of Tax Structure
- *Preservation of Environment and Cultural Heritage*
- Revitalisation of existing Investments to make them productive
- Upgradation of Technical Entrepreneurial skills

#### **Infrastructure**

- Private Sector Participation in Major Infrastructure Projects, through Infrastructure Initiative Fund.
- Fund to associate Multilateral Agencies and International Financial Institutions
- Upgradation of existing infrastructure
- Corridors to develop as Areas of Excellence
- Industrial Co-operative Societies for maintenance of Industrial Estates
- All future Industrial Areas to be developed as integrated Industrial Townships
- Upgradation of Infrastructure in major exporting areas
- Industry Associations to distribute power in Industrial Areas
- Privatization of Power Distribution
- 24 Hour Uninterrupted Power Supply

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

- Land allotment and transfer rules of UPSIDC to be simplified
- Simplified process for conversation of land

- Lower Stamp Duty For Thrust Sector Industries
- UPFC and PICUP to be developed as Promoters of Industry
- New Scheme for Punarjeevan (Revival) of Small Industries
- Simplification and Rationalization of the Tax System
- Suspension of Trade Tax Check Post from 1.4.99
- Training for First Generation Entrepreneurs

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

- Priority to Training of Youths whose land is acquired for Industrial purposes
- District Udyog Bandhu's to be made more effective
- Directorate of Industries and District Industries Centres to be re-organized
- U.P. Investment Centres at New Delhi, Mumbai and Calcutta

### **Thrust Areas**

- Industry Promotion Councils for the following thrust Sector Industries
  1. Agro-based and Food Processing industry
  2. Automobile ancillaries
  3. Electronics
  4. Automobile industry
  5. Software
  6. Engineering Goods
  7. Agricultural Equipment's Industry
  8. All Export Oriented Units (EOUs)
- Project Preparation Facility for Entrepreneurs in the Agro-based and food processing Sector
- Progressive Policies for the Sugar Sector
- Poultry to be recognized as Industry

### **Small Industries**

- New Cluster Scheme for Small Industries
- Technology Mission for Small and Village Industries
- Equity Participation State Government in Private Marketing Companies
- District Industries Centres to help Small Industries in accessing information and latest Technologies

## The New Export Policy - 1998

8. New Export Policy of U.P. has been announced on 27<sup>th</sup> October.1998 . This policy aims at achieving exports worth Rs.20,000 crores by 2002.The policy is the first of it's kind prepared by a state, and offers a comprehensive package of programmes and incentives. The highlights of the new Export Policy are as follows:

- Trade Tax exemption on raw materials and packaging materials used in
- Export production
- Market Development Scheme for Small Scale Exporters
- Abolition of Inspector Raj, simplification of labour laws
- Public Utility Service status to units exporting 50% or more of their Production
- Green Card to exporters having a turnover of Rs. 20 lakh and above
- Uninterrupted power to EOU'S
- Refund of mandi-fee paid on the raw materials used in export production ( to be considered)
- All sanctions/clearances under one roof single table system
- Setting up of Export Promotion Bureau

### Small Scale Industries:

9. Special emphasis has been laid for the promotion and development of small scale industries. It is important to note that small industries have a special & vital place in economy of the state. At present there are 405158 SSI's units established in actual in the State with an investment of Rs. 4001.09 Cr.. Providing employment to 1571620 persons till march, 2000. In the year 2000-2001 the target of SSI units is been fixed as 32600. The progress of past three years of Ninth Plan regarding registered S.S.I units in the State are given below:

S.N.	period	SSI units ( No.)	Investment ( Cr.Rs.)	Employment (No.)
	1997-98	30,630	403.89	80132
	1998-99	30,134	399.41	74347
	1999-2000	32,212	370.25	76673

Target for the year 2000-2001 of SSI units is approx. 32600.

10. **Entrepreneurship Development** : This scheme was launched in 1978-79 for developing entrepreneurship in the state. This has been particularly useful in providing self employment opportunities



to the educated unemployed men and woman. State govt. provides assistance for training to unemployed educated in employment. Training programmes are organised for 2 weeks, 4 weeks and 6 weeks. 4 weeks and 6 weeks programmes are assisted by I.D.B.I. & state govt. in the ratio of 33.3:66.6 specific follow-up camps are organised by training intitutes/D.I.C's to ascertain the extant of progress in setting up of industries. In the year 98-99 training camps were organised through which enterprenures have been trained for the year 1999-2000, A target of organizing 1053 training camps has been setup so that 46275 enterprenures may be trained in the year 1999-2000. In the year 1999-2000, 612 training camp have been organized and 27061 enterprenurs have already been trained upto Nov 99. Under this scheme as such an outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001

## **Industrial Estate**

11. **Up- Gradation of Industrial Estates Through Cooperative Society :**Industrial co-operative societies are being constituted and associated with the maintenance of industrial estate working under the control of Directorate of Industries. The government will supplement the contribution made by these industrial co-operative societies up to ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. As such 8 cooperatīve socities have already been organized upto nov. 99 and allocation of 35.34 lakh been made. In total 91 Industrial Estate are to be covered under this scheme as such allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is requested for the year 2000-2001

12. **Glass & Pottery Development centres :** Development of glass and pottery industries is being looked after through three pottery centres and two training & quality control intitutes being run by U.P. govt. & govt. of India in the state. Thus all traditional pottery units along with bone china ware and glass ware industries are being developed all over the states like Khurja, Chunar, Jhansi ,& Moradabad, etc.

13. **Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute Khurja :**This centre has been established to help all the pottery units in their training and design development alongwith quality control of their production being improved by new technology produced by the institute. Total infrastructure and 50% of the annual budget of this centre is being contributed by the state govt. The revenue earned by the centre is shared by the Govt. of India and state government which is adjusted in the financial year itself. The potters of state are being benifited by the centre and the production of ceramics items are being exported now espically in bone china art wares. To meet the commitment allocation of Rs. 14.00 lakh is requested.

14. **Establishment of Central Leather Research Institute Extension Centre at Jajmau, Kanpur :** Central leather research institute (C.L.R.I) madras is an internationally reputed instt. in the field of research development & training for leather industries . Through its extension centres located in different regions of the country, CLRI provides various technical support services, consultancy and assists in the overall development of leather industries in that region. For establishment of CLRI regional extension centre in Kanpur, Govt. of U.P. has agreed to provide the land and building. Since february,1994 the centre is functioning in a rented premises in Jajmau provided by the state govt. For the construction of permanent building the U.P. Govt. has so far sanctioned Rs.80.87 lakhs.

15. The land has been acquired and the building map has been approved. The total cost of construction is expected to be 190 lakhs. The construction of building is in progress and the ground floor is already

completed. To keep construction activities continued allocation of Rs. 82.00 lakhs in requested. **The CLRI. (R.E.C.D.)** Kanpur is providing the following facilities to the leather industries:

- Saddlery and bridle training programme
- Computer aided design(CAD) for footwear.
- Harness leather development with B.L.C. England.
- P.C.P. testing facilities.
- Acrylamine (benzidine) dyes testing facilities.
- Common facility centre equipped with latest machines.
- Testing facilities for leather & chemicals
- Consultancy services.

16. The centre is also implementing programmes under Leather Technology Mission.

17. **Computerisation of DIC's and Connecting DIC's Through NICNET** :To computerize DIC & to connect DIC with the directorate as well as with NIC & DCSSI through NICNET . 10 DICs were taken up in the 1st phase during the year 1996-97. under govt. of india scheme (collection of statistics) h/w, s/w were provided by the Govt. of India through NIC. As per the MOU between govt. of India & govt. of state for Eighth Plan infrastructural facilities were to be created by the state govt. The govt. of India has also suggested that the state govts. can take-up computerisation of DIC's with their own resources. In view of the necessity for early computerisation of DIC's The State has taken up computerisation in large scale. It has been agreed to spent amount Rs. 90.00 thousand per DIC's for the purpose. Thus allocation of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is requested .

### **Handicraft**

18. **Group Insurance** : Under this scheme also,artisans in the age group of 15 to 60 years are covered.the artisans are insured for an amount of Rs.10,000/- each the premium fixed by the insurance co. is Rs.120/- per artisan per year which is equally contributed by the central govt. ,state govt. and the beneficary @Rs.40/-each. A target to insure 14500 new handicrafts, this year is fixed.

19. **Health Insurance Scheme** : Under this scheme ,artisans in the age group of 15 to 60 are covered. The scheme provides the facilities of treatment to the artisans and the expenditure made on the treatment is reimbursed by the insurance co. As per the norms laid down. The annual premium of Rs.200/- per artisan is shared as Rs.150/- by the central government and Rs.50/- by the state government. A target to cover 15000 new handicrafts is fixed in this year.

20. **Export Promotion Bureau** : As per the State Export Policy 1998 a separate office in the name of "Export Promotion Bureau, Uttar Pradesh" has been created and has started functioning at Lucknow. To meet expenditure under different heads following proposals are placed for clearance.

21. **Establishment of Export Promotion Bureau :** To meet salary and contingencies expenditures in favour of officer's and staff. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 Lakh is proposed for the 2000-2001.

22. **State Award for Export Promotion :** The State Govt. gives awards to the best of its Exporters every year. It is awarded in different categories / groups of items. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs is proposed for 2000-2001.

23. **Rationalization of Freight for Export Units :** As per the state Export Policy 1998 the state has decided to rationalize the freight / transport related with export activities. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs is proposed for 2000-2001.

24. **Assistance To SSI Units For Pollution Control Equipment :** This scheme is initiated with a view to enforce the pollution control act and hazard management acts of govt. Of india in small scale sector of the state. For this purpose assistance @25% with a limit of Rs. 50,000 is proposed for establishment of pollution control equipment.

25. **Scheme For Inter- State Tours, Workshops & Seminar :** Infrastructure facilities and incentives as well as policies and programme need continuous modifications and revision to keep pace with the changing scenario particularly the changes in the outside states to attract new entrepreneurs and investment, it has been felt necessary to organise interstate tours to conduct studies of the policies, and programmes of the other states and facilities and incentives provided by them. Officers of the department will have to be sent to other states. Seminars and workshops have also been felt necessary to have a review and re-examinations of the status of problems and solutions for speedy industrialisation.

26. **Implementation Of Single Table System :** District empowered committee / Laghu Udyog Bandhu has been set up to solve inter-departmental problems of entrepreneurs relating to sanctions and various assistance pending in different deptt. The main features of the system is that various sanctions and no objections required in setting up a industrial units are to be given in a time bound fashion. In this system general manager D.I.C. Is empowered to issue deemed approval if necessary. To meet miscellaneous expenditure like preparation of reports etc. an outlay of Rs. 15.00 Lakh is proposed for 2000-2001.

27. **Revival Of Footwear Industry In Agra :** Agra district in uttar pradesh is famous for its foot wear industry. About 1,50,000 artisans are directly involved in the production activities in and around Agra. This industry is basically a labor oriented industry, and presently this industry is in a trouble. A scheme under UNDP assisted national Leather Development Programme of Govt. of India is being implemented by the U.P. Export Corporation Ltd. Most of the footwear artisans belong to scheduled castes under this scheme. These artisans will be provided basic infrastructure facilities/training in the following areas :-

- Providing improved tool kits to the selected artisans.
- Training in modern methods/ technics of clicking, use of needles and threads.
- Providing new designs for production of footwear.
- Under the scheme five decentralised common facility centres are proposed to be set-up. These common facility centres will be run by the artisans themselves. Each such centre will have

skiving machines, polishing and finishing machine, casting jack, roughing and scouring machine, flash activator, heavy duty skiving. The artisans will be trained on these machines and they will be able to improve their product quality and productivity. The land and building for the centres will be arranged by the u.p. Export corporation with the help of exporters etc.

28. U.P. Export corporation will assist in exporting the products of the footwear industry and will also assist in internal marketing.

29. **Establishment Of Co-Operative Societies For Shoe Makers In Agra :** A large number of artisans mostly belonging to scheduled castes are engaged in the footwear industry in Agra District. These artisans are not able to realise the due benefits largely because they are not organised and the benefit passes on to the middle men traders. It is proposed to organise these artisans in to co-operative societies so that they can jointly procure raw-materials, produce and market their products. These societies can then also approach and obtain assistance from the government / bank & other institution. The following facilities are proposed to be provided by the state government to these footwear artisans / worker societies.

- **Managerial assistance:** The societies are assisted by state govt. In the form of managerial assistance ( salary of the secretary is paid by the govt.).
- **Grant of work shop:-** It is proposed to provide grant to the societies for establishing work shop.
- **Share Capital Loan -** It is proposed that loan for purchasing additional shares to those members who sre not in a position to initially urchase sufficient number of shares. For the scheme an outlay of Rs. 3.79 lakh for the year 1999-2000. This year 20 co-operative societies will be organised and benifited with above facilities under the scheme

30. **Study and Preparation of Reports for Strengthening of Infrastructure in Export Potential areas :** C.I.B. Scheme is a central govt. sponsored scheme under which state contribute 50%. The Export potential areas have been identified. The areas identified under this scheme are Moradabad, Aligarh, Meerut, Kanpur (Jajmau), Bhadohi, Saharanpur, Unnao, Firozabad, Varanasi, Bijnore (Nagina), Agra and Lucknow

31. **State Share for Critical Infrastructure Balancing Scheme :** As stated above this scheme is centrally sponsored scheme for a development of infrastructure in the export oriented areas, to boost up the export of state, to meet to the commitment made in new export policy of the state, an outlay of Rs. 214.50 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001

32. **Formation of Marketing Companies with the Assistance of Private Sector with nominal equity participation :** In the Industrial Policy 1998 the U.P. Govt. decided to initiate private participation to assist marketing are S.S.I. Products. The Govt. participation shall be in the shape of nominal equity subject max. of 10%. For the purpose an outlay of Rs. 50.00 Lakhs is proposed for the year 2000-2001

33. **Small & Village Industries Technology Mission :** In the industrial policy 1998 the state Govt. took a decision to improve technologically & administratively some identified important sectors. The

scheme was launched to improve quality, export possibilities, improvement in managerial and workers skill in such identified sector. Ten such sector has been identified and programme is launched. Under this programme, training to new entrepreneurs in the identified sector, training to managers already working in the identified sector, training to workers already engaged in the identified sector and training to the trainers, will be provided. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

34. **Laghu Udyog Vitta Poshan Yojna : Under industrial policy 1998 interest indefferent schemes for the identified thrust sector industries has been launched.**The scheme will be operated by the State Financial Corporation. To compensate this gap in favour of U.P.F.C., allocation of Rs. 100.00 Lakh is proposed for 2000-2001.

#### **Assistance for New D.I.C's and Zonal Offices :**

- **Zonal Office's** One zonal office has newly been created. To meet training, salary and contingency expenditure an outlay of Rs. 31.60 Lakh is proposed for 2000-2001..
- **New D.I.C's** Nine D.I.C's have newly been created to look after the industrial activities in the concerning districts. To meet expenditure of training salary and contingency an outlay of Rs. 90.00 Lakh is proposed for 2000-2001.

35. **U.P. Industrial consultancy fund (Audyogic Paramarsha Nidhi) :** A corpus fund has been created through which consultancy services periodicals, project reports shall be made available. To support the creation of infrastructure in I.E.D.,Lucknow allocation of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is sought for.

#### **Strategy**

- **Private Participation :** The State is activity promoting the participation of the Private Sector in the industrial and economic growth of the State. The State accepts its in nuturing private economic activity and enterpreneruship.
- **Balanced Development of Tiny, Small & Heavy Sector :** Small and Tiny Sector, play an important role in creating larger number of employment opportunities and provide a wide range of goods and services & conditions for a balanced and harmonious growth of all segments of the industrial sector such as Heavy, Medium, Small and Tiny Sectors.
- **Promotion with Industry :** Governmental attitudes, is changing so as to perform a ficilitative role. Industry will be consulted and involved in the formulation and implementation of policy, to the extent , that , industry may play the major role in determining the parameters of industrialisation.
- **Promition of Exports :** Exports are not only vital to the national economy, but they serve to significantly enhance the professionaliation of local industry and the competitiveness of its products. A facilitative of exports from the State and to enhance the competitiveness of exportable products.

- **Review of Tax Structure** : The State, shall also continuously review and revamp wherever necessary, the entire tax structure, so that it reflects the requirement and expectations of industry.
- **Preservation of Environment and Culture Heritage** : Emphasis is on promotion of such industrialisation, which not only preserves the environment and cultural heritage of the State, but also revitalises and forcefully reinforces it.
- **Revitalisation of existing investments to make them productive** : Uttar Pradesh is one of the leading States, in terms of existing investments in industry. However, a number of industrial units, especially in the small sector are facing several difficulties, which have impacted adversely on their viability. The State recognises the need to revitalise them, so that existing investments in them, could be made productive once again.
- **Upgradation of Technical Entrepreneurial Skills** : In order to develop a culture of entrepreneurship, special emphasis is being laid on the upgradation of technical skills and entrepreneurial tools.

36. **Sickness** : The extent of sickness in small industries is a matter of serious concern. In this background, there is apparently a pressing need to revitalize and rehabilitate Small Industrial Units, which are basically viable but have become sick for a number of reasons.

37. A comprehensive campaign to identify sickness is going on. A survey of all registered Small Scale Industries are being done after this survey, a clear status of sickness will be clear and also the reasons there of this survey is supposed to be completed up to 31 Dec,2000. Such identified units will be declared sick and action for preparation of rehabilitation packages and their active implementation will be done. The close monitoring of actual implementation of rehabilitation packages will be done through District Divisional and State Level Banker's Committee.

### **Prevention of Sickness**

38. **Laghu Udyog Punrjeevan Yojna** : It is the effort of the State of create such conditions which may prevent the incidence of sickness. U.P.F.C. will play a constructive role under this scheme. Under this scheme, the sick units will be provided free consultancy and if it is found that the unit requires infusion of more funds , the same will be provided by UPFC with some part of interest being deferred in the initial years for payment at a later stage. All effective sickness each enterprise will be closely monitored and positive intervention will be ensured as soon as the first symptoms of sickness appear. So that sickness among small industries may be minimised.

## **Handloom sector**

39. Handloom sector of Uttar Pradesh has the distinction of pioneer and come next to agriculture with regard to employment and rural development. Amongst the handloom producing State U.P. come first on the map. The primary characteristics of handloom sector is that it offers employment opportunity at less

investment . It is spread over in rural area and semi urban areas and is benefiting mainly the poor masses belonging to minority community, scheduled caste' scheduled tribe and other valuable sections. It is estimated that 7.10 lakh weavers are earning livelihood through the handloom activities even at remote rural areas and semi urban areas. Several cotton, silk, Woollen and synthetic fabrics of Handloom of U.P. are famous not only famous in our country but also abroad.

40. The promotion and development of Handloom have been the main plank of the policy of the Handloom and Textiles department ever since the inception of the planning era.. Therefore, planned programs have been envisaged for being launched during the ninth five year 's plan for improving the traditional skills, achieving higher growth rate, introducing technological improvement and filling up existing gaps in development process. Handloom sector is a traditional craft ,however in order to develop and modernise it , training in latest technological production , dyeing printing, weaving and designing are requirement to be introduced for increasing output and upgrading quality of product . Besides training managerial skills needs to be made regular features for the handloom sector and proper weavers educational programmes are to be implemented in the larger interest of weavers community .

41. In handloom sector more emphasis will be given for increasing the production of handloom cloth on the basis of new and attractive designs . The efforts are to be made in the export programmes to be launched out, so that the marketability in the foreign countries may be developed gradually, as the taste for handloom cloth is increasing in western countries. In order to give impetus to the handloom sector in the state, an outlay of RS. 31.02 crores have been envisaged for the ninth five year's plan. For 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 1092.18 lakh including Rs. 996.18 lakh for Plains has been proposed for handloom sector.

42. A number of schemes exist for improving the condition of weavers and handloom industry mainly handloom development centre, project package scheme , integrated handloom village development scheme , quality dyeing unit, marketing development assistance sbcheme. With a view to provide social security to handloom weavers , thrift fund scheme, group insurance scheme for handloom weavers, group insurance for powerloom weavers, workshed cum housing scheme, attached workshed scheme and health package scheme are being implemented. During the year 2000-2001, Din dayal bunkar vikas yojana is under taking up process according to the guide lines of Govt. of India.

43. After the financial assistance being sanctioned under the schemes run on the basis of 100% centrally assisted and 50% matching basis between Central and Govt. of State's Schemes, the main strategy for enhancing the prouduction of handloom cloth, the target of State level proposed for the year 2000-2001 Rs. 510.50 million meters, which has been divided among regional level and the regional offices will make their best efforts for fulfilling the target of the production may be made in time, so that the other linking programmes viz.sale,sport,organisation of fares and exhibitions,award schemes may be taken up and thus, the encouragement will be realized. Handloom sector is playing an important role for the improvement of weavers lot and development of handloom industry, the largest and scattered cottage industry even to the remote rural and semi urban areas.

## KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRY

44. Village Industry Sector has been recognised as an important sector for rural development in terms of income and employment generation. They are a key to a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth. By the end of 1998-99, a total number of 2.91 lakh units have been setup in rural areas of the state with an investment of Rs. 349.99 Crore. Around 6.69 lakh persons have been provided employment opportunities through these units.

### Thrust Areas

- creating opportunities of self employment.
- to preserve traditional skill and craftsmanship.
- utilisation of local raw material.
- developing appropriate technology, products and process.
- devise effective marketing strategies to market the V.I. products.

45. Plan allocations for KVI Sector during Ninth Five year plan and three annual plans are given below :

(Rs. in lakh)				
	Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002	Annual Plan 1997-98	Annual Plan 1998-99	Annual Plan 1999-2000
Approved Outlay	2900.00	608.00	1862.00	1240.00
Expenditure		528.47	491.56	1516.38

46. During the Ninth five year plan period, a total number of 0.17 lakh Khadi and Village Industry Units are proposed to be established under various schemes :-

	(No. in lakh)
i- Units under district sector	0.09
ii- Units under KVIC consortium and margin money (Bank financed)	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.17</b>

47. The above 0.17 lakh Village Industry Units will provide employment to nearly 0.85 lakh persons.

48. The self-employment programme of KVI sector is expected to attract institutional finance to the tune of Rs. 250.00 crore during the Ninth five Year Plan period. The progress with regard to units established and employment generated upto the end of 1996-97 i.e. the end of the Eighth Plan and during the Ninth Plan period upto October, 1999 is as under:-



Year	No. of units established (No. in lakh)	Amount of loan disbursed through banks (Rs. in crore)	Amount of loan disbursed through KVIC schemes (Rs. in crore)	Total loan disbursed (Rs. in crore)	No. of persons employed (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto Eighth Plan	2.850	55.27	182.23	237.50	6.370
Ninth Plan 1997-98	0.030	16.19	22.65	38.84	0.100
1998-99	0.039	51.43	22.22	73.65	0.223
1999-2000	0.038	74.43	14.38	89.25	0.267
<b>Total of Ninth Plan period (1997 to Oct.1999)</b>	<b>0.107</b>	<b>142.05</b>	<b>59.25</b>	<b>201.74</b>	<b>0.591</b>

49. As is evident from the table given on page-2, the total loan disbursed under the Margin Money Scheme of KVIC, District Sector Scheme of the State Govt. and the Consortium Bank Scheme of KVIC, was Rs. 201.74 crore during the ninth plan period till 31 March, 2000, which resulted in setting up of 10,751 Village Industry Units, providing employment to nearly 59,105 persons.

#### **Physical targets for 2000-2001**

50. Employment generation through KVI units during 2000-2001 is proposed as under :-

Name of schemes	Amount of Loan (Crore Rs.)	Proposed units (No)	Expected employment of persons (No)
1- Interest subsidy scheme	25.00	2,000	8,000
2- KVIC Margin Money Scheme	55.00	2,000	14,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>

#### **Schemes proposed during the year 2000-2001**

51. **Rebate on sale of khadi :** On the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, maximum 5% rebate on sale of khadi cloth and apparels is made available by the State government to registered khadi institutions, which is in addition to 20-25% rebate allowed by Khadi & Village Industries Commission.

52. An anticipated expenditure of Rs. 1232.00 lakh is expected during the year 1999-2000 for clearing pending rebate claims. An outlay of Rs.335.00 lakh including Rs. 303.00 lakh for Plains is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

53. **Exhibition and Publicity (Marketing Support to entrepreneurs)** : For providing marketing facilities to village industry units, divisional & district level exhibitions are being organised so as to provide marketing outlets for rural entrepreneurs engaged in the production of village Industries products. An amount of Rs. 48.75 lakhs was provided for the year 1999-2000 under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

54. **Awards to Entrepreneurs** : For encouraging quality production of village industries products, regional and state level awards to Khadi & Village Industry units financed by UPKVIB have been initiated under this scheme. A committee under the chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner selects entrepreneurs for divisional level awards and State level Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, UPKVIB selects three entrepreneurs from the Divisional level award winners. The selected entrepreneurs are honoured by organizing award distribution ceremony at Divisional and State HQ. During the year 1999-2000 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been spent under this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

55. **Establishment & Strengthening of Planning and computer cell** : An amount of Rs. 2.70 lakhs was provided during the year 1998-99 for establishing a Computer cell at the H.Q. of UPKVIB. This amount had been utilised for the purchase of computer systems and Computerisation of self employment programme, personal information of the employees, G.P.F., Accounts and details of entrepreneurs etc. Now in the second phase, it is proposed to strengthen the computer cell by linking it with Regional Offices of UPKVIB for speedy transmission of information from the regional offices to the H.Q. and training of the staff. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh is proposed for strengthening the computer cell during the year 2000-2001.

56. **Interest subsidy scheme for individual units** : Under this scheme, loan is provided to the rural youth for establishing village industry units in rural areas subject to a limit of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in each case. These loans are financed through Banks and interest above 4% is borne through the district sector budget. Under this scheme, nearly 5,400 Units have been established during the 9<sup>th</sup> Plan period with investment of Rs. 53.00 crores financed by commercial Banks. Approximately Rs. 4.00 crores Interest subsidy per annum will be required for these units during the remaining years of the 9<sup>th</sup> five year plan. An outlay of Rs. 435.15 lakh including Rs. 429.88 lakh for plains is proposed under this Scheme for the year 2000-2001.

57. **Vocational training for entrepreneurs** : Selected unemployed rural youths will be provided "On-Job" training for their projects before setting up Village Industry units. Departmental training centres and the industrial units financed by the Khadi Board will be involved for organising these trainings. During the year 1998-99 a total number of 2,164 persons

have been trained out of which 1,530 persons have established village industry units financed through Banks and Consortium finance Scheme of KVIC. During the financial year 1999-2000 a total number of 975 persons have been trained which 100% achievement of annual target. By the end of March 2000 a total number of 672 persons have been financed for setting up Village Industry Units and formalities for sanctioning the loan to remaining trained persons are being completed. An anticipated expenditure of Rs. 31.45 lakh including Rs. 21.45 for Plains is expected under this scheme for the year 1999-2000 This scheme is directly linked with the self employment programme of interest subsidy and an outlay of Rs. 54.61 lakh including Rs. 49.34 lakh for Plains is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

58. Thus, the schemewise breakup of Outlay. Out of the total outlay allotted for this sector for the year 2000-2001 is as under :

( Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay	
		Total	Plains
1-	Rebate on Sale of Khadi	375.00	303.00
2-	Exhibition & Publicity (Marketing Support to entrepreneurs)	75.00	75.00
3-	Award to Entrepreneurs	2.00	2.00
4-	Establishment & Strengthening of Planning and Computer Cell	20.00	20.00
5-	Interest Subsidy Scheme for individual units	435.15	429.88
6-	Vocational training for entrepreneurs	54.61	49.34
7-	Integrtaed extension and publicity	1.43	..
8-	Assistance for KBIC	10.00	..
9-	Exhibition awards and entrepreneurial development	5.00	..
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>938.19</b>	<b>879.22</b>

## Strategy

59. U.P. Khadi and village industries board is implementing two self-employment generation schemes viz. Interest Subsidy Scheme ( District Sector ) and Margin Money Scheme (K.V.I.C). The targets set for the year 2000-2001 will be achieved by attracting institutional finance for setting up of village industries units by the rural youth, artisans and entrepreneurs of weaker sections. These schemes will be continued during 2000-2001 and a loan of about Rs. 80.00 cr. will be financed through banks for establishing 4000 units by which about 22000 persons will get self-employment. The board has sufficient infrastructure at district level for achieving the

targets. The following strategy is being adopted to support and increase the rural industrialisation in U.P.:

- Selection of right entrepreneurs.
- Coordination with other departments.
- Training of entrepreneurs and on the job training programmes.
- Cluster approach for integrated rural industries.
- Standardisation of appropriate machinery and equipment for higher production.
- Promotion of individual units under bank finance.
- Extension of urban peripheral industries to rural areas.
- Support in sample analysis and quality control.
- Publicity, extension and marketing support through exhibition, mela and sales emporium.

## **SERICULTURE**

60. The mulberry and tropical/oak tasar sericulture are in vogue in U.P. The climatic conditions in the State are suitable for development of the sericulture industry in some selected pockets in different regions of the State. It is worthwhile to mention that U.P. is known world over specially amongst overseas Indian Communities for its Varanasi Silk Sarees and other silk products. The well established strong sericulture industry (weaving centres of Mubarakpur and Varanasi of U.P.) currently consume about 3000 M.T. of raw silk annually which is about 20 to 25% of the country's current production. However, there is wide gap between the production of raw silk and its consumption in the State. The production of raw silk during 8<sup>th</sup> plan in U.P. was only 153.00 M.T. During Eighth plan period, the raw silk production was 153.00 M.T. and 2,17,000 beneficiaries were benefitted under various sericulture schemes.

61. In view of the aforesaid gap between demand and output as also the importance of sericulture development as a competitively remunerative and sustainable farm based commercial activity which has potential to provide employment to rural folk, this industry has been accorded due priority in the State. More than 3000 acres have been brought under mulberry at the farmers level. Private entrepreneurs and NGOs have started participating actively. Other steps which have been taken by the department for the development of this industry are - organization of cocoon markets, launching of new schemes for promotion of sericulture as a sustainable commercial farm based activity with farmers, adoption of post cocoon technologies, promotion of reeling in private sector, involvement of NGOs, emphasis on productivity and production improvement, crop insurance, credit facilities etc.

## **Objectives of Ninth Plan**

62. Maximise employment generation, make sericulture remunerative to the beneficiaries specially living below the poverty line, diversification of agriculture and agro-based tiny/small industries, productivity and quality improvement, economic and social upliftment specially of SC/ST women and increase in production of raw silk so as to supplement demand of raw silk of the state are the main objectives proposed for Ninth Plan.

63. In continuance of current interventions, the major future strategies envisaged for the development of sericulture are enlisted as: Thrust on production of high quality silk, emphasis on productivity and production improvement, large scale and active participation/involvement of Self Help Groups, Women, NGOs and also private entrepreneurs in extension and various production processes, organized and planned development of sericulture as a competitively remunerative and sustainable farm based activity resulting in an output having potential to conserve/earn foreign exchange, large scale participation of bankers/financial institutions/crop insurance companies, stress on technology upgradation and arrange timely input supply, emphasis on training and dissemination of improved packages, development of reeling infrastructure in private sector, R & D infrastructure development, low cost, appropriate rearing house and technology development, organize seed production infrastructure, promotion of integrated farm to fabric units. A comprehensive sericulture development project being a component of World Bank assisted U.P. Diversified Agriculture Support Project has been launched from Sept, 1998. In addition, beneficiary linked host plant maintenance /plantation to ensure better quality leaf, creation of proper seed organization/infrastructure and technology for crop stabilization etc. will also be part of future strategy envisaged to be adopted for development of non-mulberry sericulture in the state.

## **THRUST AREAS**

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

## **Performance and Achievements during 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000**

65. Keeping in view of the exigencies of work and new priorities a few new schemes are also proposed. Thus for Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002) a total outlay of Rs. 4300 lakhs (Rs. 2500 lakhs for Hills and Rs. 1800 lakhs for Plains) has been proposed, out of which Rs. 1023.63 lakhs has been quantified under Special Component Plan and Rs. 96.37 lakhs has been earmarked under Tribal Sub Plan. During Ninth Five Year

Plan with a target of 575 M.T. of raw silk production, it is proposed to benefit 1.71 lakhs rearers families of which women rearers would be 25% (i.e. 25000 to 30000) of total silkworm rearers around 25000 belongs to SC/ST.

66. During first three years of Ninth Plan i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99 & 1999-2000 the expenditures including hills were Rs 482.27 lakh, Rs 525.42 lakh and Rs 316.65 lakh respectively. During 1997-98 45 MT of Raw Silk was produced and 12,000 beneficiaries benefited and in 1998-99 52 MT of Raw Silk was produced and 16,000 beneficiaries benefited while in 1999-2000 40 M.T. of Raw Silk was anticipated with 34,000 beneficiaries.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2000-2001**

67. The plan outlay proposed for 2000-2001 is Rs. 508.10 Lakh of which Rs. 413.10 lakh, is for the plains. The district sector plan outlay is Rs. 256.14 lakh out of which Rs 200.10 lakh is for the plains with a target to produce 80 MT of raw silk covering 54000 beneficiaries. During the year 2000-01, the following schemes are being implemented :

68. **Mahila Resham Pariyojna (II Phase)** : In this scheme, Rs.9.21 lakh is proposed for 2000-2001 for raising mulberry plantation, take up silkworm rearing and training activities. In this project women beneficiaries will be benefited by silkworm rearing, mulberry plantation and training programmes.

69. **Catalytic Development Scheme (CDS)** : Under CDS the provision Rs.8.11 lakhs has been proposed for 2000-2001 for implementing various schemes. In this scheme, thrust will be given to speed up various sericulture activities so that sericulture industry may be made economically viable.

70. **Incentive on Biovoltine Yarn Production** : In this project Rs. 20.50 lakh including Rs. 13.50 lakh for Plains has been proposed for 2000-2001 as incentive for bivoltine silk yarn production & emphasis will be made to improve the quality of bivoltine yarn by attracting the reelers of the state.

## Large & Medium Industries

71. Normally Growth in Industrial Sector is Indicated by the Number of I.E.M/LOI issued for any particular State considering U.P. is still maintaining number 3 position in India Nest after Maharashtra & Gujrat this is important as U.P. is maintaining this position constantly at present total number of I.E.M./L.O.I. issues for U.P. are as follows.

State	1-08-91 to 31.12.98			01.01.98 to 31.12.98		
	IEM	LOI	Total	IEM	LOI	Total
Maharashtra	6733	486	7219	1110	25	1153
Gujrat	4952	398	5350	238	10	248
Uttar Pradesh	3478	343	3821	273	14	287
Tamil Nadu	3171	561	3732	209	36	245
Andhra Pradesh	2277	345	2622	178	13	191
Hariyana	2227	178	2405	129	10	139

72. By the above table it is clear that the Total No. of IEM/LOI issued by the Govt. of India for U.P. is 3821. It will Generate 699246 Employment with a Capital Investment of 68707.37 Cr. Rupees. 2232 IEM are under implementation Having 401078 Employment with a capital Investment of 25590.04 Cr. Rupees. Similarly 239 LOIs are under implementation having 53210 employment with a capital investment of Rs. 17680.59 Cr.

73. At present total No of Large & Medium Industries are 2281 having employment 723004 with a Capital Investment of Rs. 37740.47 Cr. This is showing a having Gape between No. of IEM/LOI issued and actually conversing of IEM/LOI into established units. This Low pace is Mainly because of two factors one is inadequate power availability essential for Industry & Insufficient or Inadequate Infrastructure Development Required for Industry.

74. New Industrial Policy of Uttar Pradesh has been Announced. As per Policy of the State the infrastructure sector is being developed based on following three pillars.

- Development of Infrastructure through private sector Participation.
- Comprehensive and Rapid Development of Selected Geographical Corridors, with High quality Infrastructural Facilities.
- Upgradation of Existing Infrastructural Facilities

75. The Power availability will be assured by taking up following steps as per Industrial policy :

- 24 Hours Uninterrupted power supply to all Industrial Areas, Industrial Estate and Industries above Rs. 50 Cr. Export Oriented units and Agro based and Food Processing Industries with Investment of Above Rs. 10 Cr.
- Concessions in Power Rates.
- Industry Association to distributes Power in Industrial areas.
- Privatization of Power Distribution.
- Permission to surrender apart of load period of Recession.
- Third party sale of surplus captive power.
- Promotion of Co-generation-UP has the largest No. of Sugar Mills in the Country which have potential Co-Generating Nearly 1000 MW of Power, Using Bagasse as Fuel, A Competitive Policy will be adopted to fully utilised the Potential Inherent in this sector.

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

76. New Proposals are received for Capital Investment in this State is Given Below Since Aug. 91 to December 99

<b>Proposal</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Investment (Rs. In Crore)</b>	<b>Employment ( No.)</b>
IEM	3530	56,450.00	6,34,249
LOI	328	19,200.00	96,184

77. **The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. (PICUP) :** Ever since its inception in 1972, PICUP has striven assiduously to faster industrial growth and development in Uttar Pradesh by providing wide range of financial and technical assistance, backed up by strong Institutional support for setting up new medium and large scale industry as well as expansion, diversification of existing units. During 1999-2000, an amount of Rs. 1975.00 lakh was sanctioned to industrial units, while Rs. 6998.00 lakh was distributed to them. Of the total outstanding loan, Rs. 11375.00 lakh could be recovered during the year. As against this, the target of sanction, distribution and recovery for the year 2000-2001 has been set at Rs. 6100.00 lakh, Rs. 7000.00 lakh and Rs. 15600.00 lakh respectively.

78. **Uttar Pradesh Financial Corporation ( UPFC) :** UPFC provides assistance to industrial and service concern for their new project as also for extension, diversification and modernisation schemes. The working results of the corporation revealed that sanctions, distribution and recovery of loan during 1999-2000 were Rs. 72.29 Cr., Rs. 66.79 Cr. and Rs. 384.99 Cr. respectively. The targets for sanction, distribution and recovery for the year 2000-2001 have been fixed at Rs. 215.00 Cr., Rs. 180.00 Cr. and Rs. 350.00 Cr. respectively.



79. **Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation( UPSIDC)** : Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation the premier Industrial Promotion and infrastructure development undertaking of the State Govt. has been the driving force behind scores of industrial ventures since 1961. U.P.'s new industrial policy-1998 is committed to make land available to industry at reasonable rates through UPSIDC and various development authorities. In this regard, the allotment and transfer policies of the UPSIDC will be suitably modified. The total land acquisition made by the Corporation during 1999-2000 stood at 812 acres while Corporation allotted 640.00 acres of land to entrepreneurs. For 2000-2001, land acquisition of 800.00 acres. Alongwith the development of land of 500.00 acres is targetted. Besides, the recovery of loan of Rs. 6200.00 lakh is proposed for the year.

## **Geology and Mining**

80. The Year 2000-2001 will mark the fourth year of Ninth Plan. During the Ninth Plan the main emphasis has been on stepping up the development of minerals and the growth of the mineral based industries in State, doing all out efforts for the intensive and extensive mineral exploration to outline new deposits of high value minerals, minerals which are less known and minerals which have good export potential. Mining and mineral based industries being labour intensive would not only provide employment to the peoples at large locally but would also provide more benefits to the weaker section of society in backward and remote regions of State. The strengthening of regulatory activities will generate additional remaining to the State. In the Ninth plan period emphasis has been given the updating the laboratories and equipments in the Directorate as well as regulating the mining activity in the State. Pursuing the Govt. policies and objective of the department, the work is proposed as under.

- (1) Increased field exploration for the search of gold, platinum, diamond, tin, tungsten, nickel, molybdenum, basemetals, limestone, soapstone, clays, refractory minerals and dimensional granite.
- (2) R&D in mineral exploration strengthening, modernisation and updating of geophysics, geochemistry and drilling wings, computerisation of geological and mineral data and its publication.
- (3) Strengthening of mines administration, monitoring of mining activities, technical guidance and R&D in mining and mineral industry.
- (4) Geotechnical and environmental studies in development, planning and mining industry.

81. The following physical targets were proposed for the Ninth Plan (figures in parantheses relate to those for hills)

	Targets 1992-97	Achievement 1992-97	Targets 1997-2002
<u>Mineral Exploration</u>			
Drilling in mts.	30,000 (10,000)	25,641.08 (3,517.26)	50,000 (10,000)
Pitting (in cu. mts.)	10,000 (4,000)	8,509.73 (1,045.80)	15,000 (4,000)
Mapping (in sq. kms.)	60 (20)	51.86 (14.54)	50 (20)
Traversing (in sq.kms)	5,000 (1,000)	6,087.90 (775.75)	7,000 (1,500)
<u>Mining Administration</u>			
Revenue from minerals (in crores of Rs.)	200	615.73 (43.37)	1,000 (80)
Geotechnical Investigation (nos)	4,000	(3,313)	(3,000)

82. The above targets were proposed to be achieved through Non Plan allocations, however, their strengthening and modernisation is proposed through Plan allocations. These targets are being readjusted as per the outlays sanctioned.

83. During 1999-2000. 12 field investigations were takenup. These include 7 programmes in the plain and 5 programmes in the hill areas. Out of 12 programmes, 5 programmes in the plain and 2 programmes in the hill are of detailed nature and related to mineral development aspects, while 2 programmes in the plain and 3 programmes in the hill areas were for the search of mineral deposits. In addition geotechnical investigations in the hills were taken up as per the requirements. The detailed investigations included those of limestone, clay and gold in Sonbhadra, Lalitpur and Dehradun districts while preliminary investigations include the search of high grade and cement grade limestone, soapstone, sillimanite, gold, platinum, molybdenum and dimensional granite in Sonbhadra, Lalitpur, Dehradun, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Pauri and Pithoragarh districts. Short term investigations related to minor minerals for augmenting the revenue earned and inspection of mining areas to regulate the working in scientific manner (so as to control the environment damage) were also taken up as routine basis.

#### **ANNUAL PLAN 2000-2001**

84. An outlay of Rs. 56.00 lakh including Rs. 50.00 lakh for Plains is proposed for 2000-2001. The following activities would be undertaken during 2000-2001.

Search and exploration of gold, molybdenum, base metals, limestone, soapstone, clays and dimensional granite.

- Preliminary investigation for the search of base metals, platinum group of metals, refractory minerals, diamonds and exploring the mineral potential of the State through regional programme of stream sediment geochemical survey.
- The programme of mines regulation would be strengthened and provision of vehicles will be made to effectively monitor the mining activity.
- The engineering geology investigations would be continued as per requirements.

### **New programmes:**

85. **Strengthening of geological exploration wing:-** The exploration activities will be intensified for the search and evaluation of hidden mineral deposits of high value and important for the economic betterment of State. This would require strengthening of chemical laboratories, drilling and surveying wings by purchasing Polystyrene Vials & Methyl Acrylate Valves, Single Pan Electronic Balance, Refrigerator and microwave digestion system worth Rs. 9.60 lakh, Drilling pumping unit worth Rs. 4.50 lakh for augmenting drilling activities and petrological microscope worth Rs. 32.00 lakh would be purchased for expediting mineral exploration activities.

86. **Strengthening of mines administration wing:-** With the announcement of mineral policy 1998 of the State, mineral development activities will go up many folds and increased target fixed for the mineral revenue of the State underscores the strong need for strengthening of mines administration wing. Therefore if outlay will be increased, so the new proposals for mines administration can be send.

87. **Creation of data centre-Compilation and computerisation of geological and mineral data and its publication:-** In the 26th meeting of the State Geological Programming Board it was decided that Directorate will establish a data centre and it would contain data about minerals and geology to be used in exploration. Directorate also has got voluminous geological and mineral data so for lying in the files and reports which needs to be computerised for easy retrieval. Such data would also be compiled and published for entrepreneurs. The data will digitized. For this purpose a computer with softwares for Directorate and two Computers for Regional Offices will need to be purchased at cost of Rs. 6.20 lakhs. Physical targets as proposed for the on going mineral exploration and mining administration programme are as under. (The figure in parantheses relate to those of hills). These targets would be achieved from Non Plan allocations.

#### Exploration

Drilling (in mts.)	3000 (1000)
Pitting/Trenching (in cubic mts.)	1000 (300)
Geological mapping (in sq.km)	10 (2)
Traversing (in sq.km)	800 (150)

#### Mining Administration

Revenue from minerals (in crores of Rs.)	200 (10)
Geotechnical Investigation	(600)

88. For carrying out the above activities practically the entire staff and equipment is maintained from the Non Plan resources, however, their modernisation and strengthening is proposed through the Plan allocations. These include;

- (1) Analytical equipment for increasing the capability of handling large number of exploration samples, drilling and geophysical equipments.
- (2) Staff and field vehicles for monitoring the mining activities in State.
- (3) Compilation of geological and mineral data.
- (4) Research programme by the Universities.

89. For the Geo-technical investigation in Hill areas also the entire expenditure on staff and contingency relating to the 8 Task Force Offices is met from the Non Plan allocations and only one district office created in the Ninth Plan is maintained through Plan allocations by the Hill Development Department. The new demands for the Hills to be met by the Hill Development Department would include the following:-

- Setting up a new independent office of Additional Director (Head of deptt. for Hill) in district Nainital.
- Purchase of equipments for the smooth operations of work in the hills.
- Setting up of 3 district office at newly created districts viz. Bageshwar, Rudra Pryag and Champawat.
- Strengthening of chemical lab. in Kumaun after shifting it from Pithoragarh to Haldwani and attaching presently with regional office and later on with additional Director's office.

## **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS**

90. Following schemes are being implemented in the year 2000-01 to carry out the programmes and policy of the Information Technology and Electronics sector.

91. **Electronics Research and Development Centre, NOIDA** : , Electronics Research and Development Centre was established jointly by the State Government and Government of India to cater to the R&D needs of the Electronics & IT industries. This Centre is working on projects like Professional Electronics, Solar Power Systems, Networking, Processing of National Languages, Consultancy etc. The Centre and the State Government are to pool in equal finances. An MOU has been signed between Electronics Department, Govt of India and the State Government on 13 OCT 99. A sum of Rs. 3.75 Cr. which is 50% of the total revised cost of Rs. 7.50 Cr. will be shared by the State Government of which Rs. 2.45 Cr. have been made available to ER&DC (NOIDA) by the year 1999-2000. Contribution of the State Government will be released directly to ER&DC NOIDA. An outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 to carry out its activities.

92. **SMART City projects at Lucknow, Gautam Budh Nagar and Allahabad :** The Uttar Pradesh IT Policy-99 envisages Uttar Pradesh to be converted as Sensitive, Methodological, Active, Responsive & Transparent (SMART) State as is the case in the development countries. Keeping in view the above objects, it would be necessary to connect different Government Departments through Computer network so that the information of all the departments of public utility is available conveniently to the public. In order to develop Uttar Pradesh as SMART State, it is proposed to convert different cities as SMART Cities in a phased manner. Initially, Lucknow, Allahabad and Gautam Budh Nagar have been chosen and an outlay of Rs 25 lakhs each (Total Rs 75 lakhs) was sanctioned by the Government in the year 1999-2000. Trial run of SMART City, Lucknow has already been launched on 26 JAN 2000 and the work of other two SMART cities is also under way. A sum of Rs 25.00 lakhs each, totaling to Rs 75.00 lakhs has been proposed in the year 2000-2001 for completion and implementation of the Schemes.

93. **Computer Literacy/Computer Education in Uttar Pradesh :** The State Government envisages making one crore citizen in the State "O" level computer trained and another two crores Computer Literates by the year 2008. However, the rural youths do not invariably have the access to Computer Education because of location of such Centres in the Urban areas as also the high fee structure prevalent in the market. As such they are deprived from the good employment potential the Information Technology sector. The department took this challenge and has established first rural Computer Training Centre of the State in the Baah Tehsil of Agra district, as pilot project which is followed by another Centre in the rural area of Aligarh District. The response received at Baah (Agra) is encouraging. In order to pursue Computer training activities, a sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is proposed in the year 2000-2001.

94. **Modernization of IT & Electronics Development :** There has been a focus on making UTTAR PRADESH as a SMART State through Computerization of various Government Departments and instructions have already been issued for reserving two per cent of the total departmental budget for computerization and training of personnel for the year 2000-2001. During 1999-2000, a sum of Rs 12.50 lakhs was sanctioned for computerization of the Finance and IT/Electronics Departments, and offices of the Industrial Development Commissioner and Internal Finance Controller. An outlay of Rs 5.00 lakhs is also proposed in the year 2000-2001 for modernization of IT & Electronics Department.

95. **Study of Local Area Networking / Wide Area Networking :** In order to meet the target in the area of Information Technology, it would be necessary that information of different department / offices is connected through computer network so that it is available on the desired terminal in a particular department/ office. For this, different computer terminals would be connected with Local Area Network (LAN) and the Wide Area Networks (WAN). An outlay of Rs 10.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-01 for study of LAN/WAN requirements.

96. **Establishment of Info-Kiosks at Luckow :** In consonance of the SMART Cities projects, 50 Info-Kiosks are proposed to be set up in different parts of the City. The Info-Kiosks not only provide information on the Internet, but also information of various Government departments. Various facilities like payment of telephone bills, electricity bills, Municipal/ water tax, information pertaining to various developments agencies etc would be available at the Info-Kiosks. In fact the PCOs which are operation in various cities may be developed as Info-Kiosks as has been successfully carried out at Bangalore, which

are running successfully. In view of the launch of trial run of SMART City project at Lucknow, which is the State Capital and an important Centre for industrial and Political activities, establishment of Info-Kiosks in its different parts is proposed in the year 2000-2001, for which an outlay of Rs 10.00 lakhs is has been proposed.

97. **Establishment of Software Development and Training Centre :** The market for development of Software is increasing day by day. This is one of the important area of the Information Technology Industry and as such there is plenty of demand of Software professionals. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Software Development and Training center at Lucknow in which necessary courses for developing of Software professionals would be undertaken. In the first phase i.e. in the year 2000-01, an outlay of Rs 15.00 lakh has been proposed for setting up the Centre.

98. **Establishment of Electronics Toy Complex at Greater NOIDA :** In the recent past, there has been an increasing demand of Electronic toys all around the world. In view of the above, an Electronics Toy Complex is proposed at Greater NOIDA where assembly, testing and developing facilities would be made available. Besides, training programmes for Craftsmen, Master Craftsmen and Assemblers would also be conducted. A total sum of Rs 480 lakh would be required for setting up of this Toy Complex, against which an outlay of Rs 25.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001.

99. **Establishment of Info-Park at Agra:** In the recently announced Information Technology policy, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has envisaged creation of IT infrastructure and use of IT for economic development and effective governance. In its endeavour to do so, the Government has identified Agra as one of the Cities where usage and development of Information Technology will be given priority. The Government has already approved establishment of a Software Technology Park (STP) as a joint venture participation with a private co-promoter. Further, the feasibility study prepared by a renowned has recommended for setting up of an Electronic/Info Park at Agra. The preliminary estimates suggest the cost of project at Rs 4549 lakhs. The project is suggested to be promoted in the private sector in association with the Government through UTTAE PRADESH Electronics Corporation Ltd. It is envisaged that the Government will not have any equity in the project, because its contribution towards the land value 134.82 will enable it to have about 5 per cent equity. In the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the purchase of land for the project.

100. **Wide Area Networking Scheme:** In order to meet the target in the area of Information Technology, it would be necessary that information of different department / offices is connected through computer network so that it is available on the desired terminal in a particular department/ office. For this, different computer terminals would be connected with Local Area Network (LAN) and the Wide Area Networks (WAN). While, the Local Area Networking costs would have to be borne by the departments concerned, Wide Area Networking (WAN) is virtually the Infrastructure development. Accordingly, an outlay of Rs 90.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-01.

101. **Establishment of Software Technology Parks (STPs) at Moradabad, Bareilly and Jhansi:** The Uttar Pradesh IT Policy-99, endeavours to provide well developed infrastructure for Software Development units, in the form of Software Technology Parks (STPs). In view of this, the works has

already started on setting up six STPs at Lucknow, Agra, Dehradun, Varanasi, NOIDA and Allahabad. In order to pursue the establishment of three more STPs, an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakh has been proposed in the year 2000-01.

102. A total outlay of Rs. 934.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 which includes Rs. 500.00 lakh for plans to implement the various programmes of Information Technology and Electronics.

## CHAPTER – VII

# TRANSPORT

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

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

2. In the perspective plan for development of roads in U.P. , namely the “Lucknow Road Plan” the target envisaged for the span of twenty years ( 1981-2000 ) was 3.55 lakh kms. Till the end of Five Year Plan 1999-2000 , the achievement stood at the level of 2.69 lakh kms ( 75.85 % approx) , which is much less than expected.

## Civil Aviation

3. The main thrust during the Eighth Five year plan had been on the flying training, but during the Ninth Five Year plan period, the main thrust is on the construction of new airfields & restrengthening of old airfields.

4. In Ninth Five Year Plan the main proposed work are in the following two fields.

- a) Aircraft Training programme.
- b) Construction of Airstrips.



5. For the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 50 Cr. including Rs. 34.00 crore for Plains has been approved and an outlay of Rs. 6.28 Cr including Rs. 2.50 crore for Plains is proposed for the year 2000-2001. During first three years of Ninth Five plan wise expenditure as follows :

( Rs. in lakh )

	Year	Total	Of which Plains
1.	1997-1998	883.06	658.88
2.	1998-1999	424.31	234.32
3.	1999-2000	568.36	468.36

6. For the on going scheme of extension of runway at Amausi Airport, Lucknow the total estimate was Rs. 7.00 crore out of which Rs. 5.05 crore outlay was approved for the year 1999-2000 against which expenditure is Rs. 4.68 Cr. The second phase (12000 ft.) of extension of runway kept in abeyance for the time being by Airport Authority of India, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India. In the financial Year 2000-2001, the new scheme proposed are :

- **Extension of runway at Babatpur Airport** ; estimated cost of the project is Rs. 291.17 lacs.
- **Re-carpating of Gazipur Airstrip** ; estimated cost of the project is Rs. 358.89 lacs.
- **Re-carpating of Furrukhabad airstrip** ; estimated cost of the project is Rs. 297.31 lacs.

## Roads & Bridges

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

- To keep the roads free of potholes and patches all the time by continuously maintaining and repairing them.
- To construct village roads under the Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana.
- To maintain and modernize National Highways, State Highways, Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads in the state.
- To construct bridges, Rail Overhead/Under Bridges and Fly-overs in the state.
- To construct by- passes, ring roads and expressways in the state.
- To develop urban roads.

- To arrange financial resources for the road development works.
- To Promote participation of the private sector in road development projects.
- To ensure quality in construction and maintenance of roads.
- To check ribbon development, encroachment and to ensure road safety.
- To bring about organizational and procedural improvement in the public works department.
- To conserve environment.

8. In the road development policy special emphasis has been laid for village connectivity under “Basic Minimum Services/Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana”. According to 1991 census there are 112803 villages in the state out of which 37937 have population of 1000 or more persons and 74866 have a population of less than 1000 persons. As per the road policy all the villages with population of 1000 persons and above shall be connected by metalled roads by the year 2005 and the remaining villages having population of less than 1000 persons will be connected by the year 2010. The yearwise requirements and the number of villages to be connected as per “ Action Plan” are as follows:-

Yearwise fund required and no. of villages to be connected

Year	Number Of Villages	Requirements Of Funds ( Rs. In Cr.)
2000-2001	3300	726
2001-2002	3650	876
2002-2003	3640	946
2003-2004	3880	1087
2004-2005	4040	1253
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18510</b>	<b>4888</b>
2005-2006	4570	1554
2006-2007	5208	1927
2007-2008	5828	2390
2008-2009	6586	2964
2009-2010	7238	3620
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29430</b>	<b>12455</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>47940</b>	<b>17343</b>

9. Financial resources for road development which includes village connectivity will be raised as follows :-

- Funds available from the centrally sponsored schemes and from the state Govt. will be dovetailed for the development of roads in the state. Funds available for construction of roads with Mandi Parishad, Cane Development Department, DRDA and Zila Panchayats will be

transferred to Public Works Department for which necessary amendments, if required, shall be made in the rules.

- From Government of India under Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana.
- Optimum institutional finance will be arranged from NABARD and other financial institutions for the development and construction of roads and bridges. Arrangements for the timely repayment of such loans shall also be ensured.
- External financial assistance for widening and strengthening of state Highways and MDRs and construction of bridges shall be obtained from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the OECF.
- Funds will also be arranged through market borrowing for the development of roads and construction of bridges.
- Road Fund has been created by charging cess on sale of petrol and diesel in the State.
- From World Bank assistance under Sodic Land Reclamation and under DASP schemes.

### **Construction Of Roads And Bridges By Private Sector**

10. In the wake of budgetary constraints, encouragement to the private sector participation has become a necessity. Private participation, however is possible only in such roads and bridges which are economically viable. The bid for the projects, which were found feasible may then be invited from the private investor corporate sector through advertisements in the national news paper. It is therefore proposed to identify some important new state highways, bypasses and major bridges for offering to private investor's on BOT basis. State Bridge Corporation has been declared Nodel Agency for BOT projects. 10 over bridges has been identified on National Highway for construction under BOT basis .Works for construction of a major bridges on river sone in chopen at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.70 crores has been estimated by U.P. state Bridge Corporation . There is a provision of Rs. 8.90 crores in the Annual Plan 2000-2001 . RITES has been entrusted for carrying out feasibility study for construction of over head / under bridges on S.H. Tender has been invited by the UPSIDC for construction of 5 over bridges from private sector under BOT basis. Feasibility study is also under progress so as to develop Murad Nagar , Roorkee Ganga canal in the form of Toll Motor way.

11. A computerised data bank will be established to implement the construction and maintenance works in a planned manner. Computerised Management Information Systems will be developed at Divisional, Circle, Zonal Chief Engineer, Engineer-in-Chief and Govt. level

12. Divisional Commissioners have been empowered to issue financial sanctions of works under the district sector schemes. It will lead to decentralisation of powers and quicker implementation of such aims.

### **Physical & Financial Achievements during last three year of the plan**

13. In the Ninth Five Year Plan Priority has been given to connect balance unconnected villages by all weather pacca roads , widening of State Highways , construction of flyover/ bye passes, improvement

of city portions of roads. Besides, works costing Rs. 1050 crores have been proposed in private sector already under way. An outlay of Rs. 1559 crores have been allocated for widening of state highways under externally aided projects in ninth plan. An outlay of Rs. 7588.29 crores out of total outlay of Rs. 9614.13 crores has been earmarked for basic minimum services/ Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana to connect villages by all weather roads during Ninth Plan.

14. The Physical Achievement in different categories of roads are given below :-

Sl. No	Item	Unit	Ninth Plan 1997-2001	Annual Plan 97-98	Annual Plan 98-99		Annual Plan 1999-2000		Annual Plan 2000/2001
				Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	N.H.	km.	(+) 2081	(+) 221	(+) 967	(+)936	(+)300	(+)476	(+)300
2	S.H.	km.	(+) 655	(-) 203	(-) 31	(-)742	(+)300	(+)784	(+)300
3	M D R	km.	(+) 1824	(+)22	(+) 624	(-)87	(+)400	(+)1022	(+)300
4	ODR	Km.	(+) 1940	(+)204	(+) 440	(-)107	(+)500	(-)2193	(+)400
5	Village road	km.	(+)49483	(+) 4146	(+) 5769	4191	(+)7044	(+)4989	(+)4715
	(a) Surfaced	km.	(+)56463	(+) 4967	(+) 7027	5214	(+)7386	(+)8970	(+)5000
	(b) Unsurfaced	km.	(-) 6980	(-)821	(-) 1258	(-)1023	(-)342	(-)3981	(-)285
6	Village connectivity by P.W.D.								
	Population above 1500	No.	1797	670	1080	1587	1230	1339	1155
	Population 1000-1499	No.	5024	349	1320	930	1500	975	780
	Population below 1000	No.	20282	691	500	782	570	675	493
	<b>Total VillageConnectivity</b>		<b>27103</b>	<b>1710</b>	<b>2900</b>	<b>3299</b>	<b>3300</b>	<b>2989</b>	<b>2428</b>

During the last three years 1450 k.m. S.H. has been converted into N.H. by the Govt. of India.

15. The year wise outlay and expenditure during last three years of Ninth Plan are given below:-

(Rs in Crore)

Year	Total		Out of which B.M.S./ PMGY	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	822.00	724.91	599.92	420.37
1998-99	1291.75	1162.92	948.92	801.67
1999-2000	1438.04	1161.38 *	1015.00	897.38*
2000-2001	975.44		804.05	

\* Anticipated

16. During the year 1997-98 the short fall was mainly due to difficulty in utilising the funds. The funds to be kept in P.L.A. account of the department could not be utilised because Aditor General of U.P. did not allow operation of P.L.A. account. During the year 1998-99 the major short fall was due to late receipt of sanctions from NABARD under RIDF IV scheme. The shortfall was also in the S.R.P.-II works under externally aided project which could not start because of non appointment of consultant during this year.

17. During the year 1999-2000 the short fall is due to Non launching of new externally aided projects and constrains of resources.

## **Financial and Physical analysis of the some of the important schemes**

### **Basic Minimum Services /Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana**

18. The state has in total 112803 villages of different categories, out of which 56866 villages were connected by roads by the end of Eighth Plan. In the Annual plan of 1997-98, the target of connecting 2258 no. of villages was fixed (including 954 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs. 599.92 crores was kept, against which 1710 no. of villages (including 1019 no. of villages above 1000 population) was connected by PWD. For this an expenditure of Rs. 420.37 crore was incurred during this period.

19. The target fixed for the year 1998-99 was to connect 2900 villages (including 2400 villages above 1000 population) and an outlay of Rs. 948.92 crores was approved under BMS programme. Against which 3299 of villages (including 2517 villages above 1000 population) has been connected during 1998-99 by P.W.D. The target for the year 1999-2000 was fixed to connect 3300 of villages (including 2730 villages above 1000 population) with an outlay of Rs 1015.43 crores against which 2989 villages (including 2314 villages above 1000 population) has been connected. The target for the year 2000-2001 has been fixed to connect 2428 villages.

20. To meet the target of B.M.S. , the loan being taken from NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Funds scheme. The progress of works under RIDF Phase II, III, IV and V schemes is as below :-

21. **RIDF Phase -II** : 961 roads and 80 bridges were sanctioned under Phase-II at are estimated cost of Rs. 192.55 crores and Rs. 158.06 crores respectively. Under this phase 753 roads and 71 bridges have been completed upto March, 2000.

22. **RIDF Phase-III** : Under RIDF (Phase-III) 1206 roads and 25 bridges were sanctioned at estimated cost of Rs. 142.95 crores and Rs. 38.31 crores respectively. Under this phase 1135 roads and 16 bridges have been completed upto March, 2000.

23. **RIDF Phase-IV** : Under RIDF (Phase-IV) 1863 roads and 88 bridges were sanctioned at estimated cost of Rs. 285.15 crores and Rs. 143.67 crores respectively. Under this phase 668 road have been completed till March, 2000.

24. **RIDF Phase-V :** 791 roads and 13 bridges have been sanctioned at estimated cost of Rs. 138.39 crores and Rs. 29.91 crores respectively. For the current year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 284.85 crore has been proposed .

25. **Metalling of canal service roads:** The state government has been given priority to the metalling of canal side roads 1997-98, so far 1393 k.m. canal patri roads has been constructed by March'99 out of which 748 k.m. were constructed by PWD. In the year 1999-2000, a target of 1000 Kms was fixed. Provision of Rs 61.72 crores were made in 1999-2000 against which 494 km. were constructed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 52.23 crores. In the current year 2000-2001 provision of Rs. 18 crores has been proposed to complete the continue works.

26. **Progress in District Plan:** Under the district plan for plains 2385 works were completed with an expenditure of Rs. 361.06 crores during the year 1998-99. During the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 421.32 crore was approved to complete 3377 works against which 2477 works were completed incurring an expenditure of Rs. 384.04 crores. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 411.09 crores has been proposed under district sectorscheme in plains.

27. **Dr. Shayama Prasad Mukherji Urban Roads Improvement Project:** Apart from village connectivity schemes, the improvement of urban roads is also being taken up simultaneously. 50 works of improvement of urban roads in 32 towns with population more than one lakh has been undertaken in the year 1997-98 against which 27 works has been completed. During the year of 1999-2000, sanction for 4 works in 4 towns was accorded at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.19 crores. For the Annual Plan of 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 5.30 Cr. has been proposed.

28. **Construction of bypasses of important towns on State Highways :** Importance is also being given to construction of bypasses of in town on National and state Highways. In order to facilitate smooth and safe passage of ever increasing volume of traffic. So far 11 bypasses have been sanctioned for the cities namely Sitapur, Shahjanpur, Faizabad–Ayodhya, Varanasi- Ramnagar, Basti, Lalitpur, Hapur, Moradabad and Etawah. Out of these Sitapur and Shahjahanpur and Faizabad-Ayodhya bypasses have been completed. Works on Varansi- Ramnagar bypasses are near completion. Work has also been started on Basti and Lalitpur bypasses. Hapur, Moradabad and Etawah bypasses are being constructed by National High-Way Authority of India. Construction on Bareilly mini bypass has been started. During 1999-2000 an expenditure of Rs. 5.09 crores has been incurred.

29. **Construction of Major Bridges :** Major bridges in the state are mainly constructed by U.P. State Bridge Corporation. From the year 1997-98 sanctions for the construction of 206 bridges has been accorded under NABARD scheme against which 87 bridges have been completed. In the last three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan 170 bridges were completed and 133 are under construction.

30. **Construction of Railway over bridges :** Construction of Railway overhead/under bridges has also been accored priority along with construction of roads and bridges. In the year 2000-2001, construction of 7 overhead/under bridges at Allahabad, Aligarh, Etawah, Hardoi, Lucknow (Gomtinagar), Meerut (Near Partapur) and Ghaziabad is under progress. Sanction has been accorded for construction of

two more overhead bridges in lucknow, one near Raidas Mandir and another near Engg. college. Besides this, sanction for seven more overhead bridges is under active consideration of Government.

31. In year 1999-2000 an anticipated expenditure Rs. 21.76 Cr was incurred for continued works of 4 ROBS. For the year 2000-2001 the requirement is Rs. 34.35 crores against which an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been proposed.

#### **Externally Aided Projects:-**

32. **Asian Development Bank Aided** : Under this project works for widening and strengthening in 161 kms. length and works for regrading and realignment (New construction) in 21.947 km. length has been carried out on Varanasi-Shaktinagar Road. A major bridge on the river Rihand has also been completed under this scheme in June'99. Expenditure of Rs. 13.27 crores has been incurred in 1999-2000. In the annual plan of 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 2.54 crores has been proposed.

33. **World Bank Aided - State Road Project-II** : Project Co-ordination consultant (P.C.C.) for this project has been appointed in June 99 with the approval of the world Bank and the cost of the consultancy is nearly Rs. 28 crores. Work for the consultancy shall be completed in two phase. The time period for phase-I is 14 months and shall be completed by November 2000. In addition to the works of phase-I, works of phase-II will be carried out for the remaining 3 months in 2000-2001. Requirement of the funds for the year 2000-2001 shall be nearly Rs. 10 crores.

34. Under world Bank aided state road project-II (proposed), 1000 km. length of important state Highways and major district roads has been proposed to be upgraded and major maintenance of another 2500 kms. length of roads is also to be carried out. The total estimated cost is about Rs. 3096 crores.

35. **Employment Generation** : During 1997-98 and 1998-99 331 lakh and 499 lakh mandays were created. In the year 1999-2000, 433 mandays was created. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 a target to create 382 lakh mandays has been fixed.

## ROAD TRANSPORT

### Non-Roadways

36. The main object of creating the Transport Commissioner's office was to enforce various motor vehicles laws to regulate the traffic in effective way and to realise revenue through various departmental fees and taxes. The status of revenue receipts during last 5 years are as under :-

Year	Amount ( Rs. in Lakh).
1995-96	35307.46
1996-97	35751.49
1997-98	36983.74
1998-99	45618.02
1999-2000	61291.79

37. During the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 collection of tax has been more because of serious efforts made in this direction and also due to restructuring of the existing rules and revision the existing rates. The department also exercises various schemes of road safety, control of air pollution etc. besides other traffic regulation activities.

### Ninth Plan Objectives and thrust Areas

38. The objectives of the Ninth Plan relating to the transport department have been broadly classified in three major sectors, namely :-

- Modernisation & Strengthening of the offices of transport department
- Improvement of Urban and general transport systems
- Infrastructural development

39. For the Ninth Five Year Plan total outlay of Rs. 156.97 crore including Rs. 137.97 Cr. for Plains is approved.

### Performance & Achievement during last three years of the Ninth Plan

40. For the Annual Plan of 1997-98 an outlay of Rs. 321.45 lakh was approved including Rs. 221.45 lakh for Plains. In the Annual Plan of 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 1153 lakh was approved including Rs.1103.00 lakh for Plains. During the first two years of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 63.32 lakh and Rs.161.52 lakh was incurred respectively

41. For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 2945.26 lakh was approved against which an expenditure of Rs 302.73 lakh was incurred. During this year outlay proposed for externally aided projects



has not been utilised due to non completion of DPR reports. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 329.25 lakh has been proposed including Rs. 298.25 lakh for Plains. The details of the some important schemes of the year 2000-2001 are as under:-

**42. Computerization of headquarter and regional/sub regional offices :** Computerization of all the offices of the department has been planned and software has been prepared by the N.I.C. in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 .An amount of Rs 55.46 Lakh and Rs 250 Lakh has been allotted which has been handed over to U.P. DESCO for the purchase of hardware and software. The total cost of the project is Rs 1216 Lakh. An outlay of Rs 18 Lakh including Rs. 8.00 lakh for Plains is being purposed for 2000-2001.

**43. Road Safety scheme :** This scheme is for making public awareness of the traffic rules and systems/majors to be adopted for keeping a safe movement on the road. Exhibition, Seminars, Advertisements and active participation of the people are the main elements by which the goals of the scheme are to be achieved.

**44. Pollution checking scheme :** About 45 lakh vehicles are plying on roads of the State . There is a need for checking these vehicles so that they should not pollute the air around . Department through its various offices checks the pollution level of these vehicles and force the offending vehicles to get them mended . For this department has to have sufficient no of checking equipments. At preent department has submitted a scheme to the Central Govt. which provides 75% assistance in such purchases.

### **Externally Aided Projects**

**45.** The following projects have been proposed under externally aided projects:-

**46. Bus Terminal Authority:** The decision of establishing BTA has been taken by Government. The objective of the authority is to establish a viable and well managed bus station network in the state , to bring all existing bus stations under unified command and to faciliate the operations of both private and public transport buses. The resource is to be generated through parking fees from buses , rent from the commercial units located in the bus station revenue from passengers using dormitoery , retiring room , surcharges on tickets sold in buses , advertising revenue from hoardings etc. . An outlay of Rs. 100.50 crore was approved in Ninth Plan. .

**47. State Transport Research and Planning Institute (STRAP):** The objects of the Institute is to function as a premier organization for conducting research studies in the area of road transport, to import to offices, to organize seminars and workshops to establish a data center and library etc. An outlay of Rs. 25.05 Crore has been proposed in the Ninth Plan .For Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakh has been proposed.

**48. Lucknow-Kanpur Corridor:** The scheme is to regulate the traffic between Lucknow and Kanpur. With an expenditure of Rs. 58.50 lakh RITES has conducted an study and based on that study two action committee under the chairmanship of the commissioner of Lucknow and Kanpur devision have been constituted. Both the committee have agreed to take up the first stage of the project. For Lucknow city are

Light Railway from Sarojnee Nagar to TELCO (Rs.1261 cr.) Rail corridor from Lucknow to Malhor (Rs.169 cr.) and water transportation from Gau Ghat to Gomti Barrage (Rs. 6 cr.) .Total cost of the project is Rs. 1483 cr. Important features for Kanpur are Rail corridor from Kanpur to Kalyanpur , corridor from Panki to Takkanpurwa and rail corridor from Rawatpur to Hamirpur. The total cost for Kanpur is Rs. 443 crore. An outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Inland Water Transport**

### **Techno Economic Study of River Ghaghra**

49. Under this scheme a study was made to assess the navigability of River Ghaghra. For a part of the river from Faizabad to Manjhighat detailed project report is being prepared by RITES at the cost of Rs. 15 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed as a state share for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 .

## **Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation**

50. The objective of Ninth Five Year Plan of UPSRTC is to consolidate its operation on nationalised routes to improve the level of services and efficiency parameters. An outlay of Rs. 180.47 crore has been approved for the Ninth Plan. At the beginning of the Ninth Plan, UPSRTC had a fleet of 7463 SRTC buses and 563 hired buses. During the plan it is proposed to purchase 1550 new buses for replacement of the old buses so as to have an average fleet of 7200 SRTC buses and 1300 hired buses. It is proposed to increase bus productivity to 231 kms/bus/day, load factor to 75% and fuel average to 4.68 kms/litre. Thrust is to be given to improve efficiency of workshops so that the quality of vehicle maintenance should improve. Steps are also to be taken to enhance passenger amenities.

### **Physical and Financial Achievement**

51. During Annual Plans 1997-98 and 1998-99 UPSRTC could induct only 1215 buses in its fleet and scrapped 2096 buses due to non availability of loans from LIC and capital contribution from both State and Central Govt. LIC disagreed to provide loan to both UPSRTC AND UPSEB due to non payment of its outstanding dues by U.P. State Electricity Board. The Central Govt. changed the policy of granting capital and imposed the condition to SRTCs for atleast break even or profit. Since UPSRTC could not earn profit due to 42.54% overaged buses in its fleet due to increase in salaries, cost of fuel, spares and untimely fare revision. The UPSRTC achieved 89% fleet utilisation, 243 kms bus productivity and 65% load factor during this period. However UPSRTC could achieve a cash profit of Rs. 33.72 crores.

52. During 1998-99, the Corporation embarked upon various income improvement e.g. productivity linked incentive scheme for officers and staff, provision of reserved staff on contract to curb absenteeism, lottery scheme for passengers, Dhaba scheme etc. These scheme resulted in an improvement of income by Rs 65.87 crore over previous year.

### Annual Plan 1999-2000

53. The approved outlay for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 49.28 Cr. including Rs. 45.78 crore for Plains targetting a replacement of 96 buses. During this year, UPSRTC added 258 new buses to its fleet and made capital expenditure of Rs. 37.16 crores with its own resources. During this year, UPSRTC could neither receive capital from State Govt. nor from financial institutions like LIC, IDBI. The corporation achieved a fleet utilisation of 89%, bus productivity of 245 kms/bus/day and a load factor of 61%.

### Annual Plan 2000-2001

54. An outlay of Rs. 4.16 crores has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2000-01. The Itemwise capital expenditure is given below :

	(Rs. in crores)
1. No of chassis to be purchased	45
2. Chassis cost	2.36
3. Body building cost	1.46
4. Renovation cost	0.30
5. Pass. Amenities	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.16</b>

55. The resources anticipated by UPSRTC under State Plan is given below :

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Loans from Hudco/UPSRTC Bond	50.00
2. D.R.F.	45.00
3. Profit/Loss	-91.36
4. Cash Profit	-46.36
5. Repayment	20.90
6. Internal Resources	-67.26
7. Liabilities	21.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.16</b>

56. During the Plan period it is anticipated that a capital expenditure of Rs . 79 crore will be incurred and 700 buses will be purchased.

57. The estimate of resources are given below :

	(Rs. in crores)
1. Loans from UPSRTC Bond	50.00
2. D.R.F.	45.00
3. Profit/Loss	-91.36
4. Cash Profit	-46.36
5. Repayment	20.90
6. Internal Resources	-67.26
7. Liabilities	96.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.00</b>

58. UPSRTC will fulfil its capital liabilities by taking loans from HUDCO, Banks and other financial institutions. During the Annual Plan, UPSRTC will take consultancy of Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow to improve the financial health. UPSRTC will also avail the LIC loans of previous years. UPSRTC will induct 750 new buses for plains and 200 buses for hill operation with the loan from Uttaranchal vikas. To coup up the need of traffic on nationalized routes UPSRTC will increase the number of hired buses to 2000 by the end of the plan. UPSRTC will provide adequate passengers facilities at its own bus station for which a "Passengers Facilities Fund" has been created. Besides , UPSRTC will also construct a modernised bus station at Lucknow on the pattern of APSRTC bus stations. A team of officers have been sent to study Andhra Pradesh SRTC regarding upgradation of Central Workshops. UPSRTC has also created a "Accident Relief Fund" to provide asistance to the victims and dependents of the deceased during bus accidents.

59. During Annual Plan 2000-2001 UPSRTC, it is proposed to have 6000 corporation buses and 2000 hired buses in the fleet with 91% fleet utilization, 264 bus productivity and 65% load factor.

## CHAPTER – VIII

# SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

### Scientific Research

Science and Technology department in U.P. is carrying out research work through its three institutions:

- Council of Science and Technology
- Remote Sensing Application Centre
- State Observatory

### Council of Science and Technology

2. The Council of Science & Technology is an autonomous organisation registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. Since its inception in the year 1975, it has made sincere efforts not only in promotion of Science & Technology but also in its application in the State. Activities of the council have increased manifold in different areas vis-a-vis research promotion, technology development upgradation & transfer, entrepreneurship development, science popularisation, etc. within the frame work decided by the council time to time as per directions of the State Govt. and Planning Commission, Govt. of India. In order to give a further boost in these well established activities of the council Ninth Five Year Plan has been accordingly prepared to develop infrastructure in areas of missing gaps which ensures employment generation and poverty alleviation in rural areas through science & technology in general and biotechnology in particular.

3. Keeping in mind the target laid down in the Ninth Five Year Plan document and the guidelines in this regard provided by the State Govt., the annual plan outlay of Rs.300 lakh for the year 2000-2001 is proposed a details are provided subsequently.

### Research Promotion

4. Under the head Research Schemes in different areas of science & technology vis-a-vis physical, chemical & biological sciences, and engineering and technology are sponsored mainly to R&D Institutionsl Universiti~s existing in the State. At the moment there are about 119 on going research schemes being carried out by different Institutions and Universities. About 20-25 task oriented short duration new research schemes relevant to the State are proposed to be taken up during the year 2000-

2001. Considering enhancement in the stipend, the overall fund requirement on research schemes and on Young Scientists schemes an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakh is proposed during the year 2000 -2001.

### **Technology Development, Upgradation and Transfer**

5. Under the head programmes/projects related to technology development, upgradation and transfer are mainly sponsored to engineering and technological institutions/universities. Support of voluntary organisations is also taken to implement programmes related to technology transfer which requires mass publicity and communication. innovators' programmes are also supported under the head, but rarely.

6. Scale-up studies, field trials, demonstrations and trainings, etc., which are usually expensive, are the main activities supported under the head. Activities related to scale-up studies and field trials are conducted in any areas of S& T, where research findings if translated in large scale appears economically viable. Demonstration and training activities are usually taken in areas where proven technologies are available; those technologies which ensure economic growth in rural and agriculture sectors are considered on priority for their transfer. A total outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed under the sub-head for the year 2000-2001.

### **Entrepreneurial Development**

7. Under the head programmes/projects for entrepreneurial development like entrepreneurship awareness camps (eacs), entrepreneurial development programmes (edps) and mass employment generation through S& T (MEGSATs) are usually sponsored to engineering colleges and voluntary organisations. Besides, multiagency projects for establishment of S& T Entrepreneurship Parks are also supported under the head. A total outlay of Rs. 10 lakh is proposed for financial year 2000-2001 under the sub-head .

### **Science & Technology Communication, Popularisation**

8. Under the head activities like S& T exhibitions, science quizzes, poster competitions, explaining miracles scientifically, debates, slogan and science writing competitions, film show, etc. which promote element of science popularisation are supported. The aforesaid programmes are organised on occasions like Science Day, Children Day, Environment Day, Literacy Day, Raman Birthday, etc. Astronomical and other natural events are also used for organising these activities. In addition, activities related to Science & Technology Communication like library and related activities, support to professional bodies, seminars and symposia, scientific awards, etc. are also proposed to be undertaken.

9. Besides, establishment of Science City is another activity proposed to be undertaken during the year 2000-2001 with the major financial support from National Council of Science Museum (NCSM), Govt. of India. Regional Science Centre at Gorakhpur is also proposed to be established with major financial support from Govt. of India. A total outlay of Rs.50 lakh is proposed under the subhead for the year 2000-2001.

## **Planetarium**

10. Planetarium, one each at Lucknow and Gorakhpur is being established with an overall aim to develop infrastructure for promoting scientific awareness and interest in science using astronomy. Most of the civil, electrical and related works have been completed in both the planetaria. Decision regarding procurement of equipments for planetarium at Gorakhpur has already been taken and that for planetarium at Lucknow would be taken soon. An outlay of Rs. 100 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Strengthening of Council of Science and Technology**

11. Under the head, 4 regional S& T centres have already been established. It is proposed to establish 7 more regional S&T centres in the current year with partial financial support from Department. Science and Technology, Govt. of India and hill development department. Thus, there will be 11 regional S& T centres to maintain under the head during the year 2000 -2001. In addition there will be routine expenses of office and strengthening of head office in the area of technology development & transfer, information technology, electronics, material science etc, A total outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Support to Poly-technology Transfer Centre**

12. In order to maintain linkages with research laboratories under CSIR, Govt. of India, Poly-technology Transfer Centre (PTC) was established in the State long ago. The Council of Science & Technology, U.P. supports establishment expenses of the aforesaid centre on 50% basis which requires about 4-5 lakh per year. Thus, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Biotechnology Development**

13. Some R & D programmes and development of related infrastructure in area of biofertilizers is proposed to be undertaken. A proposal in this regard is under active consideration of the Govt. A total outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Uttar Pradesh State Observatory**

14. Presently, the observatory has four telescope for stellar observations and two 15-cm telescopes for solar work. In addition to these, a mechanical workshop, an electronics lab, an optics shop, a fine technics lab, a computer centre and a library are also available. To utilise these observational facilities at their optimum level, the back end instruments and laboratories need to be upgraded on a continuous basis. With this objective in mind, Rs. 62.00 lakh is being proposed for State Observatory for the year 2000-2001. Main Projects undertaken by State Observatory are as follows:

15. **Machines and Equipments :** To utilise the telescope of the observatory to their optimum capacity, state of art backend instruments are constantly required. With this in mind a mosaic CCD

Camera, a couple of image processing systems and several accessories like filters, gratings, films and controllers etc. are proposed to be acquired. Some testing equipments, batteries, tools and machines are essentially required for various laboratories in the observatory. To carry out research work it is optimally essential to acquire about 75 research journals and about 200 books every year for the library. In addition to these, documentation equipments like plain paper copier, projectors etc. are also needed.

16. **Scientific Conferences and meetings** : International astronomical union organises scientific conferences, symposia, etc. in various countries. Astronomical Society of India and other institutions also organise conferences related to the field of astronomy. It is beneficial for scientists/engineers of the observatory to participate in such meetings and to visit other research institutions for technical discussions and observations. Also, inviting Indian and foreign scientists and experts to the observatory helps in promoting research activities. In addition to this advisory committee meeting of the observatory takes place every year.

17. **Setting up of new observational facilities at Devasthal** : In the Ninth plan, a 3-metre optical telescope and 60 cm. solar vacuum telescope are proposed to be set up at Devasthal. The 3-metre telescope is being set up in collaboration with Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai. Under this project, Rs. 12.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Remote Sensing Applications Centre**

18. **National (Natural) Resource Information System (NRIS)** : This project is sponsored by the department of Space, Govt. of India. The main objective of this project is to create a district level digital database in GIS environment for Lalitpur & Bulandshahr district of U.P., by digitizing various thematic maps on 1:50,000 scale and non-spatial data. Data base creation of Lalitpur & Bulandshahr districts have almost been completed, however, updation of Landuse map of Lalitpur district is essential for which Dept. of Space, Govt. of India already released the additional funds. The entire project work is expected to be completed by the year 2000-2001.

19. **Creation and Establishment of NRDMS Database Centre in Two New Districts of U.P.** : Under the NRDMS programme of Department of Science & Technology Govt. of India (DST-GOI), Remote Sensing Applications Centre U.P. conceived a project in 1993 for generating natural resources data base and establishment of database centre in Varanasi and Mau districts of U.P., catering to the requirement of the district authorities and also the end users. Presently Data base Centres at Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Mau have been established and attained an operational status. The maintenance and management of these data base centres is being done by RSAC-UP from the state resources. Concurrently, the NRDMS data base centre at Sultanpur has formally been taken over by the Department of Science & Technology U.P. Govt. through Remote Sensing Applications Centre U.P. with effect from Dec., 1996. Recently, the NRDMS studies have been proposed in two new districts of U.P. for which the total cost of the project is to be shared between DST-GOI and Govt. of U.P. in the 2:1 cost ratio.



**20. Operationalisation of NRDMS Database Centres in Five Districts U.P. (Mau, Varanasi, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur & Deoria) :** At the initiation of DST-GOI, NRDMS Database Centres have been established in Sultanpur, Mau, Varanasi and Gorakhpur districts of U.P. and presently attained an operational status. Very shortly, the database centre in Deoria district is going to be established. To properly operationalise and to technically upgrade these database centres funds are required.

**21. Application of Remote Sensing Techniques in Rice Environment Analysis :** The project aims at utilisation of remote sensing and GIS technique in rice environment characterization to help in prioritization of research and extrapolation of rice technology package to specify growing areas. A network (REANET) has been established in the Eastern India region by the remote sensing centres and rice institutions of the seven states in which RSAC-UP has been identified as the nodal Centre and the network headquarters.

**22. Assessment of Forest Cover in Bundelkhand, Tarai and Hill Regions of U.P. and Forest Fire Monitoring and Identification of Fire Prone Areas in Hill Districts of U.P. :** Under this project, the Bundelkhand, Tarai & Hill regions of U.P. have been selected for the study. The main objective of this project is to assess the forest cover, monitor forest fire and damage assessment as well as identification of fire prone areas using satellite remote sensing technique. With the help of such study, timely and accurate information on available forest cover and forest fires could be provided.

**23. Delineation of Flood Affected Regions and Flood Risk Zone Mapping in U.P. :** Due to climatic disturbances, floods occurs normally every year in different parts of U.P. and day by day situation is becoming critical to manage this natural calamity. Since last several years, RSAC-UP is engaged in delineation of flood affected regions using remote sensing technique. Last year, flood damage assessment studies has been made by RSAC-UP using RADARSAT data in parts of Eastern U.P. and respective data along with report has been provided to user departments for relief operation. Temporal monitoring of flood affected regions of U.P. is imperative in order to minimize the damage created by flood, which leads to flood risk zone mapping.

**24. Assessment of Ground Water and Surface Water Potentials of Sonbhadra District Using Remote sensing and Geophysical Techniques :** Sonbhadra district of U.P. is highly backward and least developed region. It comes under problematic area in view of ground water conditions, hence delineation of water bearing geomorphic features and identification of ground water potential sites using remote sensing and geophysical techniques is of utmost requirement.

**25. Urban Landuse Mapping and Monitoring of Urban SPRAWL in the Kaval Towns of U.P. :** The main objective of this study is to map an existing urban settlements and actual use of land in the KAVAL towns of U.P. including the monitoring of urban growth over the last two and half decades. Such study will provide the present status/scenario of the prevailing urban activities. The prepared maps would be used by Town and Country Planning Dept., Planning Dept. and Urban & Rural Development Authorities etc.

**26. Establishment of State Natural Resources Management System, Uttar Pradesh (SNRMS-UP) :** Satellite remote sensing with its capability of synoptic coverage and repetivity has off late been the most

viable tool in proper implementation of natural resources related to developmental programme in a time and cost effective manner. Benefiting from the experience gained by National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS) of Govt. of India, established in 1985, the state of U.P., which was first to be established at the State level RSAC-UP has once again taken lead in setting up the SNRMS-UP.

27. To implement various programmes under Remote Sensing Application Centre an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakh. is proposed for the annual plan 2000-2001.

## **ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT**

28. In the relentless march towards development by means of environmentally incompatible industrialization and urbanisation, our natural resources are being plundered without sufficient thought for the long term consequences of such actions. As a consequence of lopsided orientation of science and technology, population explosion as well as our short-sighted and selfish interests and limitless desires, hazards of pollution of air, water, land, noise are being faced. The common man was ignorant about environmental pollution until the awareness started coming from the West. Ill effects of 'Green House Effect', 'Acid Rains', 'Global Warming' and 'Ozone Layer' depletion which are occurring due to environmental degradation are being looked into. It was in the early seventies that the magnitude of this problem was realised.

29. Rapid industrialisation has led to explosion of consumerism and consequent degradation of environment. It has now become essential to install pollution regulating units alongwith industrial units, especially in those, which produce, or consume, chemicals of all kinds, so that the water and air are left untouched by contamination of any kind.

30. Large scale destruction of forests for agriculture, dams, hydro-electric projects, road construction and settlement are some examples of the long term consequences of environmental degradation which have brought silting of reservoirs, floods and loss of wild flora and fauna. The state of pastures and grass-lands have deteriorated both in quantity and quality. Tremendous biotic pressure has been felt on the natural resources, which are very scarce and need to be used and utilised in a prudent manner.

31. From the problems faced by the society it is the need of the hour to strike a judicious balance between the immediate needs and long term sustainability of the process of development which is only possible through the integration of environmental consideration with development planning. The policy of development without destruction, that is, maintaining an ecological balance is increasingly being recognised as a tool for sustainable development which envisages development and conservation both together. Thus, environmental management is the need of the hour which aims to conserve and protect the environment and regulate nature's exploitation to an acceptable limit for sustainable development.

32. Environmental conservation and development is truly multidisciplinary. Thus, for sustainable development, environmental conservation and creating mass awareness and people's participation is envisaged. An outlay of Rs. 10429.89 lakh including Rs. 1-381.89 lakh for Plains is proposed for the year 2000-2001. The activities proposed in the Annual Plan, 2000-2001 are enumerated below:

### **Environment Education, Training and Awareness**

33. Environmental education is important as it serves to develop a general understanding of the environment, the issues and solutions. Education is essential for generating wide-spread awareness of environmental problems. Awareness is essential for action as without proper educational efforts the awareness analysis action chain does not move effectively.

#### **(a) Organisation of World Environment Day, 5<sup>th</sup> June,2000**

34. In order to highlight the total interdependence of Societies in implementing sustainable development a state level conference on the theme decided by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) "The Environment Millennium - Time to act" will be organised at Lucknow and Regional offices of Environment Directorate, Meerut & Varanasi on the World Environment Day. On this occasion environment related publicity material will be distributed amongst participants. Besides this, a supplement on 'Environment' will be published in various leading News papers also.

#### **(b) Organisation of International Ozone Layer Conservation Day, 16<sup>th</sup> September,2000.**

35. The Ozone layer depletion has become a major Global Problem. In order to highlight the importance of this major issue, a state level seminar will be organised at Lucknow and Regional office of Environment Directorate, Meerut & Varanasi to celebrate the 'International day for Preservation of the Ozone Layer'.

#### **(c) State Environmental awareness Campaign- 2000-2001**

36. It is proposed to launch a Campaign with the main objective of promoting the concept of environmental conservation and eco-regeneration and also creating mass awareness about important environmental issues and problems so as to make the cause of environment a people's movement. A selected group of Non-Governmental organisations, educational institutions, scientific institutions and community organisations will be linked with this programme through their active participation.

#### **(d) Organisation of various environmental awareness programmes in different districts.**

37. Under this scheme, it is proposed to organise various environmental awareness programmes in districts of the state for creating mass environmental awareness among people. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.81.89 lakh has been proposed.

## **2. Conservation Programmes**

38. The conservation of environment, environmental research and action programmes that are being undertaken are as follows:

### **(a) Identification of sites for hazardous wastes disposal**

39. There are some districts in U.P. where hazardous industries are located. Out of these few districts, are reportedly having industries generating hazardous wastes beyond threshold values. In order to assess the health and environmental damage, classification and quantification of these wastes and identification (including design) of disposal sites is essential. The Directorate of Environment has been assigned the responsibilities of identification of disposal sites for hazardous wastes. During 2000-2001, one more district would be covered under this scheme.

### **(b) Environmental development of Sri Chainshakti Sarovar in Ballia district**

40. Sri Chainshakti Sarovar in Ballia district is considered a holy sarover. Many devotees come every year to this place to take holy bath on different religious occasions. Therefore, to maintain its purity for religious purposes and to save its water from pollution as well to develop it from environmental point of view, the Department of Social Forestry submitted a project to environmentally develop the sarover. The revised cost of the project is Rs. 32.74 lakhs.

### **(c) Attenuation of automobile generated air pollution by higher plants.**

41. In order to make an overall assessment of automobile exhaust pollution problem in Lucknow city and its impact on common plant species at macro, micro and ultra structural levels, to evaluate the efficacy of avenue tree/ shrub species in mitigation of automobile pollution and to identify and recommend plant species suitable for using as green belt in and around urban areas to mitigate automobile and dust pollution; this scheme is being carried by National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

### **(d) Preparation of Environmental Status report of Uttar Pradesh**

42. The environmental status report for the State is being prepared which will incorporate various aspects of existing environment such as soils, Natural resources, pollution, human settlements, environmental laws, strategies for environmental conservation. It will also incorporate the main issues concerning Environment specific action points.

## **3. Taj Trapezium**

43. For the environmental improvement and sustainable development of the Agra-Mathura Ferozabad Trapezium the following two schemes have been envisaged :

## **Government of India assisted Taj Trapezium Programme**

44. On the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court a programme for protection of Taj Mahal was undertaken in 1997-98. It was agreed with the Government of India that Rs. 600.00 Cr. would be provided during the Ninth Plan. In funding this programme, the State would provide Rs. 300.00 Cr. that is, 50% of the envisaged amount and the rest 50% will be borne by the Government of India. The programme envisages improvement of transmission and distribution works along with rural electrification in Taj-Trapezium area, construction of Gokul barrage at Mathura and barrage at Agra alongwith improvement of water supply and sanitation system. Construction of bye-pass at Agra was also included to check the traffic inflow into the city.

45. It was also decided that the fund allocated for this programme, would be placed at the disposal of State Level Mission Management Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, U.P. This Board will consider the schemes drawn up and accord sanction to them within the financial limits. The board will also monitor and review and take corrective actions for smooth implementation of the sanctioned schemes.

46. During the first three years of the Ninth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 184.91 Cr. has been incurred. Against the central share of Rs. 92.46 Cr., the Government of India has so far released Rs. 52.00 Cr. An outlay of Rs. 200.00 Cr. has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2000-01, and a provision of Rs. 100.00 Cr. has been made in the plan as state's contribution.

## **ADB assisted Taj Trapezium Project**

47. Another project for environmental improvement and sustainable development of Taj trapezium area has been posed to ADB for assistance. This project is in the pipeline for possible ADB assistance of US \$ 250 million in current year 2001. ADB had already extended a TA for US \$ 0.6 million in December, 1995 in which, Tata Energy Research Institute of India (TERI) in association with Electro Watt Engineering Limited, Switzerland and AEA Technology, UK was appointed consultant by the ADB for the TA for preparing a project report. The proposed project essentially emanated from environmental concerns, a Central Steering Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests with representatives of Govt. of U.P. and Central Ministries. After consultations with different departments of Govt. of India and also with Govt. of U.P., TERI has submitted its final report in March, 2000.

48. The overall cost of the above project is about Rs. 3403.80 Cr. spread over a number of sub-projects. Some of the sub-projects are under State or Central sectors. Possibilities are being explored for co-financing of the proposed project.

## CHAPTER – IX

# GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

## TOURISM

The State of Uttar Pradesh with its natural beauty and unlimited forest reserve, occupies an important position on the world tourism map. It abounds in places of historical, cultural, religious and natural importance and beckons both domestic and foreign tourists in a large number every year. Ample potential for promoting tourism is available in the State. With this view, a separate Directorate for tourism was established in the year 1972. For commercial activities, a U.P. State Tourism Development Corporation was also set up in 1974. The hill region of Uttar Pradesh is particularly ideal for tourism activities. Winter sports and adventure sports are additional attractions in hills. For undertaking exclusive tourism activities in hills, a separate Directorate was established for hills also in Dehradun in 1989.

2. For the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002, an outlay of Rs. 55000.00 lakh was approved for tourism sector which included Rs. 50000.00 lakh for plains and Rs. 5000.00 lakh for hills. The outlay allocated for plains contains Rs. 40000.00 lakh for externally aided project of Buddhist Circuit also. Out of the total outlay earmarked for tourism sector for Ninth Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs. 52130.75 lakh is exclusively kept for construction works. Apart from creating additional tourist facilities, nearly 317 lakh person-days of employment is likely to be generated by the end of the plan period. This will be in addition to the content of direct and indirect employment generated as a result of commissioning of new tourism units and execution of other tourism promotion activities.

3. Itemwise distribution of proposed outlay for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 is as follows:-

(Rs. In lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
Construction Works	9530.00	2600.75	12130.75
Revenue:-			
Direction & Admn.	--	--	--
Tourist Centres	200.00	337.35	337.35
Publicity	--	325.00	325.00
Others	470.00	1736.75	2206.75
Total	10000.00	5000.00	15000.00
Buddhist Circuit	40000.00	--	40000.00
Grand Total	50000.00	5000.00	55000.00

4. **Aims & Objectives** : Some of the aims and objectives for the Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 are as under:-

- Incentives to private entrepreneurs under new tourism policy.
- Generation of employment in tourism sector.
- Self-employment scheme for unemployed youths.
- Integrated development of identified thrust areas.
- Development of tourist places as Mega Projects with the financial assistance from the Government of India.
- Development of satellite tourist spots around main centres.
- Development of Cities under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns programme of the Government of India.
- Wide publicity of tourist products through electronic media.
- Winter Sports in hills to ensure round the year tourist traffic to hill region of the State.
- Development of water bodies in the State.
- Provision of infrastructural facilities at various tourist centres in the State.
- Adequate strengthening of organisational structure of the Department of Tourism.

#### **Strategy adopted**

- Spill-over works of previous plans shall be completed on priority basis to avoid escalation of cost.
- Package of incentives shall be offered to private entrepreneurs under the new tourism policy to encourage them for investment in tourism trade. Role of public sector shall be restricted to only providing basic infrastructure.
- Cooperation of other concerned departments will also be sought for developing places in the form of integrated projects. A list of lesser known places has been sent to various departments like P.W.D., Forests, Irrigation, Urban development etc. for inclusion of these places in their respective plans.
- Better transport facilities are proposed to be introduced on important State/National Highways. A list of such roads has been made available to UPSRTC. Basic amenities are also proposed to be provided around air-strips, rail-heads and on main highways.
- Every care will be taken to adhere to the rules and regulations pertaining to environmental protection of the places and wherever any loss is incurred as a result of construction of buildings and felling of trees shall be made good by plantation and landscaping of the area.
- A Land Bank established be set in the department through which suitable and developed pieces of land would be made available to the private entrepreneurs for construction of hotels etc.
- Wide and vigorous publicity campaign would be initiated to publicise places of tourist interest.

- Organisational structure of the Department would also be suitably strengthened to cope-up with the ever-increasing quantum of work.
- In view of the financial constraints of resources in the State, other measures would be also be resorted to. Toll tax from tourists and earnings from entry fee at monuments/historical sites can be used as additional sources of income.

### Annual Plan 1999-2000

5. For the year 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs. 16190.36 lakh was approved for tourism sector out of which the component for hill region was Rs. 2464.00 lakh. The outlay of Rs. 14446.36 lakh allocated for works in plains included Rs. 10000.00 lakh for the second phase of externally aided project of Buddhist Circuit. The first phase of this externally aided project has been completed with a cost of Rs. 7748.00 lakhs. The works included in the first phase were construction/improvement of highways, landscaping, electrification water-supply at Buddhist Centres. The second phase was under consideration of the Government of India and could not be sanctioned during this year. The remaining outlay for plains is Rs. 4446.36 lakh of which Rs. 1699.35 lakh was for district sector works and Rs. 2747.01 lakh for state sector works. In hills, the outlay of Rs. 2464.00 lakh consisted of Rs. 411.59 lakh for district sector works and Rs. 2052.41 lakh for state sector works.

6. By the end of the plan period, a sum of Rs. 2391.76 lakh was spent against the given outlay. In hills, the expenditure is about Rs. 1746.82 lakh and in plains it is around Rs. 644.94 lakh only. In plains the shortfall in expenditure is mainly due to non-receipt of funds earmarked for the second phase of Buddhist Circuit which could not be sanctioned by the Govt. of India and for district sector works for which an outlay of Rs. 1699.35 lakh was allotted. The item wise detail of expenditure during 1999-2000 is given as under:-

( Rs. in Lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
A- Construction	619.94	1505.91	2125.85
B- Revenue			
1- Dir. & Admn.	--	--	--
2- Publicity	--	--	--
3- Tourist Centres	--	62.78	62.78
4- Other works	25.00	178.13	203.13
<u>Total</u>	644.94	1746.82	2391.76

7. It is stated that 250 additional beds were constructed for the tourists in various accommodational units. It is also expected that employment to the tune of 8.23 lakh persondays must have been created during construction phase of works. Apart from this, about 800 persons must have got direct employment and 1000 persons indirect employment in tourist sector during this period. A sum of Rs. 1085.00 lakh was



also given for the implementation of Ayodhya package for providing infrastructural facilities to the tourists at and around Ayodhya.

### Annual Plan 2000-2001

8. The year 2000-2001 is the fourth year of the Ninth Five Year Plan period 1997-2002. An outlay of Rs. 4949.48 lakh is earmarked for tourism sector during this period. This amount includes Rs. 2549.48 lakh for plains and Rs. 2400.00 lakh for hills. As regards district sector works, an amount of Rs. 1419.48 lakh is specifically provided for both plains and hills. The components of plains and hills are each Rs. 1119.48 lakh and Rs. 300.00 lakh respectively. Out of the total outlay, a sum of Rs. 4322.93 lakh exclusively kept for only construction works. The draft of the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is prepared strictly in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government. Top priority has been assigned to the completion of on-going works particularly those financed by the Central Government. As regards new works, development of infrastructural facilities in Buldelkhand and Lucknow, provision of tourist facilities in Braj region, setting up of Tourist Police force, consultancy services for ten identified circuits, development of Allahabad, construction/widening of important roads, link roads in plains and development of places and construction of accommodation units in hills. Apart from the above, publicity through electronic media, publication, fairs and festivals, exhibitions and adventure tourism are some of the other aspects included in this year's plan. The item wise detail of the outlay earmarked in this year is as under:-

(Rs. in lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
A- Construction	2523.93	1999.00	4522.93
a) Continued	712.40	1999.00	2711.40
b) New	1811.53	--	1811.53
B- Revenue			
1- Dirn. & Admn.	0.01	--	0.01
2- Publicity	0.01	--	0.01
3- Tourist Centres	0.01	150.00	150.01
4- Other Schemes	25.52	251.00	276.52
Total	2549.48	2400.00	4949.48

9. It is expected that implementation of following plan schemes, 500 additional beds will be constructed for the tourists, 12 persons will be provided subsidy under Rin Upadan Yojna, nearly 1800 persons will get training in adventure sports and 200 Sulabh Complexes will be completed. It is also expected that as a result of construction /development works, 14.34 lakh persondays of employment will be generated this year. In addition to the above, nearly 2000 persons will also get indirect employment through

tourism.As a result of various publicity campaign and other tourist promotion activities,the number of tourists coming to various places of the State during the last five years is as under:-

(No.in lakh)

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total
1995	629.48	6.17	635.65
1996	699.15	6.80	705.95
1997	774.41	7.13	781.54
(*) 1998	962.27	7.83	970.10
1999	893.68	8.61	902.29

Note- (\*) There is a sudden spurt in tourist traffic in 1998 due to Kumbh Mela at Hardwar.

## CHAPTER - X

# EDUCATION

### Elementary Education

Education is the most crucial investment in the process of human resources development. It strongly influences in health hygiene, demographic profile, productivity and practically all that is related with quality of life. The Ninth Five Year Plan sector education has taken up as one of the priority areas of development. This is evident from the fact that Prime Minister's Special Action Plan (SAP) has identified the expansion and improvement of social infrastructure of education as a critical area.

### Ninth Plan Objectives and Thrust

2. The thrust areas of Elementary Education are given as below:
  - Providing elementary education as a universal basic service.
  - Supreme Court judgement declaring education a fundamental right up to age of 14 years.
  - Operationalise programme through Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)
  - Legal embargo on child labour.
3. In view of the above broad thrust areas, the State Government has adopted the following strategy :-
  - Establishment of primary schools in all unserved areas.
  - To reduce the dropout rate.
  - Qualitative improvement in Formal and Non-formal Education.
  - Improvement in vocational education facilities at 10 + 2 level.
  - Giving impetus to adult education programme.

### Sectoral Policy

4. In order to improve the literacy rate, to ensure universalisation of primary education and to reduce drop-out rate, the State Government has taken following policy decisions :-
  - All B.T. C. trained persons shall be employed.
  - 27000 vacant posts of teachers shall be filled by LT, CP.Ed. and D.P.Ed. holders after giving necessary training.
  - Girls Education Mission is initiated to remove gender disparity.
  - To implement Education Guarantee Scheme.

- Decentralisation of financial and managerial powers to Panchayati Raj Institution.
5. A brief description of some important schemes, is given below:
  6. **Grant for opening of New Junior Basic Schools in Rural and Urban Areas :** Presently, there are 97853 Primary Schools in the state. In the year 2000-01 the proposed outlay in this scheme is 2489.01 lakh out of which Rs. 1899.87 lakh are for plains. This amount will be spent on the salary of 5920 Assistant Teachers and 5920 Head Masters.
  7. **Grant for opening of New Senior Basic Schools in Rural and Urban Areas :** During the first year of Ninth Five Year Plan i.e. 1997-98, 152 Senior Basic Schools were opened and further in the year 1999-2000 on the 63 schools were opened. To meet the committed expenditure of 969 assistant teachers and 969 head masters in the year 2000-01, an outlay of Rs. 1460.21 lakhs has been proposed.
  8. **Construction of Building less Junior Basic Schools in Rural and Urban Areas :** In the past three years of the Ninth Plan a total of 3224 buildings, which were delapidated, were sanctioned for reconstruction. For the year 2000-01, 125 Junior Basic Schools are proposed to be constructed at the rate of Rs. 1.034 lakh per building. An outlay of Rs. 377.35 lakh is proposed for the year.
  9. **Construction of Building less Senior Basic Schools in Rural and Urban Areas :** At present there are 20045 senior basic schools in the rural and urban areas. Every senior basic school has its own building. However, some buildings are old and unsafe. During the preceding three years of the Ninth Plan a total of 1480 such buildings were sanctioned for the construction. Out of these 359 Senior Basic School buildings are proposed to be reconstructed in the year 2000-01, with a total cost Rs. 648.80 lakhs. Out of 359 schools buildings 44 schools will be constructed in Jhansi, Chitrakoot and Sonbhadra regions @ Rs. 1.844 lakh per building. Remaining 315 school buildings will be constructed in other districts of plains. An outlay of Rs. 514.14 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.
  10. **Operation Black Board :** This centrally sponsored scheme was started in 1987-88 to bring qualitative change in primary education. This scheme consists of three parts :-
    - Provision of at least 2 reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weather condition with a deep verandah along with separate toilet facility for boys and girls.
    - Provision of at least 2 teachers as far as possible one of them is a woman teacher in every primary school.
    - Provision of essential teaching and learning material including black boards, maps, charts, a small library, toys and games and some equipments for work experience.
  11. In this scheme the proposed outlay is Rs. 10378.50 lakhs in 2000-2001. This amount will be spent on the salary of additional 10620 teachers in primary schools having enrolment of more than 100, and 5310 assistant teachers in upper primary schools having enrolment of more than 100. The posts of 13838 teachers are proposed to be created in remaining senior basic schools having enrolment of more than 100.

12. **Mid-day Meal Programme :** In order to increase enrolment and check the drop outs, this programme was launched by Government of India. Under this programme children on the basis of their regular attendance are provided with 3 kg of foodgrain per month. This programme has made desirable effect on enrolment and drop-out-rate.

13. **Para Teachers or Shiksha Mitra :** To reduce the present pupil teacher ratio of 1:52, this scheme has been formulated. Important characteristics of this scheme are as under :

- Intermediate pass youths of the village will be employed.
- Out of total para teachers 50% would be women.
- Selection and administrative control would be of Village Education Committee.
- 10,000 para teachers would be appointed on contract basis for a period of 10 month and will be paid Rs. 2250.00 per month.

14. **Education Guarantee Scheme :** Presently there are about 20,000 such villages or hamlets which do not qualify for a new primary school as per norms, neither State Government is not in a position to afford the financial burden involved in opening such a large number of new schools. To full fill the commitment of universalisation and compulsory basic education, this scheme has been formulated as an alternative resolve,. Important features of this schemes are given below :

- The centres, having at least 30 children in the age-group of 6-11 years, will be opened.
- These centres will be known as "Vidya Kendra".
- Teaching will be at the level of class 1 and 2.
- In hill areas for 20 children, one centre would be established.
- The teachers would be local with a zeal for social service, will be appointed as GURUJI.
- The appointment of GURUJI would be for one session and on contract basis with an honorarium. After each term, fresh selection would be made.
- Panchayat would bear the cost of honorarium and provide space for these centres.
- Each centre will be provided Rs. 2350 for Tatpatti and other teaching material and Rs. 1000.00 for free text books.

### **Basic Education Project**

15. U.P. Basic Education Project-I was launched in 1993 in 17 districts of the State with the objective of achieving universalisation of Elementary Education, U.P. Basic Education Project -II was started in the same 17 districts to meet the requirement of schools, teachers & classrooms as a result of spurt in enrolment. U.P. BEP I & U.P. BEP II will be over by 30th Sept., 2000. Therefore, no outlay has been proposed for the year 2000-2001.

16. **District Primary Education Programme II :** District Primary Education Programme-II was launched in 18 districts of the State in 1997 as centrally sponsored scheme to achieve universalisation of Primary Education. The objective of the project is expanding access, increasing retention, improving

quality and building capacity of institutions. The project cost is Rs. 567.55 crore and duration of the project is 1997-2002. In July, 1999, the programme has been expanded to 4 more districts - Rampur, Barabanki, Bahraich & Sravasti with project cost of Rs. 102.33 crore.

17. Under DPEP-II, 3441 schools have been opened during 1997-2000. 1603 school buildings, 2824 classrooms, 5687 toilets have been constructed and 1953 hand pump sets have been installed. To provide decentralised system of training, 215 Block Resource Centres and 2109 Nyaya Panchayat Resource Centres (NPRC) have been established and made functional. These centres are imparting inservice training to 52000 teachers annually. About 28 lakhs children consisting of all SC/ST children and all the girls have been provided free text books under the project.

18. During 2000-2001, it is proposed to open 1024 new primary schools. 140 school buildings will be reconstructed; 821 hand pumps will be installed; 20 BRCs and 233 NPRCs will be established. An outlay of Rs. 20.80 crores is proposed for various activities during 2000-2001 as 15% State share.

19. **District Primary Education Programme-III** : To achieve universalisation of Primary Education in a time bound manner, District Primary Education Programme-III has been launched in 38 additional districts of the State from 01-04-2000. The total cost of the project is Rs. 887.39 crores and its duration is five years from 2000-2005.

20. Under UP DPED-III, 2795 new primary schools will be opened in the project period of 5 years. About 65000 alternative schooling centres/EGS centres will be opened in small habitations. A total of 3256 dilapidated school buildings will be reconstructed.

21. In the first year 2000-2001, 1229 new primary schools will be opened, 1462 school buildings will be reconstructed, 6252 classrooms, 8188 toilets and 2563 hand pumps will be constructed. Besides, training programmes will be conducted for teachers and Village Education Committees.

## **LITERACY CAMPAIGN**

22. In the Total Literacy Campaign the endeavour often is to provide education to all children and adults who have been denied this opportunity. While deciding the target and age-group population to be involved in the programme, the differences between teaching children and adults should be borne in mind. These include (a) their learning needs and interests, (b) pace of learning and (c) learning duration. These differences are crucial and will have implications for the total duration of the campaign, as also the organisation of training programmes, motivational activities and the actual teaching learning process.

### **Literacy**

23. The state is among one of educationally backward states. According to 1991 census, the National Literacy rate is 52.21 percent where as state literacy rate is 41.60 percent only. The male and female literacy status at the national level is 63.85 percent and 39.42 percent respectively whereas male and female literacy status of the state is 55.73 and 25.31 percent only. An all India survey for literacy was

conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation in the year 1997. The literacy rate of the state in the year 1991 was 41.60 percent and the literacy rate on the basis of the study conducted by NSSO in the year 1997 is 56.00 percent.

#### Comparison with other Hindi Speaking States

Total State Literacy	U.P.	M.P.	Rajasthan	Bihar
1991	41.60	44.20	38.55	38.48
1997 (NSSO)	56.00	56.00	55.00	49.00
Increment	14.40	11.80	16.45	10.50

#### Female Literacy

1991	25.31	28.85	20.40	22.89
1997 (NSSO)	41.00	41.00	35.00	34.00
Increment	15.69	12.45	14.56	11.11

24. On the basis of above table the projected literacy rate for the year 2000 and 2002 will be as follows:

#### Project Literacy Rate

Year	Male	Female	Total
1997 (NSSO)	69	41	56
2000 (Projected)	77	51	65
2002 (Projected)	82	58	71

25. The illiterates in the age group 15-35 are being benefited under the Literacy campaign by the concerned Zila Saksharta Samities. All 83 districts have been covered under Total Literacy Campaign and during the year 2000-2001 it is proposed that all districts will be covered with Post Literacy Campaign and at the end of this year, about 25 districts will be covered under Continuing Education Programme. The year wise proposed target for the literacy programme is as follows :

Upto December 2000	PLP full swing in all the 83 Districts.
Upto December 2001	Completion of PLP in all 83 Districts
From Jan,2002	CE in all 83 Districts
Upto December, 2000	About 25 Districts will be functioning as C.E. Districts.

## **Non formal Education Programme**

26. Under NFE programme, the syllabus of classes I to V is condensed to two years duration. The children under NFE programme are helped to complete the syllabus in four semesters of six months each and they take the Class V level examination. Those passing the examination are treated at par with the students passing Class V examination of the Formal system. Successful children are also helped in taking admission to Class VI of the formal education. The programme is being run by the State government in 596 blocks of 83 districts of the State with the help of 596 project officers.

27. Under the NFE programme, primary education is given to the beneficiaries at their door step, and as per their convenience to time and place. It is not mandatory for a child to study for one full year in a class. On attaining the required minimum level of learning (MLL) the child may move over to the next higher level. NFE classes are conducted for two hours everyday for two years. However, the time may be fixed as per the local needs and the convenience of the learners. NFE centres are located keeping in view the learner's convenience.

28. Efforts are made to appoint talented and dedicated persons from the local community as Instructors for NFE centres with the concurrence of the Village Education Committee. The minimum qualification prescribed for the instructors is matriculation. They may be from among the unemployed youth or retired teachers etc. At present 58249 instructors are engaged in the programme. Out of them 12923 belong to general category, 19439 to scheduled cast, 185 to scheduled tribes, 21414 to OBCs and 4288 to the minority communities.

29. An honorarium of Rs.200.00 per month is given to NFE instructors from the joint account of the Gram Pradhan and the Head Master of the primary school of the area. Text books, four in number, for the four semesters are given to the learners registered at NFE centres free of cost. Besides, other teaching learning materials are also given free of cost to the learners. As a matter of practice, it is given to students in the presence of the members of the VEC. The instructors are given 10 days training as soon as they are appointed. It is followed by one day training every month. After a gap of six months, the instructors are given the second round of 10 day training.

30. It has been decided to open NFE centres at the Maktabs all over the State to cater to the needs of the girls and boys available there. Now 3676 NFE centres are running in maktabs. The NFE centres are inspected by the Project Officers, Assistant Basic Education Officer, Deputy Basic Education Officer, District Basic Education Officer and NFE Officer and Village Education committee frequently.

31. After the completion of the two years course an examination is conducted. This examination conforms to the V class examination of the formal schools in every respect. The students who pass this examination are given a certificate to that effect. In the year 1999, 232691 children took the said examination and 213590 of them passed. The NFE programme also aims to guide the children passing out from NFE centres to the main stream of education. In the year 1999, 79212 students were helped to take admission in Class VI of the formal system.



## State Council of Education, Research and Training

32. **Strengthening of SCERT :** The SCERT up was established in the year 1981. In the beginning seven departments were working in their respective fields. All the departments come under the SCERT. The main objectives of SCERT are;

- Undertaking research for the development and raising the standard of education.
- Encouraging and Integrating the Research work.
- Arranging higher level pre-service and in-service training.
- Acquainting schoolsh for the development and raising the Educational standards. and educational managers with the developed educational techniques.
- Production and Publication of text books, teaching materials and other useful literature

33. In accordance with the New Education Policy 1986 and programme of Action-1992 a Task Force of the state level was constituted for strengthening of SCERT . As such a proposal entailing expenditure to be shared by the State and Govt. Of India on 50:50 basis. In order to carryout the programmes of SCERT an outlay of Rs.58.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001. A brief introduction of the programmes proposed for the current year is given below:

34. **English Language Teaching Institute, Allahabad, Establishment of Language Lab:** E.L.T.I. is the only institute under the SCERT that formulates curriculum, evolves Text Books and imparts training to teachers of English. Establishment of Language lab is the only alternative to improve the standard pronunciation, ELTI also takes help and guidance from CIEFL Hyderabad.

35. **Special Orientation of Primary School Teachers (SOPT) :** The new education policy 1986 and the programme of action 1992 lay great emphasis on Universalisation of Elementary education, advocating universal enrolment of 6-11 years age group children, their retention in schools for a period of five years and imparting quality education during this period.

36. For quality education, the school environment, communication system and trained teachers altogether play a very important role. Operation Black Board Scheme was launched in the State with the help of Central assistance and a list of 37 items was developed as minimum requirement of the schools. These items include a variety of teaching aids, Science and Mathematics Kit etc. A training package was evolved by NCERT, New Delhi . During the year 2000-2001 about 35000 upper primary teachers are proposed to be trained.

37. **Research Survey and Evaluation under SCERT :** According to the guidelines with regard to the establishment of DIETs , CTE and IASE for the capacity building of their staff, it is also necessary to give them training in research, survey, evaluation and develop expertise. The SCERT under it's control has 11 departments and 62 DIETs in the state. All the departments/DIETs have been assigned 2 specified researches/innovative practices to be formulated and practiced in tune with the specific local needs.

38. **Joint GOI –UN System Education Programme for the universalization of Primary Education.** : This system for primary education is a collaborative effort of the five U.N. Agencies (UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, ILO and UNFPA) and Govt. of India . It's main aim is to make primary education more accessible to primary school age children. To achieve the goal of universalization of primary education, special attention will be focussed on the education of girls , working children, children belonging to SC/ST , OBC's and disabled children. The programme will be implemented through the existing department in the state. Keeping in view the above criteria Lucknow district has been identified for this programme.

39. **Quality improvement of primary level Text Books, re-writing of Text Books and urdu Translation of Nationalized Text Books:** Both the Central Govt. and State Govt. are committed for the quality improvement of primary education under the universalization of primary education , total enrolment of target children in the schools with quality education upto 5 years has to be ensured. Quality improvement in education is largely possible by enriching the contents of Text Books.

## **SECONDARY EDUCATION**

40. Secondary Education acts as a bridge between elementary and higher education. Through Secondary education a student develops the scientific and intellectual qualities and these qualities in turn develop his inherent and mental attitudes which is a step towards maturing the students. Thus, secondary education makes a student to cope with the social responsibilities and struggles in the life which the student acknowledges through his inherent aptitude.

### **Ninth Plan Objective and Thrust Areas**

41. The major objective of secondary education is one of modification and diversification of curricula so as to provide skill training though well structured vocational courses planned with community involvement and support.

42. In consonance with the present scenario and ever changing socioeconomic sphere, the main thrust of secondary education is identified below:

- Qualitative improvement and expansion
- Emphasis on girls education
- Educational facilities to backwards , minorities with special emphasis on downtrodden and economically weaker sections of society.
- Strengthening the existing infrastructure
- Expansion of vocational Education to make the students self employed
- Compulsory education of Science.

## **Sectoral Policies Announced**

43. The sectoral policy as decided by the Government is given below:

- Availability of resources through Government, Semi Government, Local bodies and other private and public institutions.
- Overseeing works done in the previous years.
- Priority to incomplete works
- Phasing of the short terms plans
- To ensure the provision of committed expenditure
- Selection of site for development works beforehand
- To eradicate the disparities among inter-blocks
- Selection of the construction Agencies

## **Performance and Achievement of the preceeding three years of Ninth Plan.**

44. In the first year of Ninth Plan i.e.1997-98 an outlay of Rs.4070.43 lakh, including Rs.2076.43 for district sector was approved. Against this total outlay Rs.4995.75 lakh was spent. During the year 12 high schools were upgraded to inter level, about 3 science laboratories of high school were constructed. Beside 139 teachers of L.T. grade and 108 lecturers were also appointed during the year and 19 high schools for girls in unserved areas have been opened..

45. In the second year of Ninth Plan i.e.1998-99, total outlay of Rs.8203.00 lakh was approved, while against this outlay an amount of Rs.6255.62 lakh was utilised. During the year 26 high schools were upgraded to inter level and 5 science laboratories, 2 in high schools and 3 in intermediate, were also established. Apart from this 16 high schools for girls were also opened in unserved areas where as 127 L.T. Grade and 195 Lecturers were appointed.

46. In the third year of the Ninth Plan i.e. 1999-2000, an outlay of Rs.7600.00 lakh was approved and against Rs.7096.29 utilised. During this period 10 high schools were to inter mediate level, and 21 girls high schools were established in the unserved areas. Besides, 245 L T grade teachers and 82 lecturers were also appointed.

## **Annual Plan 2000-2001 :**

47. In accordance with the policy adopted for the Ninth Plan, major emphasis was given to women education and promotion of private investment in expansion of secondary education. Through no new scheme was taken up during the year, However, for sustinance of ongoing schemes an outlay of Rs.9665.62 lakh has been proposed. A brief discription of some important ongoing schemes is given below:

48. **Construction of higher secondary school building:** By the end of March,2000, there were 35 building less schools.

49. **Construction of New Science laboratories in Govt. higher secondary school :** There are many such high schools and inter colleges, which have no science laboratries. It is proposed to open 12 laboratories during the year 2000-2001.

50. **Upgradation of higher secondary schools to inter level :** Under this scheme no target has been fixed for the current year. The proposed outlay is ment for committed liabilities.

51. **Grant to private management for opening girls higher secondary schools in unserved blocks:** In the year 1998-99 the government has taken a decision to open one more girls high school in another Nyay panchayat of the same unserved block as per need. It was proposed to open 100 schools per year. The total target of such schools was 426 against which 361 schools were opened by Private management and 65 by the State Government. As per Government decision 541 new Nyay Panchayats were selected during the year 2000-2001 a target of 100 schools have been proposed.

## **Higher Education**

52. Higher Education plays a vital role in the development and progress of the country. In addition to academic achievements in various disciplines, higher education paves the path that leads the Nation towards consolidation of its socio-cultural framework and an enlightened and value based society.

53. Ever since independence, the state of Utter Pradesh has been making steady progress towards its goal of providing opportunities for qualitative higher education and research. Dawn of independence ushered in a period of rapid growth and expansion of Higher Education in the state. In the year 1947 there were only 5 Universities and 16 Colleges. In order to streamline the expansion of higher learning, a separate directorate of Higher Education was established in 1972. Besides, for effective administration of degree level institutions many regional offices were also established during Sixth Plan and thereafter. At present there are 22 universities, 5 Deemed universities and 763 Degree and P.G. Colleges and one Rajarshi Tandon Open University. Beside 14 state universities there are 03 Central Universities 03 Agricultural Universities and 01 Engineering University engaged in accomplishing the goal of Higher Education. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Lucknow has been declared a Central University.

54. Out of the total 763 colleges in the state 556, are non-government, of which 356 are on grant-in-aid list, 34 Govt. colleges are situated in the Uttarakhnad region whereas 98 are in plain areas of the state. Schemes of higher education department have been formulated, keeping in view the identified thrust areas of Plan including expansion and improvement in Science Education, strengthening of existing Degree Colleges and establishment of new degree colleges in unreserved backward areas. Some of the important schemes are highlighted below:

55. **Development grant and Matching share to Universities:** Under this scheme grants are sanctioned by State Government to the Universities for their all round development and qualitative improvement. The

grants are sanctioned on cent-percent basis for the creation of posts, purchase of books, furniture and lab-equipments as well as for the construction of buildings. The State Govt. also sanctions matching shares against the grant sanctioned by the U.G.C.

**56. Strengthening of the existing Govt. degree Colleges:** Under this scheme the existing Govt. Degree and P.G. Colleges have become more need oriented due to introduction of new subjects and also by upgrading some selected degree colleges to P.G. level. As such, they are provided with additional teaching and non-teaching staff and grant is also sanctioned to them for purchase of laboratory equipment, books, furniture etc. New faculties of Computer science, Computer Application, Microbiology, have been introduced in colleges for modernisation & employment oriented education. A number of colleges have been upgraded and granted post graduates faculties.

**57. U.G.C. Matching share for development of existing degree Colleges:** Under this scheme, existing govt. degree colleges are consolidated by sanctioning them either non-recurring grant or matching share against U.G.C. grant.

**58. Establishment of New Govt. degree Colleges:** Under the National Policy of Education special emphasis has been laid on strengthening the base of higher education. Though it will be on priority to strengthen the existing govt. degree colleges, however, in view of increasing number of aspirants to higher education, specially in unserved and backward areas, new government degree colleges will have to be opened.

**59. Construction of new buildings and Completion of incomplete buildings of Govt. Degree colleges:** At present there are 98 govt. degree and postgraduate colleges in the plain area of the state. It is proposed to open 50 more new colleges in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. In this way  $98+50=148$  colleges will have to be provided with at least basic infrastructure by the end of the year 2002. During the plan period construction on several locations has started, however buildings of some colleges could not be completed because of financial constraints. Twelve new Govt. degree colleges were also sanctioned in the year 1999-2000. For the construction of building of these colleges Rs. 450.00 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

**60. Grant to non-Govt. Colleges:** Due to increasing number of aspirants for higher education, it has become imperative to open new faculties and introduce new subjects in the non-govt. colleges of the state, meaning there by creation of additional posts of teachers and non-teaching staff.

**61. Implementation of National Service Scheme:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme for which the central government is committed to provide funds on 7:5 ratio basis. Social service camps are organised by the students to bring awareness about the development activities and create a sense of dignity of labour discipline and unity among the students.

**62. Establishment of self financing colleges in the unserved areas:** In view of the financial constraints of the State Government resources a new scheme for opening self-financing colleges in the unserved backward areas of the state has been introduced to facilitate and promote higher education in these areas. Under this scheme govt. provides one time financial aid of Rs. 30.00 lakh and Rs. 50 lakh for one and

more than one faculties respectively. Priority has been given for self financed girls Degree College. By the end of year 1999-2000, govt. has approved 10 such degree colleges in various unserved areas.

63. In order to carry out above and various other schemes an outlay of Rs. 16000 lakh was approved for the Ninth Five Year Plan. Against this outlay, the expenditure during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 was Rs. 4319.57 lakh and Rs. 3980.95 lakh respectively. For the year 1999-2000 against the total outlay of Rs. 3800.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs. 4010.61 lakh has been incurred, while for the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 3820.00 lakh has been proposed.

## **TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

64. Technical education was a part of developmental activities even before the dawn of independence. In the year 1950-51 there were 11 diploma level institutions in the state, having intake capacity of 655. To strengthen managerial and academic system of Technical education, Board of Technical education established in 1958. Besides, directorate of Technical education was established in 1961. By the end of Eight Five Year Plan, the number of diploma level institutions have increased to 90 with an intake capacity 8152.

65. The primary function of technical education is to develop technical manpower suitable for industries and other areas of development. In order to fulfill the above obligation, following strategy was laid down for the Ninth Five Year Plan.

- Strengthening the technical institutions outside the area of World Bank project.
- Training of teachers in new courses through I.R.D.T.
- Completion of ongoing construction work in Government Polytechnics and Providing requisite staff to these institutions.

66. In pursuance of the above strategy and outlay of Rs. 130.50 crore, including Rs. 30.50 crore for hills was approved for the Ninth Five Year Plan. This outlay also bears Rs. 55.80 crore ear-marked for the World Bank Project. Against this outlay, an expenditure of Rs. 50.36 crore and Rs. 36.14 crore incurred during the year 1997-98 and 1998-99 respectively. For the year 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 35.15 crore was approved against which Rs. 21.05 crore were utilised.

### **ANNUAL PLAN 2000-2001**

67. Since the World Bank assisted Technical Education Project, which was started in the year 1990-91, have completed on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1998, the burden of strengthening diploma level institution have totally come down to state's recourses. The State Government have encouraged the private sector for investment in enhancing technical education.

68. So far as diploma level technical education is concerned presently 95 polytechnics are imparting education. Out of this 85 institution are functional and rest are in developing stage. The intake capacity of the polytechnics, for the year 2000-2001, is proposed to be 9055. To minimise the gender gap in technical

education, Girls polytechnics at Kumarhera (Saharanpur) Meja (Allahabad), Badalpur (Gautam Budh Nagar), Faizabad and Govt. Polytechnic at Ambedkar Nagar are in the developing stage.

69. Besides diploma level, institution, degree level technical institution in public as well as private sector are functional in the State. The first institution was established in 1847 by the name of Thompson's College of Civil Engineering which was rechristened as Rurkee University in the year 1947. In the year 1912 college of Arts and Architecture was established which is presently known as Govt. College of Architecture, Lucknow.

70. Presently there are 12 Engineering Colleges and institution in the state. The intake capacity of these institutions is estimated to be 2339, which is proposed to be increased to 2422 in the year 2000-2001. In view of the financial constraints, emphasis is being given to bring private sector in this field. So far, State Govt. has given no objection certificates to 76 institutions in private sector. Out of these 37 institutions have started functioning. The total intake capacity of Engineering colleges is estimated to be more than 10,000.

71. An Outlay of Rs.3444.26 lakh crore has been proposed for 2000-2001. This outlay includes Rs. 1500.00 crore earmarked for Externally aided project of Improvement of Technical education, Development of Engineering Colleges/Institutions and Technical Education-III.

## **SPORTS AND YOUTH WELFARE**

### **Youth Welfare**

72. The main strategy of annual plan is to organise maximum programmes/schemes of Youth Welfare & PRD/PVD. Through these programmes/schemes, unorganised and scattered youth power can be converted into an organised and efficient force which can play a constructive role in the great task of Nation-building. This is the only way to involve our youths into various works of development and to keep them within our national mainstream. To develop their inherent qualities, to make them soldiers of social, political & economic reconstruction of our society and to ensure safety & enrichment of our age old culture heritage, it is essential that a time bound & clearly defined national programme is adopted and the same is executed with dedication. The different schemes to be undertaken are listed below:

73. **Rural Sports Competitions** : The department organises the rural sports competitions at different levels given below -

**A- Block Level** : Following four competitions are organised.

1. Talent search competition of boys & girls ( Under 12 years of age )
2. Sports competition of boys and girls of 12 to 16 years age group
3. Open sports competition for women .
4. Open sports competition for men .

**B- District Level -** The following two competitions are held -

1. Open sports and Gymnastic competitions for men .
2. Sports Selection competition for boys and girls ( Under 16 years age group ) .

**C- State Level -**

1. Open sports Gymnastic competition (Male)
2. Sports Selection competition for boys and girls ( Under 16 years age group ) .

**D- National Level :** The department selects participants for National Rural competition and ensures their participation in such competitions . Thus it ensures participation of rural boys and girls of State in National Sports competition.

74. For the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 104.39 lakh is proposed for organising various sports competitions.

75. **Construction Of Rural Stadium :** For promotion of sports activities in rural areas and to bring out their potential, the department establishes stadiums in rural areas .A outlay of Rs.39.00 lakh including Rs. 38.00 lakh for Plains is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

76. **Construction of Rural Vyayamshalas :** These Vyayamshalas are established to function as the promotion centres of Gymnastic activities & Yoga . 210 such vyayamshalas have been established so far in the State while more such vyayamshalas are still required. For the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 116.35 lakh is proposed for the above scheme.

77. **Establishment Of Urban Vyayamshalas :** These “Shalas” also are established to promote various activities related to “Gymnastic” & Yoga’s to keep urban youth physically fit & healthy. For the year 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs.16.96 lakh has been proposed.

78. In order to implement these programmes/schemes an outlay of Rs.321.73 lakh has been proposed for annual plan 2000-2001.

## SPORTS

79. An outlay of Rs. 1709.59 lakh has been proposed to carryout the schemes of Sports Department during 2000-2001 which includes a sum of Rs. 260.00 lakh for Uttara Khand. Emphasis has been laid upon the sports promotional schemes coupled with creation of adequate infrastructure in the State. The following table indicates the status of infrastructure under sports sector:

Sl.No.	Item	Constructed	Under construction
1.	Sports Stadium	56	15
2.	Multipurpose sports hall	42	04
3.	Swimming pools	21	06



80. During the first three years of the Ninth Five Year Plan, it was the special endeavour of the Sports Department to complete the Stadia.etc. which were under construction and to take up the construction of stadia in newly created districts of the State. With this end in view, it is proposed to construct a Swimming Pool at Meerut and a stadium at Sonbhadra. During the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 494.60 lakh is proposed for construction of stadia.

81. In order to provide coaching and tournaments facilities to sports persons of the State, outlays of Rs. 138.28 lakh and Rs. 116.38 lakh have been proposed for tournaments and coaching camps during 2000-2001. Approximately 240000 Sports persons are expected to be benefitted from these schemes.

82. Sports persons of the State securing Gold, Silver and Bronze medals in the tournaments held abroad. Concerted efforts are made by the Sports Department to provide sports facilities to maximum number of players. With this in view, it is proposed to Floodlit the Green Park Stadium at Kanpur so that the Stadium may be used for Day and Night Cricket Matches for which an outlay of Rs. 662.73 lakh has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 order to complete the work within the year.

## **ART AND CULTURE**

83. The Department of Culture, U.P. aims at conserving and preserving the rich Cultural Heritage of the State. Archeological & Artistic artifacts symbolic to the country's Cultural tradition. In fact art treasures are the reminiscence of the wisdom of ancestors & their rich tradition and are a bridge between the past & the present.

84. The said goal is being achieved by conserving, Displaying, Educating, documenting, the art treasures, and excavating the historical site, acquiring documents, through the State archives, and State Museums.

85. To link art and culture with the masses, cultural festivals are organised by the Department. Some notable ones include Badri Kedar, Megha Malhar, Lucknow Festival, Ganga Festival, Taj Mahotsava. All India Drama Festival & Ramayana Mela etc. Besides, Financial assistance provided to the Cultural Institutions, Scholarships, fellowships to the young artists, Pensions & Financial assistance to artists in distress, installing of statue's of eminent National leader, freedom fighters, Philosophers are the other fields of activities.

### **The Main Thrust Of Ninth Plan & Annual Plan 1998-99**

86. The Department is fully aware that in order to preserve, conserve and protect the cultural heritage of the state it is must nurture the artist as well as their art and only then can art forms be preserved.

87. Keeping the above Factors in view the Thrust areas for the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for the Cultural Dept. Are:

- Linking of Cultural tourism policy with cultural activities.

- Decentralisation of activities.
- Strengthening of existing institutional offices.
- Survey documentation and preservation of Folk arts.
- Upgradation of Bhatkhande college of Hindustani music.
- Completion of existing buildings
- Construction of new building for Mathura Museum, Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music etc.
- Creating awareness for culture.
- Welfare scheme for artists.
- Promotion of voluntary organisation/societies.

88. For the Ninth Plan (1997-2000) the approved Plan outlay is Rs 3132.00 lakh which includes Rs.3000 lakh for the plains & Rs.132 lakh for the hills. For the year 2000-2001, an outlay Rs.775.90 lakh proposed which includes Rs. 396.90 lakh for plains.

## CHAPTER - XI

# MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

### Allopathy

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of the country. Its population according to 1991 census figures was 1331 lakh. The growth in population was registered at 2.29% per annum from 1981 to 1991. The population of the state is expected to be 1631 lakh by Oct. 2000, which will be 16.4% of the total population of the country. Against the national figure of the birth rate of 28.6 per 1000 persons and infant mortality rate of 73. The state has birth rate of 35.4 per 1000 persons and infant mortality rate of 88 respectively in the year 1994.

### Urban Health Care Infrastructure

2. The population of urban areas has substantially increased during the past two decades. Keeping in view the growing population of urban areas, a policy decision was taken in sixth plan period to provide 200 bedded district hospitals in each district having population upto 10 lakh, 300 bedded district hospitals in each district having population above 10 lakhs and 500 bedded district hospitals at divisional headquarters where medical college does not exist. But in the ninth five-year plan period it has been experienced that the status of the urban slum dwellers is worse than that of the rural population moreover the present health infrastructure is insufficient to meet the health care needs of the growing population. Therefore, it has been decided to establish urban primary health care centres on the 20000 population in hills and Bundelkhand & 30,000 urban population in remaining part of the state. A target for the establishment of 44 urban primary health centers has already been proposed for the year 1999-2000. The efforts are also being made to link these primary health centers with the existing infrastructure.

### Restructuring of Rural Health Infrastructure

#### Sub-Centres

3. Sub centers are the most peripheral government services unit providing primary health care services to the rural population of the state. According to the prescribed norms one sub center is established over 5000 rural population in plains and 3000 population in tribal, hilly, and difficult areas. In the state of U.P. on the basis of above norm there is need of establishment of 23650 sub-centres but so far only 20153 sub-centres are functioning in the govt. buildings and 487 sub-centres buildings are under

construction. Therefore the gap remains the establishment of 3497 sub-centres and the construction of buildings for 13082 sub-centres.

### **Primary Health Centures**

4. It is also a very important governmental health institution in the rural area where the community comes in direct contact with the Medical Officer for getting the medical care services. The population norms for establishment of Primary Health Centures is one PHC for every 30000 rural population in plain and one every 20000 rural population in hilly, tribal backward and difficult areas. So far the required no. of 3897 PHC's on the population norm basis have been established out of which only 1543 PHC's are functioning in govt. building and 252 PHC's buildings are under construction as such there is a still a gap of 2102 PHC's buildings.

### **Community Health Centures**

5. To develop an effective referral system to provide specialist treatment facilities to the rural masses very close to their dwellings the establishment of Community Health Centers at least at block level P.H.C.'s in the first stage was taken up. There are 907 block level P.H.C.'s in the state and 350 Community health centers have been constructed and as many as 318 Community health centers have started functioning with certain specialties. The proposed target for the year 2000-2001 is the establishment of 40 community health centers. For establishing the community health centers in the first phase of construction part is taken up after the construction work is completed, the establishment of the Community Health Centers with X-Ray, Pathology, Ambulance services etc. is provided.

### **U.P. Health System Development Project**

6. A new project of U.P. Health System Development is being taken up with the financial help from the World Bank, for which an agreement has been signed on 19<sup>th</sup> May,2000. Total duration of this project is 10 years. Phase-I of this project has been taken up in July,2000. The cost of this start up Phase is U.S.\$ 127.58 million, about Rs. 500.00 cr. in Indian Currency in which World Bank credit is U.S.\$ 110.00 million.i.e. about Rs. 431.00 cr. Duration of Phase-I will be five years.

7. The objective of the project is to establish a well managed health system that delivers more effective and qualitative services through policy reforms,Institutional development and investment in health services. The components of the project are as under:

#### **Policy Reform,Management Development and Institutional Strengthening.**

- **Improvement in strategic thinking and action :** To build in capacity for formulating and reviewing strategies in the Health Directorate:
  - A Strategic Management Board would be established to provide opportunity for line managers to work in a coordinated manner on strategic issues, and

- A strategy support group or research wing would conduct studies and prepare positions papers for the SMB on key issues.
- **Strengthening management performance and accountability** : To have accountable managers who have the ability, tools and authority to make decisions to provide services more efficiently, the following activities are being planned:
  1. Developing the HMIS
  2. Developing a results oriented appraisal system
  3. Management Training and Monitoring.
  4. Piloting financial delegation to district managers.
- **Strengthening implementation capacity** : This is planned through development of the project management structure designed to strengthen the directorate, strengthening and re-organizing regional and district offices, better manpower utilization by adhering to revised norms, minimal transfers, follow through and absenteeism, disciplinary actions and contracting class-IV staff as far as possible, ensuring adequate flow of funds to the project throughout by following the "Letter of Credit" system, enhanced user charges and retention of user fee fully/partly at the health facilities level for use on non-wage items along with a clear guideline of exemption to the poor are intended to improve local resource management.

#### **Improving health service quality and access**

- Improving clinical service quality through skill development, quality assurance systems, upgraded facilities, Equipment and supplies and IEC.
  - Health service norms developed for each level of health facility. The initial focus is to make existing facilities fully functional with staff, equipment and systems according to revised norms. This includes rehabilitation of PHCs, CHCs and District Hospitals.
  - Improving public health service quality through strengthened disease surveillance and control, food and drug quality control systems, waste management systems and IEC.
  - Improving access to health services in under-served areas and disadvantaged populations through innovative approaches.
8. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 Cr. including Rs. 83.00 Cr. for Plains for the year 2000-2001 has been proposed, against which Procurement of Computers, Equipments and Ambulance, Creation of Regional Directors posts and offices etc. will be made.

#### **National Programme:**

9. National programmes for control and eradication of T.B., Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, Eye Disease, AIDS and I.D.D. will continue during the ninth five year plan and during the year 2000-2001 efforts are

being made to bring down the occurrence rates in the various programmes. Special efforts are being made to finish the backlog of Cataract cases.

#### **National Blindness Control Programme:**

10. Under the National Blindness Control Programme so far Eye Department at 68 places, mobile health units 81 and Eye banks at six places have been established.

#### **National Leprosy Control Programme**

11. Under technology Mission plan, strengthening of district hospitals is taken on priority in which work plan includes availability of transportation facility for patient by non-govt. organizations, increase in availability of medical facilities and improvement in facilities of medico-legal and post-mortem. Some of the goals include 25% increase in bed occupancy rate, reduction in death rate of admitted patients and 5% increase of new patients in out-door.

#### **National AIDS Control Programme:**

12. This is a centrally sponsored programme which has been launched from 1992-93 in the state. The programme is still continued in the state.

#### **National T.B. Control Programme:**

13. This programme is funded 50% by the Central Govt. and 50 % by the State Govt.. Non-plan expenditure is borne by State Govt.. T.B. is among the most serious health problem. According to National Survey 1.7% population is suffering from T.B. of which 0.4 % are cough and T.B.positive patients. If these patients are not treated in time, each patient will create at least one new T.B.patient per year. The objective of the programme is to search 70% of the patients and to cure 80% of them. With the aid of World Bank, Govt. of India has approved a revised proposal for T.B. Control Programme in 4 of the 43 Shortcourse Chemotherapy district, in which district Lucknow and Barabanki were included during 1997-98 and district Unnao and Raebareilly were included during 1998-99.

#### **National Malaria Programme:**

14. This programme is also 50% centrally sponsored. Central Govt. assistance is in the form of Malaria preventive medicine, equipment and provision of insecticides. The objective of the programme is to decrease Malaria disease by 0.5 at each 1000 population till year 2000. Under this programme an expenditure of 856.50 lakhs in the year 1997-98, Rs. 902.81 lakhs in the year 1998-99 and Rs. 1442.85 lakhs in the year 1999-2000 was incurred as state share. The proposed outlay for the year 2000-2001 is Rs. 1850.00 lakhs in the form of state share.

## Re-productive And Child Health Programme

15. Since April 1998 reproductive and child Health Programme has been launched in the state. The present programme includes all the components of maternal and child health services, child survival and safe motherhood, family planning services, R.T.I. /T.I. and aids. The aim of the reproductive and child Health Programme is to induce the confidence in the couple so that they can maintain sexual relationship without fear of pregnancy and contracting disease and can have a child when desired. The period of pregnancy , delivery and new born are safe and healthy. The couple is also looked and treated for R.T.I./T.I. and aids.

16. The programme is funded through World Bank, European Commission , UNFPA , and UNICEF through government of INDIA. The total yearwise amount is as follows:-

Year	Ammount ( Cr.Rs. )
I Year	65.26
II Year	150.67
III Year	157.37
IV Year	152.06
V Year	148.31
Total	673.67

17. The Programme is being implemented in a phased manner in the state. The districts have been divided in three categories to crude birth rate and female literacy rate as follows:-

Year	A	B	C	Total
I Year	1	7	9	17
II Year	0	9	23	32
III Year	0	1	18	19
Total	1	17	50	68

18. From April 1999, all the districts of the state are being covered under the programme. Under the special intervention, two districts have been identified as sub-project districts, Rai-bareilly has rural and urban coverage where as Faizabad has only Urban coverage.

19. The Objectives of the programme are as :-

- To reduce birth rate to 21 per 1000.
- To reduce Death rate to 9 per 1000.

- To reduce infant mortality rate to < 60 per 1000.
- To reduce perinatal mortality rate to < 35 per 1000.
- To reduce 5 under mortality rate to < 10 per 1000.
- To reduce under weight babies to 10 %.
- To increase couple protection rate to 60 %.

20. Due to outstanding achievements for the last many years the state has achieved birth rate (SRS-97) as 33.5 per thousand, death rate (SRS-97) as 10.2 per thousand, infant mortality rate (SRS-97) as 85 per thousand, live birth and couple protection rate as on 31.3.1998 as 37.68. The information education and communication activities have been strengthened by creating a separate BREVO. During the year 1999-2000, The following achievements indicated that the programme has been successfully implemented to attain these goals:-

Sl.No.	Methods	1999-2000		Achievements In % age
		Targets (fig. in lakh)	Achievements (fig. in lakh)	
1.	Sterilization	5.55	3.78	67.98
2.	I.U.D.	22.52	20.99	93.23
3.	Nirodh	21.20	19.08	90.01
4.	Oral Pill	8.50	8.41	98.93

21. As regards the availability of contraception methods / materials, it has been ensured that the target couple received them from the places nearest to their residences. The programme is being run totally on voluntary basis to avoid any complication or coercion. The target couple are given full choice to select any method of their liking. Sterilization, Laparoscopes, Tubectomy are very popular in the state. As Laparoscopes have been provided upto Tehsil level female Hospitals. Presently there are 1558 Laparoscopes and 1153 teams are available.

22. Under the reproductive and child health programme the methodology of working and the interventions are as under:-

- The work load in different services is being assessed by the field level workers. No targets are being allotted from the top. The field level worker with community participation assesses the work load according to the need of population.
- Active participation of influential person, local leaders, educational institutions and Gram Panchayat is being insured.
- Financial resources and other supplies are being allotted timely.



- To insure the quality of programme detailed on monitoring and evaluation is done as per prescribed norms.
- For each category of officers and officials / workers several training programmes have been organised.
- New schemes like green card distribution is continued.
- Information education and communication activities have further been strengthen by creating a separate BREVO.
- For making programme a success and for effective monitoring and evaluation consultant have been appointed.
- For pregnant mothers, essential obstetric care and emergency obstetric care have been strengthen at primary health centers.
- Provision has been made for 24 hrs delivery facilities in four different districts in the initial stages and the system is to be implemented in other districts in the future.
- Essential new born care has been introduced to reduce the IMR and Parental Mortality.
- Interest free loan for moped has been provided at remote sub-centre health workers who are posted at remote sub-centres.
- MTP services R.T.I. / S.T.I. and aids clinics have been strengthen.
- To strengthen the infrastructure budget for major and minor civil work is being provided to all the districts of the state and deliveries is being helped by special provision of referral transport money through panchayats.
- Maximum co-operation of press, radio, TV has been insured.
- Practitioners of Indian System of medicine have been involved in the programme.

### **Universal Immunization Programme:-**

23. Universal Immunization programme under technology mission of Government of India has been launched in the state so as to reduce Maternal Mortality rate and prenatal mortality rate. Under this programme, children are being immunized against the six fatal diseases. This programme is accorded same priority as our family welfare schemes, Prophylaxis scheme is also being implemented in the state.

- Oral Rehydration Therapy.
- Distribution of Vitamin solution to prevent blindness and eye diseases.
- Distribution of Iron Folic acid tablets to prevent anemia in pregnant women and children.

24. The achievements during 1999-2000 under these programme are as follows:-

( lakh No. )

Sl. No.	Schemes	Target	No. of Beneficiaries	% Achievement
1.	T.T. Pregnant women	59.51	53.73	90.30
2.	D.P.T.	55.96	56.70	101.31
3.	Polio	55.96	56.70	101.32
4.	B.C.G.	55.96	57.26	102.32
5.	Measles	55.96	53.69	95.94
6.	I.F.A. (Preg. women)	59.51	45.50	76.47
7.	Vitamin-A infants	55.96	50.76	90.71

25. The State Government has declared State Population Policy on 11-7-2000. Following indicators have to be achieved by the Year 2016

Sl. No.	Indicator	Present status (S.R.S. 1997)	Targets
1.	Infant Mortality Rate	85/1000 live births	<61/1000 live births
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate	707/100000 live births	<250/100000 live births
3.	Under 5 Mortality Rate	125/1000 live births	< 84/1000 live births
4.	Utilization of O.R.S. in cases of Dehydration	36 %	> 90 %

26. These targets shall be achieved through R.C.H. Programmes which is now being run in all the districts of the state.

27. The Medical officer and all other health providers are being trained under Skill based Training Programmes to provide quality care to the beneficiaries. The community participants like A.N.Ms, A.W.W., CH.W., GRAM PRADHAN, Other Panchayat Members, School Teachers and member's of the voluntary Health associations / N.G.Os. are being trained under awareness Generation Training Programmes. By this training community need assessment will be easier and community participation will be ensured.

28. For various programme under Allopathy an outlay of Rs. 25728.27 lakh including Rs. 23423.27 lakh for Plains has been proposed for the Annual Plan 2000-2001.

## **Employees State Insurance**

29. Employees State Insurance Act provides health and medical treatment facilities to insured persons and their families. The expenditure incurred on medical care of insured persons and their families is shared between the E.S.I. corporation and the State Government in the agreed ratio 7:1. This scheme is expanding gradually with development of industries in the State. By the end of the seventh Plan (1985-90), there were 13 E.S.I. hospitals having a total of 1136 beds. Besides 127 allopathic, 11 ayurvedic and 11 homeopathic dispensaries were also functioning. During the Eighth Five Year Plan two hospitals, 6 dispensaries and one "Intensive Coronary care Unit" have been commissioned. Six ambulances, two ultrasound equipments have also been purchased during Eighth Plan. For the Ninth Plan approved outlay is Rs. 50.00 lakh.

30. The Two new dispensaries were established at Chaudgar, Fatehpur and Chaubepur ( Kanpur City) during 1998-99. For the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed. The following major works are to be under taken in 2000-2001 :--

- Establishment of Blood Bank at Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
- Establishment of Trauma Centre.
- Special Equipment for ENT department in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
- Strengthening of Physiotherapy unit in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.
- Department of Waste Management System.
- Establishment of Neonatal unit in Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur.
- Laproscopie cholecystectomy in Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

## **Ayurvedic & Unani**

31. Indian system of medicine is in fact the science of life. This leads to a wholesome development of human life. This traditional system of medicine emphasizes the production of medicines from locally available herbs and materials and it seeks to cure the diseases completely along with its causative factors. Uttar Pradesh has been the main seat of evolution of the Indian system of medicine. Till the end of Eighth Plan, this State has made remarkable strides in furthering the research and development of the Indian System of medicine through its 10 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani Colleges as well as 2550 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries by dispensing cheap and easily available Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

32. Effective steps have been taken through Indian system of medicine mainly in the prevention and treatment of common and frequently occurring tropical ailments. Because of the climatic and environmental factors, Indian system of medicine being free from harmful side and after effect generally associated with other system of medicine is best suited for the population of this land. For Ninth Five Year Plan, an total outlay of Rs. 3136.50 lakh has been allocated . An outlay of Rs. 664.31 lakh was approved

for annual Plan 1997-98. against which Rs. 258.65 lakh was spent and 250 new Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were established. During the year 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 1250.00 lakh was approved, against which Rs. 492.10 lakh was spent for continuing schemes. An outlay of Rs. 1329.24 lakh has been approved for the Annual Plan 1999-2000, against which Rs. 698.97 lakh was spent and 50 dispensaries were established. During the year 2000-2001, an total outlay of Rs 1260.31 lakh has been proposed to establish 85 new dispensaries and others works.

## **Homeopathy**

33. In order to develop Homeopathy sector of health services, an outlay of Rs. 3526.00 lakh has been allocated for the Ninth five year plan. However, during first two years of the Ninth plan, the total expenditure incurred under various schemes amounts to Rs. 1285.66 lakh which is about 36.46 percent of the total outlay of the Ninth plan. Total outlay for the year 1999-2000 was Rs. 1016.00 lakh against which Rs. 738.11 lakh expenditure is anticipated. Through these investments, 255 new dispensaries / hospitals have been established to cover more rural population.

34. Keeping in view the overall Target an outlay of Rs. 1071.51 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2000-2001 for the development of Homeopathy in the state. A Target of establishment of 290 dispensaries in rural areas is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

## **Medical Education**

35. The effective delivery of the health care services to the community depends largely on the quality of the Education, Training and Proper orientation to which the Medical and Health personnel are exposed. With this objective, the Medical and Health Education is being provided to produce personnel of various grade of skill and competence. They are professionally equipped and socially motivated to function as an integral team for the welfare of the community. At present, seven State Medical Colleges at Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Meerut, Jhansi & Gorakhpur are imparting Education and Training in the state U.P.

36. State Medical College and attached Hospitals are mainly concerned with the Education & Training of Allopathic Doctors for Graduate ( M.B.B.S ), Post-Graduate specialities ( M.D/M.S & Diploma ), Super Specialities ( D.M,M.Ch) as well as Para Medical ( Technician, Pharmacist, Nursing ) Courses. In addition to these courses speciality and super speciality treatment facilities are being provided to the patients who come directly or through references from various hospitals. In view of advancement of Technology, public expectation have become very high. Market has responded to these challenges and consequently, well equipped hospitals and nursing homes have come up.

37. In Order to meet the increasing demand, The emphasis has been laid upon to strengthen the running medical colleges. In view of it for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002), an approved outlay for Medical Colleges for various proposed schemes is Rs. 5000-00 lakh. The size of outlays and expenditure during

first three years Ninth plan and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is given in the following Table:-

( Rs. in lakh )

Year	Outlay	Expenditure
1997-98	1000.00	963.47
1998-99	1000.00	417.60
1999-2000	800.00	12-55
2000-2001	200.00	--

### **Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences:-**

38. SGPGI, Lucknow is performing the task of medical education and organising research work apart from giving A Grade medical care. This Institute was established as an autonomous Institution for providing medical care education and research facilities of the highest order. A sum of Rs.15200.00 lakh was spent on various activities of this Institute by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), Rs.6400.00 lakh was spent in order to complete the construction of different units of building such as O.T. and radiology, radiotherapy block alongwith seminar room and anaesthesia department, stat lab, fire fighting, emergency, distribution system, 22 type-five residence, 52 type - four residence and ward-block I & II. For the Ninth plan (1997-2002), an outlay of Rs. 5150.00.lakh has been approved .

39. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 1200.00 lakh, was incurred Anticipated expenditure for the year 1999-2000 is Rs. 1200.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs. 1910.00 lakh is proposed for 2000-2001 out of which Rs. 110.00 lakh is proposed for externally aided project and remaining Rs. 1800.00 lakh is proposed for routine work i.e. construction of buildings, purchase of medical equipments and other capital works.

## CHAPTER - XII

# WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Urban Water Supply

Sufficient provision for water supply and sewerage works is always made in every Plan, but importance to this sector was accorded from Eight Five Year Plan. At the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, 604 out of total 681 towns (1991 census) in Uttar Pradesh had been covered with piped water supply, and 57 towns covered with sewerage facilities. As such, 18 towns could be provided with water supply scheme and 3 towns with sewerage work after Seventh Plan. At the end of Eighth Plan a total of 622 towns were covered with piped water supply and 60 towns with sewerage facilities. So 59 towns remained to be covered with piped water supply and 621 towns remain to be covered with sewerage system at the end of Eight Plan.

2. In view of the above, Central Govt. had started Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in 1994 to provide all Urban areas with population less than 20000 (1991 census) with piped water supply. The cost sharing is on 50 : 50 basis between Government of India and State Government. Under this programme, all towns with population less than 20000 are to be provided with water @ 70 lpcd. Due to resource limitations, full attention could not be given for provision of sewerage facilities.

### Ninth Five Year Plan

#### Objectives:

3. The main aim is to provide safe drinking water to all the 686 towns of the State as per Water Supply Norms are as under:

Population Range	Per Capita W/S in LPCD
Less than 20000	70
20001--100000	100
100001--500000	125
Above 500000	150

4. The present service level with respect to the Norms in all 686 towns is as under.

Service Level	No of Towns as on 1.4.2000
No water supply	29
Less than 25% of norms	132
Less than 50% of norms	219
-75% of norms	128
More than 75% short fall	178

5. For the Ninth plan an outlay of Rs.4706.10 Cr. including Rs.326.68 Cr. for Uttaranchal is approved for water supply and sewerage schemes in Urban Sector.

6. The Physical Targets of Ninth Five Year Plan & current year

S. N.	Item	Position at the end of eighth Plan	Ninth Plan Target	Target for 2000-2001	Position at the end of Ninth Plan	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Towns having piped water supply (No)	622	59	18	681	Present no. of Towns is 686
2	Population covered(Lakh)	303.66	128.34	12	432.00	
3	Water available (mld)	2433.82	873.36	200	3307.18	
4	Towns having (no) sewerage facility	60	9		69	
5	Population covered (Lakh)	119.13	1.7		120.83	
6	Sewage Handled (mld)	638	13.45	3.00	651.45	

7. There are now 686 Urban areas in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Out of these 657 towns have been provided with piped water supply upto 1999-2000 and 11 towns have piped water supply under construction. Hence, 18 towns remain to be covered with piped water supply scheme .

8. Towns with population less than 20,000 are to be taken under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), to provide water at the rate of 70 lpcd. Under this programme. Central Govt, and State Government will bear the cost on 50:50 basis. So far 134 schemes with total estimated cost of Rs.113.72 Cr.have been approved by the Central Government .

### **Urban Water Supply Schemes under Ninth Plan.**

- (a) **Normal Programme:** This is a State financed programme for urban water supply.
- (b). **Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)**
- This is a Centrally sponsored programme initiated by G.O.I. for towns , whose population is less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. The funding is on 50:50 basis with G.C.I. & G.O.U.P. In U.P. there are 470 towns , with population less than 20,000. Uptill now 134 schemes for 134 towns have been sanctioned by G.O.I. for Rs.113.72 crores.
  - Inclusion of towns with population upto 100,000 as per 1991(census) is under active consideration of Govt of India.

### 9. Construction of Barrage for Water Supply

1.	Gokul Barrage, Mathura	Estd. Cost	Rs.128.92 crore
	(a) Barrage component		Rs 86.92 crore
	(b) Water Supply component		Rs 42.00 crore
2.	Agra Barrage Agra	Estd. Cost	Rs.192.18 crore
	(a) Barrage component	Estd. Cost	Rs.107.18 crore
	(b) Water Supply component	Estd. Cost	Rs 8500 crore
3.	Ganga Barrage Kanpur	Estd. Cost	Rs.283 crore
	(a) Barrage component	Estd. Cost	Rs.193 crore
	(b) Water Supply component	Estd. Cost	Rs. 90 crore
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>Rs 604.10 Crore</b>

10. Upto March 2000, a total amount of Rs.202.82 crore have been released for above works. Hence, Rs. 401.28 crore is yet to be released. An outlay of Rs.115.26 crore for Ganga Barrage at Kanpur has been approved in Ninth Plan. The works of Agra of and Gokul Barrages are proposed to be met from outlay of under Taj Trapezium.

### **Other Projects under Ninth Five Year Plan**

11. **Water Supply and Sanitation in big citites:-** Water availability in 12 corporation towns has always been scarce. Due to funds shortage, a proper provi sion for water supply as per norms and



sanitation facilities could not be made. As per rough estimation, the cost of works for water supply drainage and solid waste management has been expected to be Rs. 1846.81 crore for 12 towns. This amount has been incorporated in the outlay for the Ninth Plan period.

12. **Ganga Action Plan (Phase-II):** Central Govt. had started River Pollution Control Programme for major rivers of country. In Uttar Pradesh, cleaning of river Ganga was taken up under Phase - I of the programme. This phase has been completed, and Phase- II is under progress which includes rivers Yamuna and Gomti also. Initially the cost of works for Phase- II was being shared by Central and State Govt. at 50%-50% basis. But now it has been made 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 1998-99.

13. **Ganga Action Support Plan:** To increase financial provisions for additional capital works under Ganga Action Plan, foreign govt. are being requested for assistance. Hence, a provision of Rs. 215.30 crore is being made for the Ninth plan period. out of which Rs. 105.00 crore is expected to be released for Kanpur under Indo- Dutch Assistance.

14. **Public Latrines:** For anti- pollution measures and for cleanliness, construction of new flush latrines and conversion of dry into flush latrines is done by local bodies. Rs. 5.00 crore has been proposed for the purpose in Ninth Five Year Plan.

15. **Reorganisation of Existing Sewers:** 60 Towns of U.P. have sewer facilities, which is only in small areas and that too inadequate for the purpose of coverage, These 60 towns have skeleton sewer system which is required to be expanded to cover additional population.. 9 new towns are proposed to be provided with sewer facility in Ninth Plan period.. Hence Rs. 365.81 crores is approved for the Ninth Plan.

16. **Taj Trapezium:** In view of the public interest litigations No. 426/92 and 1338/94 regarding water supply and cleanliness of Agra towns, as per order of Hon Supreme Court, certain works are to be carried out for improvement of infrastructure. This was taken up for compliance of apex Court and funds earmarked. This outlay has been given to Environment Department. The department is expected to give funds to Jal Nigam for the execution of the projects.

## OUTLAY PROPOSED FOR 2000-2001

### A- Urban Water Supply

(i) **Under Normal Programme :** There are 137 continuing water supply schemes and Rs. 140 Cr. is needed to complete them. Hence, the a total outlay of Rs. 94.24 Cr. is proposed as under.

(Rs. in Crores)

1.	Towns having population more than 5 lakhs	38.00
2.	Towns having population more than 20,000 to 5 lakh	51.24
3.	Towns having population less than 20,000	5.00
	Total	94.24

(ii) **Under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme** : This being a centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rs 12 Cr is proposed as State Share.

17. **Water Supply and Sanitation in big cities:** An outlay of Rs. 15.00 Cr. for water supply and Rs. 5.25 Cr. for sanitation has been proposed for the year 2000-2001 under externally aided project.

18. **Ganga Barrage Kanpur:** This project has been taken up for augmentation of drinking water for Kanpur City. The estimated cost of barrage is Rs. 173 Cr. and that for water supply component is Rs. 73.98 Cr. The project to be financed by GOI and Government of U.P. on 50:50 basis. The project is to be completed by 2003-04. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 Cr. has been proposed for 2000-01.

19. **Ganga Action Plan:** Ganga Action plan is aimed for eradication of pollution in Ganga Yamuna & Gomti rivers. Phase- I for river Ganga has been completed and Phase- II is under execution. . For Ninth Five Year an outlay of Rs. 15.50 crores has been approved . From 1998-99 Ganga Action Plan works are being financed 100% by Govt. of India .

20. **Urban Sewerage:** A total of 60 Urban areas in Uttar Pradesh have partial sewerage systems . For urban sewerage an outlay of Rs., 365.81 Cr is in Ninth Five Year Plan including Rs. 22.81 Cr for Uttaranchal. In 2000-2001 outlay of Rs 9.00Crores has been proposed for Plains.

21. **Public Latrines :** Under low cost sanitation programme, an outlay of Rs. 1.00 Cr. is proposed for construction of Public toilets.

22. **Ganga Support Action Plan:** For Kanpur city, an externally aided project for water supply improvement through Dutch Assistance, is proposed. For the scheme an outlay of Rs. 40.00 Cr. is proposed for 2000-2001.

### **Urban Low Cost Sanitation Programme**

23. Low Cost Sanitation Programme was introduced by the State Government in the year 1981. In this programme as the construction cost of the sewerage system is too expensive , the dry latrines are being converted into water flush latrines. This conversion programme is based on the UNDP design. This conversion programme helps to clean the neighbourhood atmosphere. Under this programme the scavengers, who are carrying human excreta on their head would be liberated. They would be given vocational and practical training by Social Welfare deptt for final rehabilitation in other professions.

24. At present the general low cost sanitation programme has been transferred to state urban development agency (SUDA) and only construction of public latrine programme is implemented by the Directorate. After detailed survey 14,97,250 houses were found without proper latrines, having very unhygienic conditions. On this observation 50% of such latrine houses/ households are proposed to be facilitated by sanitary latrines.

## Basic Minimum Services/ Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojna

25. There are 686 Towns in the State, Out of which 657 Towns have Pipe Water Supply System and in 11 Towns schemes are under construction. Other Towns where Pipe Water Supply exists, do not have adequate water supply. Physical targets for 2000-2001 are given as under:

a-	Towns for Coverage	18
b-	Population Coverage	12 lakh
c-	Increase in water supply	20 MLD.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLY

26. At present water supply programme in the rural areas is being carried out mainly under Basic Minimum Services (BMS). The state government's BMS provisions are more or less matched by the Government of India (GOI) as grant under ARWSP. Water supply schemes are also being executed for Quality Problem villages under centrally sponsored Programme. The funding pattern of this programme is on sharing basis by both State & Central Govt. as 25:75 respectively. Externally aided Programme (EAPs), like the Indo Dutch Programme is included in BASIC MINIMUM SERVICES. In addition there are other programmes e.g. the World Bank assisted UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (the SWAJAL Project).

27. Rajeev Gandhi Water Mission Programme, Government of India has circulated the revised guidelines in 1999 duly approved by the Union Cabinet for implementation of Rural Water Supply. The prime objectives of these guidelines are as under:

- To ensure coverage of all rural habitations especially to reach the unreached with access to safe drinking water.
- To ensure Sustainability of the systems and sources.
- To preserve quality of water by institutionalizing water quality monitoring and surveillance through a Catchment Area approach.
- Introducing Sector Reform by institutionalizing community participation in capital cost sharing and bearing 100% Operation & Maintenance cost.

## Norms for Providing Potable Drinking Water

- While implementing the Rural Water Supply Schemes, the following norms have been adopted for providing potable drinking water to the population: Forty litres per capita per day (lpcd) for human to meet the following requirements:

Purpose	Quantity (LPCD)
Drinking	3
Cooking	5
Bathing	15
Washing utensils & house	7
Ablution	10

- With normal output of 12 litres per minute, one hand pump or stand post is provided for every 250 persons.
- Once, the task of providing every habitation with safe and sustainable drinking water source is completed as per the above norms in the entire State, the State Government may consider relaxation of norms with the approval of the Mission.

### **Criteria For Identification Of Problem Habitations**

28. A habitation which fulfills the following criteria may be categorized as a

#### **Not covered (NC)/No Safe Source (NSS) habitation:**

- Habitations which have a water source but are affected with quality problems such as excess salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic or other toxic elements or biologically contaminated.
- Habitations where the quantum or availability of safe water from any source is not enough to meet drinking and cooking needs.
- Hence, in case of quality affected habitations, even if they are fully covered (FC) as per the earlier norms it would be considered as a NSS habitation if it does not provide safe water at least for the purpose of drinking and cooking.

29. Habitations which have a safe drinking water source/point (either private or public) within 1.6 km. in plains and 100 meter in hill areas but the capacity of the system ranges between 8 lpcd to 40 lpcd, the habitation could be categorized as "Partially Covered (PC)". These habitations would, however, be considered as "Safe Source (SS)" habitations, subject to the water quality parameters. All the remaining habitations may be categorized as "Fully Covered (FC)".

### **Priority For Coverage Of No Safe Source Habitations**

30. The following priorities are adopted:

- Coverage of No Safe Source (NSS) habitations. Among them priority is given to the ones inhabited exclusively by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and resurveyed in 1996-97.
- Coverage of quality affected habitations with acute toxicity.
- Upgradation of source level of safe source habitations which get less than 40 lpcd water to the level of 40 lpcd.
- Coverage of schools and Anganwadis where safe drinking water source could not be provided under the outlays allocated by the Tenth Finance Commission.

## Requirement & Availability during Ninth Plan ( 1997-2002)

31. The requirement worked out for rural water supply and the indicated outlay during Ninth Five Year Plan is as follows: -

(Rs in Crores)

	Item	Required	Proposed in Ninth Plan		
			State	Centre	Total
1	Saturation of Habitations	935.11	563.96	371.15	935.11
2	Rejuvenation & New Scheme	1435.30	456.41	191.36	647.77
3	Externally Aided Projects	446.96	446.96	-	446.96
4	HRD/ MIS/ Computerisation	31.25	6.25	25.00	31.25
5	W/S for Quality Problem Village	320.00	80.00	240.00	320.00
6	Operation & Maintenance ( As admissible from Plan Funds)	263.38	79.38	62.49	141.87
	Total	3432.00	1632.96	890.00	2522.96

## Basic Minimum Services / Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana

32. **Normal Programme** : Presently the scheme is being implemented under District Plan. The installation of new Hand Pump, Piped water supply schemes and reorganisation /rejuvenation of existing schemes is being taken up under this programme, 10% of the amount allocated is being utilized for operation & maintenance of existing works. This is proposed to be enhanced to 15% as per Government of India guidelines.

33. **SC/ST Drinking water supply scheme** : This scheme was introduced under District Plan for providing water supply to SC/ ST communities.

34. **Indo Dutch Co-operation Programme (Externally Aided)** : This scheme was started in the year 1977-78. The scheme includes the works of piped water supply, Hand pumps, development of surroundings, drainage around HP and construction of sanitary latrines. One of the important features of IDCP is that it also includes Community Participation Component. The works on sub projects III, IV, V and VI have been completed. Presently works under sub project VIII is in progress. Sanction is yet to be obtained against the new proposals submitted. The balance required amount for ongoing SP- VI (II) & SP - VIII has already been released in 1998-99, and is proposed to complete the work on these ongoing project during 2000-2001.

## **Centrally Sponsored schemes:**

35. **Accelerated Rural water supply Programme** : This programme is centrally sponsored, which has been reintroduced since 1977-78. The works for coverage of habitations by installation of Hand Pumps and Piped water system are being taken up under this programme. From 1999-2000, share for O & M has been increased from 10% to 15%.

36. **Water Supply to Quality Problem Villages** : This scheme was started during 1993-94, with the aim of providing safe drinking water to the Quality Problem Villages. The cost is shared in the ratio of 75: 25 among Centre and the State. During preliminary survey conducted during 1991-93 (based on 1% random sampling), 9218 villages were projected, as affected with water quality problem. However detailed survey by water sample test is being carried out to identify the exact number of habitations. The amount required as central share will be met from funds allocated for ARWSP; this amount can be upto 20% of normal allocation under ARWSP. Based on detailed survey till 31/03/2000, 4849 habitations have been identified as quality affected. Out of 4849 habitations identified as NSS, 3128 habitations have been enlisted. Out of these 3128 NSS, 629 habitations have already been provided with safe drinking water by the end of March, 2000. The enlistment of more NSS is in progress.

37. **Human Resources Development** : A National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) has been launched by the Mission from 1994 based on the Human Resource Development Policy Document evolved jointly by the central and state governments. The NHRDP, aims at training at least one grassroots level trainee in each revenue village through district level trainers. Under the NHRDP, State level HRD cell has been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD programme. The HRD programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc, especially women to operate and maintain hand pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities. The Central Government will provide 100% assistance (except office expenses) during the plan period for the above activities as per the cost norms approved by Mission.

38. **Management Information System** : For effective planning, monitoring and implementation of various schemes under different programmes, Information Technology (IT) based Management Information System provides for the following: -

- Maintenance of micro level status of water supply to ensure planning and monitoring based on micro level data,
- Assistance for computer facilities upto division level in phase to ensure latest technology for processing and storing data and its communication from one office to another through NICNET,
- Assistance for conducting training programmes; and,

- Development of customised software for enabling States/ UTs to fully utilise computer
- systems for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector.

39. Presently 80% by Centre and 20% by state is being provided for ongoing computerisation project. Further it has been decided that 100% Central assistance will be provided for all MIS activities including training during the plan period.

40. **Community Based Rural Water Supply and Total Sanitation Project** : According to ARWSP guidelines 1999 approved by Central Cabinet Committee, from the financial year 1999-2000 onwards, incentives would be given to the states, which initiate steps for institutionalising community participation in the rural water supply programme, in the form of additional funds, as indicated below:

- 20% of the annual outlay will be earmarked in accordance with the ARWSP criteria to those State Governments which will implement the following:
- Adoption of a demand -driven approach based on empowerment of villages to ensure their full participation in the project through a decision making role in the choice of scheme design and management.
- Focus on village level capacity building (Village Water and Sanitation Committees) and 10% capital cost sharing
- Ensure an integrated service delivery mechanism by streamlining the functions of the agencies involved in project implementation and;
- 100% sharing of O & M cost by users.
- Taking up of conservation measures for sustained supply of water through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge structures.

### **Operation and Maintenance**

41. Upto 15% of the funds released every year under the ARWSP to the States/UTs may be utilised for operation and maintenance of assets created, subject to (i) ceiling of matching grant provided by the States out of the BMS provision and (ii) the approved norms already circulated to all the States/UTs. The funds earmarked for operation and maintenance of asset is not to be permitted for creation of capital assets. Accordingly it is proposed to utilise 15% of the allocated fund under state plan for Operation & Maintenance activities.

42. As per criteria laid down by GOI, (Refer para 5.0) the status of drinking water in rural habitation is as follows:-

No of Habitation			
Status of Habitation	Total	Hills	Plain
Fully covered (FC) - Total	268857	28674	240183
Of which NSS	3095	6	3089
Partially Covered (PC) - Total	5347	1445	3902
Of which NSS	33	-	33
Not Covered (NC)	437	359	78
Total	244163	30478	274641

### Status in NSS habitation

	Total	Hills	Plain
Identified	4849		4849
Enlisted	3128	6	3122
Provided with safe water (By PWS)	629	6	623

43. **Water quality Monitoring & Surveillance :** Government is paying due attention to establish the infrastructure to carry out regular water quality monitoring. Efforts are being made to utilise the amount, which could not be utilised earlier due to higher unit cost for setting up laboratory in each district. Now it is proposed to provide the balance amount under BMS. At present the laboratories have been established in 16 districts. To establish laboratories in remaining 67 districts Rs. 601.60 lacs is required. Out of these, Rs. 81.8 lacs is available with UPJN, against the releases by GOI.

### Sector Reform by institutionalising Community Participation

44. Government of India has approved the Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation project for the four pilot districts amounting to Rs. 13000.00 lacs. The identified districts and the cost of the project is as follows:-

SL	District	Cost	SL	District	Cost
1	Lucknow	4000.00	3	Mirzapur	4000.00
2	Sonbhadra	2500.00	4	Chandauli	2500.00
	Total	Rs 13000.00 Lakh			



45. The state has already taken up the initial steps required to start the project. The above scheme is centrally sponsored. Demand driven approach shall be adopted in implementation of the scheme. To instill the feeling of ownership in community, 10% sharing towards the capital cost of project is proposed. Remaining 90% will be borne by Govt. of India . The community will also take the responsibility of operation & maintenance of water supply & sanitation scheme executed under this project.

### Installation of Handpump @ 150 person

36- As per position on 31.03.2000, the remaining habitation for coverage are as follows-

	NC	PC	of which NSS	Total
Plains	78	3902	33	3980
Uttarakhand	359	1445		1804
Total	437	5347	33	5784

46. In plains, it was proposed to cover all the remaining habitation by Hand Pumps by the end of March,2000 whereas in Uttarakhand it was proposed to cover NC/PC by the end of 2002. The Govt. has decided to install Hand pumps for every 150 persons, after the coverage of above NC/PC. The community shall contribute 20% towards capital cost and also take the responsibility of O & M. However the hand pumps under SC/ST drinking water supply scheme shall continue to be installed as per present pattern of funding.

### Proposal for 2000-2001

47. The progress made during Ninth Five Year Plan (first three years) and the proposed targets for 2000-2001 are as follows:-

	Ninth Plan Target	Achievement			Target
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Coverage of habitation (@ 250)					
Addl Level	70428 204213	27884 232097	21541 253638	15219 268837	4868 273725
Population Coverage(in Lacs)					
Addl. Level	184.14 929.43	97.19 1026.62	52.69 1079.31	25.16 1104.47	8.60 1113.07
Coverage of NSS					
Total enlisted				3128	
Addl. Level of Coverage				629	400 1029

48. The annual sanctioned provision and the works proposed under various programmes are as under:

	Programme	Financial ( Rs in Crores)			Physical Works		
		State	Central	Total	Habitation Coverage		Hand Pumps
					NC+PC	NSS	
1	Minimum Needs						
a.	(Normal)RWS	185.64		185.64	2230		17550
b.	SC/ST w/s scheme	41.22		41.22	272		23495
2.	IDCP	work proposed against unspent Balance					4227
3.	ARWSP		114.50	114.500	2363		29920
4.	W/S for QPV	10.00	30.00	40.00	33	400	
5.	HRD		1.50	1.50			
6	School/ Anganwadi	0.60	2.50	3.10			2500
	Total	237.46	148.50	385.96	4868	400	77692

### **Water supply Sanitation and Environmental Project (World Bank Project)**

49. For O & M, more bending our assets to panchayat will be counter production unless the panchayat/water user group are adequately, trained prepared to take on the onus of O & M. The approach being tried in U.P. under the World bank aided UPRWSES projects which emphasizes community involvement from the very beginning, might prove more effective. The village community is involved, with the help of NGOs and Community Based Organisation (CBOS), from concept to commissioning and its O&M.

50. The community analysis needs, problems, solution, technology options costs, to come up with a tentative "feasible Technical Plan". The NGO/Bos then give technical inputs to come up with costs and final technical plans. By this time there is a strong sense of ownership is further strengthened with the community being involved with implementation and nominal cost sharing. In this scheme of things the community is ready to take up O&M when the time comes.

51. For existing structures an experiment to develop village level mechanics, especially women, have also been carried out in district Banda. Each of these of these mechanics are supposed to look after 15 to 20 hand pumps of nearby 2 to 3 villages. These mechanics being locally available are easily approachable and the repair of hand pump takes considerably less time U.P. Jal Nigam besides surveillance on maintenance aspects also provides the spares required undertakes major repairs and when reported by these mechanics. If this system proves to be successful there, it can be extended to other districts under other programmes. For the Ninth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 287.66 crore. including Rs. 175.00 crore for

Uttaranchal and For 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 69.23 Cr. including Rs. 16.00 Cr. for Plains and Rs. 53.23 Cr. for Uttaranchal has been proposed.

## Housing

52. Housing is one of the three basic necessities of human being. The importance of the sector has to be seen in the light of the increasing shortage of adequate housing facilities in rural as well as in urban areas. Because of the rapid growth in population, the housing sector has assumed a great importance.

### Government Residential Building

53. In this sector, provision is made for the construction of residences for various government functionaries, public representatives and other employees of the government. The importance of this sector has increased manifold over the years due to rapid expansion in the setup of various government departments.

54. The expenditure incurred in construction of residential buildings in various sectors and proposed outlay for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) and expenditure during 1998-99 and proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 are as follows :-

Rs. in crore

S. N.	Sector / Department	Proposed outlay In Ninth Plan (1997-2002 )	Expenditure during 1998-99	Expenditure 1999-2000	Proposed outlay 2000-2001
1	Pooled Housing	94.50	16.04	15.70	29.53
2	Estate Department ( Residential )	25.00	5.21	0.26	2.70
3	Judicial Department ( Residential )	33.00	4.10	3.77	5.00
4	Police Housing ( Residential )	51.10	32.05	21.83	6.40

55. The schemewise details are as follows :-

56. **Pooled Housing Scheme :** This scheme is a district sector scheme. The objective of this scheme is to provide houses for government officers and employees. The land is provided by the district authorities free of cost. To provide more accommodation to government officers and employees it has been decided

to construct transit hostels in the districts. The proposed target for the Ninth Plan is to construct 1200 units and 330 units . The priority has been given to complete the on going works. During 1997-98 and 1998-99, 54 and 109 unit has been constructed .

57. An outlay of Rs.29.29 crore has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1999-2000 including Rs. 425 lakh for hills against which an expenditure of Rs. 15.70 crores was incurred and 200 units was constructed . For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 29.53 crores has been proposed . A target to construct 200 units is fixed under this scheme. Fifty percent of outlay will be utilised for completing on-going projects and balance will be used for new works.

### **Estate Department**

58. Government Estate Department provides residential facilities for ministers, legislatures, government officers and employees of the state government. Demand for the houses exceeds the availability.

59. For the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crore has been proposed. During 1997-98 ,1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 2.78 Cr. and Rs. 5.21 crore was incurred respectively . For the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore was proposed against which an expenditure of Rs. 26.16 lakh was incurred. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 2.70 crores has been proposed. During this period it is proposed to construct 99 residences of different type category .

### **Police Housing Scheme**

60. The objective of Police Housing Scheme is to provide housing facilities to the State Police Force. The long term objective of the scheme was to provide the accommodation to the employees of police department in following manner :-

S.N.	Category of Police Force	Residences	Barracks
1	Gazetted officer	100%	-
2	Inspector/Sub Inspector	100%	-
3	Head Constable	75%	25%
4	Constable	50%	50%
5	Class IV Staff	100%	-

61. At present the state Police Department has a force of 2.18 lakh personnel . In view of difficult working conditions ,the provision of residential accommodation is a necessity. An outlay of Rs. 51.10 crore including Rs. 31.21 crore for 10th Finance commission works has been proposed in the Ninth Five

Year Plan (1997-2002). Priority has been given to complete on going works. The target for Ninth Plan and the achievement during first three years of the Plan period are as follows:

Sl.No	Item	No. of Units			
		Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Achievement	Target 1999-2000
1	Type-I	46625	79	579	376
2	Type-II	21784	77	168	93
3	Type-III	12152	69	155	130
4	Type-IV	804	5	6	6
5	Barracks for men	23036	100	320	75

62. During 1997-98 and 1998-99 an expenditure of Rs. 26.78 crores and 32.05 crore was incurred . For the Annual Plan 1999-2000 an outlay of Rs. 26.50 crore was approved including Rs. 6.40 crore for Tenth Finance Commission works. During this year an expenditure of Rs. 21.83 crores was incurred .For the Annual Plan 2000-2001 an outlay of Rs. 6.40 crore is proposed for the 10<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission works. It is anticipated that 1088 Type-I,327 Type-II,276 Type-III, 30 Type-IV and 598 Barracks will be constructed.

### **Judicial Department**

63. In compliance of direction issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition no. 1022/1989 , All India judges association v/s union of India , certain work as construction of houses for judicial officer and court were included towards plan side in the year 1993-94. A scheme known as Centerally Sponsered Scheme was formulated for the construction of court buildings and residential accommadation for judges / judicial officers covering High Court and district courts and under this scheme fifty percent of the expenditure is being borne by Central Government and rest fifty percent expenditure is shared by state government.

64. Judiciary is regarded as the back bone of democracy because it executes the concept of the rule of law and protects the rights of millions. It is therefore, becomes imperative duty of the government to manage and maintain the judicial system by creating large number of courts at all levels and provide residences to judicial officers and honourable judges. The Government of India included construction of buildings of judicial department in the Plan on the condition that matching grant of 50% will be met by the State Government. Consequently, under the aforesaid centrally sponsored scheme, construction of residential, non-residential buildings for the judicial department was taken up including the residential buildings of High Court and Subordinate Court judges and building of High Court and civil court are constructed under this scheme.

## **Programmes of Ninth Plan**

65. An outlay of Rs. 33.00 crore for residential buildings and Rs. 40.00 crore for Non-Residential buildings has been approved for the Ninth Five Year Plan. During this period 450 residential buildings and 420 court rooms will be constructed. It is anticipated that Rs. 73 crore will be available as central share for this programme.

66. An outlay of Rs. 6.50 crore for residential building and Rs. 10.00 crore for Non-residential building in 1997-98 as the state share against which an expenditure of Rs. 5.68 Cr. for residential and Rs. 4.00 Cr. for non-residential building was incurred. During this period 450 judges residence has been constructed. For the Annual Plan 1998-99 an outlay of Rs. 16.85 crore including Rs. 6.85 Cr. for residential and Rs. 10.00 Cr. for non-residential was proposed approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 8.41 crore including Rs. 4.10 Cr. residential and Rs. 4.31 Cr. for non-residential was incurred. During this period 33 court buildings and 50 judges residence were constructed.

67. During the Annual Plan of 1999-2000 it is anticipated that 90 judges residences and 84 court rooms will be constructed. During this year, an expenditure of Rs. 3.77 crore was incurred on residential and Rs. 3.91 Cr. non-residential buildings.

68. Under Residential and Non-Residential works a sum of Rs. 505.37 lakh is needed in the current financial year for the completion of on going projects. The detail of the works are as follows : -

69. The proposal has been sent to government of India for sanctioning of construction of New high court building in Gomti Nagar , Lucknow under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

70. For the Annual Plan 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 12.81 crore including Rs. 5.00 Cr. residential and Rs. 7.81 Cr. non-residential has been proposed as a state share. It is anticipated that 84 court rooms and 90 judges residences will be constructed. The decision has been taken in the year 2000-2001 with the consent of judicial department that 80% of the total outlay of the State and central share will be utilised for construction of non-residential works.

## **URBAN HOUSING**

71. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India with 139.11million population, according to 1991 census. The 1991 urban population of the State was 27.61 million or 19.84% of the State's population and grew at the rate of 3.5% per annum during the period 1981-91, compared to all India urban population growth of 3.3% over the same period. Keeping in view the past growth trends it is estimated that by the year 2002, the urban population in the State would be about 41.5 million.

## Performance Of Ninth Five Year Plan

72. THE State Government Provided an outlay of Rs 10200.00 lakh for urban housing sector , during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002 ) including Rs 700 lakh for Uttaranchal. The physical target was to build 9100 dwelling units under housing schemes for various income groups and also to acquire and develop 210 hectares of land. Against this a some of Rs 705 lakh only were spent during first three year of plan period i.e. 1997-98 to 1999-2000, due to non-availability of funds from Life Insurance Corporation of India, as well as General Insurance Corporation of India. However, the situation is expected to improve during the year 2000-01.

## Programme For Annual Plan 2000-2001

73. The State urban Housing Policy announced in May 1995 envisaged a major shift in role of the Government from that of a builder to facilitator of housing activities. The Government and its agencies will facilitate housing construction, by the private (both formal and informal) and Co-operative sectors by creating an appropriate regulatory environment and ensuring an easy access to basic inputs such as developed land, building materials technology and housing finance.

74. An outlay of Rs 3360 lakh, including Rs 200 lakh for Uttaranchal has been proposed for annual plan 2000-01. The proposed financial and physical program for construction of houses and development of land, under 'State Sector' is given below:

Sl No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed Financials Allocation			Physical Target		
		Rs in Lakh			( No of Dwelling Unit)		
		Plain	Uttaranchal	Total	Plain	Uttaranchal	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	EWS Housing	500	25	525	1250	60	1310
2	LIG Housing	200	25	225	160	20	180
3	MIG Housing	100	-	100	60	-	60
4	Land Acq & Dev.	2060	150	2210	106.25hec	3.75hec	110 hec
5	U.P. Coop Housing Federation	300	-	300	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3160	200	3360	1470 DU + 106.25hec	80 DU + 3.75hec	1550 DU + 110 hec

DU = Dwelling units

Hec = Land in hectare.

75. The details of various schemes, for which allocation have been proposed during Annual Plan 2000-01 are given below :

76. **EWS Housing :** Under this scheme one room tenements will be constructed and the financial assistance of Rs 40000 per units would be required. It is Proposed to construct 1310 dwelling units during annual plan 2000-01. The proposed allocation for Annual Plan 2000-01 is Rs 525.00 lakh including Rs 25.00 lakh for Uttaranchal .

77. **Low Income Group Housing Scheme :** Under this Scheme, it is proposed to construct houses for the persons having monthly income between Rs 2501/- to 5500/-. The financial assistance required for each unit will be about Rs 1,25,000. It is proposed to construct 180 dwelling units under this scheme during annual plan 2000-01. The allocation for Annual Plan 2000-01 is Rs 225.00 lakh, including Rs 25.00 lakh for Uttaranchal .

78. **Middle Income Group Housing Scheme :** Under this category, the persons having monthly income between Rs 5501 to 10000 will be covered. The financial assistance required for one unit will be about Rs 1.60 lakh. It is proposed to construct 60 dwelling units during Annual Plan 2000-01. The proposed allocation under this scheme for the Annual Plan 2000-01 is Rs 100 lakh.

79. The unit proposed under all the above schemes, will be constructed through U.P. Housing and Development Board and Development Authorities. The Government will provide financial assistance to these agencies as permissible under specific scheme to construct houses for defferent income groups and allot them on hire –purchase basis

80. **Land Acquisition and Development Scheme :** This scheme envisages acquisition of land under plan area development in accordance with the Master plan of the city. The scheme is intended to help in stablisation of prices, rationalization of urban development by making suitable provisions under this scheme. It is proposed to make available sufficient number of developed buildings sites at a reasonable cost to the intending house builders more particularly to persons belonging to low income group and economically weaker section of society. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs 2210 lakh during Annual Plan 2000-01 including Rs 150 lakh for Uttaranchal.

### **Share Capital to U.P.Co-operative Housing Federation**

81. A massive programme to provide houses to the shelter less families, in the urban areas, is being taken up in the State, by the State Govt., since 1997. Under Basic Minimum Services Program, houses are provided, on payment of Rs 5.00, Rs 10.00 and Rs 15.00 per day. This scheme is being implemented through various development authorities, U.P. Housing and Development Board, and U.P. Cooperative Housing Federation (Avas Sangh).



## **Basic Minimum Services / Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana**

82. Avas Sangh is an apex body of the Cooperative Housing Societies in the State. The State Govt Provide Financial assistance to the Avas Sangh in the shape of 'Share Capital' which in turn generates additional funds through HUDCO. The amount so generated is utilized to provide loan to individual beneficiaries through the co-operative societies constituted exclusively for the shelter less families. A sum of Rs 300.00 lakh has been proposed to be allocated in the Annual Plan 2000-01 to be given to Avas Sangh as Share Capital.

## **URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

83. A brief particular of various schemes proposed under Urban Development Sector during Annual Plan 2000-01 is given below:

84. **National Capital Region (NCR) :** This is a centrally sponsored scheme on 75: 25 sharing basis by Central and State Government . In order to contain the pressure of population of Delhi, the regional plan envisages the deflection of 2 million population by undertaking balanced and harmonized development of the NCR. To fulfill the objectives, various projects and schemes have been undertaken under the NCR plan and U.P.-Sub Region Plan.

85. For the Ninth Five Year plan, National Capital Regional Planning Board (NCRPB) formed a sub-group which included members from NCRPB and various NCR States and on the basis of the deliberations of this group, NCRPB recommended an amount of Rs 951 crore in the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for U.P. Sub-Region. Under the plan , Rs 407 crore is to be allocated for projects under joint sector funding which includes funds for financing new township development projects and core infrastructure projects. Core infrastructure projects includes express ways and railways rapid transit system. Projects for exclusive financing by State Govt, include, land acquisition and construction of regional roads and transmission and distribution system of power, NCRPB has proposed an allocation of Rs 381 crore for this purpose.

86. The proposed allocation for NCR during Annual Plan 2000-01 is Rs 2400 lakh as State's share. Based on present pattern of Central Govt. financing a sum of Rs 7200 lakh is expected to be received from Central Govt.

87. **Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) :** This is centrally sponsored scheme, initiated, by the Govt. of India during the Sixth Five Year Plan with the main objective to slow down the migration from rural areas and smaller towns to larger cities. Under this scheme, Small and Medium Towns which are capable of generating economic growth and employment, are selected.

88. The scheme was initially based on loan provided by the Central and State Govt. on 50:50 sharing basis and also the share of concerned Local Bodies in the form of land. The pattern of financing was revised from time to time, by the Govt. of India and as per latest guide lines issued in 1995, the scheme

now is financed by a mix of grant and loan. The grant is provided by the Central and State Govt. on the 60:40 sharing basis, and loan from the financial institutions viz. Banks and HUDCO etc..

89. During Annual Plan 2000-01, it is proposed to continue the work of sanctioned towns and also to take up 18 new towns for development, for which a sum of Rs 400 lakh is proposed to be allocated as State's Share. Based on present pattern of financing a sum of Rs 600 lakh is expected to be received from Central Govt.

90. **Nagar Vikas Yojna :** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Development Authorities and Local Bodies for development of parks, construction of community centers, beautification schemes, electric crematorium etc.. It is proposed to allocate a sum of Rs 100.00 lakh under this scheme for Annual Plan 2000-01. Out of this Rs 50lakhs will be for the completion of remaining works in Ambedkar park and Rs 50 lakh for transit hostel of Civil Services Institute, both in Lucknow.

91. **Tenth Finance Commission :** As per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, Government of India has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 121.18 crore for the urban local bodies of the State for the period of 1996-97 to 1999-2000.

92. The Tenth Finance Commission recommended this grant to the urban local bodies so that they may become capable of discharging their enhanced responsibilities which has been arisen due to the urban population growth.

93. Tenth Finance Commission recommended that:

- These amounts should be an additionality over & above the amounts flowing to the local bodies from State Governments.
- These grants should be utilized strictly for civic services like improving drainage facilities,garbage,disposal,latrines,street lighting etc.
- They should draw up suitable schemes with detailed guidelines for utilization of the grants.
- The local bodies should be required to provide suitable matching contributions of raising resources.
- The grant is not intended for expenditure on salaries and wages.

94. Yearwise break-up of above Rs. 121.18 crore is as follows:

	(Rs. In cr.)
1996-97	30.29
1997-98	30.29
1998-99	30.30
1999-2000	30.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>121.18</b>

95. The interse distribution of the sanctioned amount ;for a particular year,between different categories of urban local bodies is the same as applied in the case of devolution through S.F.C. i.e.

S.L.	Category	No.	Amount (Rs. In cr.)
1.	Nagar Nigam	11	13.50
2.	Nagar Palika Parishad	226	13.50
3.	Nagar Panchayat	447	3.29
Total	684	30.29	

96. For the Year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 the amount of Nagar Panchayat is 3.30 crore. As per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission, the interse distribution between Nagar Nigams,Nagar Palika Parishads and Nagar Panchayats is on the basis of their 80% population and 20% area. Accordingly, the amount earmarked for the year 1996-97,1997-98,1998-99 and 1999-2000 has been made available to the urban local bodies for the purpose of strengthening of civic services.

97. Detail of the projects completed with the amount jof 1996-97 and 1997-98 is as follows:

**1996-97**

Project Completed	Utilized amount (Rs. In Cr.)
Purchase of Dumper,Loader,Tripper,Tractor with trolley,Dizing machine,Fogging Machine,J.C.V.Excavator etc. and other small ;sanitary applieances e.g. hand-carts etc.	15.17
Construction of 1423.58 Km. Of K.C. type and U type drains	21.35
Total	36.52

**1997-98**

Projects completed	Utilized amount (Rs. In Cr.)
Purchase of Dumper,Loader,Tripper,Tractor with trolley,Dizing Machine,Fogging Machine,J.C.V.Exchavator etc. and other small sanitary appliances e.g. hand-carts etc.	15.92
Construction of 1423.58 Km. Of K.C. type and U type drains	15.74
Construction of 85.Km. Roads.	2.97

Purchase of Electrical Appliances for the strengthening of Street Light	1.13
Strengthening of the Water Supply system	1.66
Construction of 115 dust-bins	0.29
Rrepair of 10 Km. Of sewer line	0.62
Total	38.33

98. A Committee under the Chairmanship of the Divisional Commissioner/District Magistrate respectively for ;theNagar Nigam and Nagar Palika Parishads/Nagar Panchayats, has been constituted at the district level to draw up and sanction the suitable schemes with ;the amount of the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 and the work in progress. The recommendations of T.F.C. were only upto the year 1999-2000. After that the recommendations of the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission will apply. As per the recommendations of the 11<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, no amount and guidelines thereto has been released so far.

## URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES DEPARTMENT

99. According to 1991 Census, population of U.P. was 13.91 crores. By 2001` total population of the State is likely to be 17.50 Crores. The urban population of State increased from 1.99 Crores in 1981 to 2.76 crores in 1991, an annual growth rate of 3.4% in urban population in U.P., as compared to all India, growth rate of 3.2% only. It is expected that by 2001 one fourth of the State's population would be inhabiting in urban areas. The number of urban settlements being 689 in 1981 increased to 702 in 1991. Basic facilities/amenities in urban areas have been affected adversely by fast growing urban population and urban poverty. Present urban basic physical services and existing living conditions also indicate that public management policies, services and residential facilities have several shortcomings. It is, therefore, imperative that institutions of urban planning and urban services viz. Local bodies etc. should be strengthened suitably and all available resources be utilized properly and effectively.

100. Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programme is centrally sponsored programme. N.R.Y., U.B.S.P. and P.M.I.U.P.E.P. schemes were integrated by adding certain new activities w.e.f. 1.12.97 and new programme of Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojna was started under the directions of Govt. of India having financial assistance at the ratio of 75:25 by central and state Govt. National Slum Development Programme is cent percent centrally sponsored programme but funds under it are being released by the state Govt. against the state plan outlay specifically fixed for the purpose. Hence position with reference to State Plan outlay is being shown, as under :-

( Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	Schemes/Programmes	Ninth Plan (1997-2002) OUTLAY	Expenditure 1999-2000	Annual Plan Proposed 2000-2001
1.	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojna	8150.00	257.60	878.00
2.	National Slum Development Programme	24100.00	3485.30	4412.00
3.	Low Cost Sanitation	---	---	---
	Total	32250.00	3742.90	5290.00

101. Brief description of presently implemented Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Schemes, is given here as under:

102. **SWARNA JAYANTI SAHARI ROJGAR YOJNA** : Different sub-scheme, of old Nehru Rozagar Yojna, UBSB and PMIUPEP which continued upto 30.11.97 were integrated into new Swarn Jayanti Sahari Rozagar Yojna by including certain new schemes also w.e.f. 1.12.97. Main objective of the new scheme is to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed through encouraging and setting up of self employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This programme will rely on creation of suitable community structures on the U.B.S.P. pattern and delivery of inputs shall be through the medium of Urban Local Bodies and such community structures. The Yojna shall rest on a foundation of Community empowerment instead of traditional method of top-down implementation, It shall rely on establishing and promoting community organization and structures to provide supporting and facilitating mechanism for local development. Hence, community organizations like N.H.G.S., N.H.C.S. and C.D.S. will be set up in the target areas. The C.D.S. shall be focal point for the purpose of identification of beneficiaries, preparation of applications, monitoring of loan recoveries, and providing other support to the programme. The C.D.S. will also identify viable projects suitable for the area. Under this programme Central and State funding has been fixed in the ratio 75: 25. Major programmes under this Scheme are as under:

103. **URBAN SELF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (USEP)** : Under self-employment, activity wise details are also discussed, here as under :-

104. **SELF EMPLOYMENT** : This would include assistance to individual Urban poor beneficiaries and group of Urban poor women (DWCUA) for setting up gainful self employment ventures and also training of beneficiaries. The target groups shall be urban poors, not less than 30% women in the areas. SCs and STs to the extent of proportion of their strength in the local population and 3% disabled. No minimum educational qualification has been prescribed and beneficiaries educated beyond IX<sup>th</sup> standard shall not be included in this scheme. House to house survey for identification of genuine beneficiaries will be done by the CDS under guidance of Town Urban Poverty Eradication cell/Urban Local Body. The Maximum unit cost of the project for individual self employment will be Rs. 50,000/- (Maximum Subsidy will be 15% of the project cost Subject to maximum of Rs. 7500/-). The beneficiary is required to contribute 5% of the project cost. Besides Government subsidy and contribution of the beneficiary, rest of the project cost will be financed by Banks as loan.

105. **TRAINING** : Skill development through appropriate training is another element of; this programme. Unit cost allowed for training will be Rs. 2,000/- per trainee including material cost, trainer's fees, other misc. expenses of training centers and stipend to be paid to the trainee @ Rs. 100/- per month. Training period will be from two to six months subject to minimum of 300 hours. After training a Tool Kit worth Rs. 600/- will also be provided to the trainees. Infrastructural support will also be provided to beneficiaries setting up micro-enterprises in relation to marketing of their products etc through Sewa Kendras at CDS level.

106. **DWACUA** : This Scheme is distinguished by the special incentive extended to urban poor women, who decide to set up Self-employment ventures in a group as opposed to individual effort. Groups of urban poor women shall take up an economic activity suited to their skill, training, aptitude and local conditions. DWCUA group should consist of atleast ten urban poor women, one of whom shall be organizer. The group will also select its own economic activity on the basis of actual potentials out of an identified shelf of projects. DWCUA group of society shall be entitled to a subsidy of Rs. 125,000/- or 50% of the cost of project, whichever is less.

107. **THRIFT & CREDIT SOCIETY** : For setting up of Thrift & Credit Society, the DWCUA group shall be entitled to a lump-sum of grant of Rs. 25000/- as revolving fund @ Rs. 1000/- per member only after one year of its formation. This fund will be used by the Group/Society on prescribed purposes.

108. **SEVA KENDRAS** : Special assistance may also be provided for setting up of Community Seva Kendras which could be used for multifarious activities e.g. working places/marketing centres etc for beneficiaries under this programme.

109. **URBAN WAGE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME (UWEP)** : This programme shall apply to local bodies, the population of which was less than 5 Lacs as per 1991 census. The Programme shall seek to provide wage employment to beneficiaries living below the poverty line within the jurisdiction of urban local bodies by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The material and labour components ratio for works under this programme shall be 60:40. The prevailing minimum wage rate for each area, shall be paid to the beneficiaries. CDS shall survey and draw up a list of available basic minimum services in their areas. Missing basic minimum services shall first be identified and CDS shall priorities above services in list "A" Another list of other required infrastructure shall also be prepared in order of priorities as "B" list. Works shall be sanctioned by the Districts Urban Development Agencies. Works must be done departmentally on the basis of muster rolls.

110. **NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME** : In consonance with spirit in 74th amendment in Constitution to provide basic physical amenities to the poorest inhabitants of the urban slums, the programme on National Slum Development has been launched by the Honorable Prime Minister of India on 28.8.96 in Kanpur Nagar . In U.P. 66 Towns having population over One lac have been included in this programme. Basic Physical amenities like Water Supply, Sewerage, Construction of Nalla, widening of Roads and lanes, public latrines/toilets/Bathrooms and electrification etc are main ingredients of this programme. Further pre-primary, non-formal and adult education and recreational facilities will also be provided through Community Centers, Medical and Health facilities. Maternity and Child welfare Services and Immunization/Vaccination services will be made available through Community/Primary Health Centers and through different departments Improvement in dwelling units and provision of E.W.S./L.I.G. houses with ownership of land is also envisaged in the scheme.

### **LOW COST SANITATION (LCS)**

111. For eradication of untouchability, protection of human rights and providing better environments in the society, dry latrines needed to be converted into wet ones with water flow. Further to eliminate the

practice of carriage of human rubbish by human, this scheme of LCS was introduced in the State in 1991. The scheme also provides scavengers being inhabited in better earning areas from carrying and cleaning of rubbish. The scheme provides financial assistance as under :-

	<u>Old Scheme</u>	<u>New Scheme</u>
1. Central Government (Subsidy)	45%	45%
2. Loan from Hudco	45%	50%
3. Beneficiary's Contribution	10%	5%

112. The Scheme is in vogue at present in 59 urban cities of the state. The scheme is also at present under sizeable expansion in 10 cities of the State at a cost of Rs. 18478.51 Lacs (Subsidy Rs. 8311.81 Lacs and loan from HUDCO Rs 9239.39 Lacs) Under new project, a sum of Rs 1476.60 lakh subsidy has been received from Central Govt./Hudco in previous years. In year 2000-2001 Rs. 2650.00 lakh expenditure is proposed and 0.397 lakh units to be constructed.

## CHAPTER - XIII

### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

For the planned and balanced economic growth a two way communication between Government and the people of the State is essential. With this objective, the Department of Information and Publicity is utilising different media for conveying to the people policies and programmes fo the government through press release, articles, folders, posters, documentry films, radio, televisions, videoscope etc. On the other hand, public reactions, suggestions, and comments are also brought to the notice of the Government through daily scrutiny of articles appearing in the newspaper, magazines etc. The two-way Communication between the Government and the people not only helps in securing public participation and co-operation in various development activities of the Government but also provides basic information to the Government for framing the future policies.

2. An Outlay of Rs. 1260.00 lakhs has been approved for the Nineth Five Year Plan 1997-2002 including Rs. 60.00 lakhs for hills & 50.00 lakhs for TSP/SCP respectively in the district sector. The physical targets proposed for Nineth Five Year Plan includes production of 20 Newsreel, 20 documentary films, organisation of 6000 exhibitions (including 1760 for hills), 18400 cultural programmes (including 1000 for hills), 260 sponsored radio programmes.

3. An Outlay of Rs. 401.97 lakhs including Rs 50.00 lakhs for hills has been approved for the year 1999-2000. Rs. 29.37 lakhs is approved for SCP&TSP respectively in District Sector for plains. The actual expenditure incurred Rs.180.14 during the said period.The physical targets likely achieved during 1999-2000 are production of Documentary Films 10, Organisation of 1522 Exhibition, Organisation of 2719 cultural programmes, Publication of 7 books and posters ans installation of 46 Television etc.

4. An Outlay of Rs. 296.06 lakhs including Rs 44.00 lakhs for hills has been approved for the year 2000-2001. Rs. 21.19 lakhs is approved for SCP&TSP respectively in District Sector for plains. The physical targets proposed for 2000-2001 are production of 2 Newsreel, 2 Documentary Films, Organisation of 2618 Exhibition, Organisation of 4003 cultural programmes, etc.



## CHAPTER – XIV

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

#### Welfare of Scheduled Castes

One of our major concern since the attainment of Independence has been the welfare of weaker sections of society particularly scheduled castes and denotified tribes. Hence, concerted efforts has been made under various Five Year Plans to raise their social and economic status by making adequate financial provisions under relevant sectoral heads and also by mobilising all other developmental departments to allocated adequate resources

2. According 1991 Census, the total population of the State is 13.92 Cr. Out of which 2.93 Cr. belong to scheduled castes accounting for 21.04% of the total population of the State. The present classification lists 66 scheduled castes and 57 denotified tribes in the State. The population of scheduled castes in the state rose from 2.34 cr. in 1981 to 2.93 Cr. in 1991.

3. The literacy rate in the State according to 1991 census, is 41.6% whereas the scheduled castes literacy rate is 26.85% However, the male literacy among scheduled caste is 40.80% whereas female literacy is only 10.69% against overall female literacy rate of 25.31% of the total population.

#### Activities

4. Programmes and schemes under this head are related to the welfare and development of scheduled castes and denotified tribes. These programme can be classified under three sub-heads as educational development, economic development and other welfare activities.

5. Social Welfare department including the Directorate mainly aims to improve literacy rate and socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and denotified Tribes for which several schemes are being run . Schemes related to economic upliftment of Scheduled castes are being run by Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Caste Finance and Development corporation and construction of building of departmental institution is being done by Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam.

6. The details of activities are briefly discussed below :

## **Educational Activities**

7. Top priority has been assigned for the educational development of Scheduled Castes. For this purpose, scholarships are provided by State Government to students of this class from class I to V, at the rate of Rs. 25 per month, VI to VIII class at the rate of Rs.40 per month and IX to X class at the rate of Rs.60 per month. Government of India provides scholarships to post-matric classes at the differential rates. For the development of technical educational in this class, Scholarship is given to Scheduled Castes students who are studying in I.T.I. by the State government. Book Bank facility and non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and other scientific appliances are also provided to Scheduled Caste Students. In addition to these, hostel facility for boys and girls and coaching facility for pre-examination tests are also provided, In order to provide educational environment, Ashram Type Schools are also run by the Government.

## **Economic Development Programmes**

8. Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation has been entrusted with task of enabling the scheduled cast families to raise them above poverty line. In view of providing better service to eligible beneficiaries, district level offices of the corporation are also set-up under the close supervision of District Magistrate..

9. The following schemes for economic development of Scheduled Castes are being run by the corporation :-

- Self Employment;
- National Schemes for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependants;
- Construction of shops-schemes in urban areas and;
- Training Schemes in various trades for self employment;

## **Other Welfare Activities :**

10. The department runs the schemes for providing financial assistance to the very poor persons for marriage of their daughters and grant to the persons who suffer from severe/diseases for treatment. Financial assistance is also provided to scheduled castes people who fell prey to atrocities committed against them.

## **Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002**

11. An outlay of Rs.65600.00 lakh (including Rs.600.00 lakh for Uttaranchal) has been allocated for the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) against which an amount of Rs.49761.99 lakh (including Rs.379.64 lakh for Uttaranchal) has been spent during three years (1997-98 to 1999-2000) of the Ninth Plan.

**Financial Details are given in the following table:**

Programme	Direction & Administration	Economic Development	Financial Assistance to Public Sector	Education	Other Schemes	Total
<b>Ninth Plan-1997-2002</b>						
<b>Agreed Outlay</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	820.00	6625.00	9050.00	45180.00	2525.00	64200.00
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes		170.00		1230.00		1400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>820.00</b>	<b>6795.00</b>	<b>9050.00</b>	<b>46410.00</b>	<b>2525.00</b>	<b>65600.00</b>
<b>Financial Allocation:</b>						
<b>Approved Outlay:</b>						
<b>Annual Plan 1997-98</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	68.60	1074.79	800.00	10044.40	969.70	12957.49
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes		24.66		117.60		142.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.60</b>	<b>1099.45</b>	<b>800.00</b>	<b>10162.00</b>	<b>969.70</b>	<b>13099.75</b>
<b>Annual Plan 1998-99</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	60.00	971.10	1813.75	14008.41	916.95	17770.21
2. Welfare of Denotified Tribes		8.28		175.51		183.79
<b>Annual Plan 1999-2000</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	44.28	1319.74	406.00	15111.92	649.69	17531.63
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes				383.37		383.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.28</b>	<b>1319.74</b>	<b>406.00</b>	<b>15495.29</b>	<b>649.69</b>	<b>17915.00</b>
<b>(b) Actual Expenditure</b>						
<b>Annual Plan 1997-98</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	13.96	592.83	1270.39	14545.97	996.46	17419.61
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes		15.66		299.94		315.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.96</b>	<b>608.49</b>	<b>1270.39</b>	<b>14845.91</b>	<b>996.46</b>	<b>17735.21</b>
<b>Annual Plan 1998-99</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	30.74	571.74	1806.00	12702.65	706.03	15787.16
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes				233.30		233.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.74</b>	<b>541.74</b>	<b>1806.00</b>	<b>12935.95</b>	<b>706.03</b>	<b>16020.46</b>
<b>Annual Plan 1999-2000</b>						
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	44.58	532.27	700.00	14103.80	338.11	15718.78
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes				287.56		287.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.58</b>	<b>532.27</b>	<b>700.00</b>	<b>14391.36</b>	<b>338.11</b>	<b>16006.32</b>

12. Against the above financial expenditure, some important physical achievements are given in the following table:

**Physical Achievement**

New Schemes	Unit	1997-98 Achievement	1998-99 Achievement	1999-2002 Achievement
1. Prematric scholarship class I to X <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scheduled Castes</li> <li>• Denotified Tribes</li> </ul>	Student Nos.	3416535	3432504	3550749
	"	68766	60987	77722
	"	1250	1412	1455
2. NRA in postmatric classes	Persons Nos.	7410	6772	5323
3. Grant for marriage of daughter and treatment of persons suffering from severe diseases	Nos.	7	10	-
4. Hostel	Nos.		2	2
5. Ashram Type Schools				

**Annual Plan 2000-2001**

13. The State Government has allocated an outlay of Rs.18000.00 lakh (including Rs.4000.00 lakh for Uttaranchal) for formulation of annual plan 2000-2001. Following objectives are set for Annual Plan 2000-2001

- To remove social discrimination of Scheduled Castes and to implement programmes for both social and economic mobility.
- To take legislative and socio-economic measures for protection of civil rights of the Scheduled Castes including the strengthening of existing frame work for the purpose.
- To eliminate manual scavenging and to implement programmes for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers on priority basis with special focus on Safai Karmachari working in dry latrines.
- To improve educational, social and economic standard of Scheduled Castes and denotified tribes.
- To implement self-employment generating programmes for Scheduled Castes.
- To ensure proper selection of beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes under various welfare schemes through effective monitoring system.
- To ensure timely construction of departmental building viz. Ashram Type school Hostels for boys and girls and coaching centres through Samaj Kalyan Nigam .

- To provide technical education to the student of Scheduled Castes in the identified areas by establishing Technical Training Centres and Industrial Training Institute.

### Strategy

- To cover all students upto VIII class under the Compulsory Scholarship irrespective of income of their parents
- To provide more education facilities to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes by establishing Ashram Type Schools.
- To provide hostel facilities to Scheduled Castes boys/girls
- To provide special educational facility through Book Bank, coaching and similar others schemes.
- To run Ashram Type School for wards of scavengers upto class XII and to construct building of Ashram Type Schools at each divisional head quarters for the children of scavengers of the State.
- To provide pre-coaching to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for preparing them in the competitive examinations.
- To take effective measures for improving /encouraging education of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes.
- To ensure effective implementation of various programmes for Scheduled Castes.
- To provide special scholarship to the meritorious students belonging to Scheduled Castes from Dr. Ambedkar Foundation Nidhi.
- To ensure the proper utilisation of funds earmarked under Special Component Plan.

14. **Programmes for Annual Plan 2000-2001** : In order to achieve above objectives through the aforesaid strategies, the programmes running at present are proposed to continue in 2000-2001 also. For this purpose the outlay is allocated accordingly among major groups of activities which is shown in the table given below:

Programmes	Direction and Administration	Eco. Development	Financial Assistance to public sector under taking	Education	Other Schemes	Total
1.Welfare of Scheduled Castes	43.98	1031.16	429.50	15472.88	760.21	17737.73
2.Welfare of Denotified Tribes				262.27		262.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.98</b>	<b>1031.16</b>	<b>429.50</b>	<b>15735.15</b>	<b>760.21</b>	<b>18000.00</b>

15. The important physical targets of Annual Plan 2000-01 are shown as below:

Schemes	Units	Proposed Targets
Prematric Scholarship Class I to X		
Scheduled Castes	Students Nos.	3733965
Denotified Tribes	"	71167
NRA in Post Matric Classes	"	1487
Grant for marriage of daughter and treatment of persons suffering from severe diseases	Persons	5913
Hostels	Nos.	22
Ashram Types Schools	Nos.	5
Coaching Centres	Nos.	3

#### Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

16. As indicated earlier, the economic development programmes for Scheduled Castes are conducted by U.P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. The share capital is provided by State Government to the corporation annually. In the year 2000-2001, an outlay of Rs. 429.50 lakh is allocated as share capital. The details are given in the following table:

17. The financial and physical progress of various schemes during past 3 years and proposed financial and physical targets for 2000-2001 are as given below:

Rs. in Crore

Name of the scheme and year	Financial Target			Financial Achievement			Physical	
	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank loan	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank loan	Target	Achievement
<b>1. Self Employment Scheme</b>								
1997-98	60.00	75.00	165.00	53.73	14.18	100.98	100000	91088
1998-99	65.35	136.14	343.07	59.44	16.74	111.27	100000	100012
1999-2000	66.00	68.75	140.25	50.18	14.83	105.26	110000	85692
2000-2001 (Proposed)	60.00	68.75	140.25	--	--	--	110000	--

Name of the scheme and year	Financial Target			Financial Achievement			Physical	
	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank loan	Subsidy	M.M. Loan	Bank loan	Target	Achievement
<b>2. National Scheme For Liberation And Rehabilitation Of Scavengers And Their Dependants</b>								
1997-98	14.00	5.25	15.75	14.01	4.31	10.44	14000	14055
1998-99	15.50	11.62	30.38	14.51	4.46	11.52	15500	14510
1999-2000	19.09	7.16	21.47	19.71	4.06	10.33	19088	12910
2000-2001	19.09	7.1	21.47	--	--	--	19088	--
(Proposed)								
<b>3. Construction Of Shops Scheme In Urban Areas</b>								
1997-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1998-99	6.82	1.20	--	5.22	1.17	--	2000	1945
1999-2000	1.80	10.23	--	5.00	1.78	--	3000	1300
	(interest free loan)	(interest free loan)						
2000-2001								
(Proposed)	18.23	1.80	--	--	--	--	3000	--
<b>4. TRAINING SCHEMES</b>								
1997-98	0.54	--	-	0.54	--	--	2016	1187
1998-99	0.54	--	--	0.54	--	--	2448	1757
1999-2000	3.64	--	--	0.45	--	--	13698	1906
2000-2001	3.64	--	--	0.50	--	--	13698	--
(Proposed)								

## Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

18. In 1967, Government of India has declared five tribes viz. Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias, Jaunsari and Raji as Scheduled tribes. The Scheduled tribes concentration is located in hilly and Tarai belt of the State and according to 1991 census, the total tribal Population of the State was 2,87,901 of which 2,09,838 reside in hills and 78,063 are scattered in the plain areas of the State. The distribution of tribal Population is as follows:

Total	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
2,87,901	1,50,420	1,37,481	2,71,028	16,873

19. For the welfare and development of scheduled tribes of the State, different schemes of educational welfare and economic development are implemented under the tribal development sector.

20. Under the education sector, establishment and construction of Ashram Type Schools and hostels, grants to tribal students studying in pre-matric and post-matric classes, grant to voluntary organisations to

run the primary schools under the tribal areas, are being undertaken. Three girls ATS were upgraded from Junior High School during the Year 1998-99. Rates for fooding in ATS were also increased from Rs. 200/- to 550/- during the Year 1998-99.

21. However, for the economic development of Scheduled tribes, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, MADA Projects, for primitive as well as for the dispersed tribals are being implemented on the I.R.D.P. Pattern, in which different poverty reduction schemes for the Scheduled tribes of the State are being launched, according to need of the area and the people. Under these projects, the Programmes relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage and village industries and other supporting schemes of minor irrigation, co-operative and schemes of infrastructure development are taken.

22. Under the above premise, the performance during the years of Ninth Plan and proposal for 2000-2001 is given in the table below:

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. no.	Head of Development	Ninth Plan 1997-2002		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		Total	of which plains	Total	of which plains	Total	of which plains	Total	of which plains	Total	of which plains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Direction & Admin.	66.00	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.01	15.00
2.	Economic Development	27.00	-	5.40	-	6.08	-	6.08	-	6.40	-
3.	Assistance to Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Education	2507.00	1675.00	105.99	56.69	131.34	61.72	186.54	66.28	509.97	341.96
5.	Other Expenditure	800.00	485.00	77.50	26.50	90.57	29.62	171.72	26.00	151.62	31.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>3400.00</b>	<b>2200.00</b>	<b>188.89</b>	<b>83.19</b>	<b>227.99</b>	<b>91.34</b>	<b>364.33</b>	<b>92.28</b>	<b>683.00</b>	<b>388.00</b>



### Important Physical Achievements

Item	Ninth Plan Target	1997-98 Achievement	1997-98 Achievement	1997-98 Achievement	2000-2001 Proposed Target
1- Pre Matric Scholarship					
(i) I – V	86033	14176	17533	19050	21677
(ii) VI – VIII	30760	5890	6833	6958	7146
(iii) IX – X	16527	3344	4009	4296	3194
2- Ashram Type schools (Building construction)	30	--	--	3	15
3- Hostel for Boys/girls	9	1	--	--	4
4- ITI	3	--	2	--	1
5- Five development projects under TSP (Number of families)	5000	1008	1128	868	1000

### APPROACH

23. In the development schemes of Scheduled tribes, the following approach will be adopted :
- Emphasis on the Schemes which are of larger benefits to the tribal poor.
  - The Schemes which benefit the women and children.
  - The Schemes which are of larger benefit to the Scheduled tribes in general.
  - Schemes which are non displacing and labour intensive.
  - The Schemes which help the creation of productive assest.
  - Funds allotted to development departments under T.S.P. will be utilized on such schemes as would serve the specific needs of tribals.
  - Laws relating to prevention of land alienation by tribals to non-tribals will be strictly followed.
  - Proper and adequate rehabilitation of tribals displaced due to execution of major development projects will be done, so as to ensure that the standard of living of the tribals after the displacement is better than what it was earlier.
  - To promote, systematise and provide infrastructure support to their traditional local economic activities.

### Thrust Areas :

The important thrust areas are mentioned below:

- Primary and secondary education by opening new Ashram Type Schools/Hostels etc.

- Improvement of Socio-economic status of S.T. population to raise the socio-economic status of scattered tribal population residing in district Maharajganj and Bahraich. To raise the socio-economic standard of primitive groups residing in district Bijnore, Haridwar, Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Pauri-Garwal & Pithauragarh District. Protecting primitive groups like Buxa & Raji etc. from economic exploitation.
- Technical and vocational training.
- Promoting literacy and education among women and girls.
- Health and Nutrition.

## **Research and Training Institute for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes , Uttar Pradesh**

24. For the effective implementation of the schemes and to improve the performance of personnel working in the Social Welfare Department and Tribal Development Department, the State Institute of Research and Training was established in the year 1986-87 under centrally sponsored scheme (sharing basis 50:50). At present, the Institute is working with Research, Survey and Evaluation Divisions. It is worth mentioning here that some programmes of the training is also being carried out by the Staff sanctioned for Research, Evaluation and Survey Division.

### **Ninth Five Year Plan**

25. For Ninth Plan period (1997-2002) an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakh is allocated by the State Government. During the Ninth Plan period, targets of 40 Research and Evaluation studies, 100 Training courses to benefit 3000 officials, 10 Seminars, 10 Publication works, preparation of 10 development schemes and construction of office building are proposed. However, the performance during three year of Ninth Plan and proposal for 2000-2001 are given as below:

### **Financial**

Year	(Rs. In lacs)	
	Allocation (State share)	Expenditure (State share)
1997-98	10.00	1.80
1998-99	10.00	3.23
1999-2000	10.00	--
2000-2001 (Proposed)	5.00	--

## Physical

Item	Year						
	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001
	Target	Achi- evement	Target	Achi - evement	Target	Achi- evement	Target
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Research and Evaluation(Study)	16	13	16	13	18	18	16
2. Training							
I. No.of Sessions	20	15	20	20	20	20	
II.No. of Trainees	600	289	600	129	600	-	600
III.No.of Gosthi	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
3. Publication	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
4. Prepration of Deve- lopment schemes	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

## WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

26. Even after fifty years of Independence and in spite of various measures taken to improve the economic level of Backward Classes, economic level continues to be low and same is true of the level of their education in the country. It has been recognized that educational and economic support for Backward Classes has not been adequate and there is disparity between them and the non-backward sections of the population at every level. In view of the same, it was felt that earnest efforts were required to be introduced, new schemes specially for the target group.

27. There is no provision in the census operations to record the number of literates and the economic status of other backward classes. Therefore, a survey conducted by Panchyati Raj is taken as a basic data for determination of population density of OBC's in the State. The OBC's population is estimated to be 42% of the State's total population.

28. Keeping in consonance with the commitment given in the Constitution, the Government of U.P. has initiated number of measures for upliftment of the members of the Backward Classes. Further, for emphatic growth and to improve the social and economic status of the community as a whole, few measures were taken up by the state Government. First, U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation was setup in the year 1990-91 to provide selfemployment opportunities to the persons belonging to the notified Backward Classes living below the poverty line. Second, The U.P. Backward Classes Commission was setup on 9<sup>th</sup> March 1993 and subsequently the Directorate was set-up in the year 1995.

29. Distribution of Scholarship to the students of backward classes is the main development work of the directorate. The directorate executes only one plan scheme "Pre-Matric Scholarships" under which an amount of Rs. 300.00 for classes I-V, Rs. 480.00 for classes VI-VIII and Rs. 720.00 for classes IX-X is provided per annum to the students. The number of students benefitted per school is only eleven upto class VIII and varies according to availability of funds in class IX and X.

30. Under the scheme an outlay of Rs. 2750.00 lakh in the plains and Rs. 150 lakh in the Uttaranchal were earmarked for Ninth Plan. Against this an amount of Rs. 3425.79 lakh was spent on the scheme during first three years of Ninth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 1319.61 lakh has been proposed for the annual plan 2000-2001. By this amount about 2.93 lakh students of various classes are expected to get benefit.

### **U.P. Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation**

31. The corporation was established in 1991 with an authorised share capital of Rs. 10 Cr.. It works as a channelising agency of National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation in the State. It gets loan from National Corporation on concessional rate to operate its schemes. The main objectives of the corporation are as given ahead:

- To promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of Backward Classes.
- To assist, subject to such income and/or economic criteria as may be prescribed by the Government of India from time to time, individual, group of individuals belonging to Backward Classes by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects.
- To promote self employment and other ventures for the benefit of Backward Classes.
- To grant concessional finance in selected cases for persons belonging to Backward Classes living below the poverty line and below the double poverty line in the country in collaboration with Government/Ministry/Departments at the National and State level to the extent of the budgetary assistance granted by the Govt. of India to the company.
- To extend loans to the Backward Classes for pursuing general/ professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher level.
- To assist in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of Backward Classes for proper and efficient management of production units.
- To assist the State level organisations dealing with the development of Backward Classes by way of providing financial assistance and in obtaining commercial funding or by way of refinancing.
- To help in accelerating the Government policies and programmes for the development of Backward Classes.

32. The Corporation grants Term Loan & Margin Money Loan to the Backward Classes or such other agencies called the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the State Government.

33. The Channelising Agencies are required to identify and formulate technically feasible and financially viable projects or schemes and send them to the Corporation for approval. The loans so granted by the Corporation is required to be Guaranteed by the respective guarantors.

34. **Under Term Loan Scheme**, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation provides loan upto 85% of the project cost subject to maximum loan of Rs.5.00 lacs per beneficiary. Balance 10% is borne by State Govt. and 5% by beneficiary.

35. **Under Margin money Loan Scheme** the Corporation provides 40% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 2.00 lacs per beneficiary. The balance amount is shared by beneficiary, SCA and Bank/Financial Institution. State Corporation and beneficiary each provide 5% of the project cost and the remaining 50% is arranged through banks/financial institutions.

36. The State Government provides share capital to the corporation for implementing its schemes. For Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 450 lakh was allocated for this purpose against which Rs. 274.15 lakh have been disbursed and a proposal of Rs. 50.00 lakh has been made for 2000-2001.

37. The Physical and financial achievements of the schemes run by the corporation from 1993-94 to 1999-2000 are given below:

Item	Unit	Margin Money Loan Scheme	Term Loan Scheme
Loan Sanctioned	(Lakh Rs.)	518.26	2540.84
Beneficiaries	(No.)	3097	7132

## **Welfare of Minorities**

38. The Constitution of India while aiming at secular socialist and democratic system in this country has taken care of the social, educational and economic upliftment of the backward classes of citizens of the country by making special provisions under different articles.

39. Religious minorities is one such backward groups which requires special opportunities and attention in order to catch up with other groups and be able to join the national mainstream.

40. Five religious groups viz. Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Parsis come under the category of religious minorities which constitute more than 18% of total population of the State. According to 1991 census, in 21 districts of the State, the population of minority communities is more than 20% of the total. These districts have been declared as minority concentration districts. To cater to the needs of the above groups, a separate department under the name of Minorities Welfare & Waqf was created by the state government in the year of 1995-96. The Schemes relating to welfare of minorities, which were previously being looked after by the

different departments, have been brought under the perview of this department. The department consists of following organisations :-

- Survey Commissioner Waqf.
- Director, Minorities Welfare.
- U.P. Minorities Commission.
- U.P. Minorities Financial And Development Corporation (UPMFDC).
- U.P. Waqf Development Corporation (UPWPC)
- U.P. Haj Committee.
- Shia Central board of Waqfs.
- Sunni Central board of Waqfs.
- Wasika Office.
- Arbi-Farsi Madarsa Board

41. District level offices of the department have been created at 62 district head quarters under the administrative control of Director of Minorities Welfare. These are headed by District Minorities Welfare Officers who also function as ex-officio Assistant Survey Commissioners of Waqf, District Managers of the U.P.M.F.D.C. and Project Manager of the U.P.W.D.C.

42. In Ninth Plan, policies and programmes for the welfare and development of minorities have been formulated in consonance with the directive principles of State Policy. The programmes aim at making the minorities feel that they are accepted as an integral part of the culture and ethos of the society and country. The emphasis during the Ninth Plan is on the overall socio-economic development of the minorities with special focus on their education. Priority has also been given to strengthening of the institutional set-up at various levels including Minorities Financial and Development Corporation.

43. During most part of the Eighth Plan different schemes relating to welfare of minorities were being implemented by the different departments. The scheme of grant for salary of Arabi-Farsi Madarasas was under the education department whereas U.P.M.F.D.C. was under the administrative control of social welfare department. In the year 1995-96, in which the department of minorities welfare was created, the scheme of scholarship for students of class 1 to 10 belonging to minority communities was launched.

44. Upto the end of Eighth Plan 317 Arabi-Madarasas have been included in grants-in-aid list. Nearly 32.77 lakh students were benefited under the scholarship scheme during the eight plan with an expenditure of nearly Rs. 62.02 corers. Besides this, 3201 candidates were benefited by the margin money loan scheme and 10443 candidates under skill improvement scheme during the eighth plan period. Nearly 67.12 lakh students were given scholarship during the first three years of the Ninth Plan. Besides this number of beneficiaries under the margin money loan skill improvement and coaching schemes of the U.P.M.F.D.C. was 2073, 7136 and 1990 respectively during the same period.

45. For the year 2000-01, the total outlay proposed for this department is Rs. 46.63 crores, out of which Rs. 11.83 Crore is in the distt. sector the rest of Rs. 34.80crore being in the State Sector. The schemewise details are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Schemes	Ninth Plan outlay	Annual Plan 2000-2001 Outlay
1	Prematric scholarship	2050	3963
2	Grant to Arabic Madarsas	180	550
3	Share capital to U.P.M.F.D.C.	580	100
4	Share capital to U.P.W.D.C.	200	
5	Construction of Haj House	200	
6	Margin money loan scheme		
7	Skill improvement scheme		25
8	Coaching scheme		25
9	Opening of girl's schools in Minority institutions	5	
10	Opening of Polytechnics in Minority institutions	5	
11	Opening of I.T.I.s in Minority institutions	5	
12	Scholarships of meritorious students of Minority communities	5	
	Total	3150	4663

46. The theme of the schemes being implemented by the department from plan side of the budget are as under :-

### Pre-metric scholarship

47. Aim of the scheme is to encourage the enrolment rate and check the dropout rate among the students of minority communities. The scholarship is given to the wards of the guardians whose income is not more than double of the poverty line. Rates of the scholarships are as under :-

S.No.	Class	Rates Per Annum
1.	1-5	Rs. 300/-
2.	6-8	Rs. 480/-
3.	9-10	Rs.720/-

48. **Grant for Arabic Madarsas** : Grant is given by the govt. for payment of salary to teaching / non-teaching staff of the Arabic-Farsi Madarsas. The madarsas are the institutions imparting education from primary to degree level in Arabic/ Persian medium.

49. **Margin Money Loan Scheme** : Margin money loan is given by the U.P.M.F.D.C. to candidates of Minority communities who apply for the loans from banks for service, industry, business or agricultural purpose. The extent of margin money loan is upto 15% of the project cost or 75% of the total margin money demanded by the banks or Rs. 45,000 whichever is less. Rate of interest on margin money loan is 7.5% per annum.

50. **Coaching scheme** : Under this scheme which is being implemented by the U.P.M.F.D.C., pre-examination coaching is arranged for meritorius students belonging to minority communities, who have to appear in the entrance examination of professional courses such as medical and engineering as well as for the competitive examinations for selection to various government services. Besides above scheme, share capital is also provided to the U.P.M.F.D.C. and to U.P.W.D.C. in order to improve their financial position so that they can improve, through their schemes, the economic and social conditions of the persons belonging to minority communities.

51. In addition to the above schemes the following schemes which are fully financed by the Govt. Of India under area intensive development program for minority concentration areas are also being implemented by the department.

52. **Scheme of modernisation of madarsas** : Madarsas are primarily an institution meant for religious education for Muslims . In order to link them to modern day needs, they are being provided with the facility of teaching of modern subject and such as Science, Maths, English etc. For this purpose Govt. of India makes payment for salary of one teacher at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per month and at the same time, provides fund and grant for purchase of Science Kit and establishment of Book-bank.

53. **The scheme of construction of hostel and school building for girls schools** : The grant is also given by the Govt. of India for construction of hostel and school building of multi-stream girls higher secondary schools run by the minority institutions in minority concentration areas.



## CHAPTER - XV

# LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

### LABOUR WELFARE

In a welfare State, it is the duty of Government to ensure that the workers get reasonable wages and are not exploited. Their working and living conditions should also be improved. The activities under the labour sector are mainly of two type i.e. regulatory type and welfare. The regulatory activities include the enforcement of various labour laws and settlement of labour disputes. The welfare activities include medical facilities, housing facilities, games, recreation and cultural activities etc.

2. The labour commissioner organisation is supposed to contribute to the maintenance of industrial peace and thus ensure uninterrupted industrial production. To ensure payment of minimum wages and to confirm other welfare activities benefits to rural workers, it is essential that the enforcement machinery is decentralised up to the grass root, i.e. Tahsil/Block level.

### Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

#### Strategy

- Effective enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. Contract labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and other enactments were specially designed for the protection of unorganised, weaker and unprotected working class.
- Rehabilitation of migrants orphan and homeless, child labour in core carpet zone.
- Identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- Setting up of State Labour Institute at Kanpur.
- Setting up of legal cells each at regional offices at Allahabad, Lucknow and Ghaziabad.
- Creating greater awareness amongst the workers and involving them fruitful participation in industrial growth and globalisation.
- Greater emphasis on safer working conditions of the industrial workers.

3. For Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 105.00 lakh including Rs. 55.00 lakh for Uttaranchal has been approved. The major emphasis in the Ninth Five Year Plan is on effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act 1948 under which the agricultural and unorganised sector has been taken up for the umbrella coverage. For ensuring the payment of minimum wages, particularly to the labourers engaged in these sectors; it is proposed to setup the offices of Regional Deputy Labour

Commissioner in new divisions, the Assistant Labour Commissioner at district level and Labour Enforcement Officers at block level for effective enforcement of labour laws. Setting up Labour Institute at Kanpur and also setting up of a "Corpus Fund" for implementation of Child Labour Welfare scheme; identification and rehabilitations of bonded labours.

### **Annual Plan, 2000-2001**

4. An outlay of Rs. 51.00 lakh including Rs. 50.00 lakh for plains has been proposed for 2000-2001. The following proposals are being taken up:

- Strengthening of Labour Commissioner Organisation.
- Provision of comprehensive survey and rehabilitation of child labour and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- Information resources and strengthening of library.
- Registration of Looms.
- Setting up a training cell at Labour Commissioner Organisation.
- To arrange a new diesel car for Ghaziabad region.
- Installation of generator set for headquarter and regional offices, electronic typewriter and photocopier for regional offices.
- To create awareness and public co-operation against child labour system/boned labour system.

### **EMPLOYMENT**

5. Besides providing employment assistance to the unemployed by registering and submitting their names against the vacancies notified by the employers, employment exchanges are performing following very important functions;

6. **Vocational Guidance Programme** : Under this programme unemployed are acquainted with the available opportunities of higher education, training and employment opportunities in the prevailing employment market through

A. In house activities

B. Outside activities

7. Under In House Activities, unemployed at the time of registration are provided vocational guidance individually and education group wise. Under outside activities, vocational guidance is provided through establishment of career centres and career talks in schools and colleges.

8. **Enforcement of Employment Exchanges (compulsory notification of vacancies) ACT 1959** : Under the provisions contained in the act, all the employers of public sector and those employers of private sector who employ 25 or more employees have to notify vacancies occurring in their establishment

to employment exchanges and furnish quarterly and bi-annually informations about their employees to employment exchanges. This process provides information about employed manpower education wise, categorywise etc and vacancies for which suitable candidates could not be found. There is no other source than employment exchange which provides such type of information at regular intervals. The information is of utmost importance to the planners of manpower resources .

9. **Employment Market Information Programme :** This programme provides information about employed manpower Industrial Classification wise and helps in analysing increase and decrease in employment opportunities. The information is of utmost importance for the planners.

10. In addition to the aforesaid Employment Exchanges, 59 Coaching- Cum-Guidance Centers have been setup in various districts of the state to enhance the employability of the weaker section of the society such as Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes/ Backward Class and Physically handicapped.

11. An outlay of Rs. 269.28 lakh including Rs. 241.28 lakh for Plains has been proposed for the 2000-2001. Against this outlay, it is proposed to implement schemes like the construction of the buildings, establishment of vocational guidance units, establishments of new employment exchanges at newly created districts, establishments of coaching-cum-guidance center and to strengthen the existing coaching-cum – guidance centers and employment exchanges.

### **Craftsmen Training**

12. In order to achieve the objective of improving the quality of training with desired expansion, it is necessary to have effective management at state head quarters, divisional head quarters, and at district level. The following actions were proposed for the fulfillment of the above objective.

- Strengthening of the Directorate.
- Strengthening of Divisional offices.
- Upgrading and modernisation of institute level office facilities.

13. The number of institutes in U.P has grown to 245 in Govt. sector along with the 83 recognized institutes run by private sector with total training capacity of about 60000 besides 20,000 seats in apprenticeship scheme. It is very necessary and important to carry on inspections of these institutes to keep watch on the quality of training and its improvement along with expansion needs. Inspections are also called for to ensure follow-up action for the engagement of I.T.I trained boys & girls, and to establish effective. Institute-Industry-Interaction. Proposals for the creation of necessary number of posts of Joint and Additional Directors at Directorate and in divisions, had been continuously moved from the 8<sup>th</sup> plan period on-wards.

14. **Strengthening of Industrial Training Institutes :** Various programmes of upgrading the training facilities in the training institutes, their expansion as well as establishment of new institutes are undertaken in this scheme. Emphasis was laid on the modernisation through World-Bank assistance and also with the help of State-resources. The building requirements are still to be fulfilled. Fourteen institutes for the

benefit of scheduled – caste were sanctioned in 1997-98 with an intake capacity of 2240 seats in ten different – trades. An effort was made to establish strong industry-Institutes-interaction, resulting in the establishment of one Industrial training Institute in Gaziabad in collaboration with National Thermal Power Corporation, Govt. of India for four trades. Training has to be shaped according to the industrial requirement and also to play an effective role in equipping young men and women to get employment or to choose self-employment. Keeping this in view self-employment oriented short-term programmes were introduced in 25 Institutes for women and 11 Institutes for boys with a target of 2710 beneficiaries. The scheme invoked a very positive response and was popular.

15. **Vocational Training Project :** The World-Bank aided Vocational Training Project was started in U.P. from May 1988 with 50-50 sharing with DGET, New Delhi. Functionally the project came to close on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec-1998. During the 9<sup>th</sup> plan period under this project, Rupees 18.33 Crore was spent mainly on modernisation of equipments and high-tech-training. Nine new I.T.I's for women were also established under this project. The facilities created under this project are now to be fully sustained by State-resources.

## CHAPTER - XVI

### Social Security and Welfare

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

This sector covers the welfare, development and rehabilitation needs of persons with disabilities and disadvantaged groups such as aged, destitutes, old,, infirms and poor who needs special care and protection. Thus, the programmes of Social Welfare aim with provision of minimum essential financial assistance and moral support to socially handicapped persons and for whom special care is to be taken.

2. Several programmes viz. Old age Pension/Kisan Pension, institutional and non institutional facilities have been provided for socio-economic development of these neglected sections of the society. These programmes include expansion of the institutional services to cater the needs of destitute, infirms and old age persons.

#### Ninth Five Year Plan

3. The State Government has provided Rs.24050.00 lakh (including Rs.1050.00 lakh for Uttaranchal) for Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) for running the various welfare schemes under this sector.

#### Annual Plan 1997-98 to 1999-2000

4. An outlay of Rs.4858.35 lakh was approved including Rs.200.00 lakh for Uttaranchal Development against which an amount of Rs.4852.81 lakh including Rs.287.10 lakh for Uttaranchal were spent during 1997-98 to benefit the persons under the programmes of the sector. Similarly an amount of Rs.4561.28 lakh was spent on the welfare programmes under the sector during 1998-99 against an approved outlay of Rs.5131.00 lakh. The detail of physical and financial allocations/achievements under important schemes of 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are as given below :

#### Financial Target/Achievement

(Rs.in lakh)

Name of Schemes	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
	Approved Outlay	Actual Expend.	Approve Outlay	Actual Expend.	Approved Outlay	Actual Expend.
1 Cremation of paupers	11.00	1.10		0.10	2.00	0.15
2 Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their Daughter	103.80	12.00	140.00	18.00	186.20	18.00
3 Old Age/Kisan Pension	4671.55	4833.49	4891.00	4543.18	4785.81	3007.34

### Physical Target/Achievement

Schemes	Unit	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
		Achievement	Achievement	Proposed Target	Achievement
1 Old Age/Kisan Pension	Persons	322,239	3,03,090	3,17,944	2,72,500
2 Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter	Women	120	180	1,862	180

### Annual Plan 2000-2001

5. The State Government has allocated an outlay of Rs. 4378.85 lakh including Rs.350.00 lakh for Uttaranchal, for formulation of Draft Annual Plan 2000-2001 for the schemes running under state plan. The salient features of the main schemes of year 2000-2001 are being given below:

6. **Old Age/Kisan Pension :** Under this scheme, the persons who are above 60 years of age and having below monthly income of Rs.225/- or 2.5 Acres of agricultural land, are being provided Rs.125/- p.m. pension in the rural areas as Kisan Pension and in urban areas as Old Age Pension respectively. The State Government has fixed a target of 272500 persons to provide pension under State Plan budget. In the year 1999-2000, financial allocation of Rs.4436.01 lakh in plains was made under district sector to meet out the committed liability of payment of pension already being paid to old age pensioners. An outlay of Rs.4378.85 lakh has been provided for the year 2000-2001, out of which Rs.4248.85 lakh has been proposed for the scheme.

7. **Grant for Cremation of Paupers :** A large number of dead bodies are not claimed by any person in the State. The cremation of such bodies is done by the district administration for which provision of fund is necessary from the State government. At present a grant of Rs.300.00 per body is being provided by the govt. for this purpose. Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed for this purpose in Uttaranchal. In the plains areas the grant is being provided from non-plan budget.

8. **Grant to destitute widows for marriage of daughter :** Destitute widows become economically dependant totally on their family but in large number of cases due to weakening bond of joint family proper economic help is not being provided to widows by their family members. In these circumstances marriage of the daughter of a destitute widow becomes beyond the purview of the economic limit of the widow. The State government provides a financial help of Rs.10,000/- to such widows getting pension under widow pension scheme from Mahila Kalyan Department. For this purpose Rs.128.00 lakh including Rs.110.00 lakh for Uttaranchal, has been proposed under this schemes to benefit 1280 widows. In short, the following objectives are set for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) and Annual plan 2000-2001

### Objectives

- To provide social security to all the aged, infirm and destitute persons
- To provide old Age/Kisan pension to the deserving targeted persons.

- To improve the qualitative aspect of the social security and welfare programmes by ensuring efficient implementation.
- To provide financial assistance to destitute widows for marriage of their daughters.
- To strengthen the administrative infrastructure for implementation of old age/Kisan pension schemes.
- To ensure revision of rates of grants and income ceiling depending on resources.
- To ensure more coverage under social and welfare programmes depending on resources.
- To associate the NGOs in various social and welfare programmes as per policy framed by the State Government from time to time.

### Financial outlays and Physical Targets

9. Details of schemewise proposed outlays and physical targets for the annual plan 2000-2001 are as under:

Schemes	2000-2001			
	Outlay Proposed (Rs. In Lakh)		Physical Target	
	Total	Plain	Total	Plain
1 Old Age/Kisan Pension	4248.85	4010.85	272500 (Persons)	257389 (Persons)
2 Cremation of paupers	2.00	--	--	--
3 Grant to destitute widows for marriage of their daughter	128.00	18.00	1280 Women	180 Women

### Employment Generation

10. Being a welfare State the Department is fully aware of social security for the inmates, girls and boys and old aged infirm and destitutes. Several residential homes are being run by the department for the weaker sections of the Society. The construction work is being done by U.P. Kalyan Nirman Nigam Ltd. Since 1976. An outlay of Rs.24050.00 lakh including Rs.1050.00 lakh for Uttaranchal, has been approved for Ninth Five Year Plan out of which Rs.200.00 lakh is as capital content for construction of building for departmental institutions. It is expected to generate an additional 0.17 lakh persons days (construction phase) under employment. There is no programme to get the buildings constructed during 2000-2001 hence no Employment Generation would be created.

## **WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED**

11. A handiapped person is not handicapped by his own choice and therefore, he deserves all sympathy and support from the society and the State: The persons with disabilities expect a positive attitude and behaviour from normal members of the society. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and full Participation) Act, 1995 embodies a national commitment to provide equal opportunities, rights and facilities to them to optimize their development and welfare. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh also has been consistently striving for providing necessary facilities through various schemes in the Ninth Plan.

12. State Govt. is running the following schemes to provide a better life to the handicapped persons.

1. Grant-in-aid for maintenance to destitute handicapped.
2. Scholarships to the handicapped students and to the children of handicapped persons.
3. Grant-in-aid for purchase of artificial limbs, hearing aids etc.
4. 12 residential schools are devoted to different types of handicapped children where free education is being provided. Out of the said 12 schools 4 are for the visually handicapped, 4 for the hearing handicapped, 2 for the physically handicapped and 2 for the mentally retarded children.

13. 10 sheltered workshop-cum-production centers are imparting free vocational training with free boarding and lodging facilities to the handicapped.

14. Following new schemes have been introduced during the Ninth Plan:

1. Award for marriages between disabled and normal persons, and between disabled persons.
2. Grant to handicapped for construction of shops.
3. Talking Book Studio and Braille Transcription unit for blind students.
4. Upgradation of schools for the visually handicapped students (Banda and Saharanpur)

### **Objectives**

15. The Department of Handicapped Welfare came into existence on date 20.9.95. The basic objectives are to adhere to national commitment to equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation of disabled persons without any discrimination in every field of human activity with emphasis on recognition of the rights and potential of disabled to lead fulfilled lives. The Government's top priority is to provide maximum educational, training and rehabilitation facilities to all categories of disabled persons.

### **Strategies**

- Compulsory scholarship schemes to all categories to disabled children from class 1 to 8 to remove illiteracy.



- Promote social and emotional integration and encourage marriage between disabled and normal persons and also between disabled persons.
- Rationalize pension scheme to only most needy and destitute disabled persons below poverty line. Present rate of pension has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to 125 per month.
- To implement the various provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995.

### **Ninth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan, 2000-2001**

16. In the Ninth five year plan greater emphasis has been given to ensure effective implementation of the schemes and programmes for the welfare of handicapped persons from different sources. Besides, Government's efforts are to encourage N.G.O's to render their services to the destitute handicapped persons for their maintenance, education, training and re-habilitation etc. The schemewise details are given as under :-

17. **Viklang Pension Scheme :** This is major continuing scheme under which initially pension @ Rs.100/- per month was being given to destitute handicapped having monthly income below 225.00 per month. The rate of viklang pension has been enhanced to Rs.125/-per month. During the year 1997-98 to 98-99 with a sum of Rs 2008.69 lakhs 71264 people have been covered. For the year 1999-2000 with the sum of Rs. 1195.63 lakh 65480 people were covered. At present about 75lakh disabled people are residing in the State of U.P, out of which only 91900 persons are being covered by the Plan. So, for the year 2000-2001, it is very necessary to provide a sum of Rs.1378.48 lakh to maintain this minimum level. But an outlay of Rs. 1436.86 lakh has been allocated for the year.

18. **Scholarship For Class 1-8 :** This is a continuing scheme under which Scholarship to the disabled children and children of the disabled parents is given to encourage them in basic education. In the year 1997-98 to 98-99, with a sum of Rs.69.10 lakh 16752 students were covered under this Scheme. In the financial year 1999-2000 with the sum of Rs.43.11 lakh, 11055 students are expected to be covered. The rate of Scholarship from class 1-8 has been enhanced to Rs. 25/-per month for class 1 to 5 and Rs.40/- per month for class 6 to 8. At present about 15lakh boy and girls (Age 5-20 years) are residing in the state of U.P out of which only 17020 student s are being covered. So it is very necessary to provide a sum of Rs.65.20 lakh for the financial year 2000-2001 to maintain this minimum level. Against this only Rs. 56.22 lakh have been provided in the district plan.

19. **Grant For Purchase Of Artificial Limbs/ Hearing Aids Etc. :** Under this scheme the artificial limbs/hearing aid etc. is being provided to the disabled persons to reduce their difficulties and to help in performing activities in daily life. In the year 1997-98 to 1998-99 with a sum of Rs. 58.871 akhs 6922 people have been benefitted and in the financial year 1999-2000 with a sum of Rs.37.78 Lakh 7272 persons are expected to be covered under this scheme. It is necessary to maintain at least previous level and for this a sum of Rs. 47.86 lakh is being proposed for the year 2000-2001.

20. **Talking Book Studio And Braille Transcription Unit** : For the visually handicapped students, it is very important to establish Talking Book Studio. For this a sum of Rs.2.90 lakh is proposed for the year 2000-2001.

21. **Incentive For Marriage** : Under this scheme an amount of Rs.11000 is given to a couple for marriage of a normal bride and disabled groom person and Rs.14000/-for marriage between disabled persons. In the year 1997-98 to 1998-99 with a sum of Rs.53.68 lakh, 495 beneficiaries were covered. In the financial year 1999-2000 with a sum of Rs. 31.61 lakh, 253 beneficiaries were covered. For the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakh is being proposed.

22. **Construction Of Shops** : This is a major scheme to provide self employment to the disabled people. In the year 1997-98 to 98-99 with a sum of Rs.7.40 lakh, 37 disabled persons were covered. In the previous financial year 1999-2000 with a sum of Rs. 9.40 lakh, 47 beneficiaries were covered. For the year 2000-2001 a sum of Rs.26.46 lakh is being proposed under the scheme

23. **Construction of Staff Quarters and Ramps in Blind School, Lucknow** : An outlay of Rs. 67.76 lakh has been provided for construction of staff quarters for class III and II in the Blind School, Lucknow which were incomplete due to non-availability of funds. Besides, a sum of Rs. 13.86 lakh has also been allocated for construction of Ramps in the same school during 2000-2001 in order to promote barrier free environment to the blind students.

## **WOMEN WELFARE**

24. In order to improve the well being of women and children in society the Government has made a significant shift in the approach from 'Welfare during Fifties' to 'Development during Seventies' and to 'Empowerment during the Nineties'. During the Nineties major thrust in respect of women was to make them economically independent and self reliant. Thus to provide necessary environment and infrastructure for their overall socio-economic development and also to help them in playing a significant role in the development process as participants and beneficiaries, a separate department of Women and Child Development was established in 1989. The department is implementing several schemes to meet the needs of the large population of the deprived women and also to empowering them so that they may share the fruits of the progress.

### **Objectives and strategy for the Ninth Plan**

25. Socio-economic empowerment of women is the main objective of the Ninth Plan. Thus every effort will be made to create an enabling environment where women can freely exercise their rights both within and outside home, as equal partner alongwith men. Emphasis will also be given to awareness generation, confidence building and promotion of self-reliance amongst women.

26. The strategy adopted during the Ninth Five-Year Plan is as below :-

- Empowerment of women to assert their rights leading to reduction of gender disparity.

- Facilitate capacity building and provision of income generation options for women.
- Sensitize and mobilise government functionaries/officials towards providing a more responsive government.
- Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women and to undertake studies to assess the cause of violence against them and effective methods of prevention strategies.
- Adopt special measures to reduce trafficking in women and to assist female victims of violence due to prostitution and trafficking.
- Take positive action to facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trades.
- Provide business service and access to markets, information and technology to low income group women.
- Providing them with financial security through savings and independent income.

#### **Ninth Five Year Plan Annual Plan 2000-2001**

27. During the Ninth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 107.60 Cr. is allocated to achieve the above mentioned objectives. The allocated outlays for the Annual Plans, 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 were Rs. 28.63, Rs. 34.25 and Rs. 39.29 Cr. respectively against which the respective expenditures were Rs. 13.15, Rs. 24.75 and Rs. 30.86 Cr. One of the most important scheme of the department is Grant-in-aid to destitute widows for which Rs. 12.62, Rs. 20.16 and Rs. 26.90 Cr. were spent during the Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000. The number of beneficiaries during the Annual Plan 1999-2000 were 504495 destitute widows of which grant to 175839 widows were given by plan side and the remaining 328656 from non-plan side.

28. The Plan schemes implemented during the Ninth Five-Year Plan can be categorised into the following groups: -

- Child Welfare;
- Women Welfare;
- Welfare of aged, infirm and destitute; and
- Correctional Services.

29. An outlay of Rs.2571.27 lakh for plains and Rs. 911.00 lakh for Uttaranchal has been allocated for the Annual Plan 2000-2001. The groupwise details of allocated outlay is as under: -

( Rs in lakh )

Group	Ninth Plan 1997-2002			Annual Plan 2000-2001		
	Total	Plain	Uttaranchal	Total	Plain	Uttaranchal
A. Child Welfare	69.00	69.00				
B. Women Welfare	9673.20	7658.20	2015.00	3464.27	2553.27	911.00
C. Welfare of Aged Infirm Destitute	655.00	275.00	380.00			
D. Correctional Services	362.80	297.80	65.00	18.00	18.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10760.00</b>	<b>8300.00</b>	<b>2460.00</b>	<b>3482.27</b>	<b>2571.27</b>	<b>911.00</b>

30. A brief summary of the important schemes being implementing by the department are given below:

### **CHILD WELFARE**

31. **Shishushala in sweeper colonies and slums** : Women living in rural areas and urban slums go out to work due to which their children are devoid of education and suffers from malnutrition. Since this scheme is being implemented under non-plan, hence no outlay is being proposed in the Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

### **WOMEN WELFARE**

32. **Integrated Development of Women** : The scheme for integrated development of women is being implemented in the districts of Uttaranchal area of the State. The scheme envisages integration with ongoing programmes and to cover local innovative ideas and new avenues in action for development of women in rural as well in urban areas of Uttaranchal. This scheme is being run on the pattern of NORAD where proposals for training of women are being invited from reputed NGOs. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh in Uttaranchal is proposed to benefit 250 women during the Annual plan, 2000-2001.

33. **Grant in aid to destitute widows** : Destitute widows who have no one to look after and whose annual income is less than Rs. 12,000 per annum are being given a maintenance grant of Rs.125 per month. An outlay of Rs.2731.28 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 2000-2001 of which Rs.2551.27 lakh is for plains and the remaining Rs.180.01 lakh is for Uttaranchal. The number of beneficiaries till now is 504495 of which 328656 beneficiaries are being given grant from non-plan. The target for the Annual Plan, 2000-2001 is to benefit 175839 destitute widows. Under the new system of decentralisation, the scheme is now being implemented through the panchayats who have been delegated the responsibility of sanctioning as well as implementing the scheme. The cheques relating to the beneficiaries are handed over

to panchayats where they are distributed in an open meeting. While sanctioning pension to new beneficiaries priority is given to widows who are of lesser age.

34. **Marriage incentive to persons marrying widows who are below 35 years of age** : This scheme is being implemented from 1991-92. Under the scheme, persons marrying widows below 35 years of age, the couple is given a reward of Rs.11000. Since this scheme is being implemented under non-plan, hence no outlay is being proposed in the Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

35. **Scholarship to girls and women of general category pursuing professional / technical courses** : A new scheme of providing scholarship to girls and women of general category pursuing professional/ technical courses and who live below the poverty line, are given scholarship @ Rs.50 p.m. to Rs.425 p.m. For the first time, this scheme is being implemented from 1998-99. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed to benefit 250 girls/women under this scheme for the Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

36. **Mahila Utthan Yojana in Uttaranchal** : On the direction of Honourable High Court Allahabad in the writ petition no. 32982/94 Uttarakhand Sangharsh Samiti vs State of U.P., the centrally sponsored scheme of Mahila Utthan is being implemented in the Uttaranchal area of the state. The scheme is of Rs.35.55 Cr. for the five years. It envisages a gap-filling approach in all the development programmes being implemented in the area. An outlay of Rs. 710.00 lakh is proposed for the Annual Plan, 2000-2001 as state share.

### **Correctional Services**

37. **Establishment of Juvenile Courts/Boards** : Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 , Juvenile Welfare Boards are established. Similarly, Juvenile Courts have been set up in 66 districts. It is proposed to set up Juvenile Welfare Boards/Juvenile Courts in the six newly created districts for which an outlay of Rs.3.56 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

38. **Establishment and Construction of Govt. Observation Homes** : Section 11 of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 clearly directs the State Government to establish and maintain as many observation homes that may be necessary for keeping the juveniles during the pendency of enquiry. Each observation home shall not only provide accomodation, maintenance, medical facilities but will also provide the juvenile with facilities for constructive preoccupation. There are 59 Govt. Observation Homes in functioning and six are in the process of being established. An outlay of Rs.10.66 lakh is proposed for Annual Plan, 2000-2001.

### **Sainik Kalyan**

39. The Ex-servicemen below the rank of junior commissioned officer who generally retire after 18-20 years of Service in defence forces, often need relief and rehabilitation. These ex- servicemen have to face problems in maintaining their families and are required to take up some kind of employment / self employment ventures. There is Zila Sainik Kalyan Evam Punrwas Office in each district to provide guidance and help to needy ex servicemen. The State Govt has set up U.P Bhutpurva sainik Kalyan Nigam in the year 1989 with authouded capital of Rs 5 cores. This corporation presently porvides security and

technical services. In the Ninth Five year plan the following schemes are proposed to be taken by the Nigam :-

- Setting up of Motor training school
- Mushroom cultivation in Uttranchal
- Construction of old age homes
- Establishment of uniform stitching/tailoring centres
- Adventure Activities in hill areas

40. The Directorate of Sainik Kalyan has proposed the following schemes for the welfare and training of ex servicemen and their wards in the year 2000-2001 .

- Consturciton of staff quarters and Rest houses.
- Pre recruitment training for wards of the ex servicemen for recruitment in Army and police forces.
- To organise entrepreneurship development training for ex servicemen.
- Sainik Mahila Prashikshan evam Utpadan kendra Pauri.
- Establishment of 10 Zila Sainik Kalyan offices in New districts

41. An outlay of Rs 430 Lakh has been provided for the Ninth Five Year Plan for running welfare schemes for ex servicemen. During first three years of Ninth Plan, an amount of Rs. 119.56 lakh including Rs.47.17 lakh for Uttaranchal were spent on different schemes. An outlay of Rs. 102.43 lakhs for the year 2000-2001 has been proposed, out of which Rs. 39.43 lakhs for plain area and Rs 63 lakhs for Uttaranchal schemes are earmarked.

## **Nutrition**

42. Integrated Child Development Programme was started in the year 1975 in three blocks of the State on experimental basis. The child nutrition programme has been included in the Basic Minimum Services/Prime-Minister Gramodaya Yojna. The objectives and strategy of the programme during the Ninth Plan are as below :-

- To improve the nutritional and health status of children under six,
- To lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child,
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, malnutrition and drop out in the school,
- To provide supplementary nutrition to under-nourished and malnourished children, pregnant andlaktating mothers, through Aanganwadi Centres
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education, and Reduction in drop out rate of children between 3-6 years by providing early childhood education.

43. During the Ninth Plan period Panchayati Raj Institutions and local women's self help groups will be involved for effective implementation of women and child development programmes. The target is to cover the entire State with the total 934 projects by the end of the Ninth Plan.

### Progress during the Ninth Plan

44. To achieve the above mentioned objectives an outlay of Rs.232.00 crore including Rs.30.00 crore for Uttaranchal is proposed during the Ninth Plan. The proposed outlay during the Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 were Rs.35.58, Rs.45.00 and Rs.45.00 crore respectively against which the respective expenditures were Rs.5.36, Rs.24.73 and Rs.36.55 crores. The outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is Rs.48.79 crore including Rs.1.00 crore for Uttaranchal.

45. The target of opening new projects in unserved areas during the Ninth Plan are 465. Against this target 51, 79 and 82 projects were implemented during the Annual Plans 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. It is proposed to open 141 new projects during the Annual Plan 2000-2001.

46. The World Bank assisted ICDS-III programme has also been implementing in the State since 1999-2000 under which 110 blocks shall be covered by the end of 2001-2002 in three phases i.e. 20 blocks in 1999-2000, 30 blocks in 2000-2001 and 60 another blocks in 2001-2002. Thus the total number of blocks proposed to be covered by the end of Ninth Plan would be 934 in which 469 blocks were covered upto the end of the Eighth Plan and the remaining 465 blocks are proposed to be covered during the Ninth Plan. In these 465 proposed blocks, 91 blocks will be covered by the general programme, 110 under ICDS-III and the remaining 264 by the sanction of funds from the Government of India.

47. The beneficiaries proposed during the Ninth Plan are 47.17 lakh against which 5.53, 18.18 and 20.17 lakh were benefitted during the first three years of the Ninth Plan. The physical target for the Annual Plan 2000-2001 is to benefit 35.75 lakh women and children through 36757 anganwadi centres. The yearwise financial/physical targets and achievements during the Ninth Plan is given in the following Table:

### Financial and Physical Progress

Plan Year	Financial Outlay/ Expenditure (in lakh)	Physical Target/Achievement		
		Number of projects of	Number beneficiaries (in lakh)	Number of Aanganwadi Centres
Ninth Plan	23200.00	465	47.17	60744
Annual Plan 1997-98 (expenditure)	535.78	51	5.53	8430
1998-99 (expenditure)	2472.77	79	18.18	13073
1999-2000 (expenditure)	3655.00	82	20.27	17995
2000-2001 (Proposed)	4878.74	141	35.75	36757

