

Draft Annual Plan

1988-89

Vol. I

SECTORAL PROFILE

NIEPA DC



D04012

GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH, PLANNING DEPARTMENT

December, 1987

Published by :

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF
UTTAR PRADESH,
PLANNING DEPARTMENT,
LUCKNOW.

- 5A2
309.25
UT

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, S.A. Condo Marg, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No..... D-4612
Date..... 20/10/87

Printed by :

DIRECTOR, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, U.P ,
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, AISHBAGH,
LUCKNOW.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I	Agriculture and Allied Activities	<i>Page n.o.</i>
	01.01 Crop Husbandry	1
	01.02 Soil and Water Conservation	14
	01.03 Animal Husbandry	23
	01.04 Dairying and Milk Supply	26
	01.05 Fisheries	29
	01.06 Forestry and Wild Life	40
	01.07 Plantations (Merged with Crop Husbandry) .. .. .	..
	01.08 Storage and Warehousing	40
	01.09 Agricultural Research and Education	42
	01.10 Agricultural Financial Institutions	43
	01.11 Other Agricultural Programmes	44
	01.12 Cooperation	45
CHAPTER II	Rural Development	
	02.01 Special Programme for Rural Development	51
	02.02 Rural Employment	55
	02.03 Land Reforms	59
	02.04 Other Rural Development Programmes	62
CHAPTER III	Special Area Programmes	
	03.01 Other Special Programmes	74
CHAPTER IV	Irrigation and Flood Control	
	04.01 Major and Medium Irrigation	79
	04.02 Minor Irrigation	85
	04.03 Command Area Development Programme	98
	04.04 Flood Control	100
CHAPTER V	Energy	
	05.01 Power	112
	05.02 Non-conventional Sources of Energy	129
CHAPTER VI	Industry and Minerals	
	06.01 Village and Small Industries	156
	06.02 Industries	175

					<i>Page No.</i>
	06.03	Weights and Measures	..	---	186
	06.04	Mining	..	---	187
CHAPTER VII		Transport			
	07.01	Civil Aviation	..	---	193
	07.02	Roads and Bridges	..	---	196
	07.03	Road Transport	..	---	199
	07.04	Inland Water Transport	..	---	207
CHAPTER VIII		Communications (Not applicable to U.P.)	..	---	---
CHAPTER IX		Science, Technology and Environment	..	---	211
	09.01	Scientific Research (including S and T)	..	---	212
	09.02	Ecology and Environment	..	---	217
CHAPTER X		General Economic Services			
	10.01	Secretariat Economic Services	..	---	221
	10.02	Tourism	..	---	233
	10.03	Survey and Statistics	..	---	235
	10.04	Civil Supplies	..	---	237
CHAPTER XI		Social Services			
	11.01	General Education	..	---	238
	11.02	Technical Education	..	---	249
	11.03	Sports and Youth Services	..	---	252
	11.04	Art and Culture	..	---	256
	11.05	Medical and Public Health	..	---	258
	11.06	Water Supply and Sanitation	..	---	276
	11.07	Housing	..	---	277
	11.08	Urban Development	..	---	283
	11.09	Information and Publicity	..	---	288
	11.10	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	..	---	289
	11.11	Labour and Employment	..	---	292
	11.12	Social Security and Welfare	..	---	298
	11.13	Nutrition	..	---	302
CHAPTER XII		General Services			
	12.01	Stationery and Printing	..	---	308
	12.02	Public Works	..	---	308

CHAPTER I
AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

01.01. CROP HUSBANDRY

The economy of Uttar Pradesh is largely dependent upon agriculture and allied activities. About 78 per cent of the total working force as against 72 per cent in the country, is engaged in agricultural practices. In the light of limited employment opportunities in non-agricultural activities and increasing pressure of population in rural areas, the accelerated development of agricultural sector has assumed added importance.

FOODGRAIN PRODUCTION

01.01.2. Foodgrains are the main agricultural produce and every effort has been made to increase their production. Against the production level of 299.18 lakh tonnes in the terminal year of the

Sixth Plan, the target for the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 was kept at 424.50 lakh tonnes. During the first year of the Seventh Plan, a record production of 314.25 lakh tonnes was registered against the target of 318.00 lakh tonnes. However, the production of foodgrains came down sharply to the level of 298.54 lakh tonnes in the succeeding year, against the target of 334 lakh tonnes. This steep decline was due to drought conditions during latter half of Kharif season, hailstorm in some districts, heavy and unseasonal rainfall in Western U.P. and parts of Eastern U.P. at the time of Rabi harvesting. The physical progress in the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first two years of the Seventh Plan is given below :

TABLE 1—*Crop-wise Physical achievement for Seventh Plan*

Crop	1984-85 terminal- year	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Rice	7157	8315	7260
2. Jowar	566	420	445
5. Bajra	949	640	742
4. Maize	1775	1462	1502
3. Kharif Pulses	177	145	149
6. Other Cereals	346	364	369
Total Kharif Production	10913	11346	10467
7. Wheat	15675	16559	16078
8. Barley	742	835	760
9. Gram	1272	1326	1268
10. Peas	242	312	291
11. Arhar	842	738	672
12. Masur	232	309	318
Total Rabi Production	19005	20079	19387
Total Foodgrain Production	29918	31425	29854

01.01.3. The problem of drought was encountered in the current year 1987-88 also. This year the drought is far more severe than what the State has faced during the century. Acute scarcity of rainfall has done considerable damage to Kharif crops. The standing Kharif crop was also adversely affected due to high temperature. In this background, the tar-

get of 367.50 lakh tonnes seems impossible to achieve. It is now anticipated that foodgrain production for Kharif and Rabi shall be 60 lakh tonnes and 196.70 lakh tonnes respectively in the current year. The crop-wise targets along with anticipated achievement, are given in the following table :—

TABLE 2—Crop-wise Target—1987-88

Name of Crop	1987-88	
	Target	Anticipated Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rice	9200	4000
2. Jowar	520	300
3. Bajra	700	500
4. Maize	1470	800
5. Kharif Pulses	220	80
6. Others	350	320
Total Kharif Foodgrains ..	12460	6000
7. Wheat	20460	16500
8. Barley	820	750
9. Gram	1470	1300
10. Peas	450	300
11. Arhar	750	500
12. Masur	340	320
Total Rabi Foodgrains ..	24290	19670
Total Foodgrains ..	36750	25670

01.01.4. The physical programmes below :—
of supply of inputs are given in the table

TABLE 3—Supply of Inputs

Programme	Unit	Achievement 1986-87	1987-88	
			Target	Anticipated achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Seed distribution ..	'000 qtl.	523.41	1600	637.61
2. Chemical Fertilizer ..	'000 tonnes	1772.00	2600.00	1693.00
3. Pesticide Consumption (Technical Grade Material)	'000 tonnes	6.65	8.00	6.00
4. Area under High Yielding Varieties	'000 ha.	11494.00	11540.00	10023.00

Annual Plan 1988-89

01.01.5. In conformity with Seventh Plan strategy, the main objectives of the Annual Plan 1988-89 are proposed as under :—

- (i) To accelerate agricultural growth particularly of rice, wheat, pulses and oil seeds.
- (ii) To increase avenues of higher income by introducing better crop rotations, double/multiple cropping, soil and water conservation and dry farming programme.
- (iii) To reduce the regional imbalances by launching special programmes based on specific requirements of the area.
- (iv) To propagate suitable implements for placement of fertilizers and seeds at proper depth in Bundelkhand area.
- (v) To consolidate the gains already achieved and to recoup the losses in foodgrain production due to drought.

Target of Foodgrain Production

01.01.6. In the Seventh Plan period, a growth rate of about 7 per cent was envisaged for foodgrain production and on this basis, the target for production of foodgrains for the year 1989-90 was fixed at 425 lakh tonnes. This target was fixed on the basis of certain growth projections, viz., that irrigation potential of about 10 lakh hectares will be created every year and the consumption of fertilizers will also rise annually by about 13-14 per cent. In

addition certain assumption were made regarding improved electricity supply for private tube-well and pump canals, distribution of seeds and increase in availability of short term credit. It was projected that these factors together with organisational effort will lead to the increase of productivity of wheat to 26.50 quintals per hectare and that of rice to 15.50 quintals per hectare in 1989-90. Based on these projections of increase in productivity of wheat and rice and a modest increase in the production of other crops, the level of foodgrains production in 1989-90 was fixed at 425 lakh tonnes.

01.01.7. As against the annual targets of foodgrain production, the progress made in the first three years of the Seventh Plan is as under :—

TABLE 4—*Target and Achievement of Food-grain Production*

Year	Unit	Target	Achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1984-85 (base)	Lakh tonnes	280	299.18
1985-86	Lakh tonnes	318	314.25
1986-87	Lakh tonnes	334	298.54
1987-88	Lakh tonnes	367	256.70 (Likely)

01.01.8. The spectacular increase in production during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 was mainly due to organised input management. As compared to the previous years, the distribution of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides in 1984-85 and 1985-86 showed a marked increase as indicated below :—

TABLE 5—*Supply of Inputs*

Programme	Unit	Achievements		
		1981-82	1984-85	1985-86
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Seed Distribution	'000 quintals	290	562	583
2. Fertilizers	'000 tonnes	1270	1600	1972
3. Pesticides	'000 tonne	3.7	4.67	6.0

01.01.9. However, during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 production declined because of drought. Year 1987-88 is to

be treated as an abnormal year when the State is faced with the worst-ever drought of the century. Further, the position of

irrigation potential created and utilised, availability of short-term credit, and availability of power for irrigation and electri-

cally operated tube-wells has not been to the desired level as the following table will show :—

TABLE 5—*Irrigation potential created and utilized*

Programme	Level of			1982-88		1988-90 Target
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Target	Likely Achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Irrigated Area (Potential created in lakh ha.)	197.66	206.42	215.21	224.62	224.62	2465.00
2. Short-term credit (Cr. Rs.)	232.45	243.60	256.90	425	440	650
3. Electrically Operated private Tubewells/pumpsets (Lakh nos.)	4.85	5.124	5.42	5.67	..	71.33

01.01.10. Irrigation is an important input. The Plan document includes creation of additional potential of 48.50 lakh hectares which has been found to be insufficient to meet the requirements of target fixed for agricultural production. According to agricultural experts an additional irrigation potential of 80 lakh ha. is necessary to achieve the plan targets. The additional potential created during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is of the order of 17.50 lakh hectares only. Further, the performance of energisation of private tube-wells in the first three years of the Seventh Plan has not been up to the mark because of resource constraint. Similarly, the progress made in short-term

credit is far from satisfactory and the present rate of growth indicates that the target of Rs.600.00 crore at the end of the Seventh Plan would be extremely difficult to achieve, unless there is a major step-up in the programme.

01.01.11. The constraint of credit facilities and of irrigation as well as low level of energisation of private pump sets has adversely affected fertilizer consumption which fell down during 1986-87 and 1987-88. Similarly, distribution of certified seeds has remained more or less stationary. The following table shows the position of distribution of fertilizer and seed :—

TABLE 7—*The position of Distribution of fertilisers and seeds*

Programme	Unit	Level of 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		Target for 1989-90
					Likely Achieve- ment		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. Fertilizer Consumption	Lakh tonnes	16	19.72	17.72	16.93		32.000
2. Availability of Seeds	Lakh quintals	5.62	5.83	5.23	6.38		12.000

01.01.12. The targets for 1989-90 in respect of fertilizers consumption and availability of seeds seem difficult to achieve unless there is a step-up in creation of irrigation potential, availability

of electricity for irrigation and availability of short-term credit.

01.01.13. In view of the above reasons and the prevailing situation of drought, the agricultural experts have

proposed a target of 350 lakh tonnes for 1988-89 as against the target of 381.70

lakh tonnes according to the Seventh Plan Document. Cropwise details are as under:

TABLE 8—Crop-wise details

Name of Crop	Average production 1984-85 to 1986-87	1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Anticipated	Target	Likely achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Rice	7577	9200	4000	10000	8700
2. Jowar	477	520	300	580	640
3. Bajra	777	700	500	1120	740
4. Maize	1581	1470	800	1180	1600
5. Kharif Pulses	137	220	80	100	160
6. Others	363	350	320	400	360
Total Kharif Foodgrains	10912	12460	6000	13380	12200
7. Wheat	16104	20460	16500	21000	18800
8. Barley	775	820	750	700	800
9. Gram	1280	1470	1300	1450	1500
10. Peas	288	450	300	450	500
11. Arhar	751	750	500	800	800
12. Masur	289	340	320	390	400
Total Rabi Foodgrains	19487	24290	19670	24790	22800
Total Foodgrains	30399	36750	25670	38170	35000
Oilseeds ('000 tonne)	1031	1860	1345	2320	1700
Cotton ('000 bales)	24	50	20	75	50
Jute ('000 bales)	70	95	90	140	100

01.01.14. Weather conditions being normal, certain inputs like chemical fertilizers, quality seeds, plant protection measures, besides irrigation and soil and water management practices, are of vital importance to achieve the proposed targets of foodgrain production. The targets of these inputs have been proposed as under:—

TABLE 9—Proposed Supply of Inputs-1988-89

Item	Unit	Target 1988-89	
		As per Plan document	As proposed by Agriculture Department
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Seed distribution	'000' qtl.	1154	900
2. Chemical Fertilizer	'000 tonnes		
(a) Nitrogenous (N)	„	1900	1700

Table-9 (contd.)

Item	Unit	Target 1988-89	
		As per Plan document	As proposed by Agriculture Department
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(b) Phosphetic (P)	'000 tonnes	600	600
(c) Potassic (K)	„	400	200
	Total	2900	2500
3. Plant Protection			
(a) Technical Grade Mateiral	„	5.2	12.00
(b) Area covered	'000 ha.	25800	26000
4. Area under High Yielding Varieties			
(a) Paddy	„	3900	4000
(b) Wheat	„	7600	7800
(c) Bajra	„	160	180
(d) Maize	„	58	60
(e) Jowar	„	18	30
	Total	11736	12070

Special Programmes

01.01.15. *Special Rice Production Programme*—The programme is running in 102 blocks of 24 districts. On the basis of experience gained in the past, the constraints faced were analysed. The major constraint in increasing rice production is the acute problem of water logging, salinity and drainage in project areas. Smooth drainage system has not been created so far. Besides, no such varieties of rice have been developed which can withstand sudden flooding and submergence. However, researches are being carried out in this direction. The following remedial measures have also been taken during the current year :—

- (i) Greater allocations for fertilizer minikits to optimise use of fertilizers.
- (ii) More emphasis on plant protection measures.
- (iii) Comprehensive package of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers and Zinc Sulphate would be provided to select beneficiaries in compact areas.
- (iv) Organisation of demonstrations on paddy crop in compact areas of 10.00 ha. land.

01.01.16. During the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.476.00 lakh, as State share, has been proposed to increase per ha. yield of rice.

01.01.17. *National Oil Seeds Development Project*—The scheme was initially started with 100 per cent Central assistance but in 1986-87 the pattern of assistance changed to equal sharing basis. Five oilseed crops viz. groundnut, sesamum, soyabean, rape seed/mustard and linseed have been selected for this project. The project is confined to 274 blocks of 21 selected districts. During 1987-88 it is anticipated that 13.45 lakh tonnes of oilseeds will be produced against the target of 18.6 lakh tonnes.

01.01.18. During 1988-89 it is proposed to produce 17.00 lakh tonnes of oilseeds by increasing the productivity of

these crops by providing adequate quantity of quality seed, fertilizers and pesticides. It is also to be ensured that credit through co-operative and Commercial Banks is available in the project area. An outlay of Rs.116 lakh as State share has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.01.19. It is worth mentioning that the districts selected in the project, have a greater number of small operational holdings. Since oil seeds are high risk — and highly resource — dependent crops, the farmers having small holdings cannot afford to take chances with such crops. There is, therefore, a need to re-examine the selection of districts.

01.01.20. *National Pulses Development Programme* — Uttar Pradesh is an important pulse producing State in the country; yet the production of pulses has been almost stagnant during the past years. To increase the production of pulses 27 districts for major pulse crops were selected in National Pulses Development Project in 1986-87. The main objective of the project is to maximise pulse production in the potential areas.

01.01.21. The constraint of this project is that with increase of irrigation facilities, the area under pulses is shifting to foodgrains. Furthermore, as these crops are highly susceptible to pests and diseases, the farmers do not venture for pure pulse cropping. Besides, most of the pulses are grown in rainfed areas where as varieties of pulses suitable for rainfed areas have not yet been evolved.

01.01.22. However, in spite of these limitations, following programmes are proposed to be launched to enhance the production :—

1. Introduction of micro-level planning in each selected district for intensive work :
2. To popularise new varieties of crops and thereby extend the area under pulses, seed minikits will be distributed.
3. To popularise the latest technology of pulse cultivation for each crop, block level demonstrations

are proposed to be organised. An outlay of Rs.130.00 lakh as State share is proposed for this.

01.01.23. *National Water Shed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas*—In the beginning of the Seventh Plan, three Centrally sponsored projects on Water Shed Management were sanctioned in Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts. Now the programme has been converted into National Watershed Development Project in which an area of 64,000 ha. is to be covered in 7 selected water sheds of districts Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda. The watersheds approved are as under :—

Name of District	Name of the water shed
1. Jhansi	1. Tejpura, Kharaiya Nala, Lakheri River
	2. Dundari Nala, Lakheri River
	3. Lakar Bhau Nala, Pahuj River, Gaharao Nala, Botwa River.
2. Hamirpur	1. Chandrawal River direct
	2. Shihu Nala
3. Banda	1. Matiyara Nala
	2. Banganga and Kareli Nala

01.01.24. *Training and Visit System*—With a view to increase the average agricultural productivity of the project area, with emphasis on small and marginal farmers, the scheme of Agricultural Extension Service on Training and Visit System has been launched in the State with the World Bank assistance under National Agricultural Extension Programme III. In the project 21 districts of four divisions viz. Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi have been taken.

01.01.25. The main thrust of the scheme is to disseminate the latest agricultural technology to the farmers of the project area in a two way process i.e. from Agricultural Universities/Research Institutes to the cultivators as well as from the cultivators to laboratories. This transfer of technology is to be done by specially trained village level workers viz. Kishan Sahayaks (VEW).

01.01.26. During the first year (1985-86) of the Seventh Plan, 8 districts, two from each division, viz. Lucknow, Rae-Bareilly, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi were taken and in 1986-87 another 8 districts viz. Unnao, Lakhimpur-kheri, Pratapgarh, Bahraich, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Ballia were included in the programme. The remaining 5 districts of Hardoi, Sitapur, Barabanki, Gonda and Mirzapur are being taken up in the current year (1987-88). For the remaining project period of the Seventh Plan, the programme will be intensified.

01.01.27. Under the scheme, the Kisan Sahayak visits and contacts farmers once a fortnight on a fixed recurring schedule. On an average 1,200 farmers families are to be covered by each Kisan Sahayak. For effective execution of the scheme and to provide guidance to Kisan Sahayaks, one Krishi Prasar Sangathak (AEO) has been provided for 10 Kisan Sahayaks on an average. At the same time, to supervise the work at sub-division, district, division and State levels, supervisory staff alongwith subject matter specialists (SMS) have also been provided.

01.01.28. Besides the above Special Programmes following three new schemes are proposed to be taken up in 1988-89:—

01.01.29. *Scheme for Strengthening of Seed Multiplication*—Out of 182 Government farms, there are five big farms with a total area of 3900 ha. About 50 per cent of this area is *usar* and has irrigation problems. Under the scheme about 2000 ha. of additional land is proposed to be brought under cultivation for seed production alongwith strengthening of infrastructural facilities for the area already under cultivation. It is hoped that this measure would help to boost production of seeds by about 40 per cent. It is proposed to provide tractors, irrigation and storage facilities on these farms.

01.01.30. *Scheme of Buffer Stocking of Certified Seeds*—The importance of seeds in foodgrain production is as much as irrigation and fertilizers. About 5 lakh qtls. of certified seeds are distributed

annually in the State. Due to natural calamities the demand for seeds is often affected and instant arrangements are required to meet the contingencies. For such contingencies it is proposed to create a buffer stock of 50,000 qtls. of certified seeds of pulses, oil seeds vegetables and coarse grains along with some quantity of wheat and paddy. The buffer stock will be kept at the State headquarters, so that it can be supplied to different places as and when required.

01.01.31. *Scheme for Buffer Stocking of Pesticides and Plant Protection Implements*—In the present context of foodgrain production use of plant protection chemicals and equipment is of great importance. At the time of spread of epidemic of pest and diseases, the affected areas may face shortage of these chemicals. To cope with such an emergency, it is proposed to create a buffer stock at State headquarters so that necessary chemicals and equipments may be rushed to the affected areas for immediate control operations.

HORTICULTURE (PLAINS)

01.01.32. The plain areas of the State have great potential to produce vari-

ous tropical and sub-tropical horticultural crops. To exploit this potential and to improve the economic condition of the growers, various schemes have been launched. As a result the production of fruits, vegetable and potato has increased manifold.

Progress during the Sixth Plan and Three Years of the Seventh Plan

01.01.33. Against the outlay of Rs.790.00 lakh for the Sixth Plan, an expenditure of Rs.1084.02 lakh was incurred. For the Seventh Plan, against an outlay of Rs.2050.00 lakh a sum of Rs.795.64 lakh has been utilized till the end of 1986-87. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.545.00 lakh has been approved which is anticipated to be fully utilized. In 1987-88, fruit belts have been established at several places and it has been decided to develop fruit belts in each district by planting orchards of selected fruits on growers fields.

01.01.34. The physical achievement in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan and first three years of the Seventh Plan is given below:

TABLE 10—Physical Progress

Year	Area—Lakh hectare Production—Lakh Tonnes.						
	Fruit		Vegetable		Potato		
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1984-85	5.80	43.50	7.41	89.92	2.05	56.74	
1985-86	6.02	46.00	7.55	95.00	2.85	42.00	
1986-87	6.24	49.45	7.65	100.46	2.86	55.00	
1987-88 (Anticipated)	6.50	50.15	7.95	102.55	3.15	60.00	

Annual Plan 1988-89

01.01.35. The strategy of the annual plan is in consonance with the strategy of the Seventh Plan. The emphasis would continue to be as under:

- (i) To increase area, production and productivity of horticultural crops giving priority to high value

fruit crops and to develop fruit belts.

- (ii) To lay more stress on private entrepreneurs for producing good quality and genuine seeds and plants.
- (iii) To popularise high-yielding new varieties of vegetable and spices amongst the cultivators.

(iv) To make available latest technical know-how and expertise to the orchardists at the block level.

(v) To provide post harvest technology, such as handling, storage, processing and marketing to horticulturists.

MAIN PROGRAMMES OF 1988-89

Strengthening of Horticulture production Units In the State and Establishment of Seed Processing Units—01.01.36. Under this scheme 40 Nurseries, 3 vegetable seed production farms, one Potato Farm, 2 Seed Processing Units and one Bael vine nursery have been established so far. These units provide good quality seeds and plants of various horticultural crops to the growers.

01.01.37. It is proposed to establish 2 la. nurseries at each block in a phased manner. During the year 1988-89 23 such nurseries would be established for which land will be obtained free of cost. Against this proposal the land for 14 nurseries in Shajahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hardoi, Moradabad, Gonda and Etah districts have already been obtained.

01.01.38. *Increase in Vegetable Production*—In order to provide fresh vegetable at a fair price it is proposed to intensify vegetable cultivation around big cities and river basins. The vegetable growers would be provided quality seeds, plant protection chemicals and other inputs. This programme will be carried out at divisional headquarters and industrial towns of Kanpur and Ghaziabad.

01.01.39. *Development of Ornamental Gardening in the State*—There is vast scope of increasing the area under ornamental plants. The cultivation of flower plant is more remunerative than that of other crops. At present roses are being grown extensively in Aligarh and Faizabad districts.

01.01.40. In view of the demand of flowers at places of pilgrimage like Ayodhya, Varanasi, Mathura, Haridwar, Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Agra it is proposed to promote flower cultivation by providing quality planting material to

the growers. Besides, to check the environmental pollution, it is also proposed to establish land scape gardens and parks at Sultampur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Allahabad and other districts.

01.01.41. In view of the decision to construct a VIP Guest house in the existing Golf Course Garden in Lucknow where ornamental plants of different varieties are propagated, this garden has to be shifted for which 15 acre of land has been allotted at La Martiniers College ground. For this scheme an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.01.42. *Strengthening of Community Canning and Preservation Centres*—To educate the growers to make proper use of surplus vegetable and fruits which are not of table quality, 95 Community Canning-Cum-Training Centres have been established. At these centres, techniques of fruit and vegetable preservation are taught to the people; preservation facilities at nominal charges are also made available to them. These centres also organise 15 days' training classes in different localities. During 1988-89 this scheme will be further strengthened and some new centres will be opened with an outlay of Rs.67.00 lakh.

01.01.43. Besides above schemes, other programmes like bee-keeping, mushroom growing and betel cultivation are also being carried out. These programmes will be further strengthened during the year 1988-89.

01.01.44. *Mango Development*—Mango is an important fruit crop in the State. The main growing areas are Lucknow, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Rampur, Varanasi, Bulandshahr etc. In view of these facts, a scheme for mango development in State with particular reference to Varanasi region has been proposed. Langra Mango of Varanasi is famous all over the country. The important blocks like Chiragaon, Kashi Vidhyapith, Araziline and Harauwa are famous for this variety of mango. Approximately 800 ha. is under this variety with annual production of 15000 M.T. Special emphasis is being laid down to further increase the area and production in a proper way.

01.01.45. *Guava Development* — Allahabad and Pratapgarh districts of the State are famous for producing Guava and Aonla fruits. It is proposed to develop these two types of fruits in a planned manner and some special staff is proposed for this work in these districts.

01.01.46. *U.P. Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation*—Processing of horticultural produce is essential for ensuring a stable demand and prices of the produce to the farmers. The Corporation has identified fruit processing as a major area for expansion and diversification in U. P.

01.01.47. The Corporation has proposed to modernize the existing Lucknow bottling unit and accordingly facilities of processing of fruit drinks in tetrapack is to be started. To begin with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh as share capital has been proposed for the year 1988-89. This will help in processing additional 3060 M. tonnes of fruit juices per year.

FRUIT UTILISATION

01.01.48. The hills of the State have an immense potential for cultivation of horticulture crops, especially fruits.

During the Sixth Plan various programmes were successfully implemented and as a result, good production of fruits, vegetables and potato was achieved. A sizeable infrastructure of 122 production units, 156 mobile team/units, 40 community Canning Centres and 9 Research Stations/Sub-Stations was also established.

01.01.49. The Seventh Five Year Plan lays emphasis on increasing the area under horticulture crops, increasing production and productivity, strengthening financial incentive, technical know-how and various inputs and strengthening of applied research programme. The objective is the optimum utilization of natural resources and better returns to the growers.

01.01.50. *Progress During 1985-88*—The outlay for the Seventh Plan has been fixed at Rs.3500.00 lakh. Against it, an expenditure of Rs.1114.95 lakh was incurred during 1985-87. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.625.00 lakh has been approved and is anticipated to be utilised in full.

01.01.51. Against the above expenditure the physical progress made is given in the table below :

TABLE 11—*Physical Targets and Achievements*

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievement		1987-88	
			1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipated achievement
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Additional Area to be brought under orchards	'000 ha.	40	6.4	7.06	8.00	8.00
2. Additional Area to be brought under vegetable	„	15	3.40	2.58	3.00	3.00
3. Area to be brought under potato	„	15	0.80	0.75	1.00	1.00
4. Production of fruits	Lakh tonnes	4.20	3.50	3.75	3.90	3.90
5. Production of vegetable	.. „	1.80	1.40	1.54	1.60	1.60
6. Production of potato	.. „	3.60	2.36	2.35	3.40	3.40
7. Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crops	'000 ha.	135	35.90	42.0	35.0	35.00
8. Rejuvenation of old orchards	„	40	7.50	9.68	8.00	8.00

01.01.52. To implement the above physical programmes 25 horticulture mobile teams were established in 1985-87 and 5 more shall be established in 1987-88. For the transport of various inputs, trucks have been provided to Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh and Chamoli and the demand of transportation subsidy has been fulfilled. The seed certification scheme was also extended to Dehradun and Nainital districts and Two Potato seed farms were established in 1985-86. Under the World Bank Project, 4 elite gardens were established and two bee-keeping centres were strengthened.

Mushroom production and floriculture also received attention. In the current year provision has been made for mechanical grading of fruits for Ramgarh fruit belt and subsidy for transportation shall be provided to potato growers. Construction of various building works has also been envisaged.

(1.01.53. *Annual Plan 1988-89*—For implementing various horticulture programmes during 1988-89, and outlay of Rs 650.00 lakh has been proposed. Besides continuing schemes, following new programmes are proposed :—

1. In view of the ever increasing demand for more community canning centres in fruit growing areas, five more centres are proposed for 1988-89.
2. It is proposed to construct two cold storages at Nainital and Chamoli districts. The capacity of these storages would be 2000 M. T. each.
3. To further improve the production of Government farms, orchards and nurseries it is proposed

to provide gravity rope ways and sprinklers to these farms and gardens etc.

01.01.54. The main physical targets proposed for the year 1988-89 are given below :—

Item	Unit	1988-89 Target
1. Area to be brought under orchards	Ha.	9000
2. Area to be brought under vegetable	"	4000
3. Area to be brought under Potato	"	5000
4. Control of pests and diseases against horticulture crop	"	40000
5. Rejuvenation of old orchards	"	9000
6. Production of fruits	Lakh Tonnes	4.10
7. Production of potato	"	3.50
8. Production of vegetable	"	1.70

CANE DEVELOPMENT

01.01.55. Sugar cane production holds an important place in agricultural production of the State and the trends of its production usually exercise considerable influence on grower's income as also on economy of the State. Furthermore, the fluctuation in cane production also affect the production of sugar, gur, khandsari and allied industries such as alcohol having sizable impact on the consumer's price index. More than 25.00 lakh cane growers are involved in the production of sugar cane in Uttar Pradesh. Substantial increase in cane production in the State is planned in the Seventh Plan with a view to raise the level of sugar production of State to the extent of 25 per-cent of the total production of the country. The schemes proposed under cane development are aimed at increasing per hectare productivity, recovery rate of sugar and stabilising cane area with a view to

meet full raw material requirements of sugar factories, khandsari producers and gur manufacturers.

01.01.56. The targets and achievements regarding sugarcane area, average

yield, sugar cane and sugar production alongwith the distribution programme of improved seeds and fertilizers during various years of the Seventh Plan with 1984-85 as base year are given below :

TABLE 12 .Physical Progress Programme

(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Unit	Base Year 1984-85 level	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed target
						Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Sugarcane								
(a) Area	'000 ha.	1470	1800	1434	1659	1760	1760	1792
(b) production	'000 tonnes	67805	99000	70635	84642	90600	90600	95000
(c) Productivity (Average Yield)	Ton/Ha.	46.13	55.00	49.26	51.00	51.50	51.50	53.00
2. Sugar production	'000 tonnes	1477	2700	1648	2556	2475	2475	2595
3. Distribution of Chemical Fertilizer :								
(a) Nitrogen (N)	'000 tonnes	72.28	126.00	68.83	79.64	104.00	104.00	115.00
(b) Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅)	'000 tonnes	10.46	13.00	10.24	10.37	10.00	10.00	12.00
(c) Potash (K ₂ O)	'000 tonnes	3.94	6.00	3.91	4.03	5.00	5.00	6.00
(d) Application of Nitrogen per ha.	Kg.	49.20	70.00	48.00	48.00	59.10	59.10	64.20
4. Distribution of seeds	'000 tonnes	335	315	391	316	308	308	314

01.01.57. The achievements during the first two years of the Seventh Plan 1985-86 period has registered an upward trend. During 1986-87, an all time high per-hectare productivity of 51 tonnes resulting in 846.42 lakh tonnes of sugarcane and 25.56 lakh tonnes of sugar production were achieved against the Seventh Plan targets of 990 and 27 lakh tonnes respectively. In respect of per-hectare productivity, against Seventh Plan target of 55 tonnes, the achievement for the year was 51 tonnes per hectare. Thus achievements are 94.7 per cent, 85.5 per cent and 92.7 per cent respectively of total targets proposed for Seventh Plan (1985-90) period in respect of sugar and sugarcane production and per hectare productivity of cane.

01.01.58. In 1987-88, the statewide drought conditions during June to August, 1987 has badly hit production of most of the agricultural crops. The late rains during September, 1987 has improved the condition of sugarcane crop and, it is believed, that its production will not suffer adversely like other agricultural crops and will ensure return of capital invested in raising the crop. Thus, sugarcane crop will prove to be a 'boon' in sustaining economy of grower's in this State.

The following strategy is proposed for maximising cane production during 1988-89

1. Use of improved, healthy and fresh seed material.

2. Better care of ratoon crop which holds nearly 50-55 per cent of cane area.
3. Application of higher doses of chemical fertilizers.
4. Adequate protective measures against pests, diseases and other plant pathogens.
5. Provision for adequate irrigation facilities by maximumsing utilization of ground water and also its better management.
6. Effectively orienting the role of sugarcane research towards long and short term problems of cane cultivation in general and in particular, towards evolution, testing and multiplication of quality seed material.
7. Evolution of improved package of practices and its dissemination through sound extension and training programmes and
8. Provision of other infrastructural facilities including better feeder road connections so as to ensure better cane marketing and management.

01.01.59. During the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 415.00 lakh has been allotted for cane development plans of district and State sector and Rs. 50.00 lakh for sugarcane research programmes. Against these provisions, during 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 427.32 lakh, (including Rs. 25.00 lakh for Hills) has been proposed for cane development. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 250.00 lakh has been proposed for sugarcane research schemes.

01.01.60. *Inter-village roads*—During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 1985-96 period Rs. 455.00 lakhs were provided by State Government for painting of 364 Kms. of inter-village roads on contributory basis. During 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs is proposed for painting of 148 kms. of inter-village roads.

01.01.61. Cane Development Department under five district sector programmes and two State sector programmes provide assistance to scheduled castes cane growers. The rate of assistance to scheduled castes growers is higher than that

provided to other growers. As in 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 15.30 lakh in district and State sector programmes is proposed for 1988-89 which also includes Rs. 5.00 lakh for painting of intervillage roads in areas densely populated by scheduled castes growers.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

01.01.62. The Government of India has introduced a special programme for increasing the productivity of small and marginal farmers in the year 1983-84 as a centrally sponsored scheme on 50:50 sharing basis. The special programme aimed at strengthening minor irrigation, fuel and fruit plantation and to provide inputs particularly, fertilizers and improved seeds of pulses and oil seeds in the form of minikits. The programme covered the entire State and an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh per block was fixed. Government of India had approved the following components under this programme :

	(Rupees in lakh per block)
(i) Minor Irrigation	3.50
(ii) Plantation	0.50
(iii) Land development, staff distribution of minikits (Seed and fertilizers)	1.00

01.01.63. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 5117.69 lakh was utilized under this programme. Out of this, Rs. 2558.84 lakh is State share.

01.01.64. The Government of India have made certain changes in the programme for Seventh Five Year Plan. According to the changes the subsidy ceiling limit of Rs. 3000.00 has been removed. The amount of subsidy will be paid to individual beneficiary on minor irrigation programme on the basis of unit costs as approved by NABARD. For the identification of beneficiaries the off farm income of Rs. 200.00 or more per month has also been deleted. The Government of India approved free borings under minor irrigation programme for this scheme also but did not approve enhanced rates of subsidy for minor irrigation scheme as approved by the State Government. The minikits programme has been restricted to supply

of improved seeds of pulses only, while the programme of plantation of fuel and fruit trees have been deleted from this scheme.

01.01.65. During the year 1985-86, an amount of Rs.5080.56 lakh was utilised against the total available funds of Rs.5240.78 lakh including the balance of previous years, benefitting 18.07 lakh families. Out of these, 3.28 lakh families of Scheduled Caste/Tribes were benefited. During the year 1986-87, an amount of Rs.5287.56 lakh was utilized against the released amount of Rs.4189.47 lakh, including the balance of the year 1985-86, benefitting 9.45 lakh families. Out of these 2.70 lakh families of Scheduled Caste/Tribes were benefited. During the year, under minor irrigation 61,027 free borings have been completed against the target of 61,000 borings.

01.02. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

In view of the scarce land resources there is an imperative need to ensure the productivity of fertile land and to reclaim areas laying unused because of erosion, salinity, alkalinity and water logging.

01.02.2. It is estimated that out of total reported area of 297.59 lakh hectares (1983-84) about 67.35 lakh hectares of agricultural land and 52.67 lakh hectares of non-agricultural land requires intensive soil and water conservation measures. Nearly 36.74 lakh hectares of cultivated land suffers from moderate soil erosion, 12.3 lakh hectares is classified as severely gullied and revinous land, 11.05 lakh hectares is under salinity and alkalinity and on an average 18.7 lakh hectares is under waterlogging and flooding. Besides this, an area of 41.23 lakh hectares is affected by other land use problems.

01.02.3. *Achievement and Progress by the Sixth Plan*—Upto 1979-80 an area of 23.14 lakh hectares of the problem area was treated with appropriate soil and water conservation measures and 0.34 lakh hectares of *usar* land was reclaimed. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, against the proposed target of 4.14 lakh hectares additional area, 4.69 lakh hectare was treated and similarly against the proposed target of treating 1.0 lakh hectare of alkaline and 0.72 lakh hectare were treated.

01.01.66. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.4445.50 lakh has been approved, out of which Rs.2217.50 lakh is expected to be available as central share. Till September, 1987, Central Government has released an amount of Rs.878.13 lakh. Target of benefitting 6.50 lakh families has been kept during the year, out of which 3 lakh families will be from Scheduled Caste/Tribes. Under minor irrigation, a target of 61,000 free borings has been fixed.

01.01.67. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.2230.00 lakh has been proposed as State share and an equal matching amount is expected to be available as central share out of the expected funds, 6.50 lakh families will be benefited, out of which 3 lakh families will be from Scheduled Caste/Tribes.

Strategy for Seventh Plan

01.02.2. A shift in emphasis during the Seventh Plan will be on ensuring that soil and water conservation and water harvesting practices yield swift benefit of increased agricultural production and to improve the economy of beneficiaries, it is proposed to dovetail crop husbandry programme as a part of watershed development project.

Seventh Plan Targets

01.02.5. During the Seventh Plan period, it is proposed to undertake erosion control measures in an area of 6.36 lakh hectares and *usar* reclamation programme in an area of 1.10 lakh hectares, with an approved outlay of Rs.82.50 crore. The main thrust envisaged is on revine reclamation, *usar* reclamation and integrated watershed management in flood prone rivers.

Progress during the Period 1985-86

01.02.6. In 1985-86 against a target of treating 0.90 lakh hectare of eroded land and reclamation of 0.10 lakh hectare of *usar* land 1.14 lakh hectares of eroded land and 0.075 lakh hectares of *usar* land were treated. For the year 1986-87, targets for eroded land and *usar* reclamation were 0.92 and 0.20 lakh hectare res-

pectively, against which 1.24 lakh hectare of eroded land and 0.08 lakh hectares of *usar* land were treated. A target to treat 1.09 lakh hectares of eroded land and to reclaim 0.25 lakh hectares of *usar* land was fixed for the year 1987-88 and it is anticipated that the same would be achieved.

01.02.7. *Annual Plan 1988-89*—It is proposed to undertake soil and water conservation measures in an area of 1.00 lakh hectares of eroded land and *usar* reclamation programme on an area of 0.15 lakh hectares during the year 1988-89.

01.02.8. To streamline the soil and moisture conservation programme in the State, special thrust has been proposed to pool up resources from other ongoing programmes like R.L.E.G.P., D.P.A.P., N.R.E.P., S.M.F.P. along with the mobilization of departmental budgetary resources.

01.02.9. During 1988-89, the programme of dryland farming will be further intensified within the selected water-shed. The programme will be executed in three selected districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda in an additional area of 9,600 hectares as a Centrally sponsored National Water-shed Scheme for this, the water-sheds have been identified. Besides this, one water-shed in Bareilly district and one in Mirzapur district will be taken up in collaboration with Pant Nagar and Banaras Hindu Universities.

01.02.10. In addition the target of reclamation of alkaline land for 1988-89 has been fixed to 15,000 hectares which is proposed to be achieved by implementing the ongoing State schemes in eight districts and by implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of *usar* reclamation in 28 districts.

01.02.11. To further boost up programme of ravine reclamation in the catchments of Chambal and Yamuna Rivers Projects have been proposed and cleared by the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). Besides the scheme of ravine reclamation in the dacoit prone areas in Jalaun and Kanpur Dehat districts is also under active consideration.

01.02.12. *Strengthening and reorganisation of soil conservation set up at Headquarter*—For the effective planning, monitoring and evaluation of the various programmes of Soil Conservation two cells one for Technical Audit and the other for planning, Plan Formulation and Monitoring and Evaluation is proposed to be created during 1988-89 for which a token provision of Rs.0.05 lakh has been proposed.

01.02.13. *Soil and Land Use Survey*—The soil and land use survey is the prime necessity for effective planning and management of soil conservation programmes. There are 10 Regional Soil Survey Units established in Sixth Five Year Plan. During Seventh Five Year Plan these units have been assigned to do soil survey within the selected water-sheds, specially categorisation of salt affected land.

01.02.14. During Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake soil survey in an area of 30 lakh hectares. During the period 1985-87 against a target of 12.00 lakh ha. an area of 14.91 lakh ha. have been surveyed. For the year 1987-88 the target of 6.00 lakh ha. has been fixed and an equal area is proposed to be surveyed during 1988-89.

01.02.15. *Remote Sensing Soil Survey through Satellite Imageries*—For obtaining quick and reliable data on various land use problems survey through remote sensing techniques is being adopted in co-ordination with the Directorate of Remote Sensing Application Centre, Lucknow. The nucleus staff created during Sixth Five Year Plan has made a beginning towards the application of this technique. To identify and categorise such area a target of 140.00 lakh ha. has been fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan. By the end of 1987-88 an area of 4.27 lakh ha. has been categorised. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for this scheme during the year 1988-89.

01.02.16. *Research, Education and Training*—Soil conservation is highly technical and multi-disciplinary programme. The personnel engaged in the

field, need to be trained and acquainted with the latest techniques and developments in this field. Farmers are also required to be trained in effective use of various inputs and techniques of soil conservation. The following schemes are in operation in this direction :

- (i) Strengthening of soil conservation training centres in plain and hills.
- (ii) Establishment of Usar Reclamation Training Centre at Rae Bareli.
- (iii) Strengthening of Soil Conservation Training Centres in Plains.

01.02.17. There are three State Soil Conservation Training Centres located at Rehmankhara (Lucknow), Muzaffarabad (Saharanpur) and Mauranipur (Jhansi) in plains and two are located at Majhkhali (Almora) and Pauri in hills. A new centre at Rae Bareli has been established during the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is anticipated that about 720 farmers would be trained in *usar* reclamation techniques during the year 1988-89.

01.02.18. Additional facilities in the form of staff, hostels, class rooms, laboratories, demonstration farms and residential buildings will be provided to the existing centres during Seventh Five Year Plan to train 6,600 officials and farmers.

01.02.19. *Soil and Water Conservation in Plains* — To control soil erosion and to improve the productivity of agricultural land as well as non agricultural land lying within the selected watershed, presently 36 soil conservation units are working, after reshuffling, covering 35 districts in plains. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to cover 2.70 lakh hectares eroded and degraded land under soil and water conservation programme with an estimated outlay of Rs.4,200 lakh. Against the Seventh Plan target of 2.70 lakh ha., 1.27 lakh ha. has been covered during the period 1985-87. Another 0.53 lakh ha. is anticipated to be covered during 1987-88.

01.02.20. *Protection of Table Land and Stabilisation of Ravines* — At present

this scheme is in operation in three districts of the State with one unit in each district of Kanpur, Etawah and Agra. It is proposed to treat additional 0.20 lakh hectares of ravinous land during the Seventh Plan period. At the end of 1987-88 it is anticipated that a total of 12,213 ha. would be treated. A target of 2,970 ha. has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.02.21. *Land Reclamation and Development* — Uttar Pradesh has got nearly 11.5 lakh hectares of salt affected land spread in 36 plain districts. For the development thereof, the following scheme have been taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

01.02.22. *Reclamation of Alkaline Land in U.P.*—This scheme is in operation in 36 districts of the State. Under this scheme reclamation of mild and moderate type of *usar* land, through application of soil amendments, is done. Subsidy on purchase of soil amendments to the extent of 75 per cent to the cultivators with land holding up to 3 hectares and 50 per cent to other farmers is given.

01.02.23. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to treat 1.10 lakh hectares of alkaline land. In the current year, the proposal is of merging it in 27 districts in which Centrally sponsored scheme has been launched, and in the remaining 9 districts it shall be continued for the present.

01.02.24. *Comprehensive scheme for the reclamation of usar (alkali) land in U.P. (State Share)*—This Centrally sponsored scheme was approved by Government of India in 1986-87 and was launched during 1987-88. The scheme provides for the reclamation of 58,380 ha. of land and the entire area proposed to be reclaimed shall be of small and marginal farmers. Under this scheme, subsidy is to be provided for the boring of tube-wells, supply of gypsum/pyrite at subsidised rates for the amendment of soil and manure/seeds of green manuring crops. The expenditure on providing the subsidy towards the cost of pumping sets will be borne by State Government.

01.02.25. It was proposed to cover 12,260 ha. of *usar* land but only preliminary advance action could be taken so far because of late release of funds.

01.82.26. For the year 1988-89, it is proposed to undertake *usar* reclamation programme in an area of 12,000 hectares. The State share mentioned at (i) above shall be merged with this scheme in 27 districts.

01.02.27. *Establishment of Land, Development Corporation Ltd.*—The State Government established U. P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam in March 1978 with the aim of developing unproductive lands. During the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs.15.00 lakh was allotted to increase share capital of the Nigam.

01.02.28. For the Seventh Plan Rs.55.00 lakh was proposed for the purchase of the share of the Nigam. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh as share capital has been proposed for 1988-89 for augmenting its activities.

01.02.29. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Water-shed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin*—The scheme of integrated water-shed management in the catchment of Flood Prone Rivers of Indo-Gangetic Basin was started during the Sixth Five Year Plan with a view to reduce flood hazards by adopting integrated water-shed management programme.

01.02.30. Under this scheme catchments of the river Gomti, Sone, Upper Ganga and Yamuna (above Tajewala) have been taken up.

01.02.31. *Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Catchment of River Vally Project Matatila*—Out of the total problem area of 46,500 hectares falling in high and very high priority category, an area of 10,761 hectares have been treated by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. During Seventh Five Year Plan an area of 9,000 hectares is proposed to be treated with an outlay of Rs.219.48 lakh.

01.02.32. *Integrated Water-shed Management Programme in ravinous area of Chambal and Yamuna Catchments*—This E. E. C. assisted project is proposed to be implemented in the districts of Etawah and Agra. The scheme is cent per cent Centrally sponsored and is also aided by E. E. C. This assistance from Government of India is outside the Plan ceiling. Under this scheme out of the total 57,420 hectares of area to be covered, an area of 47,420 hectares is proposed to be treated by Agriculture Department and remaining 10,000 hectares by Forest Department. During Seventh Five Plan, the target of Agriculture Department is hectares and of the Forest Department 6,000 hectares. The main objective is to reclaim various categories of land in the catchments of Chambal and Yamuna falling in the above two districts. The approach is integrated and the construction of link-roads, creation of irrigation facilities and electrification of the area is being done under the proposed scheme.

01.02.33. The physical and financial targets under this scheme are given below :

TABLE 13—Physical Target and Financial Outlays

Item	Year			Total 1987—90
	1987-88	1988-89	1989 90	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>A—Physical (in ha.)—</i>				
1. Work of Agriculture Department other than plantation of reserve forest	8625	6825	9350	24800
2. Plantation of Reserve Forest	2000	2000	2000	6000
Total (A)	10625	8825	11350	30800
<i>B—Financial (Rs. lakh)—</i>				
(i) Agriculture Department and other Allied Department	743.90	1078.14	817.96	2640.00
(ii) Forest Department	49.50	84.49	99.15	233.14
	793.40	1162.63	917.11	2873.14

SOIL CONSERVATION
(FOREST DEPARTMENT)

01.02.34. The Civil and Soyam Forests are situated only in the eight Hill districts of the State covering 8,014 sq. km. In addition to this in hill region of the State there are about 2,368 sq. km. of panchayati forests. The management of above category forests remained with the respective district administration

01.02.35. Due to unrestricted and indiscriminate felling, grazing, encroachment and heavy rights of the local people in these forests, for decades coupled with absence of any programme for their scientific management, the Civil and Soyam forests are gradually becoming devoid of vegetation and trees causing ecological imbalance, large scale soil erosion, heavy floods and loss of natural water resources

01.02.36. With a view to minimise soil erosion, improve ecology of the region and to meet the pressing demand for fuel

and fodder, including production of edible local grasses, and, if feasible exotic grasses also, the Forest Department is implementing the following Soil Conservation Schemes.

01.02.37. *Development of Civil and Soyam Forests in Kumaon and Garhwal Region* — This scheme is being implemented since 1974-75, and up to the end of Sixth Five Year Plan Afforestation pasture Development over 78,088 ha., treatment of Agricultural land over 168 ha., plantation of fruit trees over 199 ha., conversion of low density forest to normal density forests over 18,674 ha. and 11,521 no. Minor Engineering works has been constructed at the cost of Rs.2,186,12 lakh.

01.02.38. Target for Seventh Plan and proposals for Annual Plan 1988-89 target and likely achievement of 1987-88 and achievement of 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :—

TABLE 14—Achievement and Target

Item	Targets Seventh plan 1985—90	Achievement 1985-86 and 1986-87	Target 1987-88	Likely achievement 1987-88	Target Proposed for 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PHYSICAL :					
1. Survey and demarcation (ha.)	31250	14304	7500	7500	7500
2. Afforestation/pasture development (ha.)	2000	10,450	4500	4500	4500
3. Minor engineering works (ha.)	Worth Rs. 300.00 lacs.	3395	1800	1800	1800
4. Conversion of low density forests into normal density in Civil and Soyam Reserved Forests	22500	14612	6000	6000	6000
Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	2500.00	987.58	525.00	525.00	550.00

01.02.39. *River Vally Project in the Catchment of Ramganga* — The Centrally sponsored scheme was started from March, 1962 to carryout soil conservation works in the catchment of Ramganga reservoir built across the river near Kalagarh to check the rate of siltation of the dam through afforestation,

development of pastures, treatment of agricultural land, fruit trees plantation and construction of minor engineering works.

01.02.40. The scheme has also been proposed for Eighth Plan. Target for Seventh Plan, achievement of 1985-86 and 1986-87 and likely achievement for

1987-88 and proposals for Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under :—

TABLE 15—Achievement and target

Item	Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1985-87 Achievement	1987-88 target	1987-88 likely achievement	Proposed target 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PHYSICAL					
(i) Afforestation (ha.)	10400	2512	1440	1440	1440
(ii) Treatment of Agricultural Land (ha.)	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Plantation of fruit trees (ha.)	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Minor Engineering Works (Nos.)	2550	454	..	..	..
(v) Density improvement in forest areas (ha.)	5200	..	..	..	..
Financial (Rs. in lakh)	995.00	168.96	72.00	72.00	102.00

Integrated Soil Tree and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region—

This is another Central Sector Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Hills of this State. The Scheme was started in 1978-79.

01.02.41. Achievement during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and likely achievement for the year 1987-88, proposals for Seventh Plan 1985-90 and Annual Plan 1988-89 proposals are given as under :—

TABLE 16—Achievement and Target

Item	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	Achievement 1985-87	Target 1987-88	Likely achievement 1987-88	Proposed target for 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
PHYSICAL					
1. Afforestation/pasture Development (ha.)	20800	7480	2725	2725	2685
2. Density improvement (ha.)	10400	981	..	..	..
3. Treatment of Agricultural land (ha.)	..	..	..	..	..
4. Distribution of seedlings to farmers (nos. in Lakh)	82.00	8.00	..	..	..
5. Soil Conservation Survey (sq. Km.)	20000	5015	..	..	..
Financial (Rs. in Lakh)	2215.00	409.63	120.00	120.00	177.0

01.02.42. *Integrated Water-shed Management in the Catchment of Flood Prone River Indo-Gangetic Basin* — This Centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the hills from March, 1982. Up to 1984-85, 4,269 ha. afforestation and pasture development, 2,687 nos.

minor engineering works and 25 km. road side plantation has been done at a cost of Rs.290.35 lakh. Targets for Seventh Plan, achievement of 1985-86 and 1986-87, target and likely achievement for the year 1987-88 and proposals for Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under :—

TABLE 17—Achievement and Target

Item	Seventh Plan target 1985-90	Achievement 1985-87	Target 1987-88	Likely achievement 1987-88	Proposal for 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Survey (ha.)
2. Plantation and Pasture	12800	3180	1734
3. Minor Engineering Works	12050	1364	..
4. Road side plantation (R. K. M.)	100	15	..
5. Nursery Establishment	6100	4	..
6. Density improvement (ha.)	6100	656	..
Financial Rs. (in lakh)	1475.00	177.58	77.34
					77.34
					111.50

01.02.43. *Soil Conservation Work in the Catchment of Matatila Project* — In order to check situation of the dam, plantation and minor engineering works are being done in the catchment of Matatila Dam Project which is located in Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand region on river Betwa. The total catchment area of the reservoir is 20,720 sq.km. out of which 1,296 sq.km. is under the control of State Forest Department, which is implementing soil conservation works in that area. Outside the Forest Area, Agriculture Department is also doing soil conservation work. Up to the end of Sixth Plan afforestation over 1,954 hectare, pasture development over 1,070 hectares, bunding of Agricultural Land over 855 hectares and 1,328 Minor Engineering Works had been completed at a cost of Rs.118.60 lakh. The targets for Seventh Plan, achievements for 1985-86

and 1986-87, targets and likely achievements for 1987-88 and proposals for 1988-89 are as under :—

	Afforestation	
	Financial (Rs. lakh)	Physical (ha.)
Seventh Plan target	.. 108.00	5000
Achievement 1985-87	.. 27.96	802
Target 1987-88	.. 18.00	440
Likely Achievement 1987-88	.. 18.00	440
Proposed 1988-89	.. 20.00	450

WATER-SHED MANAGEMENT PROJECT 1988-89

01.02.44. The Himalayan region, once studded with dense forests and lush vegetation, has been greatly hampered by overgrazing, deforestation and improper cultivation. Besides the unscientific and adhoc methods adopted in road construction and mining have also disturbed the ecological system of the region.

Since the ecological system of Himalayan region is vital not only for the region itself but also for the Indo-Gangetic plains, therefore its preservation is of utmost importance. To save it from further deterioration Water-shed, sub-water-shed and micro water-shed approach has been adopted.

01.02.45. The main thrust under this programme is integrating various developmental activities like afforestation, soil conservation, horticulture, agriculture, irrigation and animal husbandry, which have a direct bearing on ecological balance. The basic objectives of the programme are as under :

- (i) To minimise soil erosion and surface water run off by afforestation in denuded hill slopes.
- (ii) To increase production of domestic timber, fuel-wood and fodder.
- (iii) To minimise further deterioration of the Himalayan eco-system in selected critical areas on priority.
- (iv) To ensure socio-economic development by providing various agricultural inputs and infrastructure.
- (v) To create employment opportunities for skilled and unskilled labourers and the educated unemployed belonging to the region.

01.02.46. Presently, two water-shed management projects have been taken up, details of which, are as under :—

01.02.47. *European Economic Community (EEC) aided South of Bhagirathi Project* — The first phase of the project comprises of an area of about 192 sq. km. covering mainly three water-sheds viz. Chandrabhaga, Ghargaon and Chamba. The entire project has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.4.90 crores out of which an assistance of Rs.4.58 crore has been approved by the E.E.C.

01.02.48. The project which was started in the year 1983-84 was to be completed in 5 years span but needs to be extended by one more year.

01.02.49. The E.C.U. exchange rate has increased from Rs.11.00 per E.C.U. during 1983-84 to Rs.14.80 per E.C.U. during 1987-88 resulting in an increase in project cost from Rs.4.90 crore to Rs.5.90 crore. Thus an amount of Rs.1.00 crore more has to be spent to obtain full utilisation of the subsidy granted under the project. In addition, due to severe drought in 1987-88, plantation activity has been adversely affected and the short fall in achievement is proposed to be taken up during the year 1988-89.

61.02.50. By the end of Sixth Plan an expenditure of Rs.122.34 lakh was incurred while during the first two years of the Seventh Plan Rs. 255.00 lakh were utilized. Rupees 118.00 lakh approved for the year 1987-88 are anticipated to be fully utilized and an other Rs.121.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89. Financial progress of major components is given in the table below :—

TABLE 18—Financial Progress of E. E. C. Project

Component	(Rupees in lakh)						
	Actual expenditure			1987-88		1988-89	
	Upto 1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Proposed expendi- ture	Antici- pated expenditure	Proposed expendi- ture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. Forestry	50.28	59.96	73.59	59.91	40.00	67.00	
2. Soil Conservation	13.10	6.79	9.55	6.00	6.00	6.40	
3. Horticulture	12.75	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.30	3.64	
4. Minor Irrigation	1.00	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.30	..	
5. Animal Husbandry	3.20	3.90	2.35	1.20	1.20	..	
6. Aerial Survey .. ..	..	..	4.15	2.85	..	..
7. Smokeless Chulhas, solar cookers, fodder grass .. ..	..	..	0.22	1.20	1.20	0.66
8. Staff and other operating cost	42.01	40.52	47.43	43.24	48.70	43.30	
Total	122.34	114.27	140.89	118.00	100.76	151.00	

01.02.51. The physical achievements of the project are given in the following table :

TABLE 19—Physical Targets and Achievements

Project activity	Unit	Project target	Achievement up to 1984-85	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89 Target
				1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Forestry								
a. Afforestation	ha.	2850	224	500	1060	1056	533	1111
b. Fodder and pasture Development	„	1000	200	200	300	300	75	275
c. Forest Rehabilitation	„	2000	400	415	591	595	149	706
d. Road side Plantation	Km.	8	4	2	1	1	..	..
2. Soil Conservation								
a. Brushwood check dam	Nos.	L. S.	639	71	713	613	613	200
b. Crate wire dam/drop structure	„	L. S.	304	..	190	137	137	200
3. Minor Irrigation								
Construction of storage dams.	Nos.	L. S.	1	12	12	12	12	..

01.02.52. *World Bank aided Himalayan Water-shed Management Project*—The project has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs.63.58 crore for a period of seven years, out of which a loan of 46.2 million U.S. dollars has been agreed by World Bank (IDA). The project extends over 3120 sq.kms. and covers 9 sub-water-shed (SWS) of which 8 are in Nayar and lower Alaknanda in Garhwal hills and one in Saryu watershed in Kumaon hills. The details of sub-water-sheds are given below :—

TABLE 20—Sub-Watershed

Sub-Watersheds	Year of commencement	Area of S W S (Kms.)	No. of M.W.S.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Machlad ..	1983-84	168	4
2. Srinagr ...	1984-83	366	11
3. Rudraprayag	1985-86	152	4
4. Randigad ..	1985-86	161	4
5. Nayar Right	1985-86	101	2

TABLE 20—(Concl'd.)

Sub-Watersheds	Year of commencement	Area of S W S (Kms.)	No. of M W S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. Panar ..	1985-86	464	9
7. Paschimi Nayar	1986-87	760	22
8. Puvvi Nayar	1988-89	695	19
9. Nayar left ..	1988-89	253	8
Total ..	..	3120	83

01.02.53. Up to the end of Sixth Plan Rs.232.56 lakh were utilized while during the first two years of the Seventh Plan an expenditure of Rs.1327.13 lakh was incurred. It is anticipated that another Rs.1391.00 lakh would be utilized during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.1,650.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.02.54. The physical achievements made so far and the targets proposed for the year 1988-89 are given in Annexure.

01.02.55. Apart from the above on going projects few new project are also under the active consideration. For these projects a provision of Rs.36.00 lakh for 1987-88 and Rs.100.00 lakh for the year 1988-89 has been kept as taken outlay, if any of these or more projects are approved during the period. The details of these new projects are as under :—

Name of the Project	Project Area (sq. Kms.)	Estimated cost of project (Rs. lakh)
1—Aglar River Valley project	470	1100.00

Name of the Project	Project Area (sq. Kms.)	Estimated cost of project (Rs. lakh)
2. Bhimtal Project ..	252	360.00
3. Benalgad Project ..	453	585.44
4. Van Panchayat Afforestation Project ..	..	851.00
5. Ramgad Project ..	521	593.00
6. Amlawa Seligad Project ..	286	961.06
7. Kuchgad Project ..	471.33	635.00
8. Kamolgad, Riknargad and Khutnograd Project ..	590.00	765.30

01.03. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The main objectives of the animal husbandry programmes are to increase production of livestock products by extension of the animal husbandary services namely, veterinary health, breeding facilities including improvement in breed through cross breeding, provision of improved variety of fodder and development of poultry, sheep, and pigs and other livestock programmes resulting in additional sources of income to the rural poor.

01.03.2. An outlay of Rs.3525.00 lakh including Rs.1,574.00 lakh for hills, is allocated for animal husbandry sector during the Seventh Plan. Against this, a sum of Rs.1980 lakh has been utilised during the period 1985—87. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.1531 lakh, including Rs.375 lakh for hills, has been provided which is anticipated to be fully utilised.

01.03.3. The physical progress achieved in production of various livestock products as also the proposed targets for 1988-89 is given below :—

TABLE 21—Physical Targets and Achievements

Livestock Product	Base year 1984-85	Seventh Plan Target	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89		
			1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target	Annual growth rate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1. Milk (000 tonnes)	..	7261	9210	7542	7727	8191	8191	8682	5%
2. Eggs (million no.)	..	374	524	375	3945	439	439	482	7%
3. Wool (Lakh Kgs.)	..	16.14	21.50	17.14	18.09	19.17	19.17	20.28	6%

01.03.4. The level of services per number of livestock has improved as the

following table would show :—

TABLE 22—Level of Services in terms of Livestock

Veterinary Services	Base Year 1979-80	At the end of Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan Target	1987-88 Anticipated Achievement	1988-89 Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Veterinary Hospital No.	1166	1363	1530
2. Livestock per hospital No.	44000	38000	35000
3. Stockman Centre No.	2059	2552	2772
4. Livestock per Centre No.	23575	20390	20000

01.03.5. A brief summary of the various development programmes is as follows :

01.03.6. *Veterinary Services and Health*—The population of livestock as per the 1982 Census is 567.36 lakh which is anticipated to increase to 583.10 lakh by the end of the Seventh Plan. To increase the production of livestock, it is necessary to maintain their health and to adopt adequate disease control measures. Technical facilities and disease control services are being provided through veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

01.03.7. The National Commission on Agriculture had suggested that there should be one Veterinary Hospital for every 20,000 cattle population by the end of 1990. As per the 1982 census, 75 per cent of the total livestock population is cattle. Thus to fulfil the norm suggested by the Agriculture Commission, there should be at least 2127 Veterinary Hospitals in the State. However, at present the State has 1487 Veterinary Hospitals only. In view of resource constraint and other factors, it is not possible to bridge the gap in Veterinary Hospitals during the Seventh Plan period. Instead, it is proposed to have one Veterinary Hospital for every 35,000 livestock population as against one Veterinary Hospital for every 38,000 livestock at the end of the Sixth Plan. For this an additional 179 Veterinary Hospitals would be required to be established during the Seventh Plan. During 1986-87, 48 hospitals were established and 75 more are being established during 1987-88. Thus by the end of 1987-88 there would be 1610 Veterinary Hospitals. During 1988-89, 64 more Hospitals are proposed to be established.

01.03.8. Also, there were 2572 stockman centres in 1984-85. During 1985-87, 210 more centres were established and 89 centres are being established during 1987-88. During 1988-89, 45 more stockman centres are proposed to be established.

01.03.9. For control and eradication of rinderpest disease, the programme will continue and shall be further strengthened during 1988-89. For this, cell culture vaccine will be produced at Biological Products Unit, Lucknow. The scheme for control of Foot and Mouth disease shall continue.

01.03.10. To meet the increased requirement of vaccines, two Biological Products Institutes were proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan period. One B.P. Institute in the eastern region has been sanctioned and is being established. Another B.P. Institute in the hills is hoped to be established during 1987-88; it shall produce vital vaccines namely anti-rabies, sheeppox, tissue culture and a few antigens.

01.03.11. The veterinary Council Act was enacted in March, 1986 to register veterinary graduates and to regularise their practice. Office of the Council alongwith some staff is being established during the year 1988-89.

01.03.12. *Cattle Development Programme*—As per the 1982 census, there were 261.51 lakh cows and 157.85 lakh buffaloes, constituting 75 per cent of the total livestock population. The breedable population of 25 per cent cows and 45.74 per cent buffaloes need their productivity to be enhanced.

01.03.13. The level of milk yield at the end of Sixth Plan was 72.60 lakh tonnes with annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent. It has been proposed that by the end of Seventh Plan a production level of 92.10 lakh tonnes of milk shall be achieved. By the end of 1987-88, the milk production is anticipated to go up to 81.91 lakh tonnes with a per capita availability of 160 gms. per day against the optimum requirement of 210 gms. per day recommended by the Indian Council of Medical Research. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 86.82 lakh tonnes. To fulfil the recommendation of ICMR, a production level of 105.56 lakh tonnes milk is needed.

01.03.14. To improve the productivity of cattle, a number of breeding programmes have been launched. The cross breeding programme aims at bringing about a rapid improvement in the breed of cattle. Liquid semen is being replaced by Deep Frozen Semen Technology. The programme of artificial insemination through deep frozen semen shall be expanded and strengthened during 1988-89. At present, there are four deep Frozen Semen Production Centres and two more shall be established at Ghaziabad and Barabanki by the

end of 1987-88. To ensure adequate supply of liquid Nitrogen, Plants at Jalaun, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Muzaffarnagar are being established. During 1988-89, one Nitrogen plant is proposed to be set up at Varanasi. The scheme of income enhancement for rural poor through cross-breeding with the help of Bhartiya Agro Industrial Federation (BAIF) is in operation in the eastern and Bundelkhand regions. To boost the production of milk a new scheme of embryo transplantation is being taken up in selected pockets. One such transplantation project has been taken up in district Raebareli during the year 1987-88 and land has been made available. About 10.15 lakh inseminations through exotic bulls are anticipated to be done during 1987-88. The number of cross breed females born during 1987-88 is expected to be 1.75 lakh.

01.03.15. In the remote and inaccessible areas where it is not possible to provide artificial insemination service breeding facilities are provided through natural breeding centres. There were 392 natural breeding centres by the end of 1986-87. During 1987-88, 20 more are being established while a target of establishing 25 more centres has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.03.16. Development of indigenous breeds shall continue at Majera Live stock farm, the programme is proposed to be extended to Saidpur Farm in district Lalit-

pur. A project of cross breeding in milch animals outside operation Flood II areas has been taken up in Faizabad Division with 100 per cent Central assistance and 2 liquid Nitrogen plants shall be established under the project.

01.03.17. There are 12 livestock farms in the State which ensure availability of better quality bulls and good quality fodder seed. During 1988-89, these farms shall be further strengthened. Also, there are seven Intensive Cattle Development projects which shall continue. An exotic cattle breeding farm in Champawat (Pithoragarh) shall be established during 1987-88. One buffalo breeding farm is proposed to be established at Sitarganj during 1988-89.

01.03.18. *Fodder Development Programme*—To promote green fodder cultivation, a provision of Rs.17.38 lakh was made during the year 1987-88 and 4500 hectare are anticipated to be covered under high yielding varieties of fodder. The programme shall continue during 1988-89; high yielding varieties of fodder seed shall be distributed to farmers on a no-profit, no-loss basis. An outlay of Rs. 20.07 lakh, including Rs.10 lakh for hills has been proposed during 1988-89.

01.03.19. *Special Livestock Development Programme*—The programme is in operation in 14 districts of the State since the beginning of the Sixth Plan. The progress achieved so far is given below :—

TABLE—23—Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Districts	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Crossbreed heifer Production	Lucknow, Kanpur, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Meerut	3300	3300	3300	3500	3500
2. Sheep Production ..	Hamirpur, Allahabad	1638	1850	1850	1500	1500
3. Pig Production ..	Meerut, Pratapgarh, Budaun	810	800	300	300	300
4. Poultry Production	Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut	936	1500	1500	2400	2400

01.03.20. *Sheep and Wool Development Programme*—A number of schemes are in operation for development of sheep and wool. There are 19 sheep farms in the State, including 14 in the hills. The population of breedable steep is 1181451 by 1982 census. Breeding facilities to 43.51 per cent breedable sheep are being provided through 281 sheep and wool extension centres and studram centres by the end of 1986-87. Seven more centres are being established during 1987-88. Besides 1400 rams of improved breed are being purchased during 1987-88 for distribution in the field on contribution basis and for the sheep/stud ram centres. In 1988-89 it is proposed to purchase 1200 more improved rams. Mass drenching facilities for sheep breeders shall continue during 1988-89 to save their sheep from parasitic diseases.

01.03.21. Two wool grading and marketing centres, one at Mirzapur and the other at Jhansi, are functioning where wool from sheep breeders and departmental institutions is graded so as to provide remunerative prices. These centres also organise sale of graded wool to help sheep breeders by eliminating middlemen.

01.03.22. *Poultry Development Programme*—The population of poultry as per the 1982 census is 68.58 lakh which is anticipated to increase to 86.50 lakh by 1989-90.

01.03.23. There are 43 poultry farms in the State in which about 30,000 layers are being maintained at present. Through these farms, about 15 lakh chicks are being produced and distributed in the year 1987-88 as against a production of 13 lakh chicks in 1986-87. These farms shall be further expanded and strengthened during 1988-89.

01.03.24. There are 10 Intensive Poultry Development Projects in the State which provide health cover and disease control as well as poultry feed and chick marketing. Two more such projects are being set-up in 1987-88 in the hills which shall spill over to 1988-89.

01.03.25. For creating marketing facilities of poultry products, the U.P. Poultry and Livestock Specialities Limited is being strengthened.

01.03.26. The production of eggs is anticipated to be 439 million by the end of 1987-88. The target for 1988-89 is 482 Million eggs. The demand in the State for eggs and poultry meat is on the increase.

01.03.27. There are two duck breeding farms in the State at Lucknow and Gorakhpur. Three more are proposed to be established during 1988-89. Duck breeding facility will be provided on these farms. Besides, a number of programmes for goat development and pig breeding are in operation in the State.

01.03.28. *Investigation and Statistics*—Annual Surveys are conducted to provide the district level estimates of milk, egg, wool and meat production. The scheme is in operation in 18 districts of the State. During 1988-89, it is proposed to be extended to the remaining districts of the State as a centrally sponsored programme on an equal sharing basis.

01.03.29. The administrative structure at district, regional and headquarters level shall be overhauled and strengthened during 1988-89.

01.03.30. To provide better type of fur, Angora, Rabbit Breeding Farms are functioning at Almora, Tehri, Pithoragarh and Chamoli. Two more farms are proposed to be established during 1988-89.

01.04. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

The twin objectives of Dairy Development in the State are :—

1. To raise the income of the rural milk producers.
2. To provide good quality of milk and milk products at reasonable prices, particularly to consumers in the urban areas.

01.04.2. To achieve this, it is essential to provide the rural milk producers an effective system of marketing that would ensure equitable returns for their produce. Also, to raise milk production, it is necessary to provide the desired veterinary cover and other essential inputs to the rural milk producers. A modern infrastructure of

processing and an effective system of marketing milk and milk products to consumers are also required.

01.04.3. For these objectives, it is proposed to organise the activities concerning procurement, processing and marketing of milk and milk products within the frame-work of "Anand Pattern" Cooperative Societies which would include provision of effective animal health cover by organising mobile veterinary services, setting up of artificial insemination facilities in every cooperative society, provision of quality cattle feed at reasonable price etc. It will also be necessary to undertake extension activities for educating milk producers and, to support the milk procurement system through cooperative societies with appropriate facilities for the storage and processing of milk and employ technically competent staff to run the dairies on commercially viable principles.

Proposed Programme for 1988-89

01.04.4. For the dairy development programme an outlay of Rs.2240.00 lakh, including Rs.200.00 lakh for hills has been approved for the Seventh Plan. By the end of 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.1040.91 lakh has been incurred. The outlay of Rs.553.00 lakh for the year 1987-88 is anticipated to be fully utilized. An outlay for Rs.660.00 lakh has been proposed by the department during the year 1988-89 which includes Rs.60.00 lakh for Hill Areas. Scheme-wise details are given as below :—

01.04.5. *Direction and Administration*—Since May, 1976 a separate Dairy Development Department is looking after the Dairy Development Programmes in the State. The Department conducts survey for assessing the potentiality of a particular area, organises and registers the cooperative societies, arranges effective supervision concurrent audit, arbitration and inspection of the cooperatives coordinates activities of the various Development Departments relating to the Dairy Development work and carries on the obligations under the U. P. Milk Act, 1976.

01.04.6. As a result of expanding activities, there has been a constant need for

increase in the administrative strength of the Department.

01.04.7. *Extension and Training*—~~Under this scheme the following facilities are being provided :—~~

- (a) Training to secretaries of Primary Cooperative Milk Societies so that they could maintain accounts, conduct quality testing of milk and milk products and carry out extension activities.
- (b) Refresher Courses and training in various disciplines to the departmental, institutional and milk union staff.
- (c) Training to Milk Producers in veterinary health and improved techniques.
- (d) Assistance to the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad for arranging dairy courses in respect of manpower development
- (e) Education programmes in respect of dairy development activities to producers as well as consumers at grass root level through seminars.

OPERATION FLOOD-II PROGRAMMES

01.04.8. **Milk Sheds** in 28 districts constitute the operation area under O.F.-II programme being undertaken to develop the dairy industry on a cooperative basis in those areas where the cooperatives can become economically viable and can later serve as nuclei for dairy development in adjacent areas.

01.04.9. Besides milk procurements the programme includes technical inputs programmes, creation of modern milk processing facilities and marketing of milk to urban consumers in selected cities. During the Seventh Plan a total investment of Rs.138.68 crore has been envisaged, which would be provided by the Indian Dairy Corporation. However the State Government is required to bear the financial burden of the following items:—

01.04.10. *Operational Deficit to O.F.II Societies*—Under this programme, Operational Deficit to Milk Cooperative Societies will be met which are to be organised/

reorganised in the various districts selected under the Operation Flood-II Programme. Expenditure would be met by these Milk Cooperative Societies on purchase of Milk from Producers, purchase of cattle feed from Milk Unions, staff salary and other overheads. Efforts are being made to reduce it.

01.04.11. *Operational Deficit to P.C.D.F. and Milk Unions*—In the initial years considerable operational losses would be incurred by the Pradeshik Co-operative Dairy Federation and the Producer Co-operative Milk Unions because in the initial years the capacity utilisation of the processing plants would be less than the break-even point and because of the heavy burden of fixed costs.

01.04.12. Under this scheme, assistance is proposed as 'Grant' to meet the Cash Losses of P.C.D.F. and Milk Unions.

01.04.13. *Land and Power etc. for O.F.-II Dairies and Chilling Plants*—In a bid to create more processing facilities, new Dairy Plants, Chilling Centres, Tube-Wells and Drainage facilities etc. in different districts are envisaged to be set-up.

01.04.14. *Strengthening the financial base of Milk Cooperative*—On account of old liabilities the Cooperative Union/Dairy Federation have become financially weak and non viable.

01.04.15 To put the above institution on healthy economic financial basis, the old liabilities have to be wiped out.

01.04.16. *Margin Money Under O.F.-II*—Till now the requirement of margin money for the P.C.D.F. was met by raising the share capital from the Government/Milk Unions/Societies. However, due to an increase in the over all activities of the Federation the requirement for Margin Money has also increased.

01.04.17. *Technical Inputs Under O.F.-II*—In Anand Pattern societies under technical inputs programme following facilities are being provided to the members :—

- (i) Animal Health Cover under which Veterinary Aid is ensured for all the members at nominal fee.

- (ii) Artificial Insemination facilities are being provided with good quality semen.

- (iii) Under extension service farmers are educated to use balance feed and fodder and adopt modern techniques of dairy development.

01.04.18. It is therefore, proposed the expenses on the Technical Inputs programme which is a developmental activity being carried out in the 28 districts under Operation Flood-II may be reimbursed over and above, the profits generated through the Dairy activities of the milk unions. The expected expenses in this programme would be of about Rs.2.00 crore. An outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.04.19. *For Repayment of O.F.I. and O.F.-II Loan*—In the previous years N.C.D.C. has been granting financial assistance as loan to the P.C.D.F. At present P.C.D.F. is unable to pay the liabilities of O.F.-I and O.F.-II from its own resources. Thus the loan is proposed to be paid under State Funds as grant, for which an outlay of Rs.25 lakh and Rs.15.00 lakh respectively has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.04.20. *Assistance to co-operatives and other bodies Integrated Milk Shed Development*—In the Non-O.F.-II areas certain other schemes are operational. The B.A.I.F. programme operated by the Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation is one such scheme envisaged to cover the 10 districts of Banda, Allahabad, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti and Gonda. Under this scheme cross breeding of cattle is undertaken. Supporting Programme like animal health cover and milk collection and milk marketing are undertaken by the Animal Husbandry Department and the State Dairy Development Department, respectively. Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Banda, Pratapgarh and Jalaun districts have already been taken up and Gonda, Basti and Deoria districts are being taken up in the year 1987-88. Allahabad and Sultanpur districts are already been covered under O.F.-II Programme.

01.04.22. Items for which financial assistance is provided under the Dairy Support Programme are:—

- (i) To meet the operational deficits of Co-operatives.
- (ii) To meet the operational deficit of Dairies.
- (iii) Aid to Co-operative Societies (for equipments etc.)
- (iv) Financial assistance to dairies for Land and Power etc.

01.04.22. *Revitalization, consolidation and expansion of existing milk unions*

01.05 FISHERIES

Uttar Pradesh has a vast potential for fisheries development. About 11.65 lakh hectare water area is available in shape of reservoirs, ponds, tanks, wheels and perennial rivers. The Seventh Plan lays emphasis on development of fisheries in the private sector for which assistance will be provided by the State Government by way of extension, training, financial support and supply of fingerlings to pisciculturists. Activities of this sector will also lead to improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the community of fisherman and provide them with gainful employment.

01.05.2. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to bring 24,000 hectare water area under fish culture by utilizing fallow water bodies thereby providing employment to about 24,000 families. The fisheries development programme envisages to raise the level of fish production from all sources from 50,000 tonnes at the beginning to 100,000 tonnes at the end

in the hill areas—The programme to revitalise the dairies, and also their affiliated societies, at Dehra Dun, Kotdwar, Lalkuwan, Almora and Pithoragarh shall continue in the year 1988-89.

01.04.23 It is also proposed to strengthen and expand the marketing structure of these Dairies. Since all these districts are strategically located, therefore, marketing system of these dairies is also proposed to be developed. The interior areas of the hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri and Pauri shall be taken up for establishment of dairy plants. The existing Milk Booths in the Hill Region shall also be revitalised.

of the plan period. The plan also emphasises efficient reservoir management for increasing the rate of fish production per hectare which has now reached 11 kg. per hectare from the reservoirs.

01.05.3. For the Seventh Plan period an outlay of Rs.1250.00 lakhs has been approved which includes Rs.100.00 lakh for the development of cold water fisheries in hill areas. The expenditure in 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs.170.21 lakh and Rs.276.81 lakh respectively. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.331.00 lakh has been approved which includes Rs.26.00 lakh for hill areas. It is anticipated that the same will be utilised fully. An outlay of Rs.299.01 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 which includes Rs.30.00 lakh for the hill areas.

01.05.4. The progress during 1985-88 and the proposed targets for 1988-89 in the main production items are as below:

TABLE—24—Physical Target and Achievement

Item	Unit	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88		1988-89
				Target	Antici- pated achieve- ment	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Fish Production Inland	' 000 tonnes	67.35	80.00	85.00	85.00	90.00
2. Fish seed Production	.. Million	120.00	150.00	160.00	160.00	180.00

PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR 1988-89

01.05.5. A brief resume of the proposed programme for 1988-89 is given below:

01.05.6. *Education and Training*—Under the continuing scheme of training of departmental staff at I. C. A. R. training centres, an outlay of Rs.0.44 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.05.7. *Organisation of Fisheries Co-operatives*—For upliftment and betterment of fishermen community, fisherman Co-operative Societies are being organised by the Department. Till now 601 co-operative societies have been organised. These fishermen co-operative societies will be affiliated to the State level co-operative federation in order to enable them to get financial assistance from N.C.D.C. Provision has also been made in the outlay for arranging share capital for the Federation and marginal subsidy for the societies. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.13.22 lakh has been proposed for this scheme.

01.05.8. *Construction of Hatcheries*—To augment fish production, the availability of quality fish seed is essential. During the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh was sanctioned for the construction of two fish seed hatcheries in Bareilly and Meerut Division. Similarly in the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.64.92 lakh was provided to establish a hatchery in Bundelkhand division. These hatcheries are under construction but the work will spill-over to 1988-89. Hence, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is being proposed in the outlay for the year 1988-89 to meet the additional requirement of funds to complete the hatcheries under construction.

01.05.9. *Construction of Aquarium Houses*—Under this scheme it is proposed to construct four aquarium houses in Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Faizabad and Varanasi at Divisional District head quarters for which an outlay of Rs.46.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89. These aquarium houses will act as a publicity medium for motivating the people to adopt fish farming.

01.05.10. *Development of Reservoir Fisheries*—There are 67 large and medium reservoirs in Uttar Pradesh. The present level of fish production from these reser-

voirs is 11 kg./ha./year which can be increased to 15 to 20 kg./ha./year by adopting modern technology and better management practices. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.05.11. *Development of Sewage fed Fisheries*—Under the scheme it is proposed to establish two sewage Fish Farms of 5.0 hectare area each to utilise organic water for fish production during 1987-90. A site has been selected at Naini, Allahabad and Government of India has issued administrative approval of Rs.64.00 lakhs for capital expenditure as 100 per cent grant in-aid for the project. The State Government would bear the recurring cost of Rs.1.80 lakh per year. It will also help to check river-pollution in river Ganga.

01.05.12. An outlay of Rs.1.80 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 to meet the recurring cost under the scheme.

01.05.13. *National Welfare for Fishermen*—This scheme envisages provision of basic civic amenities to fishermen such as housing, community halls etc. During 1987-88 it is proposed to construct 100 houses in these Fisheries estates viz, Varanasi, Sultanpur and Raebareli. During the year 1988-89 the target is to construct 200 houses and two community halls in villages densely populated by fishermen. An outlay of Rs.11.62 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.05.14. *Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen*—In view of their hazardous occupation, active fishermen will be covered under the accidental insurance scheme, wherein the nominal annual premium of Rs.9.00 for each person, would be shared equally by the central and State Governments. Upto 1986-87, 22,222 fishermen have been covered under the scheme. During 1987-88, it is proposed to cover 24,222 fishermen. In the year 1988-89 the target is to cover 25,000 fishermen, for which an outlay of Rs.1.14 lakh has been proposed.

01.05.15. *Conservation of riverine fisheries*—Under this scheme it was proposed to collect fish catch statistics and seed availability data from river Ganga by establishing five centres from Farrukhabad to Ballia. On the basis of these studies, necessary steps will be initiated to restore

fish population in the river. Approval of this scheme from Central Government is awaited. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

WORLD BANK ASSISTED FISH FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

01.05.16. Fish Farmers Development Agencies aided by world bank are functional at present in 24 districts of the state. It is expected that World Bank may accord extension for one year more i.e. upto 1988-89. Even if the assistance from World Bank is stopped, as per Government of India's directions these will be converted into centrally sponsored scheme.

01.05.17. Under the scheme, fish farmers are allotted tanks on long-term leases and provided concessional credit with 25 per cent Government subsidy for improvement of tanks and for the procurement of the first year inputs. During 1988-89 an additional water area of 2400 hectares is proposed to be brought under fish culture and 2400 persons are proposed to be trained in modern techniques of fish culture. For this, an outlay of Rs. 107.84 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.05.18. *Centrally Sponsored Fish Farmers Development Agencies (District Sector)*—The agencies, established in Meerut, Badaun, Moradabad and Banda districts, will continue to function in

1988-89. An additional 400 hectare of water area is proposed to be brought under fish culture and 400 persons are proposed to be trained. For this an outlay of Rs. 6.88 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.05.19. *State Fish Farmers Development Agencies (District Sector)*—State Fish Farmers Development Agencies are functioning in the remaining 20 districts of the State, which will continue during the year 1988-89. Under this scheme 2,000 hectare of additional water area is proposed to be brought under fish culture and 2,000 persons are proposed to be trained. An outlay of Rs. 33.99 lakh has been proposed under this scheme for 1988-89.

01.05.20. *Development of Cold Water Fisheries (District Sector)*—Keeping in view the urgent need of rehabilitation of riverine fishery and development of lake fishery, it is proposed to establish a few fish farmers and hatcheries in hill districts so that stocking material is produced in large quantity. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to create additional infrastructure for producing fingerlings of feed and game fish like Mahaser, Trout, Mirror carp, Schizothorax etc. Besides production stocking of cold water fishes, it is also proposed to stock Majercart fishes in low altitude lakes. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06 FORESTRY AND WILD LIFE

It has been estimated that tree cover in India as a whole has dwindled to poor i.e., 12 per cent of total geographical area, whereas according to National Forest Policy it should be 33 1/3 per cent. In U.P., the percentage of forest area is only 17.4 per cent and according to N. R. S. A. the tree cover in U. P. is only about 11 per cent. Hence the strategy of the Seventh Five Year Plan is "Forest for survival."

01.06.2. The State is fully alive to its responsibility towards its forests. Commercial fallings have been banned above an elevation of 1000 meters in Hill areas where 66 per cent of the State's forests are located. A massive programme of Social Forestry and for wasteland development have been initiated in the State.

The responsibility of extracting both major and minor forest produce from forest areas have been assigned to the State Forest Corporation to undertake their scientific exploitation and payment of fair wages to the forest labour. On the management side the commercial yields in the working plans are gradually reduced to match the existing capacity of the forests.

01.06.3. The forest plan will advance all the three functions of the forest operation namely:

- (i) Ensuring soil and water conservation (specially in Hills where the land is undulating) flood control, regulating the stream flow to save the agricultural land against the formation of ravines, checking the siltation

of dams by undertaking proper measures in their catchment areas and in general help in maintaining ecological balance.

(ii) In order to ensure supply of raw material to wood based industries like, paper and pulp, match, plywood, katha, furniture, sports goods etc. and also timber and fuelwood to common man additional assets are being created under plantation schemes.

(iii) Assist in the creation of a serene atmosphere and providing proper habitat to various types of birds and wild animals in the forest area.

POSITION OF FORESTS IN THE STATE

01.06.4. Forests in the State occupy nearly 51,269 sq. km. of land area which constitute 17.4 per cent of land area of State. The distribution of forest area in the State under the control of different agencies is given in the following table:

TABLE—25—Distribution of Forest Area
(In Sq. Km.)

Category	Region Hill	Region Plain	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Under the control of forest department	23,895	16,895	40,690
2. Civil and soyam forests	8014	..	8014
3. Panchayti forests	2368	..	2368
4. Private and Cantonment Forests	197	..	197
Total ..	34,374	16,895	51,269

01.06.5. The forest area in the State is less than optimum of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent stipulated in the National Forest Policy. The Forests in the State are also distributed

unevenly. In the Hills the forests cover is about 67 per cent, in tarai is 13 per cent, in the Indogangetic plains it is 6 per cent and in the Vindhyan region it is 14 per cent of land area.

01.06.6. The forest area *per capita* in the country and especially in Uttar Pradesh is very low in comparison to other countries, as shown in the following table:

TABLE—26—Comparative Per Capita Forest Area

Name of the Country	Percentage of forest area to land area	Per capita forest area (in ha.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. U. S. S. R.	41.1	3.6
2. United States	31.8	1.3
3. Japan	67.6	0.2
4. Canada	35.4	14.2
5. United Kingdom	8.3	0.4
6. Thailand	41.2	0.5
7. Italy	20.7	0.1
8. Australia	14.0	7.6
9. Nepal	28.6	0.3
10. India	22.8	0.1
11. U. P.	17.4	0.04
World Average	30.4	1.0

01.06.7. At present there is a great dearth of raw material for industries, constructional timber and fuelwood in our State.

01.06.8. The estimated annual requirement of fuelwood in the State in 2000 A. D. will be of the order of 63 million cu.m., whereas the present production is only 18 million cu.m. per annum. Thus there is big gap in demand and supply of both timber and firewood. Raising of intensive and extensive plantations is extremely essential to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

01.06.9. Under the present conditions it is not possible to increase the forest area. However, plantations can be raised in vacant lands, along road sides, railway lines, canal sides etc. The management and development of reserved forests is to be done in such a way that the productivity of the present forests may increase. In view of this, it is necessary to raise plantations of pulpwood species and species of industrial and economic importance in the vacant lands and degraded forests.

STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

01.06.10. Considering all the above aspects, the strategy for the Seventh Plan for forest conservation and development has been :—

- Preservation of biological diversity.
- Conservation of the ecologically fragile eco-systems.
- Increasing substantially, the vegetal cover by massive afforestation, through social forestry, farm forestry and other programmes for wasteland development.
- Enhancing the basic needs of fuel-

wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber.

- Ensuring a close linkage between the forestry programme and the welfare of the tribal and other communities traditionally dependent on forests.
- Special emphasis on forestry research, education and extension.
- Encouraging efficient utilization of forest produce.
- Creating a massive people's movement for achieving the above objectives and strengthening the infrastructure and improving overall capability for better production and management of forests.

01.06.11. Keeping in view the above strategy an outlay of Rs.190.00 crores (Rs.41.00 crores for the Hills and Rs.149.00 crores for the plains) has been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan for forestry and wildlife. The break-up of physical targets and financial outlays of the main schemes for the Seventh Plan and achievement for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, likely achievements for 1987-88 and proposal for 1988-89 are as under:

TABLE—27—Physical and Financial targets

Name of Scheme	Unit	1985-90 Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Likely Achievement	1988-89 Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I Financial	Rs. in crores	189.95	27.08	36.26	45.55	44.55	59.06
II Physical							
1. Industrial and pulpwood plantation	ha.	75,000	8384	10586	13,150	13,150	14000
2. Roadside Plant plantation in hills	R. Km.	5,000	523	657	660	660	550
3. Plantation under Social Forestry Project—							
(i) Plantation	ha.	27,950	11467	10925	6150	6,120	5590
(ii) Farm forestry	ha.	1,34,500	21,333	22,000	22667	22,667	23,333
4. Rural Fuel wood Plantation—							
(i) Plantation	ha.	33,432	6 106	4611	6600	6600	6600
(ii) Raising of plant for distribution	No. in lakh	2,800	352	223	..	..	—
5. Energy Plantation	ha.	..	..	..	..	..	500

01.06.12. A brief description of the schemes being implemented during 1987-88 and proposed for 1988-89 is as under :—

01.03.13. *Strengthening of Chief Conservator of Forests (Hill) Office*—For effective supervision and proper implementation of development scheme being implemented in the hills by Forest Department, a separate post of Chief Conservator of Forests (Hill) was created in 1983-84 with a selection staff. Now for strengthening of the office of the Chief Conservator of Forests (Hill), this scheme is being implemented. An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan. During 1985-87 Rs.9.99 lakh have been spent. An outlay of Rs.24.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.14. *Forest Statistics—Forest Statistics and Monitoring*—A cell for collection and processing of forest statistics was started during Fourth Plan. A post of Investigator-cum-Computer has been provided in each division and the staff of headquarters has also been strengthened. For quick processing of data an Electronic minicomputer has also been installed. With this assistance the Forest Department is publishing periodically a bulletin of "Forest Statistics" showing data obtained as by product of day-to-day forest administration. The cell also carries out the work of monitoring physical and financial achievements against approved targets of all Plan schemes. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been approved for Seventh Plan. During 1986-87 Rs.5.26 lakh have been spent. Against the anticipated achievement of Rs.5.40 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.15. *Training of Staff*—Training is an essential part in forestry programmes. Forest staff at different levels has to be trained in forestry in order to be able to contribute effectively to the management of forests. At present, the training facility is inadequate. To meet the essential training requirement, it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of existing Forest Ranger College. Social Forestry Institute is also proposed to be established along with Forest Guard Training school during Seventh Plan. During 1985-87

Rs.3.80 lakh have been spent. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed against an anticipated achievement of Rs.2.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.16. *Establishment of wild life training centre at Kalagarh*—In order to provide training in wild life to subordinate staff of wild life organisation, a separate wild life training centre is proposed to be established at Kalagarh. Against anticipated expenditure of Rs.7.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.17. *Forest Resources Survey*—The forests in the natural course replenish themselves. It is, however, essential to know the growing stock, rate of growth, success and survival of various indigenous and exotic species. Since the growing stock in the forest is always changing with time, it is essential, not only to survey and estimate it, but to keep the required data up-to-date by carrying out periodical sample surveys of forests, to arrive at the up-to-date position of the growing stock. During 1985-87, on this scheme, Rs.12.38 lakh have been spent. For 1988-89 Rs.7.50 lakh has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.7.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.18. *Minor Forest Produce*—Under this scheme survey and development of minor forest produce specially medicinal herbs is being taken up. It is proposed to raise medicinal herbs particularly as perennial crop in the marginally productive or non-productive agricultural land along with survey of medicinal herbs. For this Rs.40.00 lakh has been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan. During first two years of Seventh Plan Rs.9.41 lakh have already been spent. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.6.00 lakh during 1987-88, the same amount of Rs.6.00 lakh has also been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.19. *Fire Protection (Including UNDP Project)*—In U. P. the Chir, and Sal Forests, miscellaneous forests of southern U. P. and the Tarai Plantation suffer heavily from fire year after year. About half the area of chir forests, one-third area of Sal and other forests i.e. or

an average about 10 lakh hectare forests in the State suffer from fire hazards annually. The fire protection scheme with the assistance of UNDP is being implemented from 1984-85. This project has two objectives:—

01.06.20. First, to ensure adequate supply of the best possible forest products as well as the protection of soils and environment in the long term perspective through protection from fire.

01.06.21. Second, to device, test and demonstrate principles and techniques of prevention, detection and suppression of forest fires in natural and man-made forests.

01.06.22. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.121.53 lakh was spent. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.81.00 lakh has been proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.76.56 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.23. *Forest Protection*—The main aim of this scheme is to protect the forests from illicit felling, encroachment and poaching for which creation of protection force and reduction of the size of beats is proposed. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.88.73 lakh was spent. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.50.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.55.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.24. *Industrial and Pulpwood Plantation*—The objective of this scheme is to meet the demand of wood based industries in the State. Major industries are paper and pulp, plywood, matches, pencils, resin and turpentine, furniture, Katha etc. To achieve the objective, plantations of fast growing species and industrial importance are being raised under this scheme. Till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan Plantation have already been raised over an area 367396 ha. at a cost of Rs.3983.83 lakh. For Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to raise plantation over 75 000 ha. at a cost of Rs.2435.00 lakh. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 plantations has been raised over an area of 18970 ha. at a cost of Rs.822.95 lakh. It is anticipated to raise 13.150 ha. plantation at an estimated cost of Rs.522.00

lakh during 1987-88. For 1988-89 it is proposed to raise plantations over 14,000 ha. at the cost of Rs.590.00 lakh.

01.06.25. *Rehabilitation of Degraded Forest*—The forests which are degraded need rehabilitation for which an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided during Seventh Plan. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakh during 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh have been proposed for the year 1988-89.

01.06.26. *Social Forestry* — Social Forestry Project is being implemented with the assistance of World Bank. The second phase of this project has been made coterminous with Seventh Five Year Plan. This phase provides for :

- (i) Creating tree consciseness among people specially the rural communities.
- (ii) Encouraging and helping people in planting trees on suitable lands, whether private or public.
- (iii) Educating and helping rural communities to plant trees on their agricultural holdings, field boundaries, tank bounds, village common and such other land which are available in the village and also to guide them in protecting and managing such plantations to meet their own needs of fuelwood, fodder and small timber.
- (iv) Gainful and sustained employment to the landless population through planting activity.
- (v) Extensive as well as intensive efforts to make usar and eroded land productive through planting.

01.06.27. The present scheme covers all the 49 districts of the Plains region of Uttar Pradesh. World Bank and USAID will reimburse a substantial part of expenditure on the project. This phase would improve the efficiency and the quality of the nurseries, plantation, maintenance and utilisation of forest produce by intensifying the extension, training the research activities. In the wake of massive plantations envisaged under Waste

Land Development Programme the project would bring nurseries closer to the farmers by establishing well distributed nurseries in every development block and would also provide infrastructure conducive to large scale social forestry plantation in the State.

01.06.28. *Rural Fuel Wood Plantation*—It is a centrally sponsored scheme and was started in 1981-82, in seven plain and three hill districts. During 1983-84 the scheme was extended to nine more plain districts. During Seventh Five Year Plan it is proposed to extend this scheme to all the eight hill districts and to continue in sixteen plain districts. During sixth plan period 15,952 ha. plantation has been done at a cost of Rs.554.82 lakh including central share.

01.06.29. During 1986-87, the target of raising of plants for distribution was discontinued by Government of India. It is suggested that work of water and moisture conservation may also be taken under this scheme. It is also proposed that from onward the scheme may be implemented on districtwise project approach.

01.06.30. *Roadside Plantation*—It is proposed to continue the scheme during 1987-88 for raising plantations along with P.W.D. and other roads for the purpose of providing shade to pedestrians and also adding asthetic look to roads.

01.06.31. Outlay for Seventh Five year Plan, achievement of 1985-86, 1986-87, target and anticipated achievement of 1987-88 and proposals for Annual Plan 1988-89 are as under :

TABLE—28—Road Side Plantation

Item	Financial (Rs. in lakh)	Physical planta- tion (row km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Outlay 1985-90 ..	200.00	5000
2. Achievement 1985-86, 1986-87	68.41	1180
3. Anticipated expenditure 1987-88	40.00	660
4. Proposal for 1988-89 ..	38.50	550

01.06.32. *Social Forestry in Urban areas*—For raising plantations along roadsides in urban areas this scheme is being implemented at an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.35.99 lakh was spent. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.38.32 lakh is proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.24.81 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.33. *Fodder Development*—There has been great scarcity of grazing grounds and fodder grasses in hill districts due to excessive soil erosion and denudation of the vegetative cover of mountains. Cattle which are source of main livelihood of Hill people are becoming a burden to them due to paucity of fodder and grass. The grazing grounds are generally over grazed. With this end in view a new scheme of Fodder Development has been introduced and being implemented through Van Panchayats. For 1988-89 it is proposed to fence 1500 ha. for raising fodder species at a cost of Rs.33.00 lakh.

01.06.34. *Integrated ravine reclamation in the Catchment of river chambal aided by EEC.*—For the reclamation of ravines an integrated ravine reclamation scheme is proposed to be implemented with the assistance of EEC in the Catchment of Chambal river. Under this scheme afforestation works will be carried out. For 1988-89, a token provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed.

01.06.35. *Energy Plantation*—For raising fuelwood plantation, three districts namely, Almora, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri of Hill region the scheme of rural fuelwood plantation is being implemented. In rest 5 hill districts which are devoid of fuelwood the scheme of energy plantation is proposed to be implemented from 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh is proposed for raising plantation over 500 ha.

01.06.36. *Communication*—Development of transport and communication is very essential for extraction and proper utilisation of forest produce. Under this scheme construction of new road/bridle paths, metalling and renovation of old roads, construction of bridges and culverts, installation of telephone lines etc. are being

carried out. Upto the end of Sixth Plan 5,656 kms. of new roads, 8,427 kms. of renovation of old roads, 5,656 kms. of telephone lines and 701 number of bridges and culverts have been constructed at a cost of Rs.740.00 lakh. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh is approved, out of which Rs.187.17 lakh was spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.109.74 lakh is proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.105.52 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.37. *Buildings*—As a result of development activities in the forests the number of staff and officers has increased. There is acute shortage of buildings for their residence and offices. The position of residential quarters is also unsatisfactory for subordinate and touring staff. Accordingly, buildings are being constructed under this scheme subject to availability of funds. This is a district plan scheme, hence the funds are allocated by district plan committees.

01.06.38. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh was approved, a sum of Rs.204.16 lakh have been spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.120.15 lakh is proposed against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.122.01 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.39. *Project Formulation and Evaluation Cell*—The cell prepares forestry projects which are posed to external agencies for aid. This cell is also carrying out physical audit and evaluation of various forestry schemes being implemented by the department. The cell is proposed to be strengthened. For Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh is provided. Rs.1.52 lakh has been spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.40. *Revision and Preparation of Working Plans*—For the scientific management of forests and proper utilisation of forest produce, it is necessary to prepare working plan for each division. Revision of working plan of each division is done after every ten years. For Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.90.00 lakh is approved.

Upto 1986-87 Rs.25.35 lakh have been spent. For the year 1987-88 the likely expenditure is Rs.16.00 lakh and for 1988-89 Rs.16.50 lakh has been proposed.

01.06.41. *Facilities to Staff and Labourers*—In forest areas where employees are posted, there is great inconvenience of water and electricity which adversely affects the efficiency of staff. The scheme envisages provision of such facilities wherever possible.

01.06.42. Forest Department employees large number of labourers and taungya cultivators. It is proposed to build hutment. For the welfare of forest labourers, world food programme assisted by United Nations W.F.P. fund is also being implemented from 1985-86. For Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.600.00 lakh has been provided. Actual expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs.117.48 lakh. For 1988-89 Rs.121.42 lakh has been proposed against anticipated expenditure of Rs.114.17 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.43. *Intensive Management of Sanctuaries*—A number of National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries have been created in the State covering almost all the geographical region with a view to preserve, conserve and protect variety of fauna and flora which the nature has bountifully bestowed upon us. Due to heavy population and cattle pressure on forests there has been large scale shrinkage in the habitat of wild life.

01.06.44. Upto the end of Sixth Plan Rs.146.57 lakh have been spent. During Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.370.00 lakh is approved. The actual expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs.113.16 lakh. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.59.00 lakh during 1987-88, the proposal for 1988-89 is Rs.65.00 lakh.

01.06.45. *Corbett Park Tiger Reserve*—In order to save and rehabilitate this species project tiger was launched in the State in Corbett National Park on February 1, 1974. This scheme was being implemented on 50:50 basis, till 1986-87. But from 1987-88 the pattern of assistance is cent-percent non recurring on selected

items and 50 per cent of recurring expenditure will be borne by Central Government. For Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh is approved. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.50.27 lakh was spent. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.26.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.36.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 (including central share).

01.06.46. *Dudhwa National Park*—This park, situated in the district of Lakhimpur Kheri, covers an area of 480 sq. km. and was opened on February 1, 1977. The park is well known throughout the country for variety of wild life species. In 1983-84 rhinoceros from Assam and later from Nepal were introduced in this park.

01.06.47. For Seventh Five Year Plan state share of Rs.30.00 lakh is provided. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.21.14 lakh was spent. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.22.16 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.47.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 by State Government (including central share).

01.06.48. *Regeneration/Rehabilitation of Magar/Ghariyal*—The scheme was sanctioned in 1975 with Central Assistance and is being continued in the Seventh Five Year Plan. In order to rehabilitate dwindling population of crocodiles, artificial hatching of crocodile eggs collected from nature are reared at centres established at Kukrail and Katarniaghat, which are subsequently released in natural habitate when they are big enough to feed themselves.

01.06.49. During Seventh Five Year Plan state share of Rs.25.00 lakh has been approved. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.16.14 lakh was spent. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.9.91 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 (including central share).

01.06.50. *National Chambal sanctuary*—This scheme was started in 1978-79 for the protection of Magar and Ghariyal found in the river Chambal. In addition of this Magar and Ghariyal hatched and reared under another scheme are released in Chambal river.

01.06.51. For Seventh Five Year Plan state share of Rs.35.00 lakh has been provided. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 Rs.22.47 lakh has been spent. For 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakh is anticipated, an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh (including central share) has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.52. *Tiger Watch*—Due to intensive protection given to Tiger and Panther in the State, there has been substantial increase in their population as is also evident from 1981 census. In order to catch or destroy such dangerous animals a tiger watch cell has been established.

01.06.53. For Seventh Plan Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided. The actual expenditure during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is Rs.6.20 lakh. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.54. *Intensification of wild Life Protection in areas outside sanctuaries*—At present there is no wild Life staff for the protection of wild life outside parks and sanctuaries. In view of this, the scheme was proposed for Seventh Plan at an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.55. *Establishment of new parks and Sanctuaries*—For the establishment of new parks and sanctuaries an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided for Seventh Plan. Against anticipated expenditure Rs.1.00 lakh during 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.56. *Development of Wetland sanctuaries*—For the Development of Wetland sanctuaries an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided for Seventh Plan. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.57. *Captive Breeding of Endangered Species*—Due to constant inroads in Wild Life habitat in the past, the population of certain species of fauna has

diminished to such an extent that they are threatened with extinction. To achieve desired results, it will be necessary to supplement the existing population with captive breedstock so as to provide stable breeding nucleus for each species and then to provide ideal conditions for natural propagation of these species.

01.06.58. It is proposed to augment the breed-stock of following species in the first phase :

- (1) Deer, antelope
- (2) Cats, Canenes
- (3) Birds, Fowls, partridge
- (4) Chinkara and Chhausingha
- (5) Turdo
- (6) Pheasant

01.06.59. The outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.40.00 lakh. Rs.15.06 lakh has been spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.15.00 lakh during 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.60. *Rehabilitation of turtle*—This scheme is being implemented with the assistance of Ganga Pollution Board. To minimise the pollution in various rivers the rehabilitation of turtle is being done under this scheme. At present one rehabilitation centre is functioning at Kukrail in Lucknow district. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.3.00 lakh during 1987-88, Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.61. *Preservation of Mahasheer*—Mahasheer is an important fish variety in hill river of U. P. found upto 1200 metre height. With the construction of roads in hills and dynamiting of hill streams a great damage is caused to this fish. Hence to check illegal poaching of fish and impose vigorous central measures including angling in suitable identified areas this scheme of protection and development of Mahasheer fishing in hill rivers has been proposed for inclusion during Seventh Plan period. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for

1988-89 against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.62. *Musk Deer Preservation*—Musk deer occurs in U. P. hills from Kumaon to Garhwal region from altitude of 3000 to 4200 metres. Musk deer, specially males are shot for musk which fetches high price in the market. It is proposed to post mobile and suitably equipped patrolling squads in strategic areas in Himalayan region. For the above new scheme an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89, against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.63. *Ecological Development of Musabagh and Rasulpur (Lucknow)*—For the improvement of Ecology this scheme is being implemented at Musabagh and Rasulpur in District Lucknow. Under this scheme plantation, construction of checkdam etc. works are being carried out along with construction of Environment centre. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakh have been spent upto 1986-87. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.5.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.64. *Development of Pakshi Vihar at Nawabganj (Unnao)*—For the development of Pakshi Vihar at Nawabganj, a sum of Rs.6.10 lakh has been spent upto 1986-87. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.65. *Development of Forest Parks*—This scheme envisages creation of new and maintenance of established forest parks like Kukrail Park near Lucknow and Sarnath Park near Varanasi. This is a district plan scheme and there is great demand for creation of forest parks and Van Chetna Kendras (Forest Awakening Centres). For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.140.95 lakh has been proposed, against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.112.15 lakh during 1987-88.

01.06.66. *Development of Ramgarh Lake*—For the development and beautification of Ramgarh lake in Gorakhpur district, an outlay of Rs.37.00 lakh has been

proposed for 1988-89 against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.37.00 lakh during 1987-88. Under this scheme plantation and other beautification work will be carried out.

01.06.67. *Establishment of Botanical Garden at Raebareli*—In the memory of late Prime Minister of India Mrs.Indira Gandhi, a botanical garden is being established at Raebareli. During 1986-87 Rs.10.00 lakh has been spent. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.16.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.68. *Development of Samaspur Lake*—"Samaspur Lake" which is situated 40 km. apart from Raebareli city. The area of this Lake is about 44 ha.

01.06.69. The whole area of Samaspur lake is declared as Reserved forest and is under the control of forest department. It is proposed to develop lake as "bird sanctuary" Rs.10.00 lakh has been sanctioned during 1987-88. For 1988-89 Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed to develop this lake.

01.06.70. *Development of Zoos*—The state has two zoological parks at Kanpur

01.08. STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

Construction of godowns by Food and Civil Supplies Department—For successful implementation of the public distribution system, as also for the storage of wheat and rice procured under the 'Support Price Scheme' it is proposed to construct 5,000 M.T. godowns in each district of the State in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds. This storage capacity under the Food and Civil Supplies Department will augment the storage capacity being created in the co-operative sector and by the State and Central Warehousing Corporations.

Progress during 1985—88

01.08.2. The expenditure during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs.60.00 lakh and Rs.95.44 lakh respectively i.e. Rs.155.44 lakh in all which has been transferred to the Public Works Depart-

and Lucknow for recreating, study and research. With this view-point renovation of existing enclosures, construction of new roads, modernisation of veterinary hospital establishment of natural museum and audiovisual hall, establishment of serpentarium, aquarium, well-in-auiary will be implemented.

01.06.71. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is provided out of which Rs.16.60 lakh have been spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Against an anticipated expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakh an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.72. *Establishment of Rajaji National Park (Dehradoon)*—Rajaji National Park is being created by merging Rajaji, Motichur and Chilla sanctuaries. Upto 1986-87 Rs.264.23 lakh has been spent for land compensation and Gujar rehabilitation. Against the anticipated expenditure of Rs.60.00 lakh during 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

01.06.73. *Pasture Development and Afforestation*—This is a new scheme to be implemented in hill areas in order to augment the production of fodder and fuel. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

ment for construction of godowns. It is expected that construction work of six godowns will be complete by December, 1987. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh has been provided for construction of 4 godowns more and spillover works of previous years.

01.08.3. During the year 1988-89, 5 godowns of 5000 M.T. capacity each are proposed to be constructed. An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for this.

01.08.4. *Construction of Rural Godowns (Mandi Parishad)*—To bring about orderly conditions of marketing, ensure fair and remunerative prices to the primary producers and provide marketing facilities to producers in their close proximity, the Seventh Plan lays emphasis on the development of primary and subsidiary market yards and the construction of rural godowns.

01.08.5. Construction of 200 rural godowns during Seventh Five Year Plan at the cost of Rs.136.00 lakh is proposed. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50:50 sharing basis between the centre and the state. In 1985-86, 44 rural godowns having a total capacity of 22000 M.T. were constructed. During 1986-87, 162 additional rural godowns, having a capacity of 84000 M.T. were constructed. Twenty six rural godowns, having a capacity of 13500 M.T. are anticipated to be constructed in 1987-88.

01.08.06. The proposed target for 1988-89 is to construct 5 rural godowns having a capacity of 5000 M.T. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for this for the hills only.

01.08.7. Warehousing— The Uttar Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1958. The State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation are two equal share holders. Its main objective is to scientifically preserve agricultural products, fertilizers and other notified commodities and minimise storage losses.

01.08.8. The Corporation is required to construct godowns at places where the Mandi Parishads have acquired or are acquiring land. Before establishing its centers the Corporation assesses the Potential of storage at the prospective places as a business proposition. A target of 1.25 lakh M.T. has been approved by the working group of the planning Commission for Seventh Plan period. However, the Corporation could not take-up any construction in 1985-86 primarily due to the non availability of share capital from its share holders. The authorised and paid up capital of the corporation was Rs.5 crores and Rs.4.965 crore respectively and no further funds could be subscribed. The Central Government issued notification, thereby increasing authorised share-capital of the corporation from Rs. 5 crore to Rs. 7 crore at the end of March, 1986. A loan of Rs.25.00 lakh (Rs.15.00 lakh for plains and Rs.10.00 lakh for hills) was also sanctioned in March, 1986 by the State Government with the condition that it will be converted into share-capital sub-

ject to contribution subscribed by the central warehousing Corporation. The central warehousing Corporation had already been requested to sanction and subscribe to wards share capital but their contribution has not been received so far.

01.08.9. For the year 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh was sanctioned and released by the State Government. (Rs.50.00 lakh for plain and Rs.25.00 lakh for hills) for construction of 25,000 M.T. capacity. Central Warehousing Corporation was requested to sanction and contribute towards equity, but their matching contribution for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 has not been received so far, for which efforts are being made.

01.08.10. The proposed target for the year 1987-88 is to construct 25,000 M.T. for which an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh (Rs.50.00 lakh for plain and Rs.25.00 lakh for hills) has been provided. As per provision of the Act, matching contribution is to be provided by Central Warehousing Corporation.

01.08.11. If suitable land for construction of warehouses is made available by the State Government and Mandi Parishad and funds are provided to the corporation well in time, it will still be able to achieve the target in time.

01.08.12. The Central Government has been requested to raise authorised capital from Rs.7.00 crore to Rs.10.00 crore, to overcome financial constraints which are coming in way of construction. At present, corporation has taken up construction at Sahibabad 10,000 M.T. Khurja 10,000 M.T. and at Parrakhera 10,000 M.T. and in hill region at Almora 5,000 M.T. with the limited financial resources available.

01.08.13. For 1988-89 the corporation proposes to construct a capacity of 25,000 M.T. at the following places:

	(M. T.)
(1) Kichha	5,000
(2) Baheri	5,000
(3) Sandila	5,000
(4) Jayas	5,000
(5) Debai	5,000
Total	25,000

01.08.14. To achieve this target the State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs.75.00 lakh, which includes Rs.25.00 lakh for the hills against which the CWC would be requested to make a matching contribution. However keeping in view the very slow pace of pro-

gress, State Government has stipulated that it will release its share only when the matching contribution from central Warehousing Corporation for the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is received by the State Warehousing Corporation.

01.09. AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

In the field of agriculture, education and research for developing new technologies and scientific methods of cultivation is of great importance. It is the way by which transfer of technology and know how to the cultivators is possible. There are three research universities in the State at Pantnagar (Naini Tal), Kanpur and Faizabad respectively. These universities have been entrusted with the work of conducting researches for the specific and spatial requirements in different regions. These universities are given grant-in-aid by State Government.

01.09.2. An outlay of Rs.2,156.00 lakh including Rs.256.00 lakh for hills was approved for Research and Education for Seventh Five Year Plan. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.837.34 lakh was incurred during the period 1985-87, during the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.616.00 lakh has been allocated which is anticipated to be fully utilised. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.826.00 lakh, including Rs.101.00 lakh for hills has been proposed.

01.09.3. A brief description of the work being done by these Universities is as follows :-

01.09.4. *Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology Pantnagar, Naini Tal* - This university was founded in the year 1960 to deal with the problems of western and hill regions. Since inception, the university has been continuously expanding. Faculties of Soil-biology and Genetic Engineering, Fish Biology, Aquaculture, Liberal Education, forestry and continuing education have also been opened and courses leading to B.Sc., B.Tech., M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees are conducted by the university.

01.09.5. Presently, the university is carrying out research on 281 projects per-

taining to foodgrain, oilseeds, pulses, vegetable and fruit crops. Researches on live-stock and dairy development are also being undertaken by the University. These projects are financially aided by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and other national and international agencies. So far the university has developed about 22 varieties of foodgrains including wheat, paddy, maize, soyabean, oil seeds and pulses. Demonstrations are also done on the fields of farmers to educate them of new technology.

01.09.6. During the year 1988-89, the University shall take up new research projects on agriculture and allied activities. Further, to accommodate about 200 students and employees, two Transit hostels are proposed to be constructed. The laboratory of Agricultural Communication is proposed to be equipped to enable it to develop video cassettes and films on various programmes of agriculture.

01.09.7. *Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur* - Established in the year 1975, the Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology includes two constituent colleges, one for Agriculture at Kanpur and the other for Animal Husbandry at Mathura. The university covers 22 districts of Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi divisions.

01.09.8. The university has conducted researches on different foodgrain crops and developed about 24 different varieties specially suitable for irrigated areas and unirrigated areas separately. Besides foodgrains, the university has developed new varieties of vegetable like Potato, Peas and Brinjal. The university

has also developed a new method known as Vardar method by which the production cost of crops like wheat, paddy, barely, sugarcane and gram, can be saved by 25 per cent without reducing the level of production.

01.09.9. The unit at Mathura is responsible for conducting researches in animal husbandry. It has developed new methods of semen collection for improving the variety of breeds. As a result the university has increased the number of 'Sujata' cows by cross breeding Jersey and Sahiwal breeds.

01.09.10. For 1988-89, it is proposed to intensify the work of Usar Reclamation and Crop Protection. Further, new departments like Agro-Forestry, Vegetable Science and post harvest are proposed to be established. Research programmes on Animal Husbandry and Poultry breeding would also be taken up during 1988-89.

01.09.11. *Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology, Faizabad*—The university was established in 1975. It caters to the needs of 15 districts of

Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi division for agriculture research and extension. It has 5 crop research centres in the districts of Faizabad, Bahraich and Mirzapur where research work on various crops chiefly jute, Maize, oilseeds, pulses and wheat is being carried out. Besides studies are also conducted on various aspects of water management and soil conservation.

01.09.12. The university is engaged on 59 projects including 35 projects assisted by Agriculture Research Council and other organisations. The main thrust of its researches is to evolve high quality seeds of various foodgrain crops and vegetables.

01.09.13. During 1988-89, it is proposed to establish Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sciences. It is also proposed to take up the work of *usar* reclamation on land lying with the university. The research works and extension programme shall be consolidated; the departments of Micro Biology, Social Forestry Fishery and agriculture sciences shall be strengthened.

01.10. AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The U.P. State Co-operative Development Bank Ltd. Lucknow was registered on 12th March, 1959 with the basic objective of providing long term financial credit assistance to cultivators of the State for agricultural development. Besides, providing help in other spheres such as Dunlop cart, dairy development, Fisheries, Horticulture, Sugar godowns, State Warehousing Corporation, Gobar Gas Plants, the bank has mainly concentrated on minor irrigation to create additional irrigation potential.

01.10.2. The Seventh Plan target of lending long term credit of Rs. 518.00 crore include Rs. 417.00 crore for Minor Irrigation, Rs. 31.00 crore for energisation of tube-wells, Rs. 48.00 crores for farm mechanisation Rs. 18.00 crore for diversified activities and Rs. 4.00 crore for artisans and village cottage industries. The Seventh Plan target for State's support was Rs. 2,450 lakh.

01.10.3. During 1988-89 the bank has a programme of distributing a long term credit of Rs. 120.00 crore as under :—

	(Rs. in Crore)
(1) Minor Irrigation	90.00
(2) Institutional Finance	10.00
(3) Farm Mechanisation	10.00
(4) Diversified and Artisan and cottage industries	10.00
Total	120.00

01.10.4. The credit of Rs. 90.00 crore will be used install about 82,000 irrigation projects to create 3.17 lakh hectares of irrigation potential.

01.10.5. The State Government have proposed an outlay of Rs. 350.00

lakh for 1988-89 as its support to be utilised as under :

	(Rs. in lakh)
(i) State Governemnts' investment at 2.5% to 12.5% in debentures allocated by the Bank	250.00
(ii) Government's investment in shares of the bank branches for enhancing their leading programme	100.00
Total	350.00

01.11. OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

The objective of the marketing and quality control programme are as follows :—

- (a) To develop market yards and rural godown through out the State to provide marketing facilities to producers close to the areas of production.
- (b) To educate and create awareness amongst producers regarding quality of produce by introducing the grading systems in market yards.
- (c) To provide infrastructure for proper management of marketable surplus, market forecasting and price analysis, better financial management of market agencies, marketing research and export promotion programmes.

01.11.2. The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan period 1985-90 was Rs.751.00 lakh which includes Rs.87.00 lakh for hills. The physical programme envisages the construction and development of 80 Principal Market Yards, 400 Sub-Market Yards and Rural Markets along with 35 cool houses in the hill areas.

01.11.3. To extend grading facilities in all the existing markets, 203 new commercial grading units, 7 new supervisory grading units and 15 new State Agmark grading laboratories are also proposed to be established during the Seventh Plan period.

01.11.4. During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.16.87 lakh was incurred and 12 Principal Market Yards, 14 sub-Market

01.10.6. The bank has set a target of recovering Rs.150.00 crore during 1988-89 in cash by stream lining its management and opening more branches other than already existing 265 branches. In order to increase the efficiency, the bank has created a technical cell for project formulation and expedite loaning process. Field visits and training programmes have also been included to enhance the working of the bank.

Yards 'hats and painths' were constructed. Two commercial grading units were established in the regulated markets of kichcha and Sitarganj in the Naini Tal district of hill region.

01.11.5. An expenditure of Rs.172.28 lakh was incurred during the year 1986 87 and 13 Principal Market Yards, 13 sub-Market Yards 'hats and painths' were constructed. Two new commercial grading units were established in the regulated markets of Vikasnagar (Dehra Dun) and Kotdwar (Pauri Garhwal) in hill region.

01.11.6. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.55.99 lakh has been provided. It is anticipated that 11 principal Market Yards, 11 Sub-market Yards 'hats and painths' and one cool house in the hill areas would be constructed during current financial year 1987-88.

01.11.7. Under district sector scheme, construction of 10 principal Market Yards, 10- sub-Market Yards 'hats and painths' and 5 cool houses in the hill areas are proposed to be taken up during 1988-89. Besides this, the auction system of agricultural produce in 10 regulated and developed markets has been introduced, so that the producer sellers may understand the importance of grading facilities which are being provided to them. It is proposed to establish a demonstration and extension cell with a Mobile Van to popularise the agricultural marketing programme in regulated markets and as well as in villages. An outlay of Rs.91.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 which includes Rs.15.00 lakh for hills.

01.12. CO-OPERATION

No.

The Co-operative movement serves to maintain supply line of credit and inputs required for agriculture and helps the farmer in marketing and Processing of his produce for obtaining better returns. The co-operatives also distribute consumer goods mainly for the benefit of rural population and also for bringing stability in the market prices of consumer articles. Co-operative infrastructure include:—

	No.
1. Primary Agricultural credit Societies (PACS) including Farmers Service Societies (FSS)	8601
2. Cold Storages	78
3. Processing Units	91
4. District Co-operative Banks	57
5. District Co-operative Development Federations	52
6. Central/Whole Sale co-operative consumers Stores	60

7. Herbs Development Societies (Hills)	8
8. Co-operative Marketing Societies	266
9. Urban Co-operative Banks	24
10. Primary Cooperative Banks	8
11. Block Unions/Seed Stores	1642
12. Primary Co operative Consumers Societies	1789
13. Farming Societies	1501
14. Apex Institutions	10

01.12.2 Financial support in the form of credit for purchase of agricultural inputs and cash loans for agricultural operations continue to be given on priority coupled with improved infrastructural support for increasing agricultural production.

01.12.3. The level of disbursement of short, medium and long term loans during different years are as under :—

TABLE—29—Level of Loan

Item	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
				Target	Anticipated Achievement	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Short-term loan ..	232.46	243.60	256.90	400.00	400.00	400.00
2. Medium term loan ..	30.98	25.12	30.44	40.00	40.00	65.00
3. Long-term loan ..	70.00	75.00	84.66	90.00	100.00	120.00
Total	333.44	343.72	372.00	530.00	540.00	585.00

01.12.4. The distribution of fertilizers by co-operative sector has been showing an increasing trend as shown in the following table :—

Year	Value (Rs. in crore)
1984-85	211.18
1985-86	233.68
1986-87	239.22
1987-88 (Anticipated)	320.00

01.12.5. The target the construction of Rural godowns under NCDC III was fixed at 1597 out of these, 1385 godowns have been constructed and 212 godowns are under construction. It is expected that the godowns under construction will be completed during the current financial year 1987-88.

01.12.6. The main thrust of the department for the year 1988-89 is on the

following :—

- (a) Optimum utilization of the pooled resources of members including State and going of maximum benefits to them.
- (b) To provide alternative credit service to free weaker sections of society from the clutches of money lenders.
- (c) To provide facilities to market the surplus agriculture produce of the farmers so that profits from sale are available to them directly and not to the middlemen.
- (d) Maintenance of (Consumer) price balances in the market.
- (e) Provision of an infrastructure to facilitate development of the State and removal of poverty.

01.12.7. *Education Training and Extension*—The systems involved in Co-operative movement have become specific and technical. Proper guidance to members is absolutely essential. Masses are also to be made aware of the latest programmes and policies of co-operatives.

01.12.8. U.P. co-operative Union along with its 238 mobiles units, both male and female, 9 junior Training Centres, Printing Press and periodicals, in the pioneer Institution engaged in the process. Being a Non business organisation its financial resources are limited only to the grant given by the State Government and contributions by various co-operative institution. Centrally aided Indira Gandhi Co-operative Training Centre and NCUI sponsored Training College, Rajpur, Dehradun provide middle level training. Although not a Co-operative Society, Institute of Co-operative Management, Research and Trainings also included co-operatives in its curriculum.

01.12.9. As a policy male instructors are posted at each Tehsil level and female instructors at district level to apprise rural folk about the co-operative facilities. One

Junior Training Centre has to be provided in each Division to provide training in accounts, law, business management etc. to Secretaries and other functionaries of primary societies. Three Divisions-Lucknow, Kumaon and Garhwal which have no centres are proposed in 1988-89. Only 4 such Junior Training Centres have their own buildings, that too incomplete, for lack of funds. In 1988-89 the incomplete buildings shall be completed to be safe and useful and buildings shall be provided to the other JTC's which do not have them, Modern teaching aids equipments shall also be introduced to improve the professionalism in the management at primary level.

01.12.10. The main purpose of P.C.U. is projection of Co-operative activities at different levels. The modes of publicity need to be modernised. The publicity wing is proposed to be equipped with publicity van etc. Special project for women Co-operative mobilisation is in operation in Agra, Jagdishpur, Garhi Bhadoria and Balkeshwar, where women co-operative societies are registered and are working in shoe making, bidi making, brush making, card board making and tailoring etc. These societies need share for working capital and aid for necessary equipments.

01.12.11. An outlay of Rs.195.70 lakh including Rs.24.40 lakh for Hills and Rs.5.00 lakh for ICMRT is proposed for the above programmes in 1988-89.

01.12.12. *Credit and Banking*—Credit is the back-bone of the entire co-operative Movement. Against the level of Rs.318.48 crores in 1983-84 co-operatives have achieved the level of Rs.372.00 crore in the year 1988-89—Frequent occurrence of natural term and long term. The loaning process has been made easier and simpler and the achievement is expected to be Rs.540.00 crore this year and Rs.585.00 crore in 1988-89—Frequent occurrence of natural calamities in the State especially a severe drought in the year 1987-88, has adversely affected the crops resulting in poor recoveries which has made many District co-operative Banks economically weaker. Their non-overdue cover being very less,

the available credit limit is not utilised at the optimum level. The borrowings from the Government will make the balance credit limit available to the banks, thus increasing the disbursement of loans at various levels. An outlay of Rs.330.00 lakh is proposed as share of State Government.

01.12.13. Because of natural calamities and other reasons much of the loan disbursed in previous years is converted into medium term loan which has increased the interest burden on the member without any increase in agricultural produce. This makes the loan almost irrecoverable. Approximately Rs.48.00 crore still remains unpaid which has checked the credit limit of the banks and D.C.Bs. State Government also shares the responsibility of reducing this burden along with D.C.B., U.P.C.B. and societies with the intention to streamline the credit flow to non-defaulting members.

01.12.14. The societies in the Hills are not economically viable because of small land holdings and less agricultural production. The salaries of the staff, if met by the State Partly, will add to economic reconstruction of the societies. Assistance is also given to Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes members to purchase the shares in the societies. The consumption credit is also available to carry out essential obligations/necessities like medical needs etc., in limited areas only to the weakest section of the society.

10.12.15. Co-operative loaning is needed in urban areas for weaker sections. At present, 24 Urban co-operative Banks provided loaning facility to urban, weaker sections of society, for various purposes.

01.12.16. An outlay of Rs.712.57 lakh in plains and Rs.75.43 in hills is proposed for the above schemes in 1988-89.

01.12.17. Realising the need to revitalise the co-operative credit infrastructure, NABARD has come out with a new scheme in which 13 weakest District Co-operative Banks (Hardoi, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Barabanki, Gonda, Basti Allahabad, Kanpur, Badaun, Moradabad, Banda,

Hamirpur and Ghazipur) have been identified where primary societies shall be strengthened and better supervised - by posting sufficient extra staff as additional secretary and supervisions. Irrecoverable amount is to be identified and efforts shall be made to recover this amount. Further, in order to rehabilitate these banks and PACS, the loans of non-wilful defaulters will be re-scheduled and for that purpose L.T.O loan shall be available. An outlay of Rs.500.00 lakh has been proposed for this scheme for 1988-89. Against this, NABARD will provided approximately Rs.10000.00 lakh loan.

01.12.18. *Agricultural Inputs*—Credit facility is linked with distribution of agricultural inputs. Fertilizer business has tremendously increased in the State as a whole reaching the level of 670 thousand M.T. by the end of 1986-87. The establishment of 4 new factories in the State of which one is in the co-operative sector by IFFCO, shall make the State almost self-sufficient in fertilizers. The volume of fertilizer distribution by co-operatives shall also increase. Seed distribution is also on the increase. More sale points need to be opened for which share capital to Co-operative Seed Stores and other primary Societies is needed. The difficult hill routes increase the cost of Transport, which needs to be subsidised.

01.12.19. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh in plains and Rs.3.10 lakh in hills is proposed for supply of agricultural inputs.

01.12.20. *Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund*—An Agricultural credit stabilisation Fund at State level has been established to provide additional relief at the time of natural calamities. It is proposed to convert short term loan into medium term loan when loss of crop is fifty per cent or more. State share in the fund is 15 per cent a token provision of Rs.0.01 lakh has been made in 1988-89 to continue the scheme, actual amount will depend on the occurrence of calamity and availability of funds from Government of India

01.12.21. *Marketing*—Co-operatives have entered into the marketing of surplus produce of farmers with the marketing

societies at Mandi level, D.C.F. at district level, and P.C.F. at Apex level. In 1987-88 it will reach a level of business of Rs. 450 crores. A target of Rs. 500 crores in 1988-89 is proposed. The P.C.F. and other marketing societies need to be rehabilitated, with State bearing a part of losses on account of price fluctuations and by providing share to these institutions. At the primary level the societies do not have sufficient funds to get their limits fixed. Hence they need margin money. Similarly, the fluctuation in prices are partially met by price fluctuation funds in which 2 per cent of the purchase value is subscribed by the State Government. An outlay of Rs. 295.63 lakh in plains and Rs. 25.99 lakh in hills has been proposed for this scheme in 1988-89.

01.12.22. *Storage*—International Development Agency aided world Bank godown project has been completed within the time schedule against heavy odds. The rural godowns under NCDC are also nearing completion. The godowns being constructed by P.C.F. and U.P.S.S. are also in progress and are expected to be complete within the time limit. This programme has given concrete shape to the primary societies and has rendered tremendous help in increasing the fertilizer distribution, consumers business and economic viability of the Institution.

01.12.23. Yet 941 societies are still left without any godown and many societies are having old dilapidated godowns which can not be used. Godowns are proposed to be constructed in these left out remote areas in 1987-88 which shall spill over in 1988-89. Rural godowns also need to be maintained. An outlay of Rs. 157.44 lakh in plains has been proposed for the above in 1988-89.

01.12.24. *Processing and cold Storage*—Professional management, product facility and co-ordination system have been introduced in co-operative Processing Units in order to rehabilitate and extend them. Their production capacity is also being increased and management cost is being slashed. Special emphasis has been given to Hardoi Vanaspati Plant and Rice/Dal Mills in the State.

01.12.25. To implement the idea of new 20 point programme, the development of oil seeds is planned in co-operatives by establishing U.P. Oil seed Development and processing Co-operative Federation at Lucknow. The big fertilizer production plant at Aonla (Bareilly), is being established by IFFCO mainly to cater the fertilizer need of Uttar Pradesh. In the scheme Rs. 553.92 lakh for plains and Rs. 2.60 lakh in hills are proposed for 1988-89.

01.12.26. *Cold Storage*—High construction cost and low rent have caused losses in co-operative cold storages. The U.P. Co-operative Processing and Cold Storage Federation is an Apex Institution which, apart from constructing cold storages in co-operatives, has undertaken the difficult task of rehabilitating hitherto closed cold storages and provides technical services to even those cold storages which are owned by other co-operative societies. For this funds to be provided by the State Government.

01.12.27. The heavy electricity bills is also one of the causes of losses. Hence ice plants are also to be provided in all the cold storages. The supply of electricity in the State is disturbed particularly in summers when it is needed most. Hence every cold storage is to be provided with diesel generating sets to protect the stored commodity. For this scheme an outlay of Rs. 92.40 lakh is proposed in the plains.

01.12.28. *Fruit growers co-operatives*—Main area of production of fruits is the hill area of the State. Recently U.P. Apple Fruit and Herbs co-operative federation has been established as an Apex Institution of fruit growers co-operatives with Hqrs. at Haldwani. Fruit business involves great risk because the commodity is perishable and there is competition from private dealers, a special study is being conducted by IRMA. The Federation needs assistance to have credit limits for increase in business and for opening new branches. An outlay of Rs. 12.95 lakh has been proposed in hill areas for 1988-89.

01.12.29. *Consumers Co-operatives*.—Items of daily use are to be provided to public at large and weaker section in particular. Co-operatives have entered in this

area long ago by shouldering the responsibility of State's public Distribution System. PACS, DCFs and other primary societies have opened their fair price shops even in the remotest areas of the State. The U.P. Upphokta Sahkari Sangh is the Apex Institution which regulates the consumer business through its branches and Central Consumers Stores. Starting with a business level of Rs.322.00 crore in 1984-85 it is expected to achieve the level of Rs.600.00 crore in 1987-88. The target for 1988-89 is Rs.650.00 crore. Outright purchase of consumers items heavy losses at times because of fluctuations in prices. Hence price fluctuation fund has been established with 2 per cent of the purchase value as State share.

01.12.30. Weak consumers stores need to be rehabilitated and modernised to bring them in race with private sector. To cope with increased business more share based credit flow is also needed. State assistance in shape of margin money is required. Difficult hill routes make transport costlier, consumers articles in particular are scarce in hill areas. Hence transport cost needs to be subsidised. The demand of consumers items is very much in tribal areas in which LAMPS (Large Area Multipurpose Societies) have been specially organised only for the scheduled tribes people. They need help as margin money and subsidy for price fluctuation fund.

01.12.31. In this scheme an outlay of Rs.179.57 lakh in plains and Rs.31.46 lakh in hills has been proposed in 1988-89.

01.12.32. *Drugs and Herbs*—There is a great scope to extract, develop and process herbs in hill areas which are useful in the production of Ayurvedic medicines, PACS at primary level are the nucleus of the net work for this purpose with Bhesaj Sangh at District level and U.P. Fruit and Vegetable Federation as Apex Institution of herbs co-operatives. The co-operative Drug Factory at Ranikhet under U.P.C.F. is the only one of its kind to undertake the survey of herbs, their identification and research, training, cultivation, collection, storage, marketing and processing of herbs based drugs.

01.12.33. Herbs 'collection etc. is a skilled work and needs manpower training to get better results. The societies engaged in the process have very little funds and economic resources. Assistance in the form of share and margin money to these institutions is also needed. An outlay of Rs.29.28 lakh in hills is proposed for 1988-89.

01.12.34. *Co-operative Audit Organisation*—An effective and efficient audit is necessary for healthy growth of co-operative movement. Co-operative Audit Organisation is responsible for audit of all types of co-operative and Panchayati institutions at least once in a year. The organisation brings to light cases of fraud, embezzlement misappropriation, manipulation of accounts in the co-operative institutions by detecting them in time, presents their recurrence and ensures timely action.

01.12.35. The organisation has submitted 31954 special reports relating to misappropriation of funds involving a sum of Rs.13932 lakh upto June 30, 1986. The data relating to previous years is given below :—

TABLE—30—*Misappropriation of funds during different years*

Co-operative year	No. of cases	Total	
		amount involved	of which embezzled amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
June, 1983	.. 29267	8701.46	2310.
June, 1984	.. 30471	10053.31	2684.98
June, 1985	.. 31559	11359.68	3137.66
June, 1986	.. 31954	13932.10	3566.24

01.12.36. The Organisation is facing shortage of staff because of which 8,320 societies could not be audited in 1985-86 against 24,166 auditable co-operative societies (excluding Panchayati institutions). In 1988-89 it is proposed to strengthen the organisation to complete the work of normal audit and to ensure compliance of audit reports. An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh (including Rs.20.00 lakh for Hills) has been proposed.

ANNEXURE

Physical achievements and Proposed targets

Item	Unit	1984-85 level	Project target	1985-90 Target	Achievement		1987-88		1988-89 Proposed targets	
					1985-86	1986-87	Target	Anticipa- ted achi- evement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Forestry										
(a) Fuelwood Plantation	ha.	455	4029	32435	833	3976	8308	4600	10155	
(b) Fodder plantation	ha.	100	21056	16686	497	1823	2517	1300	6841	
(c) Farm forestry	ha.	1100	51170	29670	2662	5748	10177	3000	12750	
2. Soil conservation										
(a) Brush wood/check dam	No.	63	24537	19994	378	3723	8026	8026	4975	
(b) Crate Wire dams	No.	58	5650	2163	193	312	1416	1416	585	
3. Horticulture										
(a) Top watering	ha.	73	1762	1259	77	84	219	219	360	
(b) Raising of individual orchards	ha.	43	1704	1291	116	216	263	263	341	
(c) Rejuvenation of old orchards	ha.	10	1038	818	24	118	184	184	275	
4. Minor Irrigation										
(a) Lining of Irrigation channel	kms.	2.92	85.28	55.01	6.26	13.54	13.04	13.04	13.60	
(b) Construction of storage tanks	Nos.	10	12100	850	46	121	199	239	235	
5. Agriculture										
(a) Supply of minikits	Nos.	1290	53327	39650	2505	5394	8542	7412	12175	
(b) Field trials	Nali No.	463	16590	12827	845	2119	2930	2978	3667	
(c) Construction of input storage godowns	No.s	2	62	60	5	13	9	9	22	
6. Animal Husbandry										
(a) Strengthening of Veterinary hospitals	Nos.	1	14	10	4	3	1	1	1	
(b) Strengthening of Veterinary dispensary cum bull centres	Nos.	1	24	19	6	7	4	4	..	
(c) Provision of artificial insemination facility at veterinary hospitals and stockman centres	Nos.	..	38	34	21	5	2	2	6	
(d) Opening of natural breeding centres at stockman centres	No.	..	25	23	..	14	1	1	4	
(e) Establishment of natural breeding centres on Dairinda Pattern	Nos.	-	57	53	10	21	10	10	10	

CHAPTER II

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

02.01. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This programme aims to provide necessary assistance to identified target group families living below the poverty line through provision of income generating assets for improving their economic condition. The strategy followed in the first year of the Seventh Plan will continue to be followed during the year 1988-89 also.

02.01.2. In order to consolidate the gains of the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of second dose of assistance was made for those beneficiaries who could not come over the poverty line due to inadequate resources and other constraints. This second dose of assistance was available for first three years of the current Plan. In the first two years, a total of 7.25 lakh old families were assisted and a target of 6 lakh old families has been fixed for the current year (1987-88). Thus it is expected that 13.25 lakh old beneficiaries are likely to cross the poverty line.

02.01.3. So far as the new beneficiaries are concerned, 5.23 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted in the first two years and a target of 1.66 lakh new beneficiaries has been fixed for the year 1987-88.

02.01.4. Thus a total of 20.14 lakh beneficiaries will be assisted by the end of third year of Seventh Plan leaving a balance of 11.46 families to be covered as per the target of 31.60 lakh families by the end of Seventh Plan. For 1988-89, a target of 6.73 lakh beneficiaries has been proposed which will include all the new families.

02.01.5. The families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be given same priority in 1988-89 also as is being given in the current year. Like wise 30 per cent women beneficiaries will also be assisted during the year 1988-89.

02.01.6. The over all achievement of I.R.D.P. in terms of subsidy credit ratio and *per capita* credit and investment in last two years is given below :—

	1985-86		1986-87	
	Old	New	Old	New
Subsidy credit ratio	1 : 2.10	..	1 : 2	..
Per capita loan (Rs.)	2086	2918	2539	3165
Per capita subsidy (Rs.)	1005	1374	1264	1617
Per capita investment (Rs.)	3091	4292	3803	4782
Combined (Rs.)	3636	..	4181	..

02.01.7. The Voluntary organisation will be associated more closely in the activities which will ameliorate the poverty of these identified people. In addition, Gaon Sabhas and public representatives have been associated in the selection of

beneficiaries and advisory committees at the village and block levels have been constituted to assist and advice in programme execution.

02.01.8. *Development of women and children in rural areas (DWCR)* —The

Programme has been started in 20 blocks of five districts since 1984-85. This programme has been extended in fifty blocks and two new districts during 1986-87. In the year 1987-88, 6 new districts and sixty blocks have been sanctioned. This is a sub-scheme of I.R.D. The objective of this programme is to focus attention of the women members of the target group so as to increase their income and also to provide supporting services needed for income generating activities. The expenditure under this scheme is shared between the starts and the centre on 50:50 basis.

02.01.9. Under this scheme assistance at the rate of Rs.10,000 as revolving fund and Rs.5,000.00 for child welfare activities is provided as on time group. Groups assisted once are not assisted again. The Training of Rural Youth for self employment is one of the component of the I.R.D.P. and 40 youths from each block are selected annually from IRDP beneficiaries and imparted training in different trades at various Government and non-official institutions.

02.01.10. In order to equip the various training institutions assistance is provided on 50 per cent basis from Government of India and 50 per cent funds provided from the State budget. Under the infrastructural assistance scheme.

02.01.11. Under the Trysem programme the target of 35,800 youth for the year 1988-89 has been fixed and Rs.110.00 lakh State share and Rs.110.00 lakh from Government of India under the infrastructure assistance is being kept for 1988-89 Annual Plan outlay.

02.01.12. Similarly for establishing composite Rural Technology Training Centres in the State, Rs.2.00 lakh has been provided in the Annual Draft Plan of 1988-89. These centres will also train the master craftsman and beneficiaries under the TRYSEM Programme.

02.01.13. Financial outlay for the year 1988-89 have been envisaged as Rs.6,000.00 lakh for plain and Rs.600.00 lakh for hill. The total outlay in the District Sector will be Rs.6,258.00 lakh

and rest 342.00 lakh will be in State Sector, which includes Rs.110.00 lakh for TRYSEM, Rs.200.00 lakh for Block Staff, Rs. 30.00 lakh for DW CRA and Rs.2.00 lakh for CRTTC.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME

02.01.14. The Drought Prone Area Programme aims at restoration of ecological balance, increasing productivity and generating additional employment potential for the small and marginal farmers and agricultural landless labourers.

02.01.15. The programme was sanctioned in 10 districts covering 63 Blocks at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. In the year 1985-86, 6 Blocks of Lakhimpur kheri and one Block of Gonda districts were deleted. Thirty Block of 5 hill districts viz. Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and one Block of Allahabad were included under the programme. Thus now 87 Blocks of 16 districts are covered under this programme.

02.01.16. It is an area development programme. Micro watershed is the unit of planning. One micro watershed of 500 ha. is selected in each of the DPAP Blocks. This area is saturated in 1-2 years. The socio-economic and land resource survey of this area is done to assess the present status of the area and identifying its problems. The activities are then selected for the drought proofing and integrated development of the area. The major thrust sectors of the programme are Soil and Water Conservation, Water Resource Development, Afforestation and Pasture Development. The other activities are Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fishery, Bee keeping etc. The Government of India has given following weightage to these activities from the current year for the effective drought proofing and restoration of ecological balance:

	Percentage weightage
1. Soil and Water Conservation	30
2. Afforestation and Pasture Development	25
3. Water Resource Development	20
4. Project Administration	10
5. Others	15
	100

02.01.17. It is a Centrally sponsored district sector scheme. The funds at the rate of Rs. 15.00 lakh per blocks are made available each year for the integrated development of area. Thus the total outlay shall be Rs. 1,305.00 lakh. It is shared by Central/State Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

02.01.18. During the year 1988-89, the programme will continue in the 16 districts covering 87 blocks. The approved outlay for the year is Rs. 1,306.00 lakh in which Rs. 856.00 lakh is for plain districts and Rs. 450.00 lakh for hill districts. Twenty-five per cent of the State share amounting to Rs. 163.20 lakh has been earmarked for Special Component Plan.

02.01.19. The multi-disciplinary Soil and Water Management Units have been sanctioned at Mirzapur, Banda, Bahraich, Almora, Pauri Garhwal to ensure better co-ordination in various disciplines and effective supervision of work. It will help in the improvement of quality of work and integrated development of the micro water-shed.

02.01.20. A scheme of land resource survey and project formulation through remote sensing technique for Rs. 59.00 lakh has been submitted to Government of India for Bundelkhand region. It will help in quicker and better formulation of projects. The aerial photography of the area has been done. Now for the interpretation and formulation of projects sanction of field units is awaited.

02.01.21. In addition, following steps have also been taken to promote the quality and gearing up of the work :

- (1) Voluntary agencies will be involved for extensive implementation of programme.
- (2) Active participation of Head of Departments will be taken from project preparation to the implementation of programme.
- (3) Priority will be given to minor irrigation schemes as compared to medium irrigation schemes.

(4) More emphasis will be given to water management works in soil and water conservation-sector

(5) Technical institutions have been affiliated with DRDAs for quality control.

(6) Close co-ordination with other schemes as N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P., S.M.F.P. etc. will be ensured.

(7) More emphasis will be given on the publicity of programme, through video films, arranging of seminars etc.

(8) Effective monitoring at the DRDA and State level will be ensured.

(9) Evaluation of the programme will be undertaken on priority.

02.01.22. As per guidelines of Government of India, the physical targets and financial outlays of the major sectors have been worked out as under:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Financial outlays</i>	<i>Physical targets</i>
	(Rs. in lakh)	(ha.)
Soil and Water Conservation	196.00	20,000
Afforestation and pasture development.	163.20	12,000
Water resource development	130.50	3,000
Project Administration ..	65.30	..
Others ..	98.00	..
Total ..	653.00	..

02.01.23. Besides this, the other developmental programmes such as transfer of Agriculture Technology to the land treated with soil and water conservation measures, establishment of vegetable and fruit nurseries, supply of planting material, fodder production, grassland development, deepening of fish-ponds/tanks, production of fingerlings, water harvesting and storage structures for cattle and sheep, development of rainfed mulberry plantation etc. will also be taken up for the integrated development of area

INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PLANNING (IREP) PROGRAMME

02.01.24. Uttar Pradesh is one of the four States in the country where this programme was started in February, 1981 as a pilot project in Mohanlalganj block of Lucknow district under the guidance of Planning Commission, with an object to design an approach and test it for planning and implementation of the energy programme for rural areas. The approach was based on the integrated utilization of all available resources of energy in rural areas so that optimisation in their usage could be achieved. During the sixth plan itself it was extended to cover five more development blocks, two blocks in the plains and three blocks in the hills.

02.01.25. The seventh plan envisages to cover two districts (one block in each district) in each of the twelve divisions of the State. Against the seventh plan target of 24 districts, the programme was extended to another 12 districts in 1985-86. During the current year 1987-88, eight more districts are being covered under IREP*. Remaining four districts are proposed to be taken up in 1988-89.

02.01.26. For evolving an appropriate strategy regarding energy for rural areas, it is essential to have an assessment of existing consumption and amount, quantum and resources of available energy pattern, options and means available to utilise these available resources to satisfy these requirements as well future projections. On the basis of these assessments, a set of programme components is to be designed for the selected project areas. With this in view, in each selected block, the survey work is taken up in the first stage and then the work of preparation of energy plan and installation of various devices/systems follows. Stage-wise progress is as under :

02.01.27. *Energy Survey*—For assessment of existing pattern of energy consumption and energy resources of the block, survey is carried out to cover 10 per cent of the villages in the block. In 20 per cent of these selected villages a detailed survey of cent per cent households is done while in the remaining 80 per cent

selected villages, 25 per cent of the total households in the village are surveyed. Survey work in all the six pre-seventh plan blocks and three of the 12 blocks taken up in 1985-86 has already been completed and in another two blocks it will be completed within 1987-88 itself. During 1988-89, survey is proposed to be completed in the seven remaining blocks taken up in 1985-86 and one block out of eight blocks being taken up in 1987-88. The survey work in the remaining 11 blocks out of the total 30 blocks that would be taken up by the end of seventh plan (7 out of the 8 blocks being taken up in 1987-88 and 4 blocks proposed to be taken up during 1988-89) will be completed during the last year of the seventh plan.

02.01.28. *Energy Plan*—On the basis of the data collected from the primary and secondary sources, a project report of the selected block is prepared, which consists of pattern of energy consumption and energy resources, energy plan projections, target setting for various available energy option along with the usual geographic and demographic characteristic of the block.

02.01.29. Energy plans of all the blocks selected in pre-seventh plan except Nainidanda have already been completed. By the end of 1987-88, another six energy plans are likely to be completed. During 1988-89 and 1989-90, eight and seven energy plans respectively are proposed to be completed.

02.01.30. *Installation of various Devices/Systems*—To motivate and convince the prospective users of the utility and efficacy of various available energy options of either non-conventional energy systems or improved and full efficient conventional systems, some devices/systems are installed for demonstration purposes. Since most of these new devices/systems of non-conventional/conventional energy are still very expensive, the State is providing substantial subsidy support to the users† of these systems/devices to motivate more and more new users to take up these modern devices/systems in their daily use. Details of physical progress and programme for 1988-89 are given in Annexure 3.

* Annexure 1 : List of Blocks/Districts covered under the programme.

† Annexure 2 : Pattern of subsidy existing and proposed for 1987-90 under various items.

02.01.31. *Training and Extension*—The users are being imparted training from time to time at various places to increase their awareness regarding the efficient utilisation of energy as also to enable them to handle and maintain the devices/systems by themselves.

02.01.32. *Setting up of Integrated Rural Energy Planning Cells at State and District/Block level*—This centrally sponsored scheme was started by Planning Commission from 1986-87, under which cent per cent central grant is being provided to the States for state and district/block level cells for carrying out various software activities related to the provisions of staff under the cells for the preparation of integrated rural energy plans of the blocks, training of the staff and other related extension activities. The implementation of the projects thus prepared is carried out under the provisions made in the State Plan.

02.01.33. An amount of Rs. 8.65 lakhs has been utilized during 1986-87 to cover three blocks. In 1987-88, 23 more blocks have been covered and for a total

of 26 blocks adopted so far, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh is likely to be utilised. For 1988-89, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakh for 30 blocks has been proposed under this programme.

02.01.34. The work of various components of rural energy is being carried out by a number of departments in the State and the need of a proper monitoring system was felt. With this in view, the State Government have constituted a district level IREP coordination and monitoring committee under the chairmanship of District Magistrate in each of the selected district for better co-ordination and effective implementation of the programme at the block level. The committee is being represented by the district level officers of the departments of rural development, food and civil supplies, forest, cooperation, UPSEB, minor irrigation, panchayati raj and representative of lead bank along with the District Economic Officer and the concerned Block Development Officer. Project Officer of the IREP block is the Member Secretary of the committee.

02.02 RURAL EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAMME

N. R. E. P. was started in October, 1980 with the objective of providing additional productive employment to the unemployed and under employed, both men and women, of the rural area, creation of durable productive community assets beneficial to poverty groups and strengthening of rural economic and social infrastructure facilities to bring improvement in the overall quality of life in rural areas.

02.02.2. In the initial year, i.e. 1980-81, the programme was started with hundred per cent central assistance. Since 1981-82 the programme is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50:50 sharing basis between the central and State Government.

02.02.3. Allocation of funds to different districts is made on the following criteria :

- (i) Fifty per cent weightage to the number of rural agricultural labourers and marginal farmers in the district.
- (ii) Fifty per cent weightage for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population in the district.

02.02.4. At the district level, the District Rural Development Agency is responsible for planning, monitoring and implementation of the programme under the norms and guidelines prescribed by the Government.

02.02.5. Earmarking of funds under certain specified sectors is done as following :

- (a) Twenty-five per cent of annual allocation is earmarked for social forestry projects.
- (b) Ten per cent earmarking for projects which benefit Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes exclusively.

- (c) Funds are also earmarked for rural sanitary latrines programme, and
- (d) Construction of community centres at Nyaya Panchayat level.

02.02.6. Difficulties are being experienced in Maintaining the physical assets. Government of India have now approved that to maintain such created assets for which no funds are normally available with the implementing agency as there is no separate budget provision, District Rural Development Agency can utilize ten per cent of the total financial allocation for the year.

02.02.7. For the above purpose, directory of works have been prepared in each district listing out year-wise details of the assets created, which include nature of project, cost involved, benefits obtained, employment generated and other relevant particulars. These works have been classified into two categories viz. for those works for which some agency undertake responsibility for maintenance and for works for which there is no provision for maintenance in any department. For works in second category maintenance will be done mainly as follows :

1. Village/ Forestry Maintenance cost up to Rs. 1000 per annum.
2. Block Maintenance cost up to Rs. 10000
3. Rural Engineering Works other than above Service Department

02.02.8. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), Rs. 308.03 crore were actually released of which Rs. 142.15 crore was state share against the approved outlay of Rs. 200.00 crore in which state share was Rs. 100.00 crore. During the period Rs. 293.49 crore were utilised which was 95.3 per cent of the total sanctions and generated employment of 19.16 crore mandays against the target of 21.42 crore mandays which was 89.44 per cent of the physical target.

02.02.9. For the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 19250.00 lakh of which Rs. 2250.00 lakh is for hill regions, has been approved by the State Government. The Central Government

has not intimated their share for the plan period.

02.02.10. For the year 1985-86, Central Government and the State Government approved an outlay of Rs. 3922.00 lakh each. Out of the state outlay of Rs. 3922.00 lakh, Rs. 248.83 lakh was approved for hill region. The Central Government released Rs. 3765.27 lakh against their allocation of Rs. 3922.00 lakh. During the year 501.50 lakh mandays employment was created against the target of 427 lakh mandays.

02.02.11. For the year 1986-87, the State Government approved an outlay of Rs. 4400.00 lakh of which Rs. 400.00 lakhs was for hill region while the Central Government approved allocation of Rs. 4054.00 lakhs only for Central and State Government each. Against this allocation Rs. 4423.22 lakhs was released by State and Central Government each, creating an employment of 465.23 lakh mandays.

02.02.12. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 4502.00 lakh has been approved of which Rs. 171.00 lakh is for hills. A physical target of 530.22 lakh mandays employment generation is final for the year. Government of India has also allocated 205871 MT of foodgrains as additionality to the State Government under NREP. The rate of wheat per kg. has been raised from Rs. 1.50 per kg. to Rs. 1.55 per kg. and rice will be available at the rate of Rs. 1.85 per kg.

02.02.13. The details of the year-wise expenditure incurred on earmarked sectors are as below :

Sector	Year-wise Expenditure In lakh		
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (up to Sept. 1987)
1. Social Forestry	1237.39	1980.83	662.08
2. Rural Sanitation	..	130.45	21.88
3. Community Centres	..	842.79	236.97
4. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	1868.61	2487.32	587.69

02.02.14. The overall achievements in terms of foodgrains utilization and employment generation are as below :

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (up-to Sept. 1987),
1. Foodgrains received (MT)	135750.00	276340.00	151268.00
2. Foodgrains utilized (MT)	113494.81	203730.02	66838.14
3. Employment Generation (Lakh mandays)	501.90	465.23	172.07
4. Pre-mandays Foodgrains Utilisation (KG)	2.26	4.37	3.09
5. Wage : Non-wage ratio	1 : 0.7	1 : 0.9	1 : 0.8

02.02.15. In the absence of any indication of outlay from Government of India for the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.4802.00 lakhs has been proposed, out of which Rs.250.00 lakh will be for hills. This will create an employment generation of 550.00 lakh mandays.

RURAL LANDLESS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE PROGRAMME

02.02.16. R.L.E.G.P. is a hundred per cent Centrally-aided programme being implemented in the State since 15th August, 1983. It is based on the basic principle of Food, work and productivity with the following main objectives i.e.

- (i) To improve the employment opportunities for rural landless so as to provide guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year to at least one member of every rural landless labourer's family.
- (ii) Creation of such durable and productive assets in the rural areas as are helpful in the rural economic growth, strengthening of rural infrastructure and overall improvement in rural life.

02.02.17. During Sixth Five Year Plan period (1983-84 and 1984-85), project worth Rs.213.00 crores were sanctioned by Government of India under R. L. E. G. P. The Central Government released Rs.86.63 crore against which Rs.66.91 crore were utilised and 433.91 lakh mandays employment was generated.

02.02.18. During 1985-86, i.e. first year of Seventh Plan Government of India released Rs.86.17 crore, out of which Rs.16.97 crore for Indira Avas and Rs.1.06 crore for Rural Sanitary latrines were earmarked. For Social Forestry Programme, 20 per cent of the outlay was earmarked. Government of India had released 1,10,750 MT wheat in additionality. During the year Rs.11,595.00 lakh was utilised generating thereby 535.95 lakh mandays employment. During 1986-87, against an outlay of Rs.8738.00 lakh, an amount of Rs.8918.07 lakh was received from Government of India, out of which Rs.106.00 lakh was of the year 1985-86 to be utilised for rural sanitation. During the year, Rs.2,192.00 lakh was earmarked for Indira Avas Yojana and Rs.106.00 lakh for rural sanitation. A quantity of 2,76,340 MT of foodgrains was provided by the Government of India as an additional resource. During the year, total resources worth Rs.11,749.82 lakh was utilised generating 527.61 lakh mandays employment. During the year 24,971 houses for SC/ST/free bonded labour families under Indira Avas Yojana were constructed. 29,775 Rural Sanitary Latrines, 1,104 km. kachcha road. 2,345 km. kharanja and 1,681 Primary School buildings were constructed. Under Social Forestry Programme 295 new nurseries were developed and 723.59 lakh plants were raised. Plantation in 5,307 hectares area was done. 598.01 km. bundhi and 1,331.63 km. drains were constructed for flood control and irrigation.

02.02.19. For the year 1987-88, Government of India has fixed an outlay of Rs.8437.00 lakh. Out of the total outlay, Rs.2,192.00 lakh for Indira Avas, Rs.106.00 lakh for Rural Sanitation and Rs.1561.25 lakh for social forestry have

been earmarked. A target for generation 500.30 lakh mandays employment has been given. New projects for construction of Primary School buildings and construction of rural roads are being taken besides the spill over works. Flood control and drainage scheme has been undertaken in two districts.

02.02.20. Government of India has released Rs.6640.00 lakh cash funds up to September, 1987, out of which Rs.3697.17 lakh have been utilised and 113.08 lakh mandays employment has been generated. The details of the projects sanctioned under R. L. E. G. P. during 1987-88 are as below :

Name of Scheme	Projects sent to Government of India		Sanction received	
	No.	Amount (Lakh Rs.)	No.	Amount (Lakh Rs.)
1. DRDA General Projects	55	1798.10	8	168.88
2. Social Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..
3. Indira Avas Yojna	1	2772.00	1	2772.00
4. Rural Sanitary Latrine	1	151.00	1	151.00
5. Primary School construction (RES).. ..	1	1788.38	..	..
6. Link roads (PWD Sectoral)	1	5406.00	..	5406.00
7. Irrigation Sectoral .. ..	..	..	..	..

02.02.21. The details of the year-wise expenditure on earmarked sectors

during the Seventh Plan period are as below :

Sector	Year-wise 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	(In lakh Rs.) 1987-88 (up to Sept. 1987)
1. Social Forestry	308.24	1271.78	329.63
A. Indira Avas	1329.05	2196.51	533.64
3. Rural Sanitation .. ..	..	287.68	6.84
4. Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Works	1329.05	3813.24	540.48

02.02.22. The overall achievement in terms of foodgrain utilisation and em-

ployment generation, till now, during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as below :

Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (up to Sept. 1987)
1. Foodgrains received (MT)	110750.00	276340.00	151207.00
2. Foodgrains utilized (MT)	89518.00	175612.00	40244.00
3. Employment generation (lakh mandays)	535.95	527.61	113.08
4. Per manday foodgrain utilization (KG)	1.6	3.32	3.55
5. Wage : Non-wage ratio	1 : 0.94	1 : 0.96	1 : 0.96

02.02.23. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.10,000.00 lakh and genera-

tion of 500.30 lakh mandays employment has been proposed.

02.03. LAND REFORMS

Consolidation of holdings — Consolidation of holdings is one of the tools for bringing land reforms. It is one of the pre-requisites for successful agricultural planning. It reduces the cost of cultivation and raises agricultural production. Consolidation works as a corrective to the ill effects of sub-division and fragmentation of holdings and also helps to rectify land records. It is also a powerful medium for multi-purposes development of villages. An attempt is being made through this scheme that entire land of cultivators is brought to one place and every consolidated chak is provided with an approach road and irrigation channel. Land is also provided for extension of abadi of Harijans and weaker sections. Besides sector roads, inter-village roads and link roads, provision is also made for reserving land for public purposes like threshing floor, school, play ground, cremation ground, grave yard, manure pits, pasture land, hospital, panchayat-ghar, plantation of trees, playing sites etc. The land for public purposes is deducted as voluntary contribution from the holdings from 3 to 5 per cent. If there is any development scheme in the village, the percentage of deduction can be increased to the maximum of 10 per cent.

02.03.2. The scheme of Consolidation is basically salary oriented and the expenditure goes up as and when pay scales are revised and when dearness allowances or any other benefits to the employees are enhanced.

02.03.3. The Consolidation of land holdings was first started in Uttar Pradesh through Co-operative Societies in 1925-26. Till 1950-51, 560 Co-operative Societies consolidated 60.67 hectares of land. In 1939 the United Provinces Consolidation of Land Holdings Act was passed which became operational in the year 1940. Because of the voluntary nature of the scheme, it did not succeed. After the abolition of Zamindari in the State the scheme was taken up as an integral part of land reforms policy and the Consolidation of Holdings Act 1953 was passed and the element of compulsion was introduced. In 1954 the work of Consolidation was first started in a well organised

and planned manner in districts Muzaffarnagar and Sultanpur and subsequently extended to other districts of the State. The hill areas of districts Naini Tal, Almora, Pithauragarh, Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun and Lalitpur district of Bundelkhand Division were excluded from the scheme of consolidation as these were not found fit for the consolidation scheme.

02.03.4. Initially villages having 80 per cent cultivated area, were taken up for consolidation. As per preliminary survey 146 lakh hectares area was estimated to be consolidable in the State. This scheme of Consolidation became so popular that there was pressing demand for Consolidation even in the non-Consolidation areas. Because of popular pressure the norm of 80 per cent cultivated area of a village was reduced to 60 per cent and then from 60 per cent to 40 per cent area for including the village in the scheme. The norms of 50 per cent cultivated area of a village has further been reduced even to less than 30 per cent. With this change in the norm, the consolidable area is expected to increase. Initially the total area of the State requiring Consolidation was estimated to be 146 lakh hectare which has gone up to 157.76 lakh hectare. Out of this transfer of possession had been effected over an area of 159.87 lakh hectare at a cost of Rs. 160.76 crore by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan.

02.03.5. The details of physical and financial progress since the First Plan period has been given as under :

TABLE 1—Financial and Physical Progress

Period	Area taken up for Consolidation (In lakh hectares)	Expenditure (In lakh rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. First five year plan	0.76	77.26
2. Second five year plan	21.06	691.30
3. Third five year plan	45.61	1120.40
4. Three <i>ad hoc</i> plan	21.53	1045.03
5. <i>Ad hoc</i> two yearly plan. (1978-79 to 1979-80)	7.19	1615.54
6. Fourth five year plan	26.38	2311.24
7. Fifth five year plan	19.14	2804.60
8. Sixth five year plan	18.20	6411.01
Total	159.87	16076.38

02.03.6. With a view to make the scheme more beneficial to the cultivators, some important amendments in U. P. Consolidation of holdings were made in the year 1963 which provided for the implementation of rectangulation scheme, compulsory, partition of joint holdings, provision of chak road and irrigation channels to each sector, inter village roads, Abadi sites of Harijans etc. The cultivators of these areas where Consolidation work was completed prior to the aforesaid amendments pressed for second round of Consolidation so as to enable them to avail the benefits of the amended Act. Hence it was decided to start Second round of Consolidation.

02.03.7. In 1979-80 re-consolidation work at first was started in tahsil Kairana of district Muzaffarnagar and tehsil Musarfirkhana of district Sultanpur. There after six tehsils viz. Sardhana (Meerut), Dadri (Ghaziabad), Chhibramau (Farrukhabad), Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Faizabad and Azamgarh were taken in 1980-81 for re-Consolidation work. Nine tehsils viz. Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Iglas (Aligarh), Bilari (Moradabad), Sadar (Bareilly), Sadar (Unnao), Sadabad (Mathura) Deoband (Saharanpur), Shahganj (Jaunpur), and Deomeriaganj (Basti), were taken in 1981-82 for re-Consolidation work. Four tehsils viz. Sandila (Hardoi), Soraon (Allahabad), Saidpur (Ghazipur) and Sadar (Fatehpur) in 1982-83 and five tehsils viz. Ramsanehigrhat (Barabanki), Auraiya Bharthana (Etawah), Maharajganj (Raebareli) and Bindki (Fatehpur) were taken for re-Consolidation work in 1983-84. Nine tehsils viz. Kheragarh (Agra), Bisauli (Budaun), Naugarh (Basti), Sadar (Mathura), Hatras (Aligarh), Nawabganj (Bareilly), Mohammdi (Kheri), Ghatampur (Kanpur) and Bikapur (Faizabad) were taken for re-Consolidation in 1986-87, Sadar (Gorakhpur), Budhana (Muzaffarnagar) and Sadar (Sitapur) have been taken up for re-Consolidation work in 1987-88 Sambhal (Moradabad) will also be taken up for Consolidation extension as soon as the Government approval is received. The rest of the teshils will be taken up for re-Consolidation in coming years according to the availability of the staff.

02.03.8. As a result of Consolidation

operation up to the Sixth Five Year Plan about 2.97 lakh hectares land has been made available for public purposes including abadi sites for Harijans and landless labourers, chak roads, sector roads, inter village roads and approach roads. This has improved the means of communication in the rural areas considerably.

The details of areas Consolidated and areas to be Consolidated are as given below :

	<i>(Lakh hectare)</i>
(1) Areas available in first road ..	146.00
(2) Additional area available due to change in the Rora from 80 per cent to 30 per cent of area of the villages.	11.76
Total ..	<u>157.76</u>

AREA AVAILABLE IN THE SECOND ROUND

(1) Area in 26 Tehsils which is in progress for second round.	16.72
(2) The left over area of Consolidation before 1963 in 24 Tehsils of 20 districts which have been approved by Government for reconsolidation.	24.00
(3) The left over area of 29 Tehsils in which consolidation work was completed prior to the amendment of 1963 and which are yet to be taken up.	29.00
Total ..	<u>69.72</u>

*(Lakh
hectare)*

ACHIEVEMENT UP TO MARCH 1987

(1) Transfer of possession in first round	154.93
(2) Transfer of possession in second round	11.47
(3) Area in balance of first round ..	2.83
(4) Area in balance of second round	58.25
(5) Total area of 1st and 2nd round in balance on April 1, 1987.	61.08

TILL MARCH 1987 THE AREA RESERVED FOR PUBLIC UTILITY PURPOSES IS AS FOLLOWS :

	<i>(Lakh hectare)</i>
1. Extension of Abadi site	0.60
2. Harijans and weaker section Aerial site	0.51
3. Manure pits ..	0.47
4. Threshing Floor ..	0.30

	(Lakh hectare)
5. Pasture Land ..	0.25
6. Panchayat Ghat ..	-0.135
7. Plantation of Trees ..	0.22
8. School and Play-ground ..	0.11
9. Hospital ..	0.92
10. Other public utility purposes ..	0.60
Total ..	3.287
11. Chak roads (Lakh Metre) ..	12.73
12. Irrigation Channels (Lakh Metre) ..	20.13
Total ..	32.86

02.03.9. In 1985-86, correction of records work has been completed over 3.17 lakh hectares of land and in 1986-87 this work has been completed over 3.35 lakh hectare of land. Target of 3.25 lakh hectares has been fixed for the year 1988-89.

There is also provision of voluntary Consolidation scheme in section 53-A of Consolidation of Holding Act. Voluntary Consolidation scheme was first started in 1978-79. In this scheme the villagers prepare the Consolidation scheme of their own villages themselves with the help of consolidation staff. Thereafter this scheme is approved by Deputy Director of Consolidation U/S 53-A of the Consolidation of Holdings Act. Under this scheme the work of consolidation is completed in a very short period. Within a period of 2 to 3 years all disputes are reconciled and litigations come to an end. This scheme has proved very beneficial to the tenureholders. Voluntary Consolidation scheme has prepared in 1290 villages upto to the end of March, 1987.

02.03.10. Formerly, the hill districts viz. Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Dehradun and Lalitpur were excluded from the consolidation scheme but it is going extended in hill areas as well. 33 villages of Tehsil Kichha and 115 villages of tehsil Khatima of district Nainital have been taken up for consolidation in 1986-87.

02.03.11. The break up of physical and financial achievements etc. till now

during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as given below :

Year	Actual expenditure	Target proposed (in lakh hectares)	Target achieved (in lakh hectares)
1985-86 ..	1864.25	3.00	3.17
1986-87 ..	1981.12	3.25	3.35
1987-88 ..	2303.20	3.25	3.25 (Anticipated)

02.03.12. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2700.00 lakh has been proposed for consolidations, including Rs.10.00 lakh for hills. The target of achieving 3.25 lakh hectare area under consolidation has been proposed during the year.

02.03.13. *Financial Assistance to Ceiling Land Allottees*—The U. P. imposition of Ceiling or Land Holding Act was introduced in the State in 1960 on the basis of national guide lines, the act was extensively amended in 1972. The land so declared surplus was allotted to weaker sections of society.

02.03.14. In order to assist the weaker sections to develop this land, a centrally sponsored scheme on a 50 : 50 sharing basis was launched by Government of India and the present norm of assistance is Rs.2500 per hectare.

02.03.15. In the year 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs.81.00 lakh and Rs.80.00 lakh respectively have been distributed to the ceiling land allottees. For the year 1987-88, a provision of Rs.72.00 lakh has been made as state share. For the year 1988-89, Rs.45.45 lakh has been proposed as state share.

02.03.16. *U. P. Survey and Land Record Training Institute, Hardoi*—U. P. Survey and Land Record Training Institute, Hardoi previously was known as Survey and Record Training School. There was provision for the training of lekhpals and Supervisor Kanoongos only. After December 1, 1976 this school was

up graded to an institute in order to provide training to P. C. S. and I. A. S. probationers. Now this Institute is being strengthened. About 28 acre land has been acquired in Hardoi for building including Hostels, Garrage, residential houses etc.

02.03.17. For the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 following outlay have been

given to Institute till now :

Year	Amount (in lakh Rs.)
1. 1985-86	9.04
2. 1986-87	9.07
3. 1987-88	30.80
4. 1988-89 Proposed	55.00
Total	<u>103.91</u>

02.04. OTHER RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PANCHAYATI RAJ

The primary unit of Panchayati Raj system properly known as democratic decentralization is the Gram Panchayat. The basic objective of setting up the Panchayati Raj institutions was to ensure the participation of the people not only in local Government but also to promote various development programmes according to local needs. Though village panchayats have been functioning for the last thirty years but due to their weak financial base, their contribution towards this effort has been negligible.

02.04.2. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.629.00 lakh has been proposed for the Panchayati Raj schemes, including Rs.35.00 lakh for hill areas. For the state sector schemes Rs.41.00 lakh, including Rs.10.00 lakh for hill areas has been proposed. The following schemes have been proposed in the state sector for the year 1988-89.

02.04.3. Strengthening of the Panchayati Raj Directorate with the increase in the activities of the department at all the levels, it is proposed to strengthen the directorate with the following staff :

- (i) Creation of one post of Deputy Director with supporting staff for five administrative divisions in plains and two in hills.
- (ii) Creation of one post of Deputy Director Udyog and one Account Officer for Audit Cell.
- (iii) Creation of plan statistical and Monitoring cell.

02.04.4. *Construction of State level Panchayat Bhawan*—The scheme was introduced in 1985-86, but could not be taken up earlier. It is proposed to provide a

token of Rs.1.00 lakh, Rs.50.00 lakhs have already been contributed by Gram Panchayats and land has been purchased for this purpose.

02.04.5. *Share contribution to U. P. Panchayat Raj Vitt Evam Vikas Nigam*—This Nigam has been established mainly for advancing loans to Gram Sabhas and Panchayat Udyogs for their productive work for creating assests. It is proposed to contribute Rs.1.00 lakh as share capital for the Nigam.

02.04.6. *Panch Sammelans, Seminars, Conferences and Publicity of Departmental Activities*—For wider and extensive publicity of panchayat udyog activities, it is proposed to spend Rs.1.00 lakh on organising such sammelans.

Training—Under this schemes, Block Pramukhs of Kshettra Samitis Gram Panchayat Adhikari and Panchayat Udyog Managers are trained at various levels to increase their efficiency. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs has been proposed, including Rs.5.00 lakhs for hill areas.

02.04.7. For the District sector schemes, an outlay of Rs.588.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89, including Rs.25.00 lakh for hill areas. The following are the schemes proposed under the district sector.

02.04.8. *Construction of workshop of Panchayat Udyog*—The total cost of construction of a workshop is around Rs.1.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.8.30 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

02.04.9. *Technical and Managerial Assistance to Panchayat Udyog*—Under this scheme, the assistance is provided on a tapering basis, i.e. for the first year

Rs. 10,000.00 for second year Rs. 7,500.00 for the third and last year Rs. 5,000.00. An outlay of Rs. 4.10 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89, including Rs. 0.35 lakh for hills.

02.04.10. *Incentive to Gaon Sabhas for raising their financial resources* — In this scheme incentives have been provided to the best three Gaon Sabhas of each district at the rate of Rs. 3,000.00, Rs. 2,000.00 and Rs. 1,000.00 for creation of their productive assets. An outlay of Rs. 3.42 lakh, including 0.48 lakh for hills has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

02.04.11. *Construction of Village pavements and drains through people's participation* — An outlay of Rs. 484.77 lakh including Rs. 11.63 lakh for hills has been proposed for this scheme for the year 1988-89.

02.04.12. *Installation of Low Cost Pore Flush Water Seal Latrines* — Under this scheme improved models of latrines are installed in the houses of beneficiaries. An outlay of Rs. 12.65 lakh, including Rs. 3.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for the year 1988-89. In addition to this Panchayat Raj department is implementing rural sanitation programme under which an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh is to be given by the Central Government for the year 1988-89.

02.04.13. *Construction of Panchayat Bhawan at Gaon Sabha* — An outlay of Rs. 66.53 lakh including Rs. 9.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for the construction of Panchayat Bhawan at Gaon Sabha levels.

Improvement of Hat Bazars and Melas managed by Gaon Sabhas — Under this scheme, the estimated cost of a project is Rs. 15,000.00 out of which 90 per cent will be grant in aid provided by the Government and rest will be borne by the Gaon Sabhas. An outlay of Rs. 8.23 lakh including Rs. 0.54 lakh for hills has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

02.04.14. The basic objective of the Community Development Programme is

to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources on an area basis and there-by raise the rural community to higher levels of living with the active participation and on the initiative of the people themselves.

02.04.15. The main components of community development programme which are normally implemented through block development agencies are as follows :

- (1) Agriculture Extension,
- (2) Minor Irrigation,
- (3) Co-operation,
- (4) Animal Husbandry,
- (5) Anti-poverty programmes, and
- (6) Provision of social services.

02.04.16. Though these schemes are implemented by the block development agencies but are reflected in the budgets of respective departments. The plan provision made under community development is restricted to those items which are not covered under various departmental budgets.

02.04.17. An outlay of Rs. 1,450.00 lakh has been approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan, including Rs. 300.00 lakh for hills. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, Rs. 433.19 lakh and Rs. 853.10 lakh respectively have been spent on strengthening of the infrastructural base of the block development agencies so as to ensure the effective implementation of the development programmes. An outlay of Rs. 1,472.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89, out of which Rs. 60.00 lakh is for hills. The schemes proposed for 1988-89, include construction of residential and non-residential buildings in the blocks, purchase of jeeps for the blocks and for strengthening of staff in the new and reactivated blocks.

TRAINING

02.04.18. The importance and potential of training in the present context of development has been recognised with keen interest. In the wake of numerous poverty alleviation programmes, training

of personnel involved at various level of planning and execution of these schemes, has become inevitable. To impart the necessary training in rural development, besides Extension and Farmers Training Centres, State level institute has been established.

02.04.19. *State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD)* — The Composite Training Centre Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow was strengthened and given the status of State Institute on the lines of National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad in the year 1982-83. The objectives of the institute were as under :—

1. Design and conduct short term course on block level area planning.
2. Organise seminars, conferences and workshops on Rural development problems.
3. Undertake action oriented research studies on various aspects of Rural Development.
4. Serve as a centre for collection of information.
5. Provide consultancy services on problems of Rural Development and Administration.
6. Act as an apex institute at the State level in relation to all other training centres of Rural Development.
7. Arrange training courses for the development functionaries.
8. Make necessary changes in the training programmes of the Extension Training Centres.
9. Study and evaluate the different programmes on the advise of the State Government.

02.04.20. So far the following Faculties/Divisions have been sanctioned by the State Government:—

1. Economics, MIS, Data, Bank, Monitoring and Evaluation.
2. Agriculture including Animal Husbandry.

3. Soil Conservation and water management.
4. Rural Development Administration.
5. Project Management with reference to Rural Industries and Area Management.
6. Appropriate Rural Technology.
7. Action Research and Consultancy Division.
8. Library and Documentation Service Division.

02.04.21. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is approved for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90), against which Rs.34.17 lakh have been utilised during the year 1985-87 while, it is anticipated that the outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh approved for 1987-88 would be fully utilised. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed to train 2,180 officers through short term courses, workshops and seminars.

02.04.22. *Extension and Farmers Training*—At present 22 Extension Training Centres and 21 Farmers Training Centres are functioning in the State. Out of 21 Farmers Training Centres 18 are located in the campus of Extension Training Centres and the remaining 3 are functioning independently. The Farmers Training Centres are meant exclusively for the training of farmers on various aspects of agricultural practices.

02.04.23. The Extension Training Centres impart training on latest techniques of agricultural practices developed by Agricultural Universities and other Institutes engaged in agricultural research. Thus through various training and refresher courses of varied durations, the know-how of officers and functionaries is updated. These centres are well equipped to cater to the needs of pre-service and in-service, higher and specialised training at all levels.

02.04.24. An outlay of Rs.665.00 lakh, including Rs.155.00 lakh for hills have been approved for Seventh Five Year Plan. Against this Rs.105.77 lakh and

Rs. 109.72 lakh have been utilised during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. With the above expenditure 95,637 and 1,86,169 persons respectively have been trained during the past two years. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 115.00 lakh, including Rs. 35.00 lakh for hills has been approved and is expected to be fully utilised. It is anticipated that 1.65 lakh persons of various levels would be trained. It is proposed to train another 1.65 lakh persons during the year 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs. 135.00 lakh has been proposed.

02.04.25. Realising the importance of training, Government of India has started the scheme of strengthening of Extension Training Centres under Centrally sponsored scheme of 100 per cent share. Under the scheme 22 Extension Training Centres will be granted Rs. 10.00 lakh (Rs. 5.00 lakh recurring and Rs. 5.00 lakh non-recurring) during Seventh Plan at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per year for recurring and Rs. 5.00 lakh non-recurring at one time.

02.04.26. During the year 1986-87 out of 22 centres 7 centres were granted Rs. 35.00 lakh as non-recurring grant and Rs. 5.00 lakh recurring grant for 5 centres. It is expected that the Central Government will give assistance for another 7 centres in 1987-88. The remaining 8 centres will be covered in 1988-89 for which an outlay of Rs. 62.00 lakh (including Rs. 22.00 lakh recurring for all 22 centres and Rs. 1.00 lakh per centre) would be required as Central assistance.

OTHER PROGRAMMES

02.04.27. *Rural Engineering Service*—The organisation of Rural Engineering Service was created during the year 1972-73 for executing and providing technical guidance and supervision facilities to various development departments for their works in rural areas costing Rs. 1.00 lakh in plains and Rs. 2.00 lakh in hills. The department is executing work of development of House Sites for landless labourers and Harijans, block office buildings, Veterinary Hospitals and stockman

centres, house of Harijans, link roads of Mandi Parishad and Command Areas (Gandak and Ramganga), School buildings, Execution of Flood Protection Scheme such as strengthening of old zamindari bunds, raising of villages, residential and non-residential buildings of Revenue, Medical, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Industries Department, Stadium of Sport Department, Revenue works including other works and construction of roads under N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P.

02.04.28. The budget provision of these works is made in the budget of the concerned department. Yearwise performance of the Rural Engineering Service has been given in table 2.

TABLE 2— *Year-wise Performance*

(Rupees in lakh)			
Year	Amount provided	Actual expenditure	Works constructed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	29	28.74	327
1973-74	60	51	52
1974-75	87	86	334
1975-76	88	89	268
1976-77	114	114	371
1977-78	155	157	462
1978-79	163	145	558
1979-80	182	185	773
1980-81	175	181	1831
1981-82	213	216	2270
1982-83	249	263	2936
1983-84	314	338	3203
1984-85	543	508	4773
1985-86	617	601	4839
1986-87	635	605	5936

02.04.29. At the end of Sixth Plan period Rural Engineering Service had about Rs.1,947.87 lakh were also entrusted with them. In addition the works of about Rs.1,947.87 lakh were also entrusted in the year 1985-86. The works done during the Sixth Plan and first two year of the Seventh Five Year Plan are as follows :—

Year				Work done (Rs. in crore)
1980-81	..	..	..	18.31
1981-82	..	..	..	22.70
1982-83	..	..	..	29.38
1983-84	..	..	..	32.30
1984-85	..	..	..	47.70
1985-86	..	..	..	48.39
1986-87	..	..	..	59.36

02.04.30. It is expected that the organisation will have a work load of about Rs.80.00 crore during the years 1987-88. The details of physical works completed

by this agency since its creation till 1986-87 are given below :—

Name of the work			
1.	Block building (No.)	..	378
2.	Harijans houses and shops (No.)	..	18922
3.	Buildings of Animal Husbandry (No.)	..	1435
4.	Primary school building (No.)	..	5566
5.	Junior school building (No.)	..	988
6.	School building under (No.) (R. L.E.G.P.)	..	1681
7.	Other works (No.)	..	23611
8.	Rural roads :		
	(a) Earth work (K.M.)	..	13531
	(b) Culverts (No.)	..	33376
	(c) Soling work (K. M.)	..	8529
	(d) Road construction (K. M.)	..	187

02.04.31. Against a total outlay of Rs.4,075 lakh including 250.00 lakh for Hill Areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan Rs.601.13 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.605.10 lakh in 1986-87 has already been utilised. An outlay of Rs.700.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 which will be fully utilised. For Annual Plan of 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.867.00 lakh including Rs.42.00 lakh for Hill has been provided.

ANNEXURE I
Blocks covered under IREP programme

District	Block covered during			Survey work				Preparation of Rural Energy Plan			
	Pre-Seventh Plan period	1985-86	1987-88	Completed by now	Likely to complete in 1987-88	Proposed to be completed during		Completed by now	Likely to complete in 1987-88	Proposed to be completed during	
						1988-89	1989-90			1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A- PLAINS	3	11	4	5	2	8	3	3	4	8	3
1. Lucknow	Mohanlalganj			Mohanlalganj				Mohanlalganj			
2. Jhansi	Chirgaon			Chirgaon				Chirgaon			
3. Varanasi	Chakia			Chakia				Chakia			
4. Sitapur		Pisawan		Pisawan					Pisawan		
5. Deoria		Tamkuhiraj		Tamkuhiraj					Tamkuhiraj		
6. Bara Banki		Banki			Banki				Banki		
7. Muzaffar-nagar		Muzaffar-nagar				Muzaffar-nagar				Muzaffar-nagar	
8. Budaun		Salarpur				Salarpur				Salarpur	
9. Moradabad		Moradabad				Moradabad				Moradabad	
10. Mathura		Mathura				Mathura				Mathura	
11. Aligarh		Lodha				Lodha				Lodha	
12. Farrukhabad		Badhpur				Badhpur				Badhpur	
13. Azamgarh		Azamgarh			Azamgarh				Azamgarh		
14. Ghazipur		Ghazipur				Ghazipur				Ghazipur	
15. Bareilly			Kyara			Kyara				Kyara	
16. Sultanpur			Bhadar				Bhadar				Bhadar
17. Kanpur Dehat			Chobepur				Chobepur				Chobepur
18. Meerut			Meerut				Meerut				Meerut
B-HILLS	3	1	4	4	..	..	4	2	2	..	4
1. Naini Tal	Jaspur			Jaspur				Jaspur			
2. Dehra Dun	Raipur			Raipur				Raipur			
3. Pauri Garhwal	Naini danda			Naini danda					Naini danda		
4. Pithoragarh		Bin		Bin					Bin		
5. Almora			Lamgarha				Lamgarha				Lamgarha
6. Uttar Kashi			*				*				*
7. Chamoli			*				*				*
8. Tehri Garhwal			*				*				*
TOTAL (A+B)	6	12	8	9	2	8	7	5	6	8	7

*Blocks under identification.

ANNEXURE 2

Pattern of Subsidy under IREP Programme

Equipment	Existing rate		Proposed rate for 1987-90	
	General	Marginal/ small farmer	General	Marginal/ small farmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A—BIO-ENERGY				
Engine	50% of cost or Rs. 7500 which ever is less	80% of cost	50% of cost	..
B—SOLAR ENERGY				
1. Cooker	50% of cost	..
2. Heater
3. Timber seasoning klin
4. Solar Thermal pumps
5. Solar Photo Voltaic system	80% of cost
6. Solar Thermal system
7. Solar steam and other solar devices	50% of cost or Rs. 7500 which ever is less	80% of cost	..	..
C—WIND ENERGY				
1. Pump	50% of cost	..
2. Machines like aero-generator battery charge etc.	80% of cost
D—ENERGY CONSERVATION				
1. Pressure cooker	50% of cost	80% of cost
2. Improved kerosin stove
3. Improved kerosin wick lantern
4. Improved wood stove
E—RURAL TECHNOLOGY :				
1. Human/animal driven pump	50% of cost or Rs. 7500 whichever is less	80% of cost	50% of cost	..
2. Hydram
3. Sprinklers

ANNEXURE 2—(Concl'd.)

Equipment	Existing rate		Proposed rate for 1987—90	
	General	Marginal/ small farmer	General	Marginal/ small farmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Leaf cup making machines	50% of cost	80% of cost
5. Ground-nut decorticator
6. Improved water mill
7. Improved flour mill
8. Improved fan for Ban weaving
9. Improved coal oven
10. Improved tropiculter
11. Improved foot valve
12. Improved sterling engine

ANNEXURE
Physical Progress and Target under

Item	Seventh Plan Target			1985-86 Achievement		
	Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
	Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Energy Complexes villages	24	..	..	9	..	..
II. Devices System	..	..	..	..	..	..
(A) SOLAR ENERGY						
<i>(i) Thermal—</i>						
1. Power Plant (100 KW)	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Solar Powered Vehicle	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Solar house	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Cold Storage	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Air-Conditioning Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chilling Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Water heaters	120	..	125	24	..	20
(a) Hospitals, Domestic and Guest Inspection House	120	..	125	24	..	20
(b) Dairy/Textile and other Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Air Heaters for Textile and other Industries (60,000 m3 capacity)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Distillation Plant	55	..	65	11	..	13
(a) Industrial application (10,000 litres per day capacity)	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Distilled water and other uses	55	..	65	11	..	13
10. Grain/cabinet dryer	125	..	200	25	..	40
11. Timber seasoning Klin	10	..	5	2	..	1
12. Cookers	1560	..	14000	312	..	2832
(a) Community and Institutional	160	..	..	32	..	32
(b) Domestic	1400	..	14000	280	..	2,800
13. Furnace	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) Photo-Voltaic</i>						
1. Pump	105	..	185	21	..	37
(a) Irrigation	*	..	*	*	..	*
(b) Drinking water	*	..	*	*	..	*
2. Street lights Poles	1900	..	..	380	..	..
3. Television	135	..	..	22	..	..
4. Transistor	80	..	..	16	..	..
5. Generation Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Not Available.

ANNEXUR E XI-C—(Concl'd.)

Item	Seventh Plan target			1985-86 Achievement		
	Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
	Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(B) BIO-ENERGY						
1. Engine	85	..	320	17	..	64
2. Generator	30	..	30	6	..	6
3. Bio-gas plant	85	..	50	17	..	10
(a) Community	85	..	..	17	..	..
(b) Individual	..	..	50	..	..	10
4. Sewage based plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Sanitary filled plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Paru fuel plant	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Briquetting plant	10	..	..	..	..	..
8. Ujala Karyakram (Villages covered)	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Energy Plantation (Ha.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gasifire	..	..	..	..	..	..
(C) WIND ENERGY						
1. Pumps/wind Mill	260	..	350	52	..	70
2. Aero-generator	15	..	..	3	..	..
(a) Medium	*	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Small (3 kw)	*	..	..	..	..	..
3. Battery Changer	..	..	..	..	..	..
(D) ENERGY CONSERVATION						
1. Smokeless Chulha	4,85,000	..	..	20,000	..	..
2. Smokeless Villages	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Portable wood stove	11,000	..	28,000	2,200	..	5,600
(E) RURAL TECHNOLOGY						
1. Leaf coupmaking machine	..	..	110	..	..	..
2. Bullock driver pump	..	..	80	..	..	..
3. Improved bullock cart	..	..	350	..	..	..
4. Sprinkler	..	..	357	..	..	..
5. Low Lift Pump	..	..	55	..	..	..

* Not available.

(Number)

1986-87 Likely achievement			1977-78 Anticipated target			1988-89 Proposed target		
Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
6	..	2	2	..	32	3	..	..
..
8	..	70	2	..	..	3	..	..
8	2	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
1
..
..
..
60	..	37	20	..	20	20	..	20
2
*
*
..	20	..	..	..	..	..
20,000	10,000	..	..	10,000	..	..
..
600	..	2400	400	..	2000	400	..	2000
..	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	100	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	70	..	..	..	4	..	100
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

CHAPTER III

SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES

03.01. OTHER SPECIAL PROGRAMME

Divisional Development Corporations

Ten Divisional Development Corporations in plain areas were set up for each administrative division namely, Jhansi, Faizabad, Bareilly, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Varanasi and Moradabad with a total authorised capital of 1,450.00 lakh to accelerate the pace of development in the economically backward and neglected areas in each division. It was intended that the Corporation would mobilise institutional finance to promote development of the region and take up such activities which would help in creating additional employment potential and increasing agriculture production. -

03.01.2. The main activities of the corporation are sale of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, seed and pesticides etc. wheat and paddy purchase, service (Tractor) and community irrigation projects, sale of diesel and petrol, manufacturing of Buggies and Agriculture implements, Dal and rice mills, supply of various articles under I.R.D.A. schemes, supply of cement, sale of imported sugar, Truck transport, sale of hand made paper and distribution of agriculture implements.

03.01.3. Out of Rs.1450.00 lakh authorised share capital Rs.921.13 lakh has been released as share money to the corporation so far. The net working capital of the corporations is Rs.502.05 lakh during the year 1986-87 institutional finance of Rs.91.98 lakh has been arranged by the corporations and they have attained a turnover of Rs.1703.67 lakh during the financial year 1986-87. The net profit of the corporations is Rs.13.48 lakh for the same year. At the close of the year 1986-87 the corporations are running in a cumulative loss of Rs.268.11 lakh. All the corporations except Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad and Moradabad are in cumulative loss to the end of the year 1986-87.

03.01.4. During Seventh Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs.750.00 lakh has been provided as share capital to these corporations during first two years of seventh Plan Rs.30.00 lakh has been released as share capital. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakh has been sanctioned for the year 1987-88. In 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been proposed as share capital. This amount will be used as share money for stepping up the activities of corporations.

BUNDELKHAND VIKAS PRADHIKARAN

03.01.5. Bundelkhand Vikas Pradhikaran was constituted in the year 1981, with a view to complement and supplement the development activities taken in the region under the normal plan schemes of development departments. The Pradhikaran coordinates the programmes of development in the region and also finances some essential programmes and activities which are not covered by the normal plan allocation of the concerned departments.

03.01.6. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakh was sanctioned for the region but the actual amount released to the different departments was Rs.99.63 lakh only.

03.01.7. An outlay of Rs.450.00 lakh has been approved for the Pradhikaran in the Seventh Five Year Plan. During the first two years of Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh for 1985-86 and Rs.70.00 lakh for 1986-87 was provided. An outlay of Rs.100 lakh has been envisaged for the year 1987-88. An allocation of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 also.

03.01.8. The Vikas Pradhikaran has released Rs.130.01 lakh out of a total of Rs.290.00 lakh sanctioned to Pradhikaran so far, to different departments of the region up to May, 1987. Out of Rs.130.01 lakh, a sum of Rs.90.79 lakh has been utilised by the different departments on

the works approved by the Pradhikaran. Year-wise position of allocation, amount released and expenditure incurred by implementing departments is given in the following table :—

TABLE 1—Allocation and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Year	Amount allotted by State Government	Sanction by Pradhikaran	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1981-82	100.00	15.42	15.42
1982-83	..	..	..
1983-84	..	49.50	47.21
1984-85	50.00	0.50	0.58
1985-86	70.00	3.60	3.60
1986-87	70.00	60.99	23.98
1987-88	..	..	..
Total	290.00	130.01	90.79

03.01.9. The Pradhikaran has released the amount of Rs.130.01 lakh to the following departments :—

(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Amount sanctioned
1. Minor Irrigation	.. 20.60
2. Agriculture	.. 0.16
3. Science Technology	.. 11.16
4. P.W.D.	.. 46.50
5. Education	.. 7.67
6. Drinking water	.. 30.60
7. Industry	.. 5.00
8. Urban Development	.. 5.00
9. Pradhikaran office expenditure	.. 3.32
Total	.. 130.01

03.01.10. The Pradhikaran has established one Intermediate College, constructed road and installed hand pumps etc. in the region. The main role of the Pradhikaran is to integrate development activities of different departments and ensure linkages to maximise the impact of sectoral programmes.

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

03.01.11. Planning and Action Division of the State Planning Institute has been undertaking pilot projects for Integrated Area Development since Fifth Plan. These projects are based on the local needs of the people and accordingly the development programmes have been selected. Three such projects are in operation in Ghazipur-Ballia, District Etawah and district Merrut. The following are the components of these projects :—

- (1) Provision of adequate institutional support
- (2) Provision of basic minimum needs including social services
- (3) Income generating programmes including cattle development, goat and sheep rearing
- (4) Fisheries Development
- (5) Sericulture
- (6) Reclamation of usar and ravines land
- (7) Small Co-operative tube-wells
- (8) Rural Sanitation
- (9) Rural small cottage Industries
- (10) Installation of Bio-gas plants and Smokeless Chulhas

03.01.12. In view of the fact that these projects have started making an impact on the rural masses, the pace of development will be accelerated in the ensuing year. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh has been proposed for these projects.

ACCELERATED PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT FOR DACOITY PRONE AREAS

03.01.13. In Uttar Pradesh twelve districts viz. Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Agra, Badaun, Etah,

Etawah, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Kanpur Dehat have been declared dacoity prone districts and have been covered under this programme. Low level of development and problem of poverty and unemployment are some of the causes of emergence of dacoit gangs. In the State about 21.3 per cent area and 19.1 per cent population is affected by the problem.

03.01.14. A working group was set up by the Planning Commission, Government of India to work out a long-term socio-economic strategy and to provide necessary direction and guidance to the various implementing agencies in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The working Group recommended that, as a first step, improvement in infrastructural facilities should be taken up in three areas

namely (i) ravine reclamation, (ii) Construction of roads and bridges and (iii) rural electrification. It was also recommended by the group that entire ravine reclamation be funded by Central resources. The Central contribution to the ravine reclamation may be in the form of 58 per cent central contribution to the ravine reclamation be funded by central resources. The central contribution to the ravine reclamation may be in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. The other two programmes viz. construction of roads and bridges and rural electrification will be on a sharing basis. The following outlay and pattern of financing were recommended for the Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) by the Group.

TABLE 2—Outlays and pattern of financing

(Rupees in crores)

Item	Patter of sharing	Outlays recommended for U.P. for Seventh Plan		
		Total	Central share	State share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Ravine Reclamation	Cent per cent	23.25	23.25	..
2. Construction of Roads and Bridges	50 : 50	123.27	48.21	75.06
3. Rural Electrification	Entire amount is to be contributed by REC	150.00	20.59	129.41
	Total ..	296.52	92.05	204.47

03.01.15. The Planning Commission asked State Governments in November, 1985 to accommodate the amount recommended by the Working Group in their Seventh Plan outlay. Necessary proposals for 1986-87 and 1987-88 were included in States draft annual Plan but in the absence of any final decision on the pattern of financing, the programme could not be

taken up in right earnest. In February, 1987 the Planning Commission again requested the concerned ministries to make provisions for additional Central assistance in accordance with the recommendations of working group. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 1780.82 lakh has been proposed in the plan for following Schemes—

TABLE 3—State Plan Provision and Central Assistance

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Provision made in State Plan			Additional central assistance required		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Ravine Reclamation .. ..	..	51.87	69.00	505.00	505.00	580.82
2. Roads and Bridges	1000.00	800.00	1000.00	1000.00	800.00	1000.00
3. Rural Electricfication	200.00	200.00	200.00	500.00	200.00	200.00

The programmes proposed under the three infrastructural facilities are as under :—

03.01.16. *Ravine Reclamation*—The main object of the scheme is to reclaim the ravinous land for production and to control the process involved in ravine formation in fertile land in dacoity prone districts. The working Group had recommend that the first priority be given to the protection of lands, the second priority to the afforestation of medium and deep ravines and the next priority to the reclamation of shallow ravines. About 6.02 lakh hectare area of the State is under ravines which needs reclamation. Accordingly the following targets have been proposed by the working Group for the State of U. P. for the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

TABLE 4.—*Ravine Development Physical and financial Targets*

Items	Targets	
	Physical	Financial (Rupees in crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Peripheral Bundings (length in Kms.)	1000	10.00
2. Table land treatment (in ha.)	10,000	2.50
3. Afforestation of medium and deep ravines (in ha.)	10,000	2.75
4. Reclamation shallow ravines (in ha.)	10,000	8.00
Total	1000 kms. +30,000 ha.	23.25

03.01.17. The scheme in operation in four districts viz. Kanpur, Jalaun, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad out of the twelve dacoity prone districts of the State.

03.01.18. A token amount of Rs.4.0 lakh was sanctioned by Government of India in March 1986. The money was utilised for proposed afforestation work and an area of 160 ha. was treated. Now the nature of the scheme has been changed by the Government of India. Instead of bearing all the expenses under the scheme, the Government of India will now bear the cost of works and the salary component

will be borne by the State Govt. Accordingly State share to the tune of Rs.69 lakh has been proposed under the Scheme and it is expected that the Central Govt. will provide Rs.580.82 lakh for the works to be taken up in 1988-89. The details of work to be taken up are as follows :—

1—Land development work —5496 ha.

2—Irrigation Component —3300 ha.

03.01.19. *Road and Bridges*—The working Group has recommended a programme of Rs.123.27 crore for U.P. for construction of 1924 Km. road and 93 bridges during Seventh Plan. This programme for road development in dacoit infested area is to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan. Out of Rs.123.27 crore, Rs.48.21 crore shall be the Central share and remaining Rs.75.06 crore the State share. In the first two years of Seventh Plan Rs.16.56 crore has been spent including Rs.9.12 crore of Central share. Rs.16.00 crore has been proposed for the current year and an outlay of Rs.20.00 crore has been proposed for 1988-89 including Rs.10.00 crore of central share which is proposed to be utilized to construct 1000 Km. of Roads.

03.01.20. *Rural Electrification* —In the dacoity prone districts of U.P., it has been decided that the rural electrification programme under State sector as well as in Central sector would entirely be financed through the loans advanced by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). There are 15,451 villages in the twelve dacoity prone districts of the State, of which 3127 villages were electrified before the beginning of Seventh Plan leaving 12,324 villages to be electrified to achieve cent per cent village electrification for the dacoity prone districts in Seventh Plan period. Of 12,324 villages, 6,954 villages shall be covered through rural electrification programme under Energy sector and the balance 5,370 villages were envisaged to be electrified under this special programme in Seventh Plan period. This would require an investment of Rs.150.00 crore. Out of this Rs.20.59 crore are to be contributed by the Government of India as additional central assistance and the balance of Rs.129.41 crore is to

be provided in the State Plan. For achieving the above target of village electrification, it is necessary to supplement the programme with the distribution net work which are estimated to cost

Rs.60.00 crore. Annual phasing of requirement of funds and benefits for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are proposed as under :

TABLE 5—Financial Outlays and Physical Targets

Period	Financial (in crore Rs.)			(Physical No.)	
	Total requirement	R.E. works	Distribution Works	Electrification villages	Energisation of pump sets and Tubewells
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>	150.00	90.00	60.00	5,370	18,500
State Share	129.41	69.47	60.00	..	..
Central Share	20.59	20.59	..	..	..
1986-87	2.00	2.00	..	15	..
State Share	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
Central Share	..	..	..	..	..
1987-88 (Likely)	4.00	4.00	..	90	90
State Share	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
Central Share	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
1988-89 (Proposed)	4.00	2.40	1.60	50	75
State Share	2.00	0.40	1.60	..	..
Central Share	2.00	2.00	..	..	..

03.01.21. An outlay of Rs.4.00 crore has been proposed for 1988-89 including Central Share of Rs.2.00 crore. No

assistance either from centre of REC has so far been received under this scheme.

CHAPTER—IV IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

04.01. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The economy of Uttar Pradesh is primarily agriculture-based with about 78 per cent 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 States economy. The resources of cultivable land of the State are, however, limited and agricultural production can, therefore, be increased mainly through multiple cropping and higher productivity of crops. For both these, irrigation is the most important input. High priority has, therefore, been given in the State Plan to the augmentation of additional irrigation facilities through major and medium irrigation projects as well as State and Private minor irrigation works. Creation of additional irrigation is also an important component of the new 20-point programme. The severe droughts of the past and the current year 1987-88 revealed that the

irrigation coverage through all sources of irrigation is still very inadequate both as regards total area covered as well as quality of irrigation. The Seventh Plan proposals lay emphasis on both these aspects.

04.01.2. The increase in population, the rise in the standard of living, occurrence of frequent droughts in the State and the increasing demands of agriculture and industry are placing heavy pressures on our water resources. While its availability is being affected adversely by deforestation and deterioration of environment and ecology. It is, therefore, essential to observe greater economy in the use of water for agricultural, industrial, municipal and domestic purposes.

04.01.3. Assessment made by the Water Resources Organisation, Government of India indicates that 75 per cent dependability flow of five major rivers of the State is as below :

TABLE 1—Discharge observation and annual inflow

Name of river	Discharge observing site	Annual inflow (maf.)	Share of catchment of U. P. (maf.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ganga	Varanasi	54.49	34.79
2. Gandak	Balmiki Nagar	26.75	8.43
3. Ghagra	Turtipar	50.59	50.59
4. Sone	Chopan	9.27	1.25
5. Gomti	Naighat	4.00	4.00
Total ..		145.10	99.06

04.01.4. The quantum of water available for irrigation in the State will be 99.06 maf. which is much lower than the annual inflow of 145.10 maf. as provision has to be made for share of other States, non-irrigation uses and minimum flows from environmental considerations. The break-up of ultimate irrigation po-

tential as now assessed is given below :

(In lakh hectare)	
(i) Major and medium irrigation schemes	125.00
(ii) Minor surface irrigation schemes	12.00
(iii) Minor Irrigation Schemes (Groundwater)	120.00
Total ..	257.00

04.01.5. The State would thus be able to achieve about 145 per cent irrigation intensity ultimately which would be insufficient to meet the requirements of agricultural production in the long-term perspective. Much greater economy in water use will, therefore, be necessary to meet the needs of irrigated agriculture.

04.01.6. The Upper Ganga, Lower Ganga, Eastern Yamuna, Agra, Betwa and Sarda Canals which irrigate more than 20 lakh hectares are among the largest and oldest canal systems in the country. All these canal systems, with the exception of Sarda Canal, were built in the 19th century. The Sarda Canal was built in the second decade of the present century. In addition to the five major canal systems, ten medium canal systems were constructed during the first-half of the century. Open tanks, medium size reservoirs, State and private tube-wells and a million open wells constituted minor irrigation works of the State up to Pre-Plan period (1950-51).

04.01.7. The total irrigation potential created in the State in the pre-Plan

period through major and medium irrigation schemes was 25.53 lakh hectares. This increased to 62.15 lakh hectares at the end of Sixth Plan.

04.01.8. The Matatila Dam across the Betwa was the first major storage work undertaken in the Second Plan. The Ram Ganga River Project which is a multi-purpose facility, the Gandak Project, a joint venture of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Sarda Sahayak are other major projects constructed in the State. Large size pump canal schemes on perennial rivers were also taken up such as Dalmau, Bhopali and Zamania Pump Canals from Ram Ganga. Other important irrigation projects started in the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans are Adwa Dam, East Baigul Reservoir, Parallel Lower Ganga Canal, Raising Maja Dam, Shahzad Dam, Dohrighat Sahayak and Sone Pump Canal. The total investment on major and medium works in this period has been about Rs. 1,925.00 crore.

04.01.9. Growth of irrigation potential up to the end of Sixth Five Year Plan and as proposed in the Seventh Plan alongwith the investment is given below :

TABLE 2—Expenditure and Benefits of Major and Medium Projects

Plan-period	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crore)		Potential created (in lakh hectares)*	
	During	Cummu- lative	During	Cummu- lative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Pre-Plan ..	..	..	..	25.53
2. First Plan (1951—56)	30.81	30.81	3.30	28.83
3. Second Plan (1956—61)	25.43	56.24	2.71	31.54
4. Third Plan (1961—66)	54.90	111.14	3.57	35.11
5. Annual Plan (1966—69)	48.93	160.07	0.96	36.07
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)	172.38	332.55	4.73	40.80
7. Fifth Plan (1974—78)	371.59	704.14	11.17	51.97
8. Annual Plan (1978—80)	296.08	1000.22	3.97	55.94
9. Sixth Plan (1980—85)	924.26	1924.48	6.21	62.15
10. Seventh Plan (Proposed) (1985—90)	1420.00	3344.48	6.37	68.52

04.01.10. An outlay of Rs.1,420.00 crore proposed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) is need based mainly for

spilled over schemes in the Seventh Plan from previous plans. Year-wise break-up of outlays and potentials proposed during Seventh Plan are indicated below :—

TABLE 3—Year-wise Outlays and Physical Benefits—

Year	Outlay/ Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Creation of additional Irrigation potential (in lakh hect.)	Additional utilisation of irrigation potential (in lakh hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	200.04	0.38	0.40
1986-87	232.19	0.64	0.26
1987-88	254.30	1.16	1.01
1988-89	310.05	1.47	1.50
1989-90	423.42	2.72	2.83
Total	1420.00	6.37	6.00

04.01.11. The position of utilisation of irrigation potential is given in table 4.

TABLE 4—Potential Creation and Utilisation

(in lakh hectare)

Year	Creation of potential		Utilization of potential		Potential gap (Col. 3-5)	Percentage utilization with respect to	
	During	Cummu- lative	During	Cummu- lative		Same year	Previous year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Upto 1979-80	..	55.94	..	49.37	6.57	88.25	..
1980-85	..	62.15	5.77	55.14	7.01	88.72	..
1985-86	..	62.53	0.40	55.54	6.99	88.82	89.36
1986-87 (Anticipated)	..	63.17	0.26	55.80	7.37	88.33	89.24
1987-88 (Proposed)	1.16	64.33	1.01	56.81	7.52	88.31	89.93
1988-89 (Target)	1.47	65.80	1.50	58.31	7.49	88.62	90.64
1989-90	2.72	68.52	2.83	61.14	7.38	89.23	82.92

04.01.12 The figures regarding creation of potential during the Sixth Plan have been modified in accordance with the concept that potential creation will be assumed only when the full designed supplies are available up to the canal outlet. Even so, the position with regards to utilisation of irrigation potential has shown considerable deterioration during Fifth and Sixth Plan in comparison of earlier plans. A

gap of 7.01 lakh hectares persisted between the potential created and utilised at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan. Under-utilisation is significant mainly in Sarda Sahayak and Gandak Canals. Attempts have been made to bridge up the gaps by construction of water courses for farm blocks of 5 to 8 hectares and proper maintenance of canal distribution system. It is planned that almost all the potential

created by the end of 1979-80 and leaving a minimal balance of the potential created in the Sixth Plan period would be utilised by the end of Seventh Plan. The project-wise position of irrigation potential created and its utilisation is shown in Annexure-I.

**STRATEGY FOR ANNUAL PLAN
1988-89**

04.01.13. In formulating Annual Plan 1988-89 the following priorities of investments have been adopted :

- (1) No extra expenditure has been proposed during the Annual Plan 1988-89 for strengthening the Irrigation Department. Higher outlays will be utilised by streamlining the administrative arrangements and suitable increases in norms of work-load.
- (2) While allocating outlays, preference has been given to those projects which will create potential during the Seventh Plan period.
- (3) For inter-State projects funds have been provided to the extent of commitments. Similarly, projects linked with external aid are pro-

posed to be funded in accordance with the agreements.

04.01.14. In all there were 71 pre-Sixth Plan schemes which had spilled over into Sixth Plan. Out of these one multi-purpose, 5 major and 7 medium (total 13) schemes have been completed during Sixth Plan. During the Sixth Plan 4 continuing DPAP medium schemes namely, Gunta Nala Dam, Belan Bakhar Diversion, Bakhar Marihan Feeder and Dhoba Pump Canal were brought under the category of major and medium schemes in order to complete the remaining work and two new schemes namely; Khaprar Dam and World Bank Scheme of Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal were taken up. Thus, a total of 64 schemes spilled over into Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan 8 new medium schemes are proposed to be taken up. Out of the 72 schemes, 13 major, 18 medium, 4 modernisation and 3 new medium schemes are scheduled for completion during Seventh Plan period and most of the remaining schemes will attain an advanced stage of construction. Category-wise break-up of major and medium irrigation schemes is given below :—

TABLE 5—Category-wise Schemes of Major and Medium Irrigation

Category of Scheme	No. of Schemes pre-Seventh Plan Schemes	No. of Schemes taken up during Seventh Plan	Schemes to be completed during					
			1985—90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. PRE-SEVENTH PLAN SCHEMES :								
1. Multi-purpose Irrigation Projects.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Major Irrigation Schemes (including schemes of conjunctive use of water)	27	..	13	..	1	..	3	9
3. Medium Irrigation Schemes (including 4 DPAP Schemes).	20	..	18	2	3	3	5	5
4. Modernisation Schemes	12	..	4	..	..	1	2	1
B. NEW SCHEMES (TAKEN UP DURING SIXTH PLAN)—								
Medium Irrigation Scheme	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE—5 (Concl'd.)

Category of Scheme.	No. of Schemes		Schemes to be completed during					
	pre- Seventh Plan Schemes	taken up during Seventh Plan	1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C. NEW SCHEMES (TAKEN UP DURING SEVENTH PLAN)								
Medium Irrigation Schemes ..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
D. WORLD BANK SCHEME								
Modernisation of Upper Ganga 1 Canal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	64	8	38	3	4	4	10	17

04.01.15. The Schemes which have been completed during 1985-86 and 1986-87, and proposed for completion during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as follows :—

TABLE 6—Schemes completed and proposed for completion

Year	Category of Scheme	
	Major Scheme	Medium Scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)
1985-86 ..	..	1. Dongri Dam 2. Khatima Irrigation Scheme 3. Khaprar Dam
1986-87 ..	..	1. Belan Bakhar Diversion Scheme 2. Rohini Dam 3. Sarju Pump Canal
1987-88 ..	..	1. Dhenkwa Dam 2. Augasi Pump Canal 3. Umarhat Pump Canal 4. Modernisation of Bewar Feeder
1988-89 ..	1. Shahzad Dam 2. Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme 3. Suheli Irrigation Scheme	1. Sajnam Dam 2. Gunta Nala Dam 3. Dhoba Pump Canal 4. Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal 5. Modernisation of Farrukhabad Branch 6. Bakhar Marihan Feeder 7. Aliganj Irrigation Scheme
1989-90 ..	1. Urmil Dam 2. Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal 3. Increasing Capacity of Deokali Pump Canal. 4. Madhya Ganga Canal, Stage-I 5. Raising Meja Dam 6. Gandak Canal 7. Bhimgonda Head Works 8. Okhla Barrage 9. Bewar Feeder	1. Revised Kwano Pump Canal 2. Chittaurgarh Reservoir 3. Kishanpur Pump Canal 4. Yamuna Pump Canal 5. Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal 6. Pathrai Dam 7. Sizero Dam 8. Remodelling of Ken Canal

04.01.16. *Multi-purpose Projects* — Out of three multipurpose projects which have spilled over into Seventh Plan, work on Kishau Dam is in preliminary stage and progress will depend on the early finalisation of inter-State agreement with the Himachal Pradesh. The outlay provided for Tehri Dam assures that 75 per cent of outlay for power portion of the project will be available from the Government of India. For Lakhwar Vyasi Project, outlay in the irrigation sector has been provided in accordance with its construction schedule. The total outlay provided for multi-purpose projects is Rs.20.20 crore for the Annual Plan 1988-89.

04.01.17. *Major Irrigation Schemes*:— Out of 27 major schemes (including 4 schemes of conjunctive use of water) which have spilled over into Seventh Plan, one scheme namely; Kosi Irrigation Scheme is scheduled for completion during the year 1987-88. Total outlay of Rs. 201.58 crore has been provided for major irrigation schemes during the Annual Plan 1988-89. The schemes scheduled to be completed during 1988-89 are Shahzad Dam, Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme and Suheli Irrigation Scheme.

04.01.18. *Medium Irrigation Schemes*:— Out of 21 medium schemes which have spilled over into Seventh Plan. 6 schemes namely; Dongri Dam, Khatima Irrigation Scheme, Khaprar Dam, Belan Bakhar Diversion, Rohini Dam and Sarju Pump Canal have been completed during the first two years of Seventh Plan, i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87. Four schemes are Proposed to be completed during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 12.84 crore has been provided for these schemes during 1988-89. Five schemes are scheduled to be completed during the year.

04.01.19. *Modernisation Schemes*:— Twelve modernisation schemes spilled over into Seventh Plan. None of these schemes could be completed during the first two years of Seventh Plan. One scheme namely Modernisation of Bewar Branch is proposed for completion during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.4.83 crore has been provided during the year 1988-89 and two more schemes namely: Modernisation of Upper Ganga Canal and Modernisation

of Farrukhabad Branch are expected to be completed during the year.

04.01.20 *Schemes of conjunctive use of water*:— Four schemes namely; increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal, Gyanpur Pump Canal, Chambal Lift Scheme and providing Paddy Channels in Hindon Krishna Doab spilled over into Seventh Plan. None of these could be completed during the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan. An outlay of Rs.15.00 crore has been provided for these schemes during the Annual Plan 1988-89.

04.01.21. *Inter-State Projects*:—Two important inter-state projects; namely; Rajghat and Bansagar Dams are under construction at present. An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crore has been provided for Rajghat Dam and Rs. 8.00 crore for Bansagar Dam with additional Rs.3.50 crore and Rs.1.10 crore for their conveyance system respectively during the Annual Plan 1988-89.

04.01.22. *World Bank Aided Projects*—A major programme to rehabilitate and modernise the Upper Ganga Canal System in Western U.P. covering about 40.00 lakh hectares was started in the Sixth Plan with the assistance of the World Bank. The principal components of the project in the first time slice are:—

(1) Replacement of existing main canal (from mile 3 to mile 22) by a parallel lined channel and construction of a lined channel parallel to the existing main canal common to both Upper Ganga Canal and Madhya Ganga Canal between mile 118 to mile 148. Works would include lining of canal surface, improvement, replacement and modernisation of canal structure and regulators.

(2) Replacement of existing main canal (from mile 148 to 181) by a parallel lined channel.

(3) Lining and improvement of structures for water courses serving about 64,000 hectares.

(4) Installation and electrification of 33 augmentation tube-wells.

(5) Installation of two way radio system to improve canal communication.

(6) Pilot work programme for drainage in the canal command area.

(7) Replacement of one hydel station on the parallel-main canal and construction of civil works of a second station.

04.01.23. The total direct cost in the first time slice of about six years would be about Rs.250.00 crore for which the credit from the World Bank would be 117.5 million dollars (Rs.135.00 crore). The total cost of the project is Rs. 1313.50 crore and it will create additional irrigation potential of 2.83 lakh hectares through augmentation tube-wells in 10 western districts of the State. A sum of Rs.50.00 crore has been provided for this World Bank Aided Scheme during the Annual Plan 1988-89.

CONSTRAINTS

04.01.24. Availability of land and material have been the main constraints experienced in the implementation of irrigation projects:

(1) *Land*—Acquisition of land for construction of irrigation projects and rehabilitation of displaced persons takes a long time. The time lag between the submission of the land acquisition cases and handing over of possession is considerable and there are cases in which the cultivators do not allow the work to proceed even after the possession of land had been officially handed over to the department. Such cases need patient handling.

(2) *Materials*—The execution of irrigation projects required timely supply of large quantities of construc-

tion materials namely; cement, coal, diesel, explosives etc. Planning Commission has constituted a Working Group to assess the requirement of these materials and suggest ways for making them available. The requirements for major and medium irrigation schemes are shown in the Statement I.F.—7 (Volume IV).

PROPOSAL FOR INCREASING EFFICIENCY AND DECREASING COSTS

04.01.25. Uttar Pradesh has been a pioneer State in the development of major irrigation systems and several irrigation systems are more than a century old. These systems need modernisation as their design was based on protective concept of irrigation. For modern agriculture assured and timely irrigation is necessary for which proper management of the system is essential. A computer has been installed in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation Department for plan documentation, proper up keep of irrigation and revenue data and management of staff. Special stress would be laid on use of advanced techniques in the design, planning, construction and maintenance of irrigation systems. The technology of remote sensing is being used for surveys of some important schemes, namely; Sarda Sahayak and Jamrani Dam. It is proposed to modernise communication system for better water supply regulation of the canals. The headquarters of Zonal Chief Engineers are being connected to the State headquarters through wireless and telex system.

04.02. MINOR IRRIGATION

Minor Irrigation Works provide the most important input of assured irrigation for cultivation of high yielding varieties, for increasing the intensity of cropping and for general increase in productivity of different crops in areas served by them. Three agencies of the State are responsible for different aspects of the programme. The Irrigation Department is responsible for construction of larger capacity tube-wells, hill channels, bundhies and small storage works mainly in the Southern Region of the State. The private Minor

Irrigation Department is concerned with the construction of masonry wells, persian wheels, smaller private tube-wells and pumping sets and some minor works concerning water conveyance namely, guls, hauzes and bundhies. These works are financed mainly through institutional sources and cultivators own resources with an element of subsidy from the State Government. The Minor Irrigation Department, in general does not operate or maintain such utilization sources, that being the responsibility of private individuals owning

these works. The Department, however, is now undertaking the operation and maintenance of some specific works such as hydrams in hills. Ground water investigation organization provides data to both the agencies regarding the availability and state of exploitation of ground water in different regions, districts and development blocks of the State. It also advises the State Government to ensure their optimal use as also for conjunctive use of surface and ground water resources.

04.02.2. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, irrigation potential of 126.02 lakh hectares has been created through Minor Irrigation works comprising 33.43 lakh hectares of State Minor Irrigation works and 92.59 lakh hectares of Private Minor Irrigation Works. The target of additional irrigation potential of 42.03 lakh hectares envisaged in Seventh Plan period in which contribution of private minor irrigation works is 35.00 lakh hectares. To achieve this target an outlay of Rs.554.00 crore including Rs.483.15 crore for State Minor Irrigation, Rs.70.00 crore for Private Minor Irrigation and Rs.0.85 crore for Ground Water Investigation Organisation has been provided for Minor Irrigation Sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

GROUND WATER INVESTIGATION ORGANISATION

04.02.3. The Ground Water Investigation Organisation (GWIO) is operating in the State since 1970. The core activities of G.W.I.O., include Hydrogeological, photogeological and remote sensing, geophysical and hydrochemical studies. Besides, it also involves nuclear hydrological studies and supplemental mechanical explorations. During the year 1986-87, photogeological and remote sensing study has been conducted in an area of 7,610 sq.km. Periodic water level observation was done on selected hydrograph stations. Micro studies have been completed in 16 dark category blocks. Geophysical survey has been done on 274 sites. Exploratory drilling was done up to a total depth of 4,020.54 mts. About 950 water samples were collected and analysed to determine qualitative suitability.

In Bundelkhand Region technically feasible sites have been selected for construction of 21 blast wells. Based on the findings of various types of surveys 212 technical reports were published and circulated to user departments. All these investigation and exploration activities have been proposed to be conducted during the financial year 1988-89. These surveys will help in identification and delineation of water bearing zones and also in determining the possibilities of their economic exploitation through deep and shallow minor irrigation works.

04.02.4. The proposed hydrogeological investigations include water table monitoring on about 3,500 selected hydrograph stations, computation of ground water availability of 819 blocks, collection of 1,200 ground water samples, sample survey of 1,000 M.I. works to determine unit draft, 70 pumping tests to determine storage and yield characteristics of aquifers, preparation of 150 water level contour maps, seive analysis of soil samples to determine porosity and specific yield, selection of feasible sites for construction of tube-wells and blast wells and micro study in 22 dark category blocks declared by NABARD.

04.02.5. The photogeological and remote sensing studies have been proposed in an area of 5,000 sq.km. It will comprise delineation of buried channels, valleys and potential areas for development of various types of ground water structures, selection of suitable sites for construction of tube-wells and blast wells etc.

04.02.6. The proposed geophysical survey includes resistivity soundings at 400 sites to identify and delineate potential aquifer zones, determine basement configuration as well as saline and fresh water zones. It will also include electric logging on exploratory holes to determine accurate lithological succession as well as fresh and saline water zones. The hydrochemical study is proposed to determine qualitative suitability for irrigation user by analysing 1,200 ground water samples.

04.02.7. The nuclear hydrological study has been proposed for determination of rate of seepage, ground water flow and movement, regeneration and base flow etc. It will include 35 tritium injections, collection of 700 soil samples, analysis of 1,000 tritiated water samples and moisture content, grain size analysis of 600 samples, distillation of 1,500 soil samples and counting of tritium intensity in 1,500 samples etc.

04.02.8. Besides, supplemental exploratory drilling is also proposed to confirm the inferences of above studies. More or less every drilling will be followed by electric-logging and pumping tests. Successful drilling may be converted into production well. In addition, some special studies involving an outlay of Rs.40.01 lakh for the year 1988-89 under specific area problem projects have also been proposed in order to suggest precautionary and remedial measures, which are given in following paragraphs :-

04.02.9. *Integrated Ground Water investigation in District Mirzapur and Banda*—It envisages extensive and systematic hydrogeological, photogeological and remote sensing, geophysical studies and exploratory drillings to evaluate quantity and quality of ground water resources, develop suitable techniques for drilling and construction of M. I. works, augment ground water supplies, prepare user oriented hydrogeological maps etc. A sum of Rs.42.50 lakh shall be required in a span of 3 years, including provision of Rs.5.55 lakh during 1988-89.

04.02.10. *Ground Water Investigation and Exploration in Trans-Rapti area of District Gonda*—It envisages hydrogeological investigations, resistivity survey, trial borings and construction of combination type pumping system to delineate aquifers, demarcate suitable and unsuitable area for construction of M. I. works, aquifer geometry, assess hydraulic parameters, availability of ground water potential and efficiency of large diameter dug wells, its total cost works out to be Rs.4.40 lakh for a duration of two years with a provision of Rs.2.40 lakh for 1988-89.

04.02.11. *Integrated detailed Ground Water Investigation in Hard Rock Areas of District Allahabad*—It is proposed to geowise geophysical investigations with geowise geophysical investigations with supplemental regional exploratory drillings. This study will enable in understanding ground water storage conditions in fractured rock system qualitative and quantitative resource evaluation, developing suitable drilling techniques and identification of artificial recharge areas. A sum of Rs.18.00 lakh shall be required in a span of 3 years, including a provision of Rs.5.20 lakh during 1988-89.

04.02.12. *Study and Design of well strainers*—It will help to design and develop the strainers suitable to different hydrogeological conditions. Its total cost works out to be Rs.3.46 lakh for the duration of 3 years, with a provision of Rs.1.31 lakh for 1988-89.

04.02.13. *Estimation of seepage losses in different types of soils by different canals having different discharges*—This study is proposed to estimate the seepage losses in various types of soils. It includes reconnaissance survey of the study areas, collection of data, soil sampling, tritium injections and allied studies. Its total cost is estimated to be Rs.4.00 lakh for the duration of 3 years, with a provision of Rs.1.50 lakh for 1988-89.

04.02.14. *Hydrochemical monitoring and investigations with special reference to saline areas of U. P.*—This study envisages delineation of saline areas, continuous monitoring of ground water quality to assess long term changes, standardisation of quality norms, study of failed wells, selection of strainer and pipe materials resistant to corrosion and incrustation, study of effects of fertilizers and industrial wastes on water quality and reclamation of saline water by artificial recharge measures. Its total cost has been estimated to be Rs.110 lakh for duration of five years, including a provision of Rs.18.00 lakh for 1988-89.

04.02.15. *Establishment of Central Library Documentation Centre and Data Bank to develop Central Information Centre*—It envisages procurement of books, periodicals, serial publications and

other amenities for readers, maintenance of library, documentation centre and data bank for storage and retrieval of blockwise historical data, ground water levels, qualitative and quantitative assessment of resource potential, its monitoring for micro-level planning as well as future projections and for immediate reference, information and technical consultation. It is proposed to pool all scientific knowledge of ground water and allied fields at one place. Its total cost is estimated to be Rs.9.92 lakh for a duration of 3 years with a provision of Rs.6.05 lakh for 1988-89.

04.02.16. It is also proposed to publish literature on the subjects of general interest for cultivators in local and simple language and it will be widely circulated. With a view to induct high technology in the organization, it is proposed to computerise all the data. Conjunctive use studies will also be taken up in Gandak and Ram Ganga Canal Command Areas. Research and training activities will be stepped up for bringing in qualitative improvement.

04.02.17. Due to transfer of the establishment budget from plan to Non-plan schemes at the end of Sixth plan, a provision of only Rs.85.00 lakh was made as plan outlay for the Seventh plan period. The provision of Rs.85.00 lakh covered only the expenditure on on-going survey and investigation activities of the department. A sum of Rs.32.08 lakh was spent on the survey and investigation programmes

during 1985-86, while a sum of Rs.84.00 lakh was spent during the year 1986-87, which includes Rs.20.00 lakh as central share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An expenditure of Rs.150.00 lakh is anticipated during the current financial year 1987-88 including Rs.50.00 lakh as State share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The plan outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 including a provision of Rs.30.00 lakh as State share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

STATE MINOR IRRIGATION

04.02.18. 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.

04.02.19. State Minor Irrigation which comprises of large capacity tube-wells, small lift canals, hill channels and bundhies is managed by Irrigation Department. These works with a short gestation period provide quick irrigation facilities to areas covered by them. They benefit mainly small and marginal farmers who are not in a position to construct their own source of irrigation. The expenditure incurred and potential created in various plans through State Minor Irrigation Works is given below in Table 7.

TABLE 7—Financial and Physical Achievements

Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)		Potential (in lakh ha.)	
	Addi- tional	Cummu- lative	Addi- tional	Cummu- lative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Pre-Plan .. ..	..	..	4.82	4.82
2. First Plan (1951—66) ..	17.25	17.25	3.92	8.74
3. Second Plan (1956—61)	13.30	30.55	4.34	13.08
4. Third Plan (1966—61)	37.10	67.65	3.48	16.56
5. Three Annual Plans (1966—69) ..	42.97	110.62	1.81	18.37

TABLE 7—(Concl'd.)

Period	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)		Potential (in lakh hect.)	
	Additional	Cumulative	Additional	Cumulative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Fourth Plan (1969—74)	76.62	189.24	1.43	19.80
7. Fifth Plan (1974—78) ..	94.38	283.62	4.00	23.80
8. Annual Plan (1978—80)	68.42	352.04	2.86	26.66
9. Sixth Plan (1980—85)	278.01	630.05	6.77	33.43
10. 1985-86	100.79	730.84	1.34	34.77
11. 1986-87	108.58	839.42	1.42	36.19
12. 1987-88 (Anticipated) ..	113.46	952.88	1.15	37.34
13. 1988-89 (Proposed) ..	117.26	1070.14	1.27	38.61

04.02.20. State Minor Irrigation Works can broadly be classified under three main components viz :

- (1) State Tube-wells
- (2) Minor Lift Schemes
- (3) Other Minor Works.

04.02.21. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, an irrigation potential of 33.43 lakh hectares has been created through all components of State Minor Irrigation Works. During the Seventh

Plan period, creation of additional irrigation potential of 7.03 lakh hectares is envisaged. The ground water component accounting for 6.75 lakh hectares and 0.28 lakh hectare through surface water. The potential created through each component up to the end of Sixth Plan, target for Seventh Plan, actual achievements during the first two years of Seventh Plan, anticipated achievement during 1987-88 and proposed target for the year 1988-89 is given as under :—

TABLE 8—Component-wise creation of Irrigation Potential

Name of Programme	Potential created to end of Sixth Plan (1984-85)	Target for Seventh Plan (1985—90)	Actual achievement during		Anticipated achievement during 1987-88	Target for 1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. State Tube-wells including World Bank Aided Projects	2744.22	675.00	127.70	134.10	110.00	120.00
2. Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	209.34	28.00	6.30	7.78	5.00	7.00
3. Other Minor Works—						
(i) Hill channels	389.44					
(ii) Other works						
Total ..	3343.00	703.00	134.00	141.88	115.00	127.00

(In '000 hectare)

04.02.22. State Tube-wells are the most important component accounting for roughly 90 per cent of outlay and irrigation potential. The present norm of potential per tube-well is 100 hectares, although previously adopted norm was much higher. This norm is based upon power supply of 16 to 18 hours per day.

On account of low and erratic availability of power, the actual utilization is well below the norm. There is little scope of improvement in utilization till the power supply improve considerably. The position of creation of potential and its utilization is given below :—

TABLE 9—Utilization of Irrigation Potential

(In lakh ha.)

Year	Irrigation Potential created	Percentage Utilization		
		With respect to same year	With respect to previous year	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1977-78	23.80	13.00	55	..
1978-79	24.96	14.00	56	59
1979-80	26.66	15.00	56	60
1980-81	27.95	16.00	57	60
1981-82	29.18	16.00	55	57
1982-83	30.61	16.00	52	55
1983-84	32.08	16.00	50	55
1984-85	33.43	16.00	48	50
1985-86	34.77	16.40	47	49
1986-87	36.19	16.72	46	48
1987-88 (Anticipated)	37.34	17.24	46	48
1988-89 (Proposed)	38.61	17.67	..	..

Outlay and Expenditure

04.02.23. The total outlay for state minor irrigation works for Seventh Plan (1985—90) is Rs.483.15 crore, which includes a provision of Rs.58.00 crore for hill region. The outlay for ground water is Rs.427.65 crore and for surface water is Rs.55.50 crore. During the first two

years of Seventh plan, an expenditure of Rs.209.37 crore has been incurred. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.113.46 crore has been approved for this sector. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.117.26 crore has been proposed. The details of outlay and expenditure are shown as below—

TABLE 10—Component-wise Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Programme	Seventh Plan outlay (1985—90)	Actual expenditure during		Anticipated expenditure during 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Tube-wells:					
(i) Normal	15700	4583.34	4487	4621	4496
(ii) World Bank	21965	4320.00	5068	4820	3800
(iii) Indo-Dutch Project	5100	..	..	505	2000
Sub-Total	42765	8903.34	9555	9946	10296

Table 10—(Concl'd.)

Name of Programme	Seventh Plan outlay (1985—90)	Actual expenditure during		Anticipated expenditure during 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes	200	13.44	23	40	50
3. Other Minor Works :					
Bundhies, hill channels, etc. . .	5350	1162.73	1280	1360	1380
Total ..	48315	10079.51	10858	11346	11726

04.02.24. Component-wise position of State Minor Irrigation programme is given in the following paragraphs :—

STATE TUBEWELLS

04.02.25. State Tube-wells are meant to provide assured year round irrigation facilities in their command, specially to the weaker section of society who cannot afford their own private tube-wells. Unlike shallow private tube-wells, state tube-wells are independent of fluctuations in the water table level due to paucity of rainfall and are thus especially useful in case of prolonged drought. The popularity of State Tube-wells can be gauged from the ever increasing demand for their installation throughout the State. Thus, at the beginning of the first plan 2305 State tube-wells were in operation whereas this number had increased to 23226 by the end of the Sixth Plan, reflecting a ten-fold increase. The cumulative number of State tube-wells in operation at the end of different plans is shown below:—

Plan Period	Number of State Tube-wells in operation
Pre-Plan	2305
End of First Plan	4260
End of Second Plan	6668
End of Third Plan	8235
End of Fourth Plan	12,447

Plan Period	Number of State Tube-wells in operation
End of Fifth Plan	14,560
End of Sixth Plan	23,226
End of 1985-86	24,022
End of 1986-87	25,003
End of 1987-88 (Anticipated)	26,100
End of 1988-89 (Proposed)	27,300

04.02.26. The Seventh plan envisages the drilling of seven thousand tubewells out of which 6,750 tubewells will be energised during the period. These include the tubewells being constructed with World Bank aid as well as those proposed for construction under the Indo-Dutch scheme. Out of the above, 1127 tubewells have been drilled and 1277 energised, creating a potential of 1.28 lakh hectares, during the year 1985-86 including those constructed with World Bank aid. During the year 1986-87, 873 tubewells were drilled and 1341 tubewells were energised, creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.34 lakh hectares. The anticipated achievement during the year 1987-88 is 500 tubewells to be drilled and 1100 to be energised, creating an additional irrigation potential of 1.10 lakh hectares. The target for the year 1988-89 is of 1200 tube-wells for drilling and 1200 tubewells for energisation, creating

an additional potential of 1.20 lakh hectares. The position of number of tubewells under different stages of con-

struction is shown below. This includes normal as well as World Bank aided tubewells.

TABLE 11—*Tube-wells under different stages of construction*

		(Number)			
Year		State Tube-wells drilled	Pump sets installed	Pump house constructed	State Tube-wells energised
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
End of 1979-80	.. ..	19,954	18,390	18,882	17,887
End of 1980-81	.. ..	21,449	19,692	19,993	19,123
End of 1981-82	.. ..	22,977	20,891	21,457	20,304
End of 1982-83	.. ..	23,906	22,473	22,996	21,683
End of 1983-84	.. ..	24,531	23,204	23,943	23,098
End of 1984-85	.. ..	26,252	24,858	25,388	24,782
End of 1985-86	.. ..	27,379	26,331	26,696	26,059
End of 1986-87	.. ..	28,252	27,500	27,676	27,400
End of 1987-88 (Anticipated)	.. ..	28,752	28,500	28,621	28,500
End of 1988-89 (Proposed)	.. ..	29,952	29,700	29,821	29,700

04.02.27. The position of tubewells constructed under World Bank schemes although included in the above table is

shown below separately. (The figures for 1988-89 are inclusive of Indo-Dutch Project).

TABLE 12—*Tube-wells of Construction under World Bank Aided Project*

		(Number)			
Year		Tube-wells drilled	Pump sets installed	Pump house constructed	Tube- wells energised
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
End of 1980-81	.. ..	306	33	33	33
End of 1981-82	.. ..	557	277	277	277
End of 1982-83	.. ..	559	559	559	520
End of 1983-84	.. ..	959	959	784	559
End of 1984-85	.. ..	1,396	942	1,086	883
End of 1985-86	.. ..	2,169	1,726	1,790	1,398
End of 1986-87	.. ..	2,774	2,245	2,445	2,245
End of 1987-88 (Anticipated)	.. ..	3,089	3,045	3,080	3,045
End of 1988-89 (Proposed)	.. ..	4,089	4,045	4,080	4,045

04.02.28. From table-12 it is self evident that the gap of back log between drilling and energisation is being reduced leading to better utilization of investment on this programme.

04.02.29. In case of normal tubewells considerable backlog of works, mainly distribution system has built up resulting in

poor utilization of irrigation potential. Therefore, it was decided to give greater emphasis on the completion of spill over works and a major portion of outlay is being spent on completion of spill over works. The position of spill over works at the end of sixth plan, first two years of seventh plan and likely position at the end of 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below :—

TABLE 13—Position of Spillover works

Period	Develop- ment No.	Quantity of spill-over works					P.V.C. pipe line Km.	Field channel Km.
		Pump house No.	Pump sets No.	Energiza- tion No.	Lined Gul Km.	Unlined Gul Km.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
End of Sixth Plan	210	401	543	792	2464	4430	4656	54 77
End of 1985-86	75	151	208	384	1724	3381	4174	6083
End of 1986-87	34	94	106	158	1185	1918	2260	4925
End of 1987-88 (Anticipated)	..	71	78	78	630	..	1418	2130
End of 1988-89 (Proposed)	..	..	10	10	..	..	410	615

04.02.30. *U. P. Public Tubewells Phase-II*—This project was started in April, 1983 with the help of the World Bank. Under this project 2000 tubewells of 1.5 cusecs and 200 tubewells of 3.00 cusecs were to be constructed in 45 districts of the State in addition to modernisation of 100 old tubewells and providing independent feeders to 650 tubewells. A feature of these tubewells is that they are being built in clusters of about 25 tubewells for ease of maintenance, both electrical as well as mechanical. 101.00 million dollars aid from I.D.A. and 35.30 million dollars aid from I.F.A.D. is envisaged under this project. This project is under speedy implementation.

04.02.31. Besides construction of above tubewells it is proposed to construct about 1000 additional tubewells against the above World Bank aid. This has become possible because of savings and also due to change in rate of exchange of dollars with respect to Indian Rupees. Out of these additional tubewells World Bank has given go ahead signal for construction of 200 tubewells. However, formal approval of World Bank is awaited.

04.02.32. *Indo-Dutch Project*—Under this scheme construction of 750 tubewells is envisaged during a period of three years at a cost of Rs.53.00 crore creating an additional potential of 0.75 lakh hectare. A provision of Rs.5.05 crore has been made during 1987-88 and a provision of Rs.20.00 crore is proposed for 1988-89. The work on this project is expected to start soon.

04.02.33. *U. P. Public Tubewells Phase-III*—This project has been submitted and the total cost of project is Rs.208 crore. It envisages the construction of 3000 new tubewells, modernisation of 600 tubewells and connection of 900 tubewells with dedicated feeders having about 18 hours assured supply of electricity. The sanction of project by World Bank is awaited.

04.02.34. *Minor Lift Irrigation Schemes*—An outlay of Rs.2.00 crore has been provided for these schemes during the Seventh Plan period for the completion of spill over works from the last plan, to augment irrigation facilities. A provision of Rs.40 lakh for 1987-88 was made

and proposed provision for 1988-89 is Rs. 50 lakh.

04.02.35. *Bundhies*—A project for construction of 34 bundhies with potential of 6.73 thousand hectares in district Mirzapur was taken up. The latest estimated cost is Rs.11.64 crore. A potential of 5.07 thousand hectares has been created upto 1986-87 with an expenditure of Rs.9.20 crore. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.1.60 crore, creating additional potential of 1.0 thousand hectare. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.0.50 crore has been proposed. A project for construction of 49 bundhies in district Mirzapur is under finalization and work will be taken up on sanction.

04.02.36. *Hill Channels*—In the hill districts of Nainital, Almora, Pithoragarh, Pauri, Chamoli, Dehradun, Uttarkashi, and Tehri, small hill channels are being constructed. The provision for Seventh Plan is Rs.50.0 crore envisaging creation of additional irrigation potential of 21.27 thousand hectares. The outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.12.00 crore and proposed for 1988-89 is Rs.12.30 crore.

04.02.37. The districtwise number of normal tube-wells, public tube-wells and small lift canals in operation on April 1, 1987 is given in Annexure-II.

PRIVATE MINOR IRRIGATION PROGRAMME

04.02.38. Private minor irrigation works, specially private tube-bells/borings with pumpsets, have an important role in providing assured and timely irrigation and thereby help in increasing food production. As the area under irrigation is very close to the source of water, transit loss is minimum. Use of local manpower, low cost, lesser gestation period, no requirement of foreign exchange, operational ease and management by cultivators themselves are the several benefits that has made this programme a grand success. This pro-

gramme has specially helped to mitigate the distress of people in famine affected areas. In this programme, the free borings scheme which was started in 1984-85 has been of great help to the poorer section of the cultivators like small and marginal farmers.

04.02.39. The financial burden on the government in providing irrigation facilities to the cultivators from this scheme is only about Rs.1500 per hectare which is only a fraction of the most of other ground water development schemes. Besides the free borings scheme other works like construction of blast wells, check dams, hauz and guls, artision wells and hydrams are undertaken in hard rock areas of Bundelkhand, Mirzapur and parts of Agra, allahabad and Varanasi districts and hills. Facilities are also available for the drilling of tubewells by rigs in the hard rock areas and deep and difficult areas of the State. In addition to the above minor irrigation structures like masonry wells, persian wheels, installation of pump sets on surface water sources and on borings and tubewells etc. are undertaken by the cultivators themselves.

04.02.40. By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 92.59 lakh hectares of irrigation potential was created. During the first two years of Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 an irrigation potential of 7.10 and 7.29 lakh hectares was created. Accounting for the depreciation of old and defunct works, 102.24 lakh hectares irrigation potential was available by the end of the year 1986-87.

Physical Achievements

04.02.41. A target of creation of 35 lakh hectares additional irrigation potential has been proposed during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Achievements during the Sixth Plan, first two years of Seventh Plan and anticipated during 1987-88 are as under :

TABLE 14—Achievement of Irrigation Potential

Item	Irrigation Potential				
	Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. <i>Irrigation Potential</i> —					
(a) Target ..	33.79	35.00	6.80	6.90	6.95
(b) Achievement ..	39.33	35.00	7.10	7.29	7.18
		(Anticipated)			(Anticipated)

(In lakh hectare)

mind, an ambitious programme of Free private minor irrigation works is very short, these yield quick results. Report of the census 1980 of Minor Irrigation works reveals that the potential created by these works is almost fully utilized. However, the Minor Irrigation Works which have limited lives get out of use comparatively earlier, to take care of this up to date potential created is being depreciated at the rate of 2.5 per cent every year.

04.02.43. During previous Five Year Plans, role of the department was almost advisory. Big farmers had already installed their source of irrigation. They seldom require the assistance from the department. Then came the period when subsidy was granted to small and marginal farmers to allure the farmers to have their own source of irrigation. At this stage department was involved in issuing technical plans and boring certificates to the farmers willing to take loan from financing institutions. Even this could not meet the vast demand of the State. Thus, Seventh Five Year Plan aimed at increasing the facilities given to small and marginal farmers and also covering the hard rocky and difficult areas, where drilling is problematic, water is saline and source of water is scarce. With this object in

mind, an ambitious programme of Free Borings Scheme was launched in the State under Small and Marginal Farmers Programme, wherein department has a big task to carryout. At this stage role of the department remained no more advisory but it had to shoulder the entire responsibility of planning, execution and implementation of the scheme. It needs the strengthening of Minor Irrigation Department.

Financial Achievements

04.02.44. Finance for the development of Minor Irrigation Programme is arranged through (a) State Plan Outlay (b) Land Development Bank and Commercial Banks and (c) Cultivators themselves. In addition DRDA, Harijan and Social Welfare Department, Agriculture Department and other institutions also provide assistance for the minor irrigation programme. Under the departmental expenditure about 50 per cent is on subsidy to the farmers and the rest on tools and plants, other expenditure i.e. on the establishment and construction of boring godowns etc.

04.02.45. Expenditure during Sixth Plan and outlay for Seventh Plan for different items are as under :—

TABLE 15—Expenditure and Outlays

Item	(Rupees in lakh)				
	Expenditure of Sixth Plan	Outlay Seventh Plan	Expenditure 1985-86	Expenditure 1986-87	Anticipated expenditure 1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Loan (Hills) ..	256.29	111.00	33.90	21.99	22.70
2. Subsidy ..	1000.76	3676.0	562.07	611.68	670.66
3. Boring Godowns ..	94.59	160.00	54.36	92.64	100.00
4. Tools and Plants (For boring and blast wells etc.)	619.05	1060.00	302.36	412.94	270.00
5. Other expenditure (establishment etc.)	396.45	1294.00	11.90	47.23	60.00
6. Hydrants etc. ..	339.10	699.00	109.65	116.81	106.64
Total ..	2706.24	7000.00	1074.24	1303.29	1230.00

Facilities

04.02.46. Following facilities are available to the cultivators for the construction of their own source of irrigation.

04.02.47. *For the whole State*—Under the centrally sponsored SMF and IRD Programme, facility of free boring is provided to small and marginal farmers upto the cost of Rs.3,000 and 25 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent subsidy is also available to small and marginal farmers respectively under this scheme for pumpsets/tubewells. However, the State Government has enhanced the rates of subsidy through its own resource to 33-1/3 per cent and 50 per cent. Thus, the difference in rates i.e. 8-1/3 per cent and 16-2/3 per cent of the subsidy is borne by the State Government from departmental outlay.

04.02.48. In the hilly and rocky areas of the State where free boring is not feasible due to adverse hydrogeological conditions, community works on 100 per cent government funds can be constructed under this scheme. Such community irrigation works will be constructed and maintained by the department.

04.02.49. Subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent is provided for the construction of tube-wells by departmental heavy rigs in hard rock and difficult area of the State upto a maximum limit of Rs.30,000. In case of failure of boring, only 10 per cent to a maximum of Rs.1,000 is charged from cultivator and the rest is borne by the Government.

04.02.50. *Regional*—Subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.7,500 is admissible for the construction of tubewells by the departmental In-well Rigs in hard rocky area of Jhansi,

Lalitpur, Banda, Hamirpur, Agra, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi districts of the State. In the case of failure of borings only 10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.400 is charged from the cultivators and the rest is borne by the Government.

04.02.51. In the hard rocky areas of Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Varanasi Mirzapur and Agra, subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.5,000 is admissible for the construction of new blast-wells and at the rate of Rs.10 per hole for deepening of wells by blasting.

04.02.52. All categories of farmers of Bundelkhand and rocky areas of Allahabad are given 25 per cent for installation of tubewells and pumpsets.

04.02.53. In 24 blocks of Agra, Etah, Mathura and Aligarh Districts facility of subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.2,500 is available on the failure of tubewells on account of saline water.

04.02.54. In Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah and Jalaun districts subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs.5000 is admissible for the construction of Artisan wells by hand boring sets. This limit is Rs.15,000 when the boring is done by Rigs.

04.02.55. *Hilly Regions*—Subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent is provided for construction of Hauzes and Guls up to a maximum of Rs.1,500 per acre.

04.02.56. Hydram in hilly areas and artisan wells in Tarai area of Nainital district are constructed by the department at cent-per-cent grant from Government.

Annual Plan 1988-89

Physical Targets

04.02.57. The achievement of an additional irrigation potential of 7.18 lakh hectares and 65,000 free borings is anticipated against the target of 6.95 lakh hectares

and 61,000 free borings during the year 1987-88. During the year 1988-89, a target of an additional irrigation potential of 6.13 lakh hectares and 60,000 free borings has been proposed. Details are as under :

TABLE 16—Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Standard norms in hectare	Achievement during		Anticipated achievement during 1987-88	Proposed target 1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. DEPARTMENTALLY EXECUTED WORKS :						
1. Deposist Works						
(a) SMFP Deposits (Free Boring)	Nos.	..	54808	61027	65000	60000
(b) Other deposits	.. Nos.	..	1400	2700	6000	—
2. Tube-wells by Rigs	.. Nos.	12.0	32	40	60	100
3. Guls, Hauzes, Hydrams, Check dams etc.	Ha.	..	3513.24	5864.96	6000	5800
4. Irrigation potential	.. Lakh ha.	..	2.85	3.25	3.62	3.07
B. PRIVATELY EXECUTED WORKS						
1. Masonry Well	.. No.	1.0	3508	2279	1600	1500
2. Persian wheel	.. No.	0.5	981	626	400	400
3. Pump-sets on surface water	.. No.	2.0	8303	7985	2100	2000
4. Pump-sets on Borings/Tube-wells	No.	5.0	80774	75999	70000	60000
5. Irrigation Potential	.. Lakh ha.	..	4.25	3.99	3.56	3.06
C. TOTAL IRRIGATION POTENTIAL (A + B)	Lakh	..	7.10	7.29	7.18	6.13

04.02.58. Out of the proposed target of additional irrigation potential of 6.13 lakh hectares about 3.06 lakh hectares of irrigation potential is likely to be created through private minor irrigation works executed by the cultivators directly through private sources and the remaining 3.07 lakh hectares has been ear-marked for works, mainly from borings, which are proposed to be executed by the department.

Financial Proposal

04.02.59. A total outlay of Rs.70.00 crore, including Rs.10.00 crore for hills has been allocated for Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs.13.16 crore including Rs.1.85 crore for hills, has been proposed

for the year 1988-89. The details of proposed outlay are given below :—

Item	(Rupees in lakh)	
	Total	Hills
1. Loan (Hills)	.. 22.00	22.00
2. Subsidy—		
(i) Free borings SMFP (Difference)	480.00	3.00
(ii) Rig Borings	50.00	..
(iii) Inwell boring	33.00	..
(iv) Blast well	25.00	..
(v) General Subsidy (Bundelkhand)	30.00	..
(vi) Saline water	2.00	..
(vii) Artisan well	.. 3.00	..
(viii) Gul, Hauz etc.	.. 11.00	11.00
Sub-Total	.. 634.00	14.00
3. Other expenditure (including establishment)	156.00	30.00
4. Tools and Plants	.. 314.00	4.00
5. Boring Godown/Office building	75.00	..
6. Construction of Hydram and Artisan well (Hills)	115.00	115.00
Total	.. 1316.00	185.00

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

04.02.60. Scheme for rectification of pumpsets was taken up during last two years under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. 400 Pumpsets were sanctioned for the rectification during the said period for demonstration purpose. The result of the scheme was not found satisfactory. Hence the scheme for rectification of pumpset has not been taken in the plan

1988-89. During the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 157.50 lakh including central share has been proposed for purchase of special equipments, establishment of workshop and stipend for degree and diploma holders under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of ground water under Minor Irrigation Scheme. The details of Centrally Sponsored Scheme are shown as below :—

TABLE 17—Amount and Quantity during Annual Plan 1988-89

(Rupees in lakh)					
Item		Rate	Quantity	Amount	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
1. Purchase of special equipment—					
(i) Truck	.. ..	2.50	10	25.00	
(ii) Tractor with Trolley	.. ..	1.00	14	14.00	
(iii) Mobile development units	.. ..	..	60	81.00	
(iv) Staff	.. ..	..	..	5.00	
	Sub-Total	.. ..	.. ..	125.00	
5. Workshop	.. ..	..	..	30.00	
6. Stipend	.. ..	..	..	2.50	
	Total	.. ..	.. ..	157.50	

04.03. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Command Area development programme aims at increasing the agricultural production and productivity of the area through full and better utilisation of irrigation potential created by the major and medium irrigation projects and thus bridging the gap between creation and utilisation of irrigation potential. For achieving this objective Command Area Development Authorities are undertaking on farm development works (OFD) which includes among other things construction of field channels, Water Control structures and field drains as also the lining of channels. This is preceded by soil survey, topographical survey, planning and designing and following by warabandi for timely and equitable distribution of available irrigation water and crop planning for

optimum agriculture production and remunerative return to farmers.

04.03.2. This programme was initiated in the year 1974-75 on three major canal systems in the State namely ; Sharda Sahayak; Ramganga and Gandak. Upto 1984-85, 24.72 lakh hectares area (Revised after Joint Verification) has been developed through construction of field and drainage channels and water control structures etc.

04.03.3. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to cover 22.53 lakh hectares area under OFD works. Osrabandi has been planned in an area of 34.15 lakh hectares. It was also proposed to complete the spill over works of the three commands. For this, an outlay of Rs.107.00 crore as

State share has been provided to this sector during the Seventh Plan period.

04.03.4. - A target of 3.51 lakh hectares for OFD works and 4.95 lakh hectares for Osrabandi was fixed during the year 1985-86. Due to financial constraint the Government of India provided only Rs.12.00 crore as central share and directed to consider the reduction of target of OFD works to 2.40 lakh hectares. Against the revised targets an area of 2.68 lakh hectares has been covered under OFD works during the year 1985-86.

04.03.5. For the year 1986-87 a target of 4.13 lakh hectares for On Farm Development (OFD) work and 2.75 lakh hectares for Osrabandi work was fixed. As sanction for creation of new commands was not accorded by the Government of India,

On Farm Development works had to be restricted to an area of 2.31 lakh hectares, against the targets fixed for 1986-87 under which 18.39 thousand kms. of field channels, 2.64 thousand kms. of field drains and 49.23 thousand water control structures were constructed. This was preceded by soil surveys and planning in 540.70 thousand hectares, topographical survey and planning and designing in 206.66 and 206.36 thousand hectares respectively followed by warabandi in an area of 3.01 lakh hectares. For the year 1987-88 a target of 2.25 lakh hectares for On Farm Development works and 3.40 lakh hectares for Osrabandi has been fixed. The details of achievements during the first two years of seventh plan alongwith anticipated achievements during 1987-88 and targets for 1988-89 are given as under :—

TABLE 18—Physical Target and achievement

Item	Unit	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target	Achievement during		Anticipated achievement during 1987-88	Proposed target for 1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Execution of OFD Works	.. '000 ha.	2253.00	268.45	231.37	224.50	234.00
2. Construction of field channels	'000 Kms	112.65	20.40	18.39	10.73	14.00
3. Construction of field drains	.. '000 Kms	11.26	2.49	2.64	1.15	1.40
4. Construction of water control structures	'000 No.	225.30	49.64	49.23	29.85	28.00
5. Warabandi	.. '000 Ha.	3415.00	231.88	301.20	340.00	390.00

04.03.6. An outlay of Rs.107.00 crore has been allocated for this sector as state's share for the Seventh Plan against which Rs.104.80 crore would be the central share on 50:50 basis. Thus, the total Seventh Plan outlay for the Command Area Deve-

lopment would be of the order of Rs.211.80 crore. The expenditure during 1985-86, 1986-87, anticipated expenditure during 1987-88 and proposed outlay for 1988-89 are given below :—

TABLE 19—Financial outlay and expenditure

State share/Central share	Seventh Plan outlay	Expenditure during		Anticipated expenditure 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. State Share	.. 107.00	12.12	21.48	25.30	25.50
2. Central share	.. 104.80	12.00	21.14	24.37	24.65
Total	.. 211.80	24.12	42.62	49.67	50.15

(Rupees in crore)

04.03.7. The objectives and strategy for 1988-89 are proposed to be kept in line with overall strategy for the year 1986-87 and 1987-88. Apart from OFD works, crop planning will also be undertaken by the soil conservation units. Warabandi units are expected to expedite effective water rostering. Development of infrastructure, better agriculture extension through training of field staff and farmers and adoption of suitable cropping patterns would continue to receive due priority. The remaining works of the three command area projects will be completed during Seventh Plan. In order to involve better water management for optimum utilization of Irrigation potential, one pilot project has been selected in each command, which will continue in 1988-89 also. Further to connect all the three command

area projects with wireless system, a project has been formulated in coordination with the Irrigation department for better monitoring of command area development programmes.

04.03.8. For the year 1988-89 the OFD works have been planned in an area of 5.01 lakh hectares. Warabandi will be done in 7.50 lakh hectares. The total expenditure for achieving the above works alongwith completion of spill over works of Sixth Plan has been proposed as Rs.50.15 crore to be shared by State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. The outlay for the year 1988-89 has been indicated to Rs.25.50 crore as State share by the State Government. The programme will help in generating approximately 3.50 lakh mandays during 1988-89.

04.04 FLOOD CONTROL

Floods are a regular feature in Uttar Pradesh. The damages on account of floods in this State are the highest in the country. It has been observed that out of the total area of 294.40 lakh hectares, an area of 43.43 lakh hectares on an average was affected by floods annually between the years 1978 to 1982. In 1978, which was a year of heavy floods, as much as 73.36 lakh hectares and 23 per cent population were affected. The loss to crops, property and cattle were estimated as Rs.70.72 crore in an average year and was well over Rs.300 crore in 1978. Again in the years 1980, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 State experienced very heavy floods due to incessant rains. In the year 1985 most of the rivers of the State such as Ganga, Ghaghra, Rapti, Yamuna, Ken etc. became turbulent and unprecedented rainfall occurred in Gomti catchment on 14th and 15th September 1985 which was at Bhatpurwaghat and 403 mm at Neemsar, recorded as 530 mm at Lucknow, 637 mm **resulting** in extensive water-logging in Lucknow town. This cloud burst caused unprecedented rise in the levels of Gomti at a rate of 10 cm/hour (i.e. 2.40 m per day) against the previous maximum of about 0.60 m/day in the highest floods of 1960 and 1971. Another spell of heavy

rains occurred on 24th and 25th September 1985 causing the Gomti to rise at Sultanpur by 4 m. and 2.4 m. above danger marks respectively, inundating vast areas. In the year 1986, unprecedented rainfall occurred in Rohin catchment on 13-9-86, 350 mm. at Farenda and 280 mm. at Maharajganj (Gorakhpur district) in a period of about 8 hours resulting in inundation of about 638 villages, breaching three marginal bunds at six places and affecting about 67000 hectares area besides other losses of property and lives. Unprecedented rainfall also occurred in Raebareli and Sultanpur district on 13 September 1986, 330 mm at Tiloi, 200 mm. at Haidergarh, 185 mm. at Kunda, 138 mm. at Raebareli and on 14 September, 1986, 155 mm. at Haidergarh resulting in inundation, loss of property and lives. In 1987, heavy rainfall also occurred during 8 to 12 September, 287 mm. in Ghazipur, 336 mm. in Varanasi resulting in excessive inundation, loss of property and lives. The loss to crops, property and cattle was estimated to be Rs.400. 500. 720, 464. 1100 and 600 crore during the years 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986 respectively. Large areas were also affected by drainage congestion in the Central and Western Uttar Pradesh.

04.04.2. *Flood Protection in U.P. Vis-a-vis other States*—A comparison of the the areas affected by floods and which have

been provided protection in some of severely affected States in the Northern part of the country is given below :—

TABLE 20—*Areas affected by floods in various States*

(Area in hectare)					
State	Flood prone area	Protectable area	Area protected by the end of 3/85	Balance area to be protected	Area of State to be protected as percentage of area of the country to be protected
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Uttar Pradesh ..	73.36	58.72	13.67	45.05	30.8
2. Bihar ..	42.60	34.08	18.44	15.64	10.7
3. West Bengal ..	37.66	30.13	16.22	13.91	9.5
4. Punjab ..	37.00	37.00	26.49	10.50	7.2
5. Haryana ..	23.50	23.50	16.21	7.29	5.0
Total for the country	386.34	276.25	132.06	146.19	..

04.04.3. The above figures will show that the State of the Uttar Pradesh is the worst flood affected State in the Northern part of the country and whereas Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana have been able to provide protection of 50 per cent or more of their protectable areas, the area protected in U.P. by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan is 18.6 per cent only and even by protection of an additional area of 0.50 lakh hectare in 1985-86 and 1986-87, the total protected area becomes only 19.3 per cent and the balance 44.55 lakh hectares (81 per cent) is still to be provided protection.

04.04.4. *Achievements During the Pre-Seventh Plan Period* — Flood works comprising 1666 km. long marginal embankments, 12748 km. long drainage channels, 4500 nos. raised villages and protection works to 64 towns were completed in U.P. in the pre-seventh Plan period at a cost of Rs.204.60 crore providing protection to 13.67 lakh hectares area.

04.04.5. *Strategy for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)*—As the occurrence of floods in the rivers is natural phenomenon. It is recognised that absolute control and protection from floods can seldom be achieved and even if it is tech-

nically feasible, it may not be economically justifiable. However, the damages due to floods and the human misery caused on this account can be considerably mitigated by judicious combination of various methods.

04.04.6. *Engineering Methods*: the main elements of flood control as far as Engineering Methods are concerned are construction of reservoirs on rivers to moderate floods, construction of marginal embankments (or levees) to contain the floods within the embankments, river improvement works to increase their discharge carrying capacities, flood ways and diversion works, construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected areas, anti-erosion and town protection works.

04.04.7. *Administrative Measures*: The other very effective method is to take administrative measures for preventing flood damages. The administrative measures include provision of proper flood warning and flood forecasting arrangements, flood plain zoning regulation and management, flood fighting evacuation and relief measures.

04.04.8. An outlay of Rs.164.50 crore has been provided for the flood sector during Seventh Plan (1985-90) and it is

proposed to protect an area of 3 lakh hectares. During the year 1985-86 with an expenditure of Rs. 15.03 crore envisaged protection of 0.20 lakh hectare by constructing 20 km. of marginal embankments and 40 km. of drains and other anti-erosion works. A central loan assistance of Rs.1.34 crore was made available for protection of chitauni, Railway and Amwakhas embankments along right bank of Gandak in Deoria district. Annual Plan for 1986-87 for Rs.22.09 crore including Rs. 0.94 crore for industrial drainage provided protection of 0.30 lakh hectare area by constructing

35 km. of marginal embankments, 50 km. of drains and other anti-erosion works. An expenditure of Rs.26.80 crore including Rs.4 crore for industrial drainage is anticipated during the year 1987-88 and it envisages protection of 0.28 lakh hectare area by constructing 22 km. of marginal embankments, 40 km. of drains and anti-erosion works.

04.04.9. The work-wise break-up of outlays for Seventh Plan and expenditure during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is given as below :

TABLE 21—*Outlay and Expenditure*

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of works	Seventh Plan outlay	Actual expenditure during		Anticipated expenditure 1987-88
		1985-86	1986-87	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES				
(i) Marginal embankment	5588.54	920.00*	1471.72	1368.00
(ii) Town protection	2850.00	120.00	134.54	228.00
(iii) Anti erosion	2411.46	372.58	382.86	286.00
Total, (1)	10850.00	1412.58	1989.12	1882.00
2. DRAINAGE				
(i) Drainage Schemes	4800.00	172.00	96.04	348.00
(ii) Industrial area .. ..	..	..	94.00	400.00
Total, (2)	4800.00	172.00	190.04	748.00
3. Survey and Investigation	200.00	..	—	—
4. Emergent and unforeseen schemes ..	200.00	52.00	29.84	50.00
5. Reservoir, Disaster, preparedness, flood fighting, flood for, casting, Hydrological analysis, Preparation of Master Plans, Monitoring etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	16450.00	1636.58*	2209.00	2680.00

*Includes Rs. 134 lakh of Central. Assistance.

04.04.10. Fifteen schemes of the flood sector including 11 schemes of flood protection embankments and 4 schemes for drainage have been approved by the Government of India under Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme. These schemes extend over seven Eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia, Faizabad and Gonda. The estimated cost of these schemes is Rs.21.44 crore of which land component is of Rs.5.75 crore. These schemes under RLEGP would provide flood protection to an additional area of 4300 hectares during 1986-87 to 1988-89. The details of these schemes are shown in the annexure-(IV). The cost of land component of these flood management schemes has to be met out from State Plan Funds, provision for which has been made in the flood sector. The actual expenditure during 1986-87 is Rs.81.27 lakh and the expenditure of Rs.331.14 lakh is anticipated during the year 1987-88. The central assistance of Rs.732.01 lakh under RLEGP is needed for the year 1988-89 for construction of flood and drainage schemes.

Objective and Strategy of Annual Plan 1988-89

04.04.11. The main elements of flood control as far as Engineering methods are concerned are :—

- (a) Construction of marginal embankments to contain the floods within the embankments.
- (b) River improvement works to increase their discharge carrying capacities.
- (c) Construction of drains to improve the drainage of flood affected areas.
- (d) Construction of anti-erosion works on various rivers to check erosion of soil.
- (e) Construction of town protection work to save important *abadies* and towns.
- (f) Construction of Drains of industrial area.

04.04.12. All these methods have been employed in framing schemes included in the plan. Emphasis has been laid on

completion of pre-Seventh Plan period schemes so that benefits of the schemes could be drawn at the earliest. During the year 1988-89 priority has been given to drainage improvement schemes of Western and Central regions as these regions are suffering due to acute water logging. Marginal embankment schemes of Eastern Uttar Pradesh has also been given special attention.

04.04.13. An outlay of Rs.31.00 crore including Rs.4.00 crore for drains of industrial area has been proposed for the year 1988-89. The work-wise break up of proposed outlay for Annual Plan 1988-89 is as follows :—

TABLE 22—Breakup of outlays 1988-89—Flood Control and Drainage

(Rupees in lakh)	
Name of works	Annual Plan (1988-89) Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)
1. FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME	
(a) Marginal Embankment ..	1321.66
(b) Town Protection ..	563.80
(c) Anti-Erosion ..	382.88
2. DRAINAGE	
(a) Drainage Schemes ..	381.66
(b) Industrial Drains ..	400.00
3. Survey and Investigation ..	..
4. Emergent and unforeseen Schemes ..	50.00
5. Reservoir, Disaster, Preparedness, Flood Fighting, Flood Forecasting, Hydrological Analysis, Preparation of Master Plans, Monitoring etc. ..	..
Total ..	3100.00

04.04.14. It is planned that with a provision of Rs.31.00 crore, 0.35 lakh hectare of new area will be protected from floods by constructing 22 km. long marginal embankments and 50 km. long drainage channels during 1988-89. The cost per hectare area benefited is expected to be about Rs.7500/-.

ANNEXURE I

Project-wise break up of irrigation Potential to be created and utilised during Seventh Plan

(000' Hectare)

Name of the Project	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1984-85		1985-90 Target		1985-86 Achievement		1986-87 Anticipated		1987-88 Target		1988-89 Proposed	
		Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I—Continuing Projects													
(A) MAJOR PROJECTS													
1. Gandak Canal ..	308.39	287.39	280.00	21.0	26.61	..	..	..	..	13.00	2.11	3.00	2.50
2. Sarda Sahayak	1582.00	1003.00	650.00	70.00	274.90	..	12.00	..	16.50	20.00	48.10	22.50	70.30
3. Kosi Irrigation Scheme	48.80	48.80	45.80	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Madhya Ganga Canal, Stage-I	178.00	6.00	..	110.00	42.50	12.00	..	42.00	..	18.00	31.20	18.00	13.50
5. Sarju Nahar Priyojana	1404.00	..	..	70.00	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..
6. Suheli Irrigation Scheme	17.50	17.50	6.60	..	10.90	..	2.00	..	1.00	..	2.00	..	2.20
7. Eastern Ganga Canal	105.00	..	..	48.00	9.60	..	..	..	..	14.00	..	16.00	3.50
8. Bewar Feeder	7.79	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.50	..
9. Madho Tanda Irrigation Scheme	17.60	17.00	5.00	0.60	5.89	..	..	0.60	0.70	..	1.95	..	1.54
10. Raising Meja Dam	17.88	..	..	10.00	0.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..
11. Shahzad Dam	20.24	..	..	16.00	1.19	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	6.00	0.59
12. Jamrani Dam	64.50	21.00	15.00	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Maudaha Dam	27.70	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Urmil Dam	4.77	..	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.30	..

15. Increasing capacity of Narainpur pump canal	73.14	10.00	2.50	63.14	15.36	13.70	0.80	7.00	..	9.00	5.41	13.00	6.25
16. Sone Pump Canal	30.06	1.00	..	29.06	1.62	2.50	0.20	..	0.30	..	0.53	10.00	0.29
17. Increasing Capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	25.72	10.00	..	13.12	13.19	..	4.10	..	0.90	..	1.50		0.19
18. Increasing capacity of Deokali Pump Canal	73.60	32.30	20.00	41.30	16.12	..	2.40	..	1.10	12.50	2.72	14.04	2.20
19. Gyanpur Pump Canal	65.42	6.00	..	12.00	3.47	..	0.04	..	0.60	..	0.90	5.00	0.93
20. Chambal Lift Scheme	55.40	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Total—A	..	..	..	525.52	429.79	28.20	23.54	49.60	21.10	96.50	78.42	128.84	103.99

(B) MEDIUM PROJECTS

1. Aliganj Irrigation Scheme	38.70	20.00	12.00	18.70	12.31	..	..	2.20	1.90	16.00	2.95		4.96
2. Khatima Irrigation Scheme	9.33	9.33	5.00	..	4.33	..	1.10	..	1.13	..	1.00		1.00
3. Belan Bakhar Diversion	5.70	..	..	5.70	1.62	5.70	..	..	..	..	0.86		0.36
4. Bakhar Marihan Feeder	2.07	..	..	2.07	0.54	2.07	..	..	..	..	0.31		0.13
5. Chittaurgarh Reservoir	13.76	..	..	9.00	0.07	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..
6. Rohini Dam	1.31	1.00	0.10	0.31	1.36	0.31	0.20	..	0.77	..	0.20		0.09
7. Sajnam Dam	7.27	3.00	0.80	4.27	3.45	..	0.50	3.00	0.90	1.10	1.20	0.13	0.40
8. Dongri Dam	0.98	..	..	0.98	0.27	0.98	..	..	..	..	0.14		0.06
9. Dhenkwa Dam	1.41	1.31	0.50	0.10	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.10	0.12
10. Gunta Nala Dam	3.88	..	..	3.88	1.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.88	..
11. Sarju Pump Canal	24.40	4.00	2.80	10.40	3.55	..	1.20	..	0.20	..	0.60	5.00	0.75
12. Kishanpur Pump Canal	30.66	28.64	25.00	2.02	5.90	..	..	..	..	..	..		2.80
13. Augasi Pump Canal	12.70	12.70	5.00	..	7.70	..	..	..	..	..	..		3.00

ANNEXURE—I (Contd.)

(000' hectare)

Name of the Project	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created up to 1984-85		1985-90 Target		1985-86 Achievement		1986-87 Anticipated		1987-88 Target		1988-89 Proposed	
		Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation	Potential	Utili- zation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
14. Yamuna Pump Canal	37.16	30.10	12.00	7.06	10.25	..	2.40	1.30	..	1.40	1.98	..	2.77
15. Umarhat Pump Canal	3.90	..	..	3.90	1.39	..	..	3.90	..	..	1.00	..	0.19
16. Revised Kwanu Pump Canal	10.60	..	..	9.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	..
17. Dhoba Pump Canal	4.05	..	..	4.05	1.39	..	..	4.00	..	..	1.00	0.05	0.19
Total—B ..	..	..	..	82.04	54.67	9.06	5.40	14.40	4.90	20.00	11.38	14.16	16.82
(C) MODERNISATION PROJECTS													
1. Lining of Channels	14.70	4.82	1.20	..	3.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.12
2. Modernisation of Agra Canal	64.00	5.00	4.00	10.0	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	0.45
3. Modernisation of Upper Sarda Canal	69.00	61.00	12.00	8.00	15.44	..	..	..	..	..	3.85	..	5.49
4. Modernisation of Eastern Yamuna Canal	27.00	..	..	6.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total—C ..	..	..	..	24.02	20.01	..	..	..	..	..	3.85	2.00	7.06
Total (A+B+C) ..	..	..	..	631.58	504.47	37.26	28.94	64.00	26.00	116.50	93.65	144.50	127.87

II—New Schemes of Seventh Five Year Plan**(D) MEDIUM PROJECTS**

1. Khaprar Dam ..	0.59	..	..	0.59	0.15	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.03
2. Pathrai Dam ..	2.11	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

3. Kurar Dam	..	0.90	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Lakheri Dam	..	2.23	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Resin Dam	..	2.63	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Charkhari Dam	..	2.00	..	..	0.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (D)	..	..	..	..	2.48	0.15	0.59	..	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.03
(E) Schemes completed during Sixth Plan	..	..	..	..	3.00	95.38	..	11.56	..	..	..	7.77	3.00	22.10
GRAND TOTAL (A TO E)	..	..	..	..	637.06	600.00	37.85	40.50	64.00	26.00	116.50	101.50	147.50	150.00

ANNEXURE 2

*Districtwise statement of normal, Public Tube-wells and small lift canals
in operation on 1-4-1937*

Name of district	Tube-wells in operation			Small Lift Canals
	Normal	World Bank	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Meerut	601	..	601	..
2. Saharanpur	668	90	758	..
3. Muzaaffarnagar	529	30	559	..
4. Gaziabad	288	25	313	..
5. Bulandshahr	578	26	604	..
Total, Meerut Division ..	2664	171	2835	..
6. Moradabad	1002	5	1007	..
7. Bijnor	593	..	593	..
8. Rampur	241	12	253	..
Total, Moradabad Division ..	1836	17	1853	..
9. Aligarh	667	96	763	..
10. Agra	379	..	379	..
11. Mathura	18	..	18	1
12. Mainpuri	481	75	556	..
13. Etah	545	53	598	..
Total, Agra Division ..	2090	224	2314	1
14. Dehradun	50	..	50	..
15. Garhwal	6	..	6	..
Total, Garhwal Division ..	56	..	56	..
16. Bareilly	429	76	505	2
17. Pilibhit	49	10	59	..
18. Shahjahanpur	347	28	375	2
19. Badaun	954	80	1034	1
Total, Ruhelkhand Division ..	1779	194	1973	5
20. Nainital	148	34	182	..
Total, Kumaun Division ..	148	34	182	..
21. Kheri	591	98	689	..
22. Sitapur	527	75	602	20
23. Hardoi	408	45	453	..

ANNEXURE—2 (Concl'd.)

Name of district	Tube-wells in operation			Small Lift Canals
	Normal	World Bank	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24. Lucknow	274	120	394	10
25. Unnao	104	..	104	5
26. Raebareli	239	74	313	8
Total, Lucknow Division ..	2143	412	2555	43
27. Farrukhabad	405	..	405	1
28. Etawah	307	45	352	..
29. Fatehpur	387	50	437	3
30. Kanpur	24	..	24	..
31. Kanpur (Dehat)	322	29	351	9
32. Allahabad	937	84	1021	13
Total, Allahabad Division ..	2382	208	2590	26
33. Jhansi	49	..	49	3
34. Lalitpur	1	..	1	..
35. Hamirpur	369	..	369	10
36. Banda	328	25	353	14
37. Jalaun	349	34	383	6
Total, Bundelkhand Division	1096	59	1155	33
38. Barabanki	199	..	199	12
39. Gonda	546	49	595	7
40. Bahraich	410	..	410	..
41. Faizabad	697	105	802	..
42. Sultanpur	527	56	583	1
43. Pratapgarh	169	..	169	4
Total, Faizabad Division ..	2548	210	2758	24
44. Gorakhpur	771	59	830	2
45. Deoria	758	72	830	..
46. Basti	824	48	872	2
47. Azamgarh	567	79	646	3
Total, Gorakhpur Division	2920	258	3178	7
48. Varanasi	1267	98	1365	32
49. Jaunpur	487	45	532	13
50. Ghazipur	619	99	718	17
51. Mirzapur	274	..	274	22
52. Ballia	617	48	665	9
Total, Varanasi Division ..	3264	290	3554	93
Total—State ..	22926	2077	25003	232

ANNEXURE 3

Private Minor Irrigation—Physical Targets and Achievements

Item	Unit	Norm	Achievement 1984-85	Target for Seventh Plan	Achievement 1985-86	Achievement 1986-87	Target 1987-88	Anticipated achievement 1987-88	Target 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
GROUND WATER									
1. Masonry wells	Nos.	1 Ha.	717485	30000	3508	2279	3200	3200	1500
2. Persian wheels	Nos.	1/2 ,,	260405	20000	981	626	800	800	400
3. Borings (Total)			361725	300000	118779	113276	139591	139591	119560
(a) Departmental Borings				300000	62019	66893	65000	65000	65000
(i) Free Borings	Nos.		5481	300000	54808	61027	61000	61000	60000
(ii) Other Borings	Nos.		356244*	..	7211	5866	4000	4000	5000
(b) Borings by private agencies	Nos.		..	..	56760	46383	74591	74591	54560
4. Boring Pump Sets	Nos.	5 Ha.	1077353	480000	104461	107386	106100	106100	90000
5. Tube-wells	Nos.	5 ,,	705440	180000	32521	33340	33491	33491	29560
6. Deep tube-wells	Nos.	12 ..	..	..	32	40	65	65	100
7. Artison wells	Nos.	5/20 ,,	..	..	90	79	50	50	60
8. Irrigation potential	Hact.	..	9943212	3387000	690002	707382	702585	702585	601000
SURFACE WATER									
1. Surface Pump sets	Nos.	2 Ha.	102472	45000	8303	7985	6746	6746	3100
Wind Mill	Nos.	2 Ha.	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
3. Guls/Hauzes/Hydrans	Ha.		47425	17200	2666	3363	1596	1596	5800
4. Check Dams	Ha.		340	1000	..	2170	..	..	..
5. Irrigation Potential	Ha.		257337	113000	19784	21503	15556	15556	12000
6. Total Irrigation potential	Ha.		10200549	3500000	709786	728885	718140	718140	613000
7. Irrigation potential available after 2.5% Depreciation	Ha.		9259000	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Includes borings by private agencies.

ANNEXURE 4

Flood Management works provided in Sectoral Project under R.L.E.G.P., for the year 1986-87,
1987-88 and 1988-89

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of Scheme	T.A.C. Reference no.	Name of District	Revised cost	Land component	1986-87 (Actual)		1987-88 (Anticipated)		1988-89 Proposed outlay		Area benefited (in '000 hectare)
					Total	Land	Total	Land	Total	Land	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Extension of Banraha bund ..	T-71	Gorakhpur	26.27	5.01	14.31	..	13.44	..	..	..	0.42
2. Construction of Nagwa-Chapra bund ..	T-75	Deoria	40.70	10.70	28.75	..	24.31	6.60	..	..	7.01
3. Constructing Turtipar-Churia bund ..	T-58	Deoria	8.00	..	5.22	..	2.80	..	..	..	3.48
4. Constructing Nakail Madanpur bund ..	T-74	Deoria	19.00	4.00	14.21	..	14.12	4.61	..	..	..
5. Protection of village Mahan	T-76	Deoria	18.85	3.00	..	..	15.85	..	..	..	..
6. Constructing Para Shahroj Khwaja Jahanpur bund	T-66	Azamgarh	53.31	18.26	12.70	..	58.65	16.57	..	..	7.55
7. Constructing Hathani bund ..	T-66	Azamgarh	130.59	26.57	..	..	48.58	10.00	82.01	16.57	3.64
8. Constructing Sabra drain ..	T-75	Ballia	6.00	1.06	3.17	..	5.39	..	..	..	0.04
9. Constructing Bahuara-Shee Pur-Kapour-deer bund	T-67	Ballia	19.00	6.22	2.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Constructing Basanahi drain ..	T-76	Ballia	70.00	5.00	..	..	70.00	5.00	..	..	0.20
11. Constructing Kothi Bhar drain ..	T-68	Faizabad	13.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60
12. Constructing Bansi-Dumariaganj bund	T-68	Basti	291.34	63.47	..	..	40.00	..	15.000	50.00	0.83
13. Constructing Baidullah-Lakhnapur bund	T-65	Basti	471.40	95.00	..	..	40.00	..	150.00	50.00	..
14. Constructing Marginal embankment on both Banks of River Ami from village Parheria to Kauri Ram	T-74	Gorakhpur	661.52	232.30	..	..	..	..	200.00	100.00	19.00
15. Constructing Bhakli-Bhataria bund ..	T-69	Gonda	314.18	104.18	..	..	..	..	150.00	50.00	..
Total ..			2143.96	574.77	81.27	..	331.14	42.78	732.41	266.57	42.77

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate the number of schemes in particular district viz., Gorakhpur (2); Deoria (4), Basti (2), Azamgarh (2), Ballia (3), Faizabad (1) and Gonda (1)

CHAPTER V

ENERGY

05.01. POWER

The State's Seventh Plan has accorded high priority to the power sector and an outlay of Rs. 3,440.00 crore has been allocated for the power sector out of the State's Plan outlay of Rs. 11,000.00 crore.

05.01.2. An amount of Rs. 572.00 crore and Rs. 578.81 crore was spent during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively and the expenditure anticipated for the current year, 1987-88 is Rs. 647.00 crore. Thus, a sum of Rs. 1,797.81 crore, which is 52.3 per cent of the seventh plan outlay, is likely to be utilised in the first three years of the plan period. Originally, a higher outlay of Rs. 869.18 crore was approved for the Annual Plan for 1987-88 but the severe drought conditions have resulted in serious resource constraints both for the State as well as the State Electricity Board and as a result

the revised plan outlay for power sector is now Rs. 647.00 crore only. The outlay for 1988-89 is proposed at Rs. 900.07 crore which includes an amount of Rs. 300.00 crore earmarked for Anpara 'B' thermal project. In proposing the outlay for next year, requirements of on-going generation projects have been provided and adequate care has been taken to provide sufficient funds for construction and much needed strengthening of the transmission and distribution system. A special provision for improvement in the very old and depleted distribution system in urban and rural areas for better power supply has also been proposed. Category-wise summary of financial progress and programme proposed for 1988-89 is given in the following table :

TABLE 1—Category-wise details of Outlays and Expenditure

Category	Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
				Outlay	Likely expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I—GENERATION	2041.35	321.82	332.73	350.88	350.88	527.00
(a) Completed Projects	50.57	33.69	34.41	22.88	22.88	20.00
(b) Projects for benefits in Seventh or early Eighth Plan	1673.28	266.78	271.12	313.00	313.00	485.00
(i) Approved	601.34	249.26	246.05	278.00	278.00	455.00
(ii) Unapproved	71.94	17.52	25.07	35.00	35.00	30.00
(c) Projects for benefit in late Eighth Plan or beyond	317.50	21.35	27.20	15.00	15.00	22.00
(i) Approved	150.00	21.35	27.20	12.00	12.00	12.00
(ii) New Starts	167.50	..	..	3.00	3.00	10.00
II—TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION	987.72	134.56	148.64	204.00	204.00	272.50
(a) Major Transmission	528.00	65.89	67.03	95.00	95.00	110.00

Table 1—(Concl'd)

(Rupees in crore)

Category	Seventh Plan outlay	-1985-86- Expendi- ture	-1986-87- Expendi- ture	-1987-88-		-1988-89- Proposed outlay
				Outlay	Likely expendi- ture	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(b) Secondary and distribution	359.72	51.15	59.33	79.00	79.00	87.50
(c) Renovation	100.00	17.52	22.28	30.00	30.00	50.00
(d) Improvement in depleted system	..	—	..	..	..	25.00
III—RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	284.53	77.42	79.82	59.50	59.50	67.57
IV—RENOVATION	100.40	23.42	14.05	21.09	21.09	19.00
V—RESTORATION	13.00	11.81	0.66	2.53	2.53	1.00
VI—MINI/MICRO HYDEL	10.00	2.44	2.91	7.50	7.50	10.00
(a) UPSEB	10.00	0.57	0.91	3.00	3.00	1.00
(b) Micro/Mini Hydel Corporation	..	1.87	2.00	4.50	4.50	9.00
VII—OTHERS	3.00	0.53	0.66	1.50	1.50	3.00
Total	3440.00	572.00	578.81	647.00	647.00	900.07

GENERATION

State

Per-capita
consump-
tion in
1985-86
(Kwh.)

05.01.3. One of the main constraints in the development of the State has been the continued low level of the power availability to industry, agriculture, domestic and other uses. This would be evident from the fact the State's per capita consumption of power in 1985-86 was 118.2 kwh against the all-India average of 177.5 kwh, the State being ranked at fourteenth amongst the seventeen major States of the country. The position of States, in descending order of level of per capita consumption of power is as under :

1. Punjab	423.1	4. Haryana	247.4
2. Maharashtra	313.1	5. Tamil Nadu	213.0
3. Gujarat	298.9	6. Karnataka	186.7
		7. Andhra Pradesh	182.9
		8. Madhya Pradesh	167.6
		9. Rajasthan	140.1
		10. Kerala	140.0
		11. West Bengal	135.0
		12. Orissa	129.6
		13. Himachal Pradesh	122.7
		14. Uttar Pradesh	118.2
		15. Jammu and Kashmir	116.0
		16. Bihar	94.6
		17. Assam	52.6
		ALL INDIA	177.5

Installed Capacity

05.01.4. The total installed capacity in the State in the public sector at the end of the sixth plan was 4,136 MW, of which 1,422 MW was from hydro units and 2,714 MW from thermal units.* The seventh plan target of additional installed capacity is 1,638 MW, of which 148 MW capacity is from hydro and 1,490 MW is from thermal units. In the first two years of the plan, 1985-86 and 1986-87, 210 MW were added each year by commissioning unit one and two of Anpara 'A' project.

During current year, 540 MW more capacity is likely to be added through commissioning of unit three (210 MW) of Anpara 'A', unit one (210 MW) of Unchahar and unit one (110 MW) of Tanda thermal projects, besides reinstalling one unit of 10 MW at Talkatora power station, Lucknow, which was retired from Yamuna Bank power station, Agra in March, 1981. It is proposed to add another 430 MW capacity in 1988-89. Project-wise achievements and likely benefits during the seventh plan period are as below :

TABLE 2—Additions in Installed Capacity during Seventh Plan

Project	Installed capacity	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Achievement	(MW)	
						1988-89 Proposed target	1989-90 Estimated target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Hydro</i>	376	148	..	..	..	..	72
1. Khara	3x24	72	..	..	..	..	72
2. Maneri Bhali-II	4x76	76	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Thermal</i>	1500	1490	210	210	540	430	110
1. Anpara 'A'	32x10	630	210	210	210	..	..
2. Unchahar	2x210	420	..	..	210	210	..
3. Tanda	4x110	440	..	..	110	220	110
4. Talkatora†	1x10	..	..	..	10	..	..
Total	1876	1638	210	210	540	430	182

†Reinstallation of a retired unit of 10 MW Capacity.

It is evident from the above table that one unit (76 MW) of Maneri Bhali II which was planned for commissioning in seventh plan, would spill-over to the eighth plan and thus the achievement in seventh plan is likely to be 1,572 MW against the target of 1,638 MW.

State's Share in Central Projects

05.01.5. At the end of the sixth plan, the State's share was only 350 MW from Phase I of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (5 x 200 MW) of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). In the seventh plan, capacity totalling to

3515 MW is likely to be added by commissioning two super thermal power stations of Singrauli, Phase II and Rihand, one atomic power station at Narora, one hydro-electric power station of Salal and two gas based power stations at Anta and Auraiya in the northern region. In these projects, the State would have a share of 1,537 MW. No share has so far been allocated to the State in any central hydro projects in northern region that were constructed either in pre-seventh plan or are being scheduled for commissioning in seventh plan. Yearly phasing of benefits from central projects, in which the

*Annexure 1 : Plan-wise and Project-wise Installed Capacity.

State has its share, is shown alongwith State's share in the table below :

TABLE 3—Phasing of Benefits under Central Sector Projects

(MW)

Project	Capacity at the end of Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan					Total	Total capacity at the end of Seventh Plan
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Singrauli Thermal, Phase-I (5×200 MW)	1000 (350)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1000 (350)
2. Singrauli Thermal, Phase-II (2×500 MW)	..	..	500 (250)	500 (250)	..	..	1000 (500)	1000 (500)
3. Rihand Thermal (2×500 MW)	..	..	..	500 (223)	500 (223)	..	1000 (426)	1000 (426)
4. Narora Atomic (2×235 MW)	..	..	..	..	..	470 (210)	470 (210)	470 (210)
5. Salal Hydel (3×115 MW)	..	..	..	345 (116)	..	..	345 (116)	345 (116)
6. Anta Gas (3×100 MW)	..	..	..	..	300 (105)	..	300 (105)	300 (105)
7. Auraiya Gas (4×100 MW)	..	..	..	..	400 (180)	..	400 (180)	400 (180)
Total	1000 (350)	..	500 (250)	1345 (589)	1200 (508)	470 (210)	3515 (1537)	4515 (1887)

NOTE—Figures in Paranthesis indicate share of U. P.

Power situation during Seventh Plan

05.01.6. On the basis of demand as assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) through the Twelfth Annual Power Survey (XII APS) and energy

availability from State's own generation and its share in generation from central projects and also the imports from other States' the yearly shortages in energy availability and peaking capability of the State's power system works out as under :

TABLE 4—Power situation during Seventh Plan

Year	Demand	Energy availability (MU)					Peaking capability (MW)			
		Availability			Shortage		Demand	Avail-ability	Shortage	
		Net Generation	Imports	Total	Total	As % of demand			Total	As % of demand
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1985-86	21369	11169	3791	14960	6409	30.0	3453	2793	660	19.1
1986-87 (Anticipated)	23505	13642	3591	17233	6272	26.7	3793	3093	700	18.5
1987-88 (Anticipated)	25772	16537	3927	20464	5308	20.7	5072	3046	2026	39.9
1988-89 (Target)	28174	19805	5568	25374	2800	9.9	5545	3754	1791	32.3
1989-90 (Target)	30749	24192	5660	29852	897	2.9	6052	4330	1722	28.5

05.01.7. The following norms have been adopted for assessing the availability from State's own generating units and its distribution system :

- (i) Estimate of generation from new units has been made on the basis of CEA norms.
- (ii) Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of all thermal units has been assumed as to increase from 40.2 per cent in 1986-87 to 57.7 per cent by the end of Seventh Plan. PLF proposed for 1988-89 is 50.4 per cent (UPSEB 53.0 per cent and UPRVUN 22.1 per cent) as against the likely achievement of 47.1 per cent (UPSEB 47.3 per cent and UPRVUN 30.3 per cent) during 1987-88.
- (iii) Transmission and distribution losses proposed for 1988-89 are 18 per cent as against 19.0 per cent likely achievement of 1987-88.

05.01.8. *Projects for benefit in Seventh or early Eighth Plan*— Of the three on-going thermal projects, the third unit of Anpara 'A' (3 x 210 MW) is to be completed in the current year itself, the second unit of Unchahar (2 x 210 MW) is proposed for completion in 1988-89 and the fourth unit of Tanda (4 x 110 MW) will be completed in the last year of Seventh Plan. The financial requirements of these projects have been fully provided in the proposal for 1988-89.

05.01.9. *Khara* — The BHEL has supplied 80 per cent of the generating equipment. The orders for manufacture and supply of high pressure, drainage and dewatering equipment, cooling water system, bus duct, LT switch-gear, circuit breaker, isolator, lighting arrestor has been placed. The orders for transformers, battery, relay and control panels will be placed by March, 1988.

05.01.10. The main civil works of power station to be carried out during 1988-89 include concreting of masonry bye-pass, foundation of towers and equipment and concreting around scrolls, generator barrel and floors of all the three units. Erection of rails and other works of embankment, installation of intake gate,

fabrication and erection of pen stocks and installation of switch-gear.

05.01.11. *Maneri Bhali, Part II* — The main reason of delay in completing the scheme has been the slow progress in excavation of Head Race Tunnel (HRT). Out of total length of 16 km., only 7.378 kms. has been excavated up to August, 1987, that is, in six years with an average progress rate of 1.16 km. per year. The present programme envisages that the HRT will be excavated, concreted, cleaned and plugged by July 1994. The machines will start generation after another 7 to 8 months, that is, by March, 1995. The experience gained from Maneri Bhali Stage I, has been utilised in the design of this project, specially in respect of the following :

- (i) Sedimentation chamber has been designed to extract particle sizes up to 0.015 mm. instead of 0.25 mm.
- (ii) Individual penstock has been provided for each machine.
- (iii) Provision has been made to remove runner and guide vane to enable faster replacement of runner and guide vane.
- (iv) Runners and guide vanes will be renewable and replaceable type of labyrinth design.
- (v) Incorporation of latest technology in the metallurgy for runners and guide vanes.

05.01.12. Since the project has been delayed on account of delay in completion of HRT, the construction programme for power house and electrical equipment installation has been deferred. The main activity during 1988-89 will be the construction of barrage, intake structure, sedimentation chamber and HRT.

05.01.13. *Srinagar Composite* — There are a number of viable hydro-electric projects in the Himalayan region which can be completed within 5 to 6 years, but due to financial constraints, these projects could not be taken in hand in the past. Such projects can go a long way in reducing gap between power requirement and availability, especially in peaking requirement. Srinagar hydro-electric is one such project.

05.01.14. A package of projects which includes Srinagar hydro electric project, additional coal handling plant at Obra power station, replacement of steam boilers at Harduaganj 'A' and associated transmission system alongwith pro-

visions for related consultancy, training etc. was posed to World Bank for financial assistance in October, 1986. The estimated cost (March, 1986) of the project is given in table below :

TABLE 5—Component-wise Provisions under Srinagar Composite Project

(Rupees in crore)

Project component	Latest cost	Seventh Plan outlay	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88 Likely expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Srinagar hydro project	335.03	106.00	2.27	10.00	15.00
2. Installation of two steam boilers at Harduaganj 'A' thermal station	48.30	27.60	..	..	..
3. Additional coal handling system at Obra 'B' thermal station	52.66	25.00	..	5.00	5.00
4. Associated transmission system for power evacuation	106.36	..	..	..	..
5. Training and consultancy	51.05	..	..	..	..
Total	593.40	158.60	2.27	15.00	20.00

05.01.15. The project submitted to World Bank also provides for additional amount of Rs.426.60 crore for future physical and price contingencies alongwith interest that will accrue as per Bank's norms as follows :

	Crete Rs.
1. Physical contingencies (15% for civil works and 7% on equipment).	58.60
2. Price contingencies (6%)	155.20
3. Interest during construction (10.7%)	212.80
Total	426.60

05.01.16. The World Bank mission has carried out appraisal of this project in June, 1987 and found that this project is acceptable for financing.

05.01.17. The work is proceeding as per schedule suggested by the World

Bank Mission. It is expected that the loan negotiations will be carried out during January-February 1988 and the loan will be available in 1988-89.

05.01.18. Anpara 'B'—It consists of two units of 500 MW each. This project is being taken up with the Japanese loan assistance under Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of 100 billion yen and non-OECF of 47.37 billion yen on turn-key basis. The latest cost of the project based on the exchange rate of 100 yen = Rs.8.62, works out of Rs.1,531.85 crore. The project is scheduled for completion in the eighth plan, the first unit in December, 1991 and the second unit in September, 1992. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been appointed as Principal Consultant for the project while M/s Tokyo Electric Power Services Company Ltd. (TEPSCO), Japan are the retainer consultant.

05.01.19. The tender for OECF package was floated in April, 1986 and was opened on 22.8.1986. Final deci-

sion on tenders is expected in January, 1988.

05.01.20. The yearly requirement of funds has been assessed as under :

TABLE 6—Estimates of Year-wise Requirements of Funds

(Exchange Rate April, 87 : 100 yen=Rs.8.62)

Year	Foreign Currency						Local currency (crore Rs.)	Total (Crore Rs.)
	OECF		Non-OECF		Sub-total			
	B. yen	Crore Rs.	B. yen	Crore Rs.	B. yen	Crore Rs.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Seventh Plan</i>	72.503	624.98	18.951	163.36	91.454	788.34	282.96	1071.30
1986-87	0.139	1.20	..	..	0.139	1.20	0.16	1.36
1987-88	8.589	74.04	..	..	8.589	74.04	13.73	87.77
1988-89	31.467	271.25	4.738	40.84	36.205	312.09	136.54	448.63
1989-90	32.308	278.49	14.213	122.52	46.521	401.01	132.55	533.54
<i>Eighth Plan</i>	12.912	111.30	28.425	245.91	41.337	356.31	194.24	460.55
1990-91	4.310	37.15	21.319	183.76	25.629	220.91	72.83	293.74
1991-92	8.549	73.69	2.368	20.41	10.917	94.10	27.94	122.04
1992-93	0.053	0.46	4.739	40.84	4.791	41.30	3.47	44.77
Total	85.415	736.28	47.376	408.37	132.91	1144.65	387.20	1531.85

05.01.21. An expenditure of Rs.1.10 crore has been incurred during 1985-87 and Rs.90.00 crore are likely to be utilised during the current year. An outlay of Rs.300.00 crore has been proposed for 1988-89.

*Projects for benefits in
Eighth Plan*

05.01.22. The three long gestation

projects include two multipurpose projects of Tehri and Lakhwar Vyasi and one hydro-electric project of Vishnu Prayag. These projects were approved during fourth/fifth plan period and main works were taken up in the sixth plan period, but they could not progress at the optimum pace on account of constraint of resources and delay in obtaining environmental clearances. Financial progress

under the two multi-purpose projects is as under :

TABLE 7—Multi-purpose Projects : Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in crore)

Project	Latest estimated cost			Expenditure up to 1984-85	Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88 Likely expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay
	Total	Centre share	State share						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A—TEHRI COMPLEX	2788.61	1877.86	910.75	188.25	120.00	20.86	29.11	9.50	
1. Tehri MPP	1423.93	854.35	569.58						
2. Tehri II HEP	526.88	395.16	131.72						
3. Koteshwar HEP	282.80	212.10	70.70						
4. Associated transmission system	450.00	337.50	112.50						
5. Environmental improvement	105.00	78.75	26.25						
Power share	2503.82	1877.86	625.96	55.04	60.00	15.51	19.14	1.00	1.00
Irrigation share	284.79	..	284.79	133.21	60.00	5.35	9.97	8.50	5.00
B—LAKHWAR VYASI	424.99	..	424.99	49.80	145.00	9.46	11.80	23.50	25.00
Power share	254.99	..	254.99	22.95	70.00	4.52	6.34	10.00	10.00
Irrigation share	170.00	..	170.00	26.85	75.00	4.94	5.46	13.50	15.00
Total : (A+B)	3213.60	1877.86	1335.74	238.05	265.00	30.32	40.91	33.00	31.00
Power share	2758.81	1877.86	880.95	77.99	130.00	20.03	25.48	11.00	11.00
Irrigation share	454.79	..	454.79	160.06	135.00	10.29	15.43	22.00	20.00

05.01.23. *Tehri Complex*—The construction on Tehri Dam multi-purpose project was started in 1979-80 but no appreciable progress could be made due to lack of resources. In view of the importance of this project, the Government of India has agreed to participate in this project jointly with the State Government. The Government of India will contribute 75 per cent of the cost of the power portion of the project, which is 80 per cent of the total project cost. The 25 per cent cost of the power portion as also the full cost of irrigation portion will be borne by the State Government. An agreement has also been signed by Government of India with the Government of USSR for technical and financial co-operation in the execution of the entire Tehri complex which includes :

- (i) The first stage of Tehri will include installation of four generating units of 250 MW each and will also provide for develop-

ing an irrigation potential for 2.70 lakh hectares,

- (ii) Koteshwar Dam with four units of 100 MW each,
- (iii) Tehri Dam Stage II will include four units of 250 MW each with reversible turbines for increasing peaking capability and stabilising the thermal power system of the State, and
- (iv) Associated transmission system of 800 kV for evacuation of power.

05.01.24. For construction of 245.5m. houses of installed capacity of 1000 MW provide technical know-how and also 300 million Rouble (Rs.113.83 crore) credit for financing a part of local expenses.

05.01.25. Two underground power houses of installed capacity of 1000 MW each at Tehri Stage I and II, 103.5 m. high concrete dam and surface power houses of 400 MW installed capacity at Koteshwar

and power evacuation system will be constructed by USSR on turn-key basis.

05.01.26. The value of works to be executed by USSR on turn-key basis is Rs.1,386.17 crore and by India is Rs.1,297.44 crores. The break-up of cost and works to be executed by USSR is given below :

	(Crore Rs.)	
	Total cost	Value of works to be executed by USSR
1. Tehri Dam, Stage I	1423.93	19.93
2. Tehri Dam, Stage II	526.88	401.52
3. Koteshwar Dam	282.80	214.72
4. Power Evacuation (800 kV.)	450.00	450.00
5. Environmental Protection	105.00	..
Total	2788.61	1386.17

05.01.27. The agreement with USSR envisages availability of a total of Rs.1,500.00 crore for Tehri Complex. Out of this, Rs.1,386.17 crore will be utilised leaving for works on turn-key basis and balance Rs.113.83 crore will be available to meet partial cost of works to be executed by India amounting to Rs.1402.44 crore (1297.44+105.00).

05.01.28. Basic infrastructural works including railway sidings, stores, workshops, colonies, are being carried out. The right bank diversion tunnel has been completed and installation of gates is in progress. The core and shell stripping of main dam and coffer dam and excavation of spillway is also in progress.

05.01.29. The underground excavation of two HRTs for Stage I has been completed and lining work is likely to be completed in 1987-88.

05.01.30. The works will be executed by a joint corporation of the State Government and the Government of India to be named as Tehri Hydro Power Corporation. The articles of association of the corporation have been approved by the State Government and registration for the corporation is being pursued by the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation. A high level technical team of experts

from USSR is visiting India in November, 1987 in order to finalise the designs for the project. It is expected that with the formal constitution of the joint corporation, approval of project designs by USSR team, and availability of financial assistance by the Government of India, works of the project will get the desired impetus.

05.01.31. *Lakhwar Vyasi Dam*—The contract for major civil works have been awarded. The works being taken in hand are as detailed below :

- (1) Construction of residential and non-residential buildings.
- (2) Aquisition of land and payment of compensation, construction of under ground power house, cavity and other appurtenant work, construction of coffer dam and excavation of dam foundation and treatment of dam floor at Lakhwar.
- (3) Diversion arrangements, foundation and abutment excavation for Vyasi dam.

05.01.32. *New Starts*—All the three on-going thermal projects will be completed in 1988-89 except for the last unit of Tanda. None of the hydro projects except Khara is going to yield benefits in early eighth plan. It is, therefore, essential to start work on Unchahar Extension thermal project which is expected to yield benefits in early eighth plan. Most of the common facilities have already been created under the main Unchahar project. Additional land is not needed to be acquired. Preliminary works are being taken up on the project this year. for which an amount of Rs.3.00 crore is available. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.10.00 crore has been proposed.

RENOVATION

05.01.33. *Hydro*—There are 65 hydel generating units in the State with a total capacity of 1422 MW, of which 23 small units of 45.20 MW. capacity, each being below 6.8 MW, are on the Ganga Canal system and were installed in the period 1929-55. Most of the larger units are

also 10 to 17 years old. These units require renovation and modernisation to enable them to generate to optimal limits. The renovation works include mainly replacement of wornout parts and execution of design changes, where ever necessary.

05.01.34. Renovation of units at Rihand, Obra hydel and Kulhal has already been completed. Work on Pathari, Khatina, Dalipur, Dhakrani Chibro and Ramganga power stations is in progress and is likely to be completed within the seventh plan period. Renovation of units of Ganga Canal power stations is proposed to be taken up from 1988-89. Restoration of damaged units at Matatila power stations has already been completed. Renovation work of this power station will be taken up in 1988-89.

05.01.35. *Thermal*—To improve the capacity utilisation of major thermal power stations of Obra, Panki, and Harduaganj under which most of the units are also more than 10 years old, special renovation and modernisation schemes have been framed in accordance with a centrally sponsored programme initiated by the Government of India in 1984-85. These schemes broadly cover all the 27 units at these power stations along with their associated cold and as handling systems

05.01.36. *Centrally Sponsored Programme*—The latest cost of the schemes under centrally sponsored programme has now risen to Rs.175.01 crore which does not include the cost of renovation works which were carried out before 1984-85—the year in which the centrally sponsored programme was started. Power station-wise breakup of the latest estimated cost and shares covered under centrally sponsored programme is as below :

Power Station	Cost in Crore Rs.		
	Total	State share	Central share
1. Obra	64.98	26.73	38.25
2. Panki	37.03	15.04	21.99
3. Harduaganj	73.00	40.33	32.67
Total	175.01	82.10	92.91

05.01.37. A proposal was made by the State Government to the Government of India to include the works of Electro Static Precipitator (ESP) at Panki, Obra and Harduaganj Power Stations costing Rs.57.22 crore under the central assistance to the programme as the State is finding it difficult to finance this work out of its own resources. Power station-wise cost of these works is as under.

Cost in crore Rs.	
Obra	21.22
Panki	10.00
Harduaganj	26.00
Total	57.22

Central Electricity Authority and Department of Energy, Government of India had referred the proposal to the Planning Commission, who approved central funding for Panki power station only. The Commission has again been requested to accord their approval for central funding for ESP's for the remaining two power stations of Harduaganj and Obra also so that essential works on these power stations could be completed early.

05.01.38. As regards the rating of units 3 and 4 of Harduaganj 'B' power station, the view of U.P. State Electricity Board is that the capacity of each unit is 55MW, where as, the CEA are maintaining their rating as 60MW according to the specifications of manufacture BHEL. It is therefore, essential that under the on-going modernisation either these units should be upgraded to 60 MW or their capacities should be accepted as 55 MW.

05.01.39. Renovation and modernisation scheme was due to be completed by March, 1988 but now the completion will have to be extended as some of the works can only be completed after March, 1988 due to the following reasons :—

- (a) Performance and adjustment tests were carried out by Russian experts on one 50 MW boiler No. 1 of Obra. On the basis of the results of performance tests, it has been decided by the Government of

India that BHEL will act as nodal agency and will finalise detailed programme for seven 50 MW Russian units of Obra and Harduaganj 'B' with Russian assistance. BHEL have not received offer from Russians as yet. The execution of work will also require equipments and spares from USSR.

- (b) For 30 MW Hitachi unit (No. 3) of Harduaganj 'A' it was decided that the work of this unit will be carried out by BHEL and experts of Hitachi, Japan will supervise the work. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India.
- (c) CEA has approved additional activities in the programme costing Rs. 19.54 crore and Rs. 0.95 crore in central and State sector respectively, for which material procurement is being finalised and work will be taken up only after receipt of the material.
- (d) Central assistance will be needed to execute the work of ESP's at Obra and Harduaganj.

05.01.40. Besides major thermal power stations there are four small thermal stations at Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Talkatora (Lucknow), and the River Side Power House at Kanpur with units varying from 1.25 MW to 15 MW. These units are also very old. A separate programme for renovating these small units has been undertaken by the State from its own plan resources. One unit of 10 MW capacity which was retired on 31-3-1981 by the closure of Yamuna Bank power station at Agra is being reinstalled at Talkatora and is likely to be commissioned within the current year itself.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION

05.01.41. *Transmission Net work*—The priorities of transmission work as originally planned for seventh plan have altered to some extent as commissioning of Anpara 'B' project has shifted from 1989-91 to 1992-93. The construction of 400 kV lines for evacuation of Anpara 'B' has also been shifted, while the target for 200 kV lines is likely to be over achieved marginally against the seventh plan target. Serious shortfall is anticipated in 132 kV lines basically on account of constraints of funds. The line wise progress and programme for 1988-89* is given in the table below :

TABLE 8—*Physical Progress and Programme under Transmission Works*

Voltage Level (kV)	Base year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan		1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Likely achieve- ment	1988-89 Proposed target
		Require- ment as per CEA	Target				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A—LINES							
(Ckt. Kms.)							
400	1625	3415	2139	242	..	15	104
220	4558	1753	1589	272	277	163	469
132	9064	1418	1882	128	223	397	204
B—SUB-STATION							
(No.)							
400/220	7		5	..	..	1	4
220/132	22		10	1	2	6	4
132/33	137		18	9	3	24	13
C—SUB-STATION CAPACITY							
(MVA)							
400/220	4783	5650	1575	120	240	240	1185
220/132	4918	3252	1,630	305	380	400	400
132/33	6400	2160	550	424	255	500	280

*Annexure III : Lines and Sub-Stations of 1987-88 and Programme for 1988-89

05.01.41. Almost all the works for the line required for the evacuation of power from generating units to be completed in the Seventh Plan have been completed. Line-wise details are as under :—

Power Station	Line	Status
Anpara 'A'	1.400 kV Anpara-Azamgarh	Completed and in operation.
	2. Loop-in and loop-out at Obra-Singrauli line.	Completed and energised.
Tanda	1. 220 kV SC Sultanpur-Tanda 2. 220 kV SC Tanda-Basti	Energised, work on bays is to be completed shortly.
Unchahar	1. 220 kV DC Unchahar Lucknow. 2. 220 kV DC Unchahar Fatehpur	

Power Station	Line	Status
Khara	1. Khara Saharanpur	Orders for towers and line erection placed and likely to be energised by March, 1990.
	2. Khara Shamli	Work not started as yet, likely to be completed in Eighth Plan

Secondary and Distribution System

05.01.42. For ensuring reliability and continuity of supply as well as to ensure its proper quality, the development of requisite network of Secondary T and D system is essential.

05.01.43. Physical progress and programme for 1988-89 for various voltage levels is given in the following table :

TABLE 9—Physical Progress and Proposed Target for 1988-89

Item	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Like y Achievement	1988-89 Proposed target
(f)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 66/33 kV WORKS						
Lines (Ckt. Km.)	24,662	5,000	201	240	800	800
Sub-station (No.)	1036	350	19	19	57	57
Increasing Capacity (MVA)	*	2,200	240	273	500	500
2. 11 kV WORKS						
Lines (Ckt. Km.)	1,44,528	3,000	553	473	430	520
Sub-station (No.)	*	480	577	783	630	860
Increasing Capacity (MVA)	*	250	150	163	132	180
3. L. T. WORKS						
Lines (Ckt. Km.)	1,54,972	4,500	670	627	540	690
Sub-stations (No.)	*	@	@	@	@	@

*Not available

@ Included in 11 kV works

05.01.44. Due to inadequate financial allocations over a period of several years, the secondary system in the State has failed to keep pace with the load development. This has resulted into over loading of 33/11 kV Sub-stations and lines, causing poor voltage regulations and frequent interruptions in supply. In order to restore the system it has become necessary to provide separate funds for system improvement works in addition to those needed for meeting the load growth in the current year.

Renovation of T and D System

05.01.45. It is felt that there is an urgent need to replace old and worn-out equipments and to provide certain protective devices for protection of costly equipments and to ensure reliability of supply. A sum of Rs.100.00 crore has been provided for renovation works in the seventh plan. During 1985-86 and 1986-87, a sum of Rs.17.52 crore and Rs.22.28 crore respectively was spent on this programme. In 1987-88, Rs.30.00 crore are likely to be utilised. A provision of Rs.50.00 crore has been made in the outlay proposed for 1988-89.

Improvement in Depleted Distribution System

05.01.46. *Rural Areas*—The rural distribution system needs augmentation to improve the supply conditions. Presently, 16 system improvement schemes costing Rs.54.30 crore have been sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Financial assistance available from R. E. C. under the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) credit and Consumption of Energy (CEN) category schemes is inadequate. It is, therefore, necessary to provide specific funds under plan for implementation of these schemes. While the actual requirements are quite large; only a small sum of Rs.11.42 crore has been proposed for 1988-89.

05.01.47. *Towns/Urban areas*—Due to rapid urbanisation and consequent expansion in size and population of major towns, the distribution system in most of the towns has become over-loaded and destabilised resulting in frequent interruptions,

excessive voltage regulations and line losses. Special projects are being formulated for strengthening the power distribution system in the towns of Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur, Nainital, Dehradun, Aligarh, Bareilly, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Bulandshahr and Faizabad. The anticipated total cost of these projects is about Rs.80.00 crore which will result in saving of energy worth Rs.20.00 crore per year. Similar projects for other major urban centres are also being formulated. It is proposed to start work on some of these schemes.

05.01.46. *Installation of 11 kV Capacitors*—System planning exercises have shown that there is an urgent need for induction of 506 MVAR reactive capacity in the distribution system to improve power factor. This programme could not be started due to paucity of resources and its further postponement will lead to further depletion of the system. So, out of total recommended capacity of 506 MVAR, capacity worth 370 MVAR is likely to be commissioned in the current year 1987-88 itself. The balance capacity of 136 MVAR is proposed to be added in 1988-89.

05.01.49. Requirement of funds under this programme in 1988-89 has been proposed as under :

TABLE 10— Requirement for 1988-89

Item	(Crore Rs.)		
	1988-89 Requirement of funds		
	33 kV works	11 kV and below works	Total
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rural Network	10.05	1.37	11.42
Urban System	4.63	6.45	11.18
Installation of capacitors	..	2.50	2.50
Total	14.68	10.32	25.00

05.01.50. Break-up of works proposed is given in the table below:—

TABLE 11—Programme under Improvement in Depleted System, 1988-89

Item	33 kV works				11 kV and below works					
	Lines (Km.)	New S/s (No.)	Increasing capacity (MVA)	Lines (Km.)		11/0.4 kV S/s	Augmentation of 11/0.4 kV S/s (MVA)	Upgrading of Lines (km.)		11 kV capacitors (MVR)
				11 kV	LT			11 kV	LT	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural Network	230	14	80	150	..	..	..	25	30	..
Urban System	40	3	110	200	..	60	25	..	150	..
Installation of capacitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136
Total	270	17	190	350	..	60	25	25	180	136

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

05.01.51. According to 1981 census, the State has 1,12,568 inhabited villages, of which 63,075 villages, that is 56 per cent of the total villages, were electrified by CEA definition at the end of sixth plan. Seventh Plan envisaged 78.4 per cent of village electrification by electrifying another 25,170 villages, of this, 12,659 villages are likely to be electrified in the first three years of the seventh plan and 2,929 villages are proposed for electrification during 1988-89. The other important activity is the energisation of private tubewells and pumpsets. Against the seventh

plan target of 2,47,950, only 76,076 private tubewells are likely to be energised during the first three years of the plan period. The shortfall in realisation of seventh plan target of energisation of private tubewells is mainly due to cultivators preference for diesel driven sets. This preference derives from erratic and inadequate power supply in most areas and lower initial cost to cultivators for diesel sets. Diesel sets also have advantage of mobility and can operate on two or three borings. For 1988-89, a target of energisation of 15,725 private tubewells has been proposed. Yearwise, and workwise physical progress is given in the table below:—

TABLE 12—Rural Electrification : Target and Achievement

(Number)

Period	Electrification of Villages				Electrification of Harijan Bastis*		Energisation of Private Tubewells@		
	By CEA Definition*		By LT Mains		Addi- tional	Cumulative	Addi- tional	Cumulative	
	Addi- tional	Cumu- lative	Percen- tage of electrified villages	Addi- tional					Cumu- lative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
By the end of 1979-80	..	38,577	34.3	..	17,188	..	14,014	..	3,44,135
Sixth Plan									
Target	28,050	66,627	59.2	..	..	15,450	29,450	2,77,870	6,22,005
Achievement	24,498	63,075	56.0	13,676	30,664	15,587	29,601	1,40,374	4,84,509
Seventh Plan Target	25,710	88,245	78.4	26,170	56,034	24,300	53,901	2,47,950	7,32,459

Table-12—(Concl.d.)

(Number)

Period	Electrification of Villages			Electrification of Harijan Bastis*		Energisation of Private Tubewells@			
	By CEA Definition*			By LT Mains		Addi- tional	Cum- lative	Addi- tional	Cum- lative
	Addi- tional	Cumu- lative	Percen- tage of electrified villages	Addi- tional	Cumu- lative				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1985-86	4,486	67,561	60.0	4,716	35,580	5,282	34,883	27,904	5,12,413
1986-87	4,003	71,564	63.6	3,824	39,404	4,343	39,226	30,082	5,42,495
1987-88 (Likely achievement)	4,170	75,734	67.3	4,170	43,574	3,914	43,140	18,090	5,60,585
1988-89 (Proposed target)	2,929	78,663	70.0	2,929	46,503	2,838	45,978	15,725	5,76,310

* Annexure IV : Plan-wise and Programme-wise Progress

@Annexure V : Plan-wise and Programme-wise Progress

05.01.52. The seventh plan target of 25,170 villages electrification and 2,47,950 private tubewells energisation includes 5,370 villages and 18,500 private tubewells respectively, in dacoity prone areas. This work is being done under the Special Area Development programme for which an out-

lay of Rs.150.00 crore has been envisaged during seventh plan. Financial programme proposed for 1988-89** based upon funding from all sources, plan or non-plan, has been summarised in the table below :

TABLE 13—Financing of Rural Electrification Programme during 1988-89

(Rs. in crore)

Source	Seventh Plan outlay	1985-86 Expendi- ture	1986-87 Expendi- ture	1987-88 Likely expendi- ture	1988-89 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A—PLAN FUNDS	434.53	77.42	81.82	63.50	71.57
(1) <i>Energy Sector</i>	284.53	77.42	79.82	59.50	67.57
Normal	63.52	6.47	11.77	13.91	5.57
REC	103.90	53.75	46.03	20.59	22.00
MNP	117.11	17.20	22.02	28.00	40.00
(2) <i>Special Area Programmes Sector</i>	150.00	..	2.00	4.00	4.00
Programme for Accelerated Development of Dacoity Prone Areas					
B—FUNDS OUTSIDE PLAN					
Special Programme Agriculture (SPA)	200.00	5.18	7.42	14.00	9.16
Total Funds : (A+B)	634.53	32.60	89.24	77.50	80.73

**Annexure VI : Seventh Plan-Progress and Programme-wise for 1988-89

05.01.53. To accelerate the progress under energisation of private tubewells the following issues need serious consideration.

- (a) Infrastructure of secondary transmission network needs to be strengthened adequately in order to ensure trouble free supply for private tubewells and pumping sets. The inadequacy of outlay for transmission and distribution have led to serious deficiencies on secondary transmission system.
- (b) Under REC and MNP programmes normally a step up of 10 to 12 per cent is allowed from year to year in allocating plan outlays. These increases are not sufficient to accelerate the programme as normally the escalation in costs are higher. Therefore, higher allocation of outlay is needed in REC programme specially in states where the level of electrification is comparatively low.

MICRO HYDEL GENERATION

05.01.54. Large potential in the State is available for development of micro and

mini hydel generation. Stream flows in hill torrents with steep slopes and falls available in canals in plains can also be utilized for the development of micro hydel generation. The work of construction of such stations was being carried out by the State Electricity Board (UPSEB) exclusively in the past but in view of urgencies of taking up and commissioning such schemes, a separate agency namely Micro/Mini Hydro Electric Corporation was set up in April, 1985 by the State Government. Execution of micro hydel schemes upto 100 KW capacity is the responsibility of Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) of the State, which will investigate and execute such schemes and will also be responsible for their operation.

Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board

05.01.55. There are at present 21 micro/mini hydel schemes* of total capacity of 9,750 KW in hills which were constructed and run by UPSEB. The work on the following four schemes under execution is being completed by UPSEB.

TABLE 14—Micro/Mini Hydel Schemes under Execution of UPSEB

Scheme	Latest cost (Lakhs Rs.)	Installed capacity (KW)	Generation (MU)	Commissioning schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Gangotri	3.22	20	0.061	4/88
2. Badrinath Extension	6.06	30	0.092	4/88
3. Therali	65.00	400	0.032	6/88
4. Sitapur Chatti	57.00	200	1.061	6/89
Total	131.28	650	1.246	

*Annexure VII : Details of existing micro/mini hydel schemes.

Micro/Mini Hydro Electric Corporation

05.01.56. This newly created corporation has so far done the work of identifica-

tion, investigation and formulation of a number of new schemes. The following eight schemes have been taken up for execution.

TABLE 15—*On-going Schemes Under Execution of Micro/Mini Corporation*

Scheme	District	Installed capacity involved (KW)	Latest estimated cost (lakh Rs.)	Generation (MU)	Commissioning schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>A. Plains</i>					
1. Belka	Saharanpur	3,000	734.05	18.34	6/90
2. Babail	"	3,000	780.30	1.09	6/90
3. Bahadurabad	"	250	86.76	1.51	6/89
Sub-total (A)		6,250	1601.11	38.94	
<i>B. Hills</i>					
1. Chhirikila	Pithoragarh	1,500	191.60	3.02	6/89
2. Kanchauti	"	2,000	284.99	3.94	6/89
3. Kotabagh	"	200	34.94	0.70	6/88
4. Sobla	"	6,000	746.75	13.14	6/90
5. Kulagad	"	1,200	259.22	3.39	6/90
Sub-total (B)		10,900	1517.50	24.19	
Total : (A+B)		17,150	3118.61	63.13	

05.01.57. *Belka Small Hydel Scheme*—It is being constructed on Eastern Yamuna Canal. The approval of CEA and Planning Commission is awaited. Some plantation on land that is being transferred to the project by Irrigation Department has been made by forest department. Forest department is expected to release the remaining required land to the project soon. Tenders for work have been floated and are expected to be finalised shortly. It is proposed to complete 50 per cent work on the project in 1988-89.

05.01.58. *Babail Small Hydel Scheme*—The scheme has been cleared for execution by the State Government. Release of forest land in phases is in progress. Tenders have been floated and offers are being evaluated. Fifty per cent work is proposed to be carried out during 1988-89.

05.01.59. *Bahadurabad Mini Hydel Scheme*—It has the approval of Department of Non-conventional Sources of Energy (DNES), Government of India, Electrical Works costing Rs.56.76 lakh are being funded by DNES. The work of supply, erection and commissioning will be carried out by the Alternate Hydro Energy Centre, Roorkee and the funds for the same has already been placed at the disposal of the centre by the DNES. Civil works amounting to Rs.30.00 lakh to be executed by the corporation will be financed out of state plan. About 20 per cent work is likely to be done during 1987-88 and scheme is scheduled for completion in 1988-89.

05.01.60. *Chhirikila Mini Hydel Scheme*—The land acquisition for approach road to power house is almost final but

for other works it is in the processing stage. The proposal of transfer of forest land to the project has been submitted to Government of India and its approval is awaited. Tenders for electrical and mechanical works have been awarded and for civil works floated and are likely to be finalised soon. About 30 per cent work is likely to be completed by the end of current year and 45 per cent work is proposed for 1988-89.

05.01.61. *Kanchuti Mini Hydrel Scheme*—Acquisition of private land is in progress and for forest land approval of Government of India has been received. Tenders of electrical and mechanical works have been awarded and that pertaining to civil works are in process of being finalised. By the year end, 30 per cent work is likely to be completed, while 45 per cent work is proposed for 1988-89.

05.01.62. *Kotabagh Mini Hydrel Scheme*—The project does not require any transfer of land. The excavation work has been started and about 40 per cent of work is likely to be completed by the end of this year and the scheme will be completed in early 1988-89.

05.02. NON CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY

For achieving the objective of extension, development of various devices and creating awareness specially in the rural areas regarding utilization of naturally available resources of solar and wind energy in order to conserve forests and orchards and also utilize animal and crop wastes as organic manure for increasing fertility and improving soil texture, a separate organisation of Non-conventional Energy Development Agency (NEDA) under the department of Additional Sources of Energy of the State was set up in April 1983.

05.02.2. Programmes under non-conventional sources of energy undertaken by NEDA are described in the following paragraphs.

05.02.3. *Strengthening of Organisation*—For strengthening the organisation, set up in the sixth plan, an allocation

05.01.63. *Sobla Small Hydrel Scheme*—Proposal of forest land transfer has been submitted to Government of India and that of private land to State Government. The approval of Planning Commission is awaited. Construction work would start on receipt of clearance from State and Central Governments. Twenty per cent work is targetted for the current year and other 40 per cent work is proposed for 1988-89.

05.01.64. *Kulagad Small Hydrel Scheme*—Land acquisition is in progress. Tenders documents are being finalised. It is proposed to start construction work in 1988-89 and 40 per cent completion has been envisaged next year.

05.01.65. *New Starts* — Projects reports of nineteen schemes for which investigation has been completed are under preparation. Preliminary investigation works have been started on 25 new schemes.* Project Reports for all these schemes are expected to be available in 1988-89. Depending upon availability of funds, schemes approved by the State Government and the Government of India will be taken up for execution in 1988-89.

of Rs.150.00 lakh was made in the seventh plan, against which an amount of Rs.26.00 lakh and Rs.53.33 lakh were utilised during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively and Rs.55.00 lakh are likely to be spent during 1987-88. A sum of Rs.75.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89. For office building of NEDA, three thousand square meters of land has been acquired from Lucknow Development Authority (LDA) in Gomatinagar, for which a payment of Rs.15.00 lakh was made to LDA in 1986-87. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakh out of a provision of Rs.55.00 lakh is likely to be utilized on preparation of design and estimate of building during 1987-88. Construction of the building is envisaged to start in 1988-89, for which an amount of Rs.20.00 lakh has been provided in the total provision of Rs.75.00 lakh for 1988-89.

*Annexure VIII : Scheme-wise details.

05.02.4. *Alternate Energy Experimental Station, Chihat*—It has been established with the objective to promote new and innovative technologies to improve upon existing technologies through experimentation. Land for the centre has been provided by the Ghon Sabha free of cost. A project report for the centre has been prepared. Main project components with cost are as under :

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
	<i>Lakh Rs.</i>
(a) <i>Complex Building</i> : Consists of main office, workshop, laboratory and hostel for trainees Cost of civil works.	38.00
(b) <i>Machins and tools for Work-Shop</i>	14.00
(c) <i>Laboratory Equipment</i>	16.34
(d) <i>Devices/Systems to be installed</i>	36.33
(e) <i>Vehicles</i>	1.30
(f) <i>Contingency etc.</i>	5.50
Total	111.47

05.02.5. Organisational infrastructural support in the shape of salaries and other recurring expenses will be of the order of Rs.1.77 lakh per annum. Office building has been completed and work on workshop and laboratory is in progress.

05.02.6. A sum of Rs.26.08 lakh were utilized during 1985—87 and Rs.20.00 lakh are likely to be spent during the current year. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89. Some financial support for equipment and devices is also likely to be made available to the centre by the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India.

05.02.7. To popularise and promote various non-conventional devices/systems in rural areas, 32 energy villages/complexes were set up in the State during the Sixth Plan period, where various devices/system were installed at one place for demonstra-

tion. These devices/systems are installed operated and maintained by NEDA. During seventh plan, against a target of 16 energy village complexes, three complexes were setup in 1985-86. During 1986-87 and 1987-88 no further new villages/complexes were taken up and the work of strengthening of existing villages/complexes was carried out. During 1988-89, again no new village/complex is proposed but the stress would be on optimising the operation of the existing complexes/villages. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 which would cover the cost of tools and equipments, salary, operation, maintenance and repairs etc. The devices/systems are installed in these complexes with the provisions that are available under five schemes of installation of various devices/system.

05.02.8. *Installation of system/devices*—Various system and devices are being installed in rural and semi-rural areas under five schemes viz. Bio-energy, Solar-energy, Wine-energy, Energy conservation and Rural Technology to demonstrate the utility and practical application. Under these programmes users are also being induced to setup devices/system of their own. Since, at the present level of the development of technology, these devices and systems are costly and are not competitive and economical to encourage users to setup their own devices/system, subsidy* is being provided as an incentive to popularise and propogate the use of systems.

05.02.09. Physical progress and programme under these five schemes is given in Annexure X.

05.02.10. *Micro-Hydel Generation*—To cater the energy requirement of villages in hills locally, wherever feasible, the work of installation of micro-hydel generation schemes upto 100 KW. capacity has been entrusted to NEDA, who will also operate and maintain the distribution network.

05.02.11. Six such projects have been taken up for implementation. The work on four of them Ghangaris, Naini, Kempty-

*Annexure IX : Pattern of Subsidry

fall and Ramgarh Talla has commenced this year, and is likely to be completed in 1988-89. The work on remaining two

projects is also likely to start towards the end of this year. Details of these schemes are as under :

TABLE 16—Micro Hydel Scheme Identified for Implementation

(Lakh Rs.)							
Scheme	District	Installed capacity (Kw)	Estimated cost	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88 Likely expenditure	1988-89 Proposed outlay	Commissioning schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Gagaria	Chamoli	100	30.80	0.14	5.00	...	6/89
2. Naini	Chamoli	50	19.57	0.20	0.13	5.00	1989-90
3. Kemptyfal	Tehri Garhwal	10	2.50	0.05	2.50	...	6/88
4. Ramgarh talla	Nainital	100	30.00	0.56	14.00	22.50	6/89
5. Bhimtal	Nainital	50	28.84	...	..	...	1989-90
6. Bareth	Pauri Garhwal	20	7.00	...	0.20	20.00	1989-90
Total		350	118.71	0.95	21.88	47.50	

05.02.12. Work of identification, investigation and preparation of project report of micro-hydel scheme has been taken up in nine blocks of the State, namely Saharpur, Raipur, Chakrata and Kalsi in district Dehradun, Dharchula, Munsiyari in district Pithoragarh and Bhatwari, Joshimath and Kapkot in districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Almora respectively.

Centrally Sponsored Programme

05.02.13. There are two cent per cent centrally sponsored schemes of the installation of individual bio-gas projects and smokelless chulhas that are being run in in the State by the Rural Development department. In view of the importance that is being attached to these schemes in the overall energy scenario both of these programmes have also been included under 20-point programme. Details of these schemes are as follows:

05.02.14. National Project on Bio-gas Development (NPBD)—The scheme was started in sixth plan in 1981-82. A new thrust has been given to the programme

by the Government of India in their revised pattern of assistance. The details of assistance applicable since April, 1987 are as under :

(a) Subsidy to different categories of beneficiaries with plant sizes as under

Plant Capacity (cm of gas/day)	(In Rs.)		
	General		Scheduled castes/ Tribes, Small/marginal farmers and landless labours
	Plains	Hills	
1	830	1500	1250
2	1560	2940	2350
3	1900	3660	2860
4	2140	4390	2140
5	2610	5350	2610
8	2850	5900	2850
10	2850	5906	2850
15	3100	6460	3100

(b) Other Assistance

Item	Assistance per Bio- gas Plant (Rupees)
(i) Turn-key job fee incentive to functionaries etc. with two years warrantee.	300.00
(ii) Additional job fee incentive for plants linked with sanitary latrines actually constructed on turn key basis	150.00
(iii) Promotional incentive to functionaries, etc. for actual supervision	30.00
(iv) Service charges to State Government in lieu of staff support.	2.5% of actual average cost of installations.
(v) Repairs of defective plants (for repairs exceeding Rs. 500 actual cost is admissible with the prior approval of DNES)	500.00 on actual cost whichever is less
(vi) Grant-in-aid to organisations for field demonstration of utility of manure produced	1000.00 per demonstration
(vii) Grant-in aid to organisations for conducting training courses.	Varying from Rs. 750.00 to Rs. 20,000.00 for different kind of courses.

05.02.15. A total of 71,534 Bio-gas plants were set up in the State by the end of sixth plan. Against the seventh plan target of installing 1.05 lakh bio-gas plants, 27,985 and 30,186 plants were setup during 1985-86, 1986-87 respectively. In 1987-88, 18,000 plants are likely to be installed. It is proposed to install another 30,000 plants in 1988-89.

05.02.16. Eighteen thousands plants that are likely to be installed during 1987-88 includes setting up of 100 sanitary latrines linked plants. 50 plants of new models and 100 plants are earmarked for field demonstration on utility of manures.

05.02.17. *National Programme on Improved Chulhas*—The main objective of the programme is to conserve and optimise the use of fuelwood, specially in the rural areas, to reduce deforestation and eliminate the drudgery of women.

05.02.18. By the end of sixth plan 81,817 improved chulhas were constructed in the State. The target of Seventh Plan is to construct another 3.40 lakh chulhas, against which 62,410 and 60,626 improved chulhas were installed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. In 1987-88, 60,000 more improved chulhas are likely to be added. For 1988-89 a target of installation of 80,000 improved chulhas has been proposed.

ANNEXURE I

Installed Capacity Under Public Sector : Station-wise and Plan-wise

(Mega watt)

Power Station	Month of Commissioning	Installed Capacity	Pre-Plan	Additions during									As on 31-3-1987	
				First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Annual Plan 1979-80	Sixth Plan	1985-87	Installed capacity	Derated capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
A—HYDEL		1422.35	18.60	68.00	..	386.50	..	127.25	468.00	..	354.00	..	1422.35	1422.35
1. Rihand	2,2,2, 2/62, 3/65	6×50	..	..	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	300.00	300.00
2. Obra	5, 12/70, 4/71	3×33	..	..	..	..	..	99.00	..	..	..	..	99.00	99.00
3. Matatila	2, 6, 9/65	3×10	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00
4. Ramganga	12/75, 11/76, 3/77	3×66	..	..	..	..	..	..	198.00	..	..	..	198.00	198.00
5. Khatima	1, 4, 8/55	3×13.8	..	41.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.40	41.40
6. Yamuna, Stage-I		84.75	..	..	..	56.50	..	28.25	..	..	..	..	84.75	84.75
(a) Dalipur	12/65, 3/66, 3/70	3×17	..	..	..	34.00	..	17.00	..	..	..	..	51.00	51.00
(b) Dhakrani	11/65, 8/66, 1/70	3×11.25	..	..	..	22.50	..	11.25	..	..	..	..	33.75	33.75
7. Yamuna, Stage-II		360.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.00	..	120.00	..	360.00	360.00
(a) Part I (Chibroi)	3,3,3/75, 2/76	4×60	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.00	..	..	..	240.00	240.00
(b) Part II (Kodri)	1,2,2 3/84	4×30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.00	..	120.00	120.00
8. Yamuna, Stage-IV (Kulhal)	3, 9, 12/75	3×10	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	..	30.00	30.00
9. Garhwal—Rishikesh-Chilla	7,7,11,80, 3/81	4×36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.00	..	144.00	44.00
10. Maneri Bhali, Part I	10, 11, 12/84	3×30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.00	..	90.00	90.00

ANNEXURE I—(Contd.)

(Mega watt)

Power Station	Month of Commissioning	Installed Capacity	Pre-plan	Additions during									(As on 3-3-1987)	
				First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Three Annual Plans	Fourth Plan	Fifth Plan	Annual Plan 1979-80	Sixth Plan	1985-87	Installed capacity	Derated capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
11. Ganga Canal Power Stations		45.20	18.60	26.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.20	45.20
(a) Bhola	10,10,10/29 12, 12/38	4×0.375 +2×0.6	2.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.70	2.70
(b) Patra	1, 10, 10/29	3×0.2	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.60
(c) Sumera	12, 12/31	2×0.6	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	1.20
(d) Salawa	5, 5/36	2×1.5	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
(e) Chitaura	4, 4/37	2×1.5	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
(f) Nirganjani	3, 3/38	2×2.5	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	5.00
(g) Mohammadpur	2/51 7/52, 2/53	3×3.1	3.10	6.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.30	9.30
(h) Pathri	7, 9, 10/55	3×6.8	..	20.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.40	20.40
B—THERMAL		3343.50	55.50	..	45.00	115.00	314.00	310.00	1054.00	200.00	620.00	420.00	3133.50	3097.50
1. Obra 'A'		550	..	..	..	..	150.00	200.00	200.00	..	..	..	550.00	550.00
(a) Obra	8/67, 3, 10/68, 6/69, 7/71	5×50	..	..	..	..	150.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	250.00	250.00
(b) Obra Extension	10/73, 12/74, 9/75	3×100	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	200.00	..	..	..	300.00	300.00
2. Obra 'B'	12/77, 1/79, 1/80, 3/81, 3/82	5×200	..	..	..	..	..	..	400.00	200.00	400.00	..	1000.00	1000.00
3. Harduaganj 'A'	4, 4/62, 4/64	3×30	..	..	..	90.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.00	70.00
4. Harduaganj 'R'	3/68, 1/69, 7/71, 11/72	2×50 +2×55	..	..	..	..	100.00	110.00	..	..	..	..	210.00	210.00
5. Harduaganj 'C'	3, 8/77, 3/78	2×60 +1×110	..	..	..	..	..	..	230.00	..	..	..	230.00	230.00

6. Panki	11/67, 3/68	2×32	..	..	..	..	64.00	..	..	..	..	..	64.00	64.00
7. Panki Extension	11/70, 3/77	2×110	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.00	..	..	..	220.00	220.00
8. Parichha	3/84, 2/85	2×110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.00	..	220.00	220.00
9. Anpara 'A'	3/86, 2,12/87	3×210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420.00	420.00	420.00
10. Riverside Power House (RPH), Kanpur	3 units in 1937-45, one each in 1960-61 and 1962-63	5×15	45.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.00	65.00
11. Small Thermal Power Station		54.50	10.50	..	30.00	10.00	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	54.50	48.50
(a) Gorakhpur	11, 12/57, 11/58	3×5	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
(b) Talkatora (Lucknow)	12/63	1×10	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	10.00
(c) Varanasi	8, 10/28, 1/45, 2/50, 8/57	2×15.0 +3×4	10.50	..	..	..	..	..	4.00*	..	..	..	14.50	8.50
(d) Sohawal	10, 12/57, 10/58	3×5	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00
C— Other Small Thermal/Diesel unit./PHs (Net)		50.56	50.56	22.80	29.45	69.46	(—)39.11	(—)43.77	10.71	(—)8.00	(—)92.10	..	..	..
Total, (A+B+C)		4816.41	124.66	90.80	74.45	570.96	274.89	393.48	1532.71	192.00	881.90	420.00	4555.85	4519.85

*Retired unit started in fifth plan.

ANNEXURE II

A—Salient Features of Generation Projects—Approved and on going

Name of Project (Installed capacity in MW)	Latest estimate cost (Rs. in crore)	Location of the Project	Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/Diameter of tunnel/channel]	Head (in Metres)	Source of cooling water	Annual Energy Generation (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. HYDRO							
1. Lakhwar Vyasi (Multi-purpose) (3x100+2x60)	424.99	Lakhwar Dam and Power House 20 Km. upstream of Kalsi and 72 Km. from Dehra Dun, Vyasi Dam 5 Km. and Hathiri Power House at 9.5 Km. downstream of Lakhwar.	Lakhwar—Concrete Gravity Dam : 204m, Vyasi—Concrete Gravity Dam : 80 m. high above deepest foundation.	Vyasi—Hathiri Two Tunnel : Length : 2.7 Km. Diameter 7 m. each	Lakhwar 150 Vyasi 112	..	852
2. Tehri Dam (Multi-purpose) (4x250)	1423.93	Dam on river Bhagirathi 1.5 Km. downstream on the confluence of Bhagirathi with river Bhilanganga near Tehri town. Pump House underground on left bank.	Rockfill Dam 245.5 m. high above river bed.	..	188	..	3091
3. Vishnu Prayag (4x120)	345.95	Barrage on river Alaknanda near village Lambagarh in district Chamoli, Underground Power House near the confluence of Chainanal with Alaknanda.	Barrage 57 m. long	Tunnel : Length 12 Km. and Diameter : 4 Metres	947	..	2349
4. Maneri Bhali Stage-II (4x76)	338.66	Barrage near Uttarkashi town on river Bhagirathi. Pump House near Dharasu on left bank of river Bhagirathi	Barrage Length 81 m.	Tunnel 16 Km. of 6.00 m. diameter.	250	..	1327
5. Srinagar (6x 53.4 MW)	335.03	Dam 6 Km. upstream of Srinagar town across river Alaknanda at Sapna on Rishikesh—Badrinath Road. Surface Power House near Kil Kileshwar village temple on right bank of river Alaknanda.	Dam : 85 m. high	Tunnel length : 1.02 Km. of 13 m diameter followed by 3.9 Km. long channel.	66.8	..	1168
6. Khara (3x24)	162.00	Head regulator on left bank of tailrace channel of Kulhal Power station on river Yamuna. Power House at Khara 13.4 Km. of the power channel	Head regulator : Length : 68.5 m.	Channel : Length 20 Km. (including 1.2 Km. of two parallel tunnels	44.31	..	385 Pre-Lakhwar)
B. THERMAL							
1. Anpara 'A' (3x210)	657.74	Near village Anpara on the left bank of Rihand reservoir near Renuagar Thermal Power station at 24 Km. from Rihand Dam on Pipri—Singrauli road	..	..	..	Rihand	3150

2. Tanda (4x110)	475.91	On the west of Mehripur pumping station on the bank of river Ghaghara 8 Km. from Tanda on Faizabad Road	..	..	..	Mehripur pumping station of Tanda Canal system and Daryabad link channel.	2350
3. Unchahar (2x210)	465.15	Unchahar (Mustafabad) in district Rae Bareli	..	..	..	Allahabad branch of Sarda Sahayak Canal and Purva Canal Branch	2100
Anpara 'B' (2x500)	1531.85	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir.	..	..	..	Rihand Reservoir	5000

ANNEXURE II—(Contd.)

B—Salient Features of Proposed New Generation Projects

Name of Project (Installed capacity in MW)	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Location of the Project	Particulars of Dam/Barrage	Length/Diameter of Tunnel/ channel	Head (in Metres)	Source of cooling water	Annual Energy Generation (MU)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A- HYDRO							
1. Pala Maneri (4x93)	383.46	Dam on river Bhagirathi near village Pala in district Uttarkashi Power house near village Aungi on right bank of river Bhagirathi.	Dam : 74 m. high	Tunnel length : 12.7 Km. of 6 m. diameter	364 (gross)	..	1453
2. Lohari Nag Pala (3x94)	177.26	Barrage near Lohari Nag on Uttar Kashi Ganaotri Road, on river Bhagirathi Under-ground power house near village Pala	Barrage : Length 67.5 m	Tunnel length : 13.6 Km. of 4.8 m diameter	442.5 (net)	..	1320
3. Koteshwar (4x100)	282.80	22 Km. downstream of Tehri on river Bhagirathi	Dam : 103.5 m high	..	81	..	1064
4. Kishau Dam (Multi-purpose) (4x150)	459.84	Dam 3.2 Km. west of village Kishau and about 32 Kms. upstream of confluence of river Tons and Yamuna near Kalsi Power house at the toe of the dam on the left bank.	Earth and Rockfilled Dam : 253 m.	..	177	..	1822
5. Katapathar (2x9.5)	19.19	Barrage on the river Yamuna at Katapathar (district Dehra Dun) 10 Km. upstream of Dakpathar. Power House located at Asbasi at 5.95 Km. power channel.	Barrage : Length 196 m.	5.95 Km. long Power channel	46	..	135
6. Kotli Bhel Dam (Multi-purpose) (4x250)	1186.00	Dam on river Gang about 6 Km. upstream of Rishikesh town. Surface power house on left bank of river Ganga about 1 Km. downstream of proposed dam.	Earth and rock filled Dam : 195 m.	Tunnel length : two tunnels of 0.7 Km. and 10.8 m. dia- meter each	150 (Design)	..	5411
7. Tapoban Vishnugad (3x120)	242.20	Barrage on the river Dhauliganga near village Tapoban about 15 Km. from Joshimath, Underground power house near Aaimnth, near 200 m. upstream of confluence of Animath gad with river Alaknanda	Barrage : Length 55.5 Km.	Power tunnel : Length 1.65 Km. of 48 diameter	518.5 (Gross)	..	1618
B—THERMAL							
1. Unchahar Extension (2x210)	443.65	Unchahar in district Rae Bareli	..	..	..	Allahabad Branch of Sarda Sahayak and Purwa Branch Canal	2247

2.	Rosa (2 × 210)	319.64	Rosa, 11 Km. from Shahjahanpur on Hardoi Road	..	..	..	River Garrah	2247
3.	Jawaharpur (3 × 210)	324.23	Jawaharpur (Kamsan) 11 Km. from Etah on Tundla Road	..	..	..	Lower and Upper Ganga Canals and Kalinadi	3371
4.	Dohrighat (2 × 210)	229.15	At Dohrighat in district Azamgarh	..	..	..	Dohrighat pump canal	2247
5.	Anpara 'C' (3 × 500)	634.97	Near village Anpara on left bank of Rihand Reservoir	..	..	..	Rihand Reservoir	8025
6.	Parichha Extension (2 × 210)	406.33	Parichha in district Jhansi	..	..	..	Parichha Reservoir	2247
7.	Pratabpur (4 × 500)	1324.92	Pratabpur in district Allahabad	..	..	..	River Yamuna	1070
C—GAS TURBINE								
1.	Kosi (2 × 120)	85.84	Kosi in district Mathura	..	..	..	Yamuna canal	1248

ANNEXURE III

A—Transmission Works—Likely achievement during 1987-88

LINES			SUB-STATION		
Name	Length (Ckt. Km.)	Commis- sioning Schedule	Name	Capacity (MVA)	Commis- sioning Schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) 400 kV			(A) 400 kV		
1. DC Anpara Tapping	9.5	12/87	1. Azamgarh Extension	II 240	12/87
2. Approach span at Rishikesh of Tehri-Rishikesh	5.0	3/88			
Total (A)	14.5				
(B) 220 kV			(B) 220 kV		
1. SC Azamgarh— Jaunpur	72.2	6/87	1. C.B. Ganj	I 100	3/88
2. SC Clutterbuck ganj— Moradabad	86.2	3/88	2. Kanpur (Naubasta)	I 100+I 20	3/88
3. III Circuit Rishikesh Uttarkashi at Birbhadra	3.5	3/88	3. Phoolpur	I 20	12/87
4. DC Naubasta tapping	1.2	3/88	4. Rishikesh	II 100+II 20	3/88
Total (B)	163.1		5. Agra	I 40+I 20	3/89
			6. Muradnagar	II 20	3/88
			Total, (B)	380	
(C) 132 kV			(C) 132 kV		
(i) NORMAL WORKS			(i) NORMAL WORKS		
1. Gola-Shahjahanpur	57.0	3/88	1. Gola	I 20	3/88
2. Azamgarh—Koilsa	29.0	12/87	2. Koilsa	I 20	12/87
3. Bangermau—Sandila	33.0	9/82	3. Bangermau	I 20	9/87
4. Milkipur—Sultanpur	50.0	3/88	4. Lucknow (NKN)	I—40+I 20	9/87
5. Kadipur tapping	4.0	3/88	5. Lucknow (TRT)	I—40—I 20	9/87
6. Bisauli tapping	4.0	3/88	6. Hardoi	II 20	9/87
7. LILO Panki Malwan at Naubasta	4.0	3/88	7. Handia	II 20	9/87
8. Kanpur—Ghatampur	6.0	3/88	8. Mohanlalganj (SGPI)	I 20	12/87
9. Conversion 66-132KV Dehana—Shahjahanpur	2.0	3/88	9. Kadipur	I 20	3/88
10. Chilla—Jwalapur	27.0	3/88	10. Milkipur	I 20	3/88
11. Deoria—Salempur	28.0	3/88	11. Bisauli	I 20	3/88
Sub-Total (i)	244.0		12. Bareilly (Town)	I 20	3/88
			13. Jhimbjana	I 20	3/88
			14. Dasna	II 20	3/88
			15. Mathura	II 40+I 20	3/88
			16. Ghazipur	I 40+I 20	3/88
			17. Lalitpur	I 20	12/87
			18. Banla	I 20	3/88
			19. Ghaziabad (IA)	III 20	3/88
			Sub-Total (i)	380	
(ii) DEPOSIT WORKS			(ii) DEPOSIT WORKS		
1. DC Manauri—Syed Sarwan of 132-kV Bays for Syed-Sarwan (Manauri, S/S)	12.0	3/88	1. Narainpur Extension	II 20	3/88
2. DC Naini Complex— Bheerpur Bays from Bheerpur at Naini Complex	49.0	3/88	2. Mohanlalganj (SGPI) (132/11)	I 20	3/88
3. DC Krishnanagar— Sarsaul—Bays at Kanpur (KN)	40.0	3/88	3. Balrampu	II 20	3/88
4. DC Fatehpur—Rasoola- bad—Bays at Fatehpur (220 KV)	52.0	3/88	4. Sone Pump Canal (132/11)	20	3/83
Sub-Total (ii)	153.0		5. Gyanpur Pump canal (132/11)	40	3/88
Total (C)	397.0		Sub-Total (ii)	120	
			Total (C)	500	

ANNEXURE III (Concl'd.)

B—Transmission Works—Programme Proposed for 1988-89

LINES			SUB-STATIONS		
Name	Length (Ckt. Km.)	Comi- sioning Schedule	Name	Capacity (MVA)	Commis- sioning Schedule
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A) 400 kV			(A) 400 kV		
1. DC Muzaffarnagar of Rishikesh-Murad- nagar	2x10	3/89	1. Rishikesh Extension	II 240	3/89
2. DC Varanasi tapping Anpara-Azamgarh	2x7	3/89	2. Muzaaffarnagar	I 315	3/89
3. Agra (400 kV)— Agra (NTPC)	2x35	3/89	3. Varanasi	I 315	3/89
			4. Agra	I 315	3/89
Total (A)	104		Total (A)	1185	
(B) 220 kV .			(B) 220 kV		
1. SC Badaun—C.B. Ganj	50	3/89	1. Budaun	I 100	3/89
2. DC Chinhath tapping of Lucknow Unchahar	60	3/89	2. Chinhath	I 100	3/89
3. DC Unchahar-Fatehpur	130	3/89	3. Basti Extension	II 100	3/89
4. SC NAPP—Simbholi	84	3/89	4. Sitapur Extension	II 100	3/89
5. DC Muzaffarnagar- Meerut	80	3/89			
6. DC Muzaffarnagar 400(kV) Muzaaffarnagar (220kV)	70	3/89			
7. SC Varanasi-Sahupuri	15	3/89			
8. DC Varanasi (400kV) tapping	10	3/89			
Total (B)	469		Total (B)	400	
(C) 132 kV			(C) 132 kV		
1. Allahabad Cantonment tapping	12	6/88	1. Allahabad Cantonment	I 20	6/88
2. Pindra—Varanasi tapping	6	6/88	2. Pindra, Varanasi	I 40	6/88
3. Etah-Jaleswar	38	12/88	3. Ghaziabad, Meerut Road	I 20	6/88
4. Ghazipur-Yusufpur (Mohammadpur)	25	12/88	4. Bazpur	I 20	9/89
5. Gomatinagar-Mohan- lalganj (SGPGI)	30	12/88	5. Gauriganj	I 20	12/88
6. Gauriganj tapping	6	12/88	6. Jalesar	I 20	12/88
7. Meerut tapping of Moradnagar-Mohan naga	5	6/88	7. Gomtinagar Lucknow	I 40	12/88
8. LILO, Kashipur- Haldwani at Bazpur	1	9/88	8. Yusufpur Mohammadpur	(—) I 20	12/88
9. Auriya-Gojriganj	20	3/89	9. Salempur	I 20	12/88
10. Medical College Meerut tapping	1	3/89	10. Gopiganj	I 20	3/89
11. Moradabad II tapping	10	3/89	11. Medical College, Meerut	I 20	3/89
12. Mathura-Kosikala	50	12/88	12. Moradabad II	I 20	3/89
			13. Kosi Kalan	I 20	12/88
Total (C)	204		Total (C)	280	

ANNEXURE IV
Rural Electrification—Electrification of villages and Harijan Bastis

(Number)

Period	Electrification of Villages																Electrification of Harijan Bastis	
	Normal		REC		MNP		NABARD/ LDB		SPA		Consumer's Deposit		Dacoity Prone Areas programme		Total		Addition	Cumulative
	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Pre Plan	110	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	110	..	..
First Plan	310	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	420	..	..
Second Plan	662	1082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662	1,082	..	..
Third Plan	4,773	5,855	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	4,773	5,855	..	..
Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	7,071	12,926	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	7,071	12,926	..	..
Fourth Plan	15,714	28,640	1,115	1,115	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	16,839	29,765	5,960	5,960
<i>Fifth Plan</i>	<i>1,778</i>	<i>30,418</i>	<i>3,553</i>	<i>4,678</i>	<i>1,202</i>	<i>1,202</i>	*	*	*	*	<i>6,533</i>	<i>36,298</i>	<i>6,493</i>	<i>12,453</i>
1974-75	345	28,985	698	1,813	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,033	30,798	351	6,311
1975-76	686	29,671	346	2,159	32	32	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,064	31,862	1,390	7,701
1976-77	240	29,911	696	2,855	300	332	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,236	33,098	1,304	9,005
1977-78	273	30,184	1,224	4,079	431	763	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,928	35,026	1,991	10,996
1978-79	234	30,418	599	4,678	439	1,202	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,272	36,298	1,457	12,453
<i>Annual Plan 1979-80</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>31,014</i>	<i>1,233</i>	<i>5,911</i>	<i>450</i>	<i>1,625</i>	*	*	*	*	<i>2,279</i>	<i>38,577</i>	<i>1,561</i>	<i>14,014</i>
<i>Sixth Plan</i>	<i>7,988</i>	<i>39,002</i>	<i>5,263</i>	<i>11,174</i>	<i>4,849</i>	<i>6,501</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>6,062</i>	<i>6,062</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>99</i>	..	..	<i>24,498</i>	<i>63,075</i>	<i>15,587</i>	<i>29,601</i>
1980-81	434	31,448	1,982	7,893	753	2,405	65	65	557	557	4	4	..	..	3,795	42,372	2,263	16,277
1981-82	1,855	33,303	910	8,803	875	3,280	72	137	1,430	1,987	11	15	..	..	5,153	47,525	2,581	18,858
1982-83	1,615	34,918	930	9,733	1,095	4,37	27	164	2,161	4,148	14	29	..	..	5,842	53,367	3,834	22,692
1983-84	2,477	37,395	548	10,281	823	5,198	72	236	690	4,838	52	81	..	..	4,662	58,029	2,887	25,579
1984-85	1,607	39,002	893	11,174	1,303	16,501	1	237	1,224	6,062	18	99	..	..	5,046	63,075	4,022	29,601
<i>Seventh Plan 1985-86</i>	<i>576</i>	<i>39,578</i>	<i>1,464</i>	<i>12,638</i>	<i>1,681</i>	<i>8,182</i>	..	237	736	6,798	29	128	..	..	4,486	67,561	5,282	34,883
1986-87	424	40,002	1,187	13,825	1,815	9,997	..	237	562	7,360	..	128	15	15	4,003	71,564	4,343	39,226

* Included in Normal

ANNEXURE—V

Rural Electrification—Energisation of Private Tube-wells/Pump Sets

(Number)

Period	Normal		REC		MNP		NABARD/LDB		SPA		Consumer's Deposit		Dacoity Prone Area Programme		Total	
	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative	Addition	Cumulative
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Pre-Plan	635	635	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	635
First Plan	794	1,429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	794	1,429
Second Plan	2,137	3,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,137	3,566
Third Plan	5,717	9,283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,717	9,283
Three Annual Plans (1966—69)	56,230	65,513	..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	56,230	65,513
Fourth Plan	1,45,935	2,11,448	4,998	4,998	..	..	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	..	1,50,933	2,16,446
Fifth Plan	43,237	2,54,685	13,496	18,496	1,095	1,095	24,376	24,376	..	..	9,340	9,340	..	..	43,237	2,54,685
1974-75	9,059	2,20,507	2,252	7,250	..	..	*	*	..	..	3,529	3,529	..	..	9,059	2,20,507
1975-76	7,624	2,28,131	1,153	8,403	33	33	*	*	..	..	1,783	5,312	..	..	7,624	2,28,131
1976-77	3,167	2,31,298	1,667	10,070	164	197	6,410	6,410	..	..	445	5,757	..	..	3,167	2,31,298
1977-78	11,551	2,42,849	3,988	14,058	350	547	7,009	13,419	..	..	1,990	7,747	..	..	11,551	2,42,849
1978-79	11,836	2,54,685	4,436	18,495	548	1,095	10,957	24,376	..	..	1,593	9,340	..	..	11,836	2,54,685
Annual Plan	15,289	2,69,974	6,127	24,621	840	1,935	11,615	35,991	325	325	1,949	11,289	..	..	15,289	2,69,974
1979-80	15,289	2,69,974	6,127	24,621	840	1,935	11,615	35,991	325	325	1,949	11,289	..	..	15,289	2,69,974
Sixth Plan	15,358	2,85,332	25,952	50,573	3,668	5,603	19,642	55,633	67,127	67,452	8,627	19,916	..	..	15,358	2,85,332
1980-81	6,331	276,305	6,313	30,934	198	3,133	11,681	47,672	10,532	10,857	3,759	15,048	..	..	6,331	276,305
1981-82	2,926	2,79,231	4,649	35,583	644	3,777	3,878	51,550	16,652	27,509	2,245	17,293	..	..	2,926	2,79,231
1982-83	1,910	2,81,141	6,210	41,793	542	4,319	1,907	53,457	11,582	39,091	1,772	19,065	..	..	1,910	2,81,141
1983-84	1,287	2,82,428	4,181	45,974	502	4,821	1,921	55,378	13,609	52,700	777	19,842	..	..	1,287	2,82,428
1984-85	2,904	2,85,332	4,599	50,573	782	5,603	255	55,633	14,752	67,452	74	19,916	..	..	2,904	2,85,332
Seventh Plan	1,522	2,86,854	7,879	58,452	1,557	7,160	45	55,678	16,787	85,239	114	20,030	..	..	1,522	2,86,854
1985-86	1,522	2,86,854	7,879	58,452	1,557	7,160	45	55,678	16,787	85,239	114	20,030	..	..	1,522	2,86,854
1986-87	4,226	2,91,080	9,293	67,745	3,739	10,899	..	55,678	12,824	97,063	..	20,030	..	..	4,226	2,91,080

*Included in Normal

ANNEXURE VI

Rural Electrification—Progress and Programme

(Number)

Programme	Sixth Plan		Level upto the end of Sixth Plan	Seventh Plan Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Likely Achievement	1988-89 Proposed Target
	Target	Achievement						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A—Village Electrification	28,050	24,498	63,075	25,170	4,486	4,003	4,170	2,929
I. PLAN FUNDS	20,360	18,100	56,677	21,170	3,721	3,441	3,170	2,479
(1) <i>Energy</i>	20,360	18,100	56,677	15,800	3,721	3,426	3,080	2,429
Normal	7,908	7,988	39,002	..	576	424	..	..
REC	5,240	5,263	11,174	7,400	1,464	1,187	1,373	836
MNP	7,212	8,849	6,501	8,400	1,681	1,815	1,707	1,593
(2) <i>Special Area Programmes</i>	..	..	..	5,370	..	15	90	50
Dacoity Prone Areas	..	..	..	5,370	..	15	90	50
II. FUNDS OUTSIDE PLAN	7,690	6,398	6,398	4,000	765	562	1,000	450
NABARD/ LDB	3,930	237	237	..	..	..	..	..
SPA	3,640	6,062	6,062	4,000	736	562	1,000	450
Consumer's Deposit	120	99	99	..	29	..	..	..
B— Private Tubewell Energisation	2,77,870	1,40,374	4,84,509	2,47,950	27,904	30,082	18,090	15,725
PLAN FUNDS	1,67,390	44,978	3,41,508	90,500	10,958	17,258	10,590	10,775
(1) <i>Energy</i>	1,67,390	44,978	3,41,508	72,000	10,958	17,258	10,500	10,700
Normal	80,760	15,358	2,85,332	31,000	1,522	4,226	1,500	1,200
REC	41,410	29,592	5,573	31,000	7,878	9,293	5,500	6,000
MNP	45,220	3,668	5,603	10,000	1,557	3,739	3,500	3,500
(2) <i>Special Area Programmes</i>	..	..	..	18,500	..	..	90	..
Dacoity Prone Areas	..	..	..	18,500	..	..	90	75
II. FUNDS OUTSIDE PLAN	1,10,480	95,396	1,43,001	1,57,450	16,946	12,824	7,500	4,950
NABARD/ LDB	52,850	19,642	55,633	..	45	..	..	..
SPA	49,850	67,127	67,452	1,57,450	16,787	12,824	7,500	4,950
Consumer's Deposit	7,780	8,627	19,916	..	114	..	..	..

ANNEXURE VII
Existing Mini/Micro Hydel Schemes

				(KW.)
Division	Name of Scheme	District	No. of units	Installed capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
GARHWAL				
	1. Gangotri	Uttarkashi	3×200	600
	2. Gangotri Extension	Uttarkashi	1×200	200
	3. Bhatwari	Uttarkashi	2×25	50
	4. Koti	Uttarkashi	2×100	200
	5. Harsil	Uttarkashi	2×100	200
	6. Tapovan	Chamoli	2×400	800
	7. Kedarnath	Chamoli	4×5	20
	8. Chamoli	Chamoli	3×200	600
	9. Chamoli, Extension	Chamoli	1×200	200
	10. Gupt-Kashi	Chamoli	2×100	200
	11. Badrinath	Chamoli	4×30	30
	12. Pandukeshwar	Chamoli	1×250	750
	13. Tilwara	Tehri Garhwal	2×100	200
	14. Deoprayag	Pauri Garhwal	2×50	100
	15. Gehti Cheera	Pauri Garhwal	2×100	200
	16. Galogi Power House (Mussoorie)	Dehradun	2×1000 +2×500	3,000
Sub-Total : GARHWAL DIVISION				7,350
KUMAON				
	1. Durgapur	Nainital	2×350 +3×150	1,150
	2. Bageshwar	Almora	1×50	50
	3. Champawat	Pithoragarh	2×100	200
	4. Dharchula	Pithoragarh	2×100	200
	5. Sureingad	Pithoragarh	2×400	800
Sub-Total : KUMAON DIVISION				2,400
Total				9,750

ANNEXURE VIII

Mini/Micro Schemes under Formulation and Investigation

Name of Scheme	District	Installed capacity (KW)
(1)	(2)	(3)
I—UNDER FORMULATION		
(A) Garhwal Division		
1. Nagnath Pokhari	Chamoli	200
2. Narain Bagar	Chamoli	200
3. Sari	Chamoli	400
4. Gaurikund	Chamoli	500
5. Jummagad	Chamoli	750
6. Sone Prayag	Chamoli	500
7. Urgam	Chamoli	500
8. Wangra	Chamoli	200
	Sub-Total (A)	3,450
(B) Kumaun Division		
1. Barar	Pithoragarh	200
2. Bhadoli	Pithoragarh	500
3. Deokhet	Pithoragarh	400
4. Sapteshwar	Pithoragarh	500
5. Bairthi	Pithoragarh	500
6. Charma	Pithoragarh	200
7. Dumkali	Pithoragarh	600
8. Garon	Pithoragarh	200
9. Pantsera	Pithoragarh	300
10. Tabeshwar	Pithoragarh	400
11. Jumiagad	Pithoragarh	2,000
	Sub-Total, (B)	5,800
	Total, (I)	9,150
II UNDER INVESTIGATION		
(A) Garhwal Division		
1. Pilangad	Uttarkashi	3,000
2. Hanumanganga	Uttarkashi	400
3. Mandal	Chamoli	1,200
4. Aglar	Tehri Garhwal	1,500
5. Budha kedar	Tehri Garhwal	400
6. Khadigad	Dehra Dun	300
7. Bhitery	Dehra Dun	400
8. Shahstra Dhara	Dehra Dun	500
	Sub-Total, (A)	7,700
(B) Kumaun Division		
1. Railagad	Pithoragarh	800
2. Bhikuria	Pithoragarh	600
3. Motighat	Pithoragarh	600
4. Pangu	Pithoragarh	400
5. Bain	Pithoragarh	1,500
6. Malan	Pithoragarh	400
7. Jakhula	Pithoragarh	1,000
8. Ghurchum	Pithoragarh	300
9. Digra	Pithoragarh	300
10. Seraghat	Pithoragarh	500
11. Ghatigad	Pithoragarh	200
12. Simal Raw	Pithoragarh	500
13. Bhaisia Channa	Almora	400
14. Naini	Almora	300
15. Lohari Khet	Almora	1,500
16. Harsila	Almora	1,000
17. Jeolikot	Nainital	500
	Sub-Total, (B)	10,800
	Total (II)	18,500

ANNEXURE—IX

Pattern of subsidy under Normal Programme of NEDA

Item	Subsidy being made available by DNES	Subsidy by State Government	
		Existing as on 1-4-87	Proposed for 1987-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. BIO-ENERGY			
Engine	..	20% of cost to a maximum of Rs. 1000	20% of cost to a maximum of Rs. 1000
B. SLOAR-ENERGY			
1. Cookers	33.3% of cost to a maximum of Rs. 150.00	33.3% of cost to a maximum of Rs. 150	33.3% of cost to a maximum of Rs. 150
2. Water heaters—			
(a) Private users	50.0% of cost or maximum of Rs. 3,000	33.3% of cost or maximum of Rs. 600	33.3% of cost or maximum of Rs. 2,200
(b) Institutional users with a capacity of 500 liters/day of more.			
—Private sector	33.3% of cost	..	16.7% of cost
—Public sector	50% of cost	..	15.0% of cost
3. Timber seasoning plant	..	20% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 5000	20% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 5000
4. Still and other devices	..	33.3% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 600.	33.3% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 600
C. WIND ENERGY			
Mills/pumps	..	75% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 7500.	75% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 7500.00
D. ENERGY CONSERVATION			
1. Improved Kerosin stove	..	..	50% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 200
2. Energy audit studies	..	..	..
(a) Small scale	..	..	75% of cost with a maximum of Rs. 7500
(b) Medium scale	..	..	65% with a maximum of Rs. 2500
E. RURAL TECHONOLOGY			
1. Hydram	..	..	..
2. Sprinklers	..	..	..
3. Human/animal driven pump	..	a. general 10% of cost. b. Marginal/small farmers—25% of cost.	a. general 10% of cost. b. marginal/small farmers 25% of cost.

Item	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan—Target				1985-86 Achievement			
		Normal Prog.	IREP. Prog.	Works of DNES	Total	Normal Prog.	IREP. Prog.	Works of DNES	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I—ENERGY COMPLEXES		16	24	..	40	3	9	..	12
II—DEVICES/SYSTEM									
(A) Solar Energy									
(i) Thermal									
1. Power Plant (100KW)	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
2. Solar Powered vehicle	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
3. Solar House ..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
4. Cold Storage ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
5. Air conditioning Plant	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
6. Chilling Plant ..	..	11	..	..	11	5**	..	..	5**
7. Water Heaters ..	18 and 85,000†	989	245	..	1234	19,000†	44	..	44 and 19,000*
(a) Hospitals, domestic and Guest/Inspection Houses	18 and 85,000†	989	245	..	1234	19,000†	44	..	44 and 19,000*
(b) Dairy/Textile and other industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Air Heaters for textile and other industries (60,000 mt capacity)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9. Disillation Plant	31	79	120	..	199	14	24	..	38
(a) Industrial application (10,00,000 litres per day capacity)	1	11	..	..	11	3	..	..	3
(b) Distilled water and other uses	30	68	120	..	188	11	24	..	35
10. Grain/Cabinet dryer†	78	157	325	..	482	28	65	..	93
11. Timber Seasoning Klin	36	58	15	..	73	12	3	4	19
12. Cookers ..	12,354	5,322	15,560	..	20,882	3,000	3,112	..	6,112
(a) Community and Institutional	..	67	160	..	227	..	32	..	32
(b) Domestic ..	12,354	5,255	15,400	..	20,655	3,000	3,080	..	6,080
13. Furnace ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Photo-Voltaic									
1. Pumps ..	38	194	290	..	484	14**	58	..	72
(a) Irrigation ..	*	*	*	..	*	8**	*	..	*
(b) Drinking water	*	*	*	..	*	6**	*	..	*
2. Street lights-Poles	92	538	1900	..	2438	18	380	..	398
3. Television ..	16	16	135	..	151	50	22	..	72
4. Transistors/Radio	2	16	80	..	96	1	16	..	17
5. Generation Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Not available

**Work started

†Liters per day

X
Programmes of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy

(Number)

1986-87 achievement				1987-88 Like by achievement				1988-89 Proposed target			
Normal Prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total	Normal Prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total	Normal Prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
..	3	..	3	10	5	..	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100KW	..	..	100KW (contd. Scheme)
..
6	..	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..
..
8	..	..	8	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
1,72,000†	9	..	9 & 1,72,000	1,22,000†	7	..	7 & 1,22,000†	35,000 litres per day capacity	7 Nos.	..	35,000 liters per day capacity & 7 Nos.
1,72,000†	9	..	9 & 1,72,000*	1,22,000†	7	..	7 & 1,22,780†				
..
..
55	8	..	63	15	14	..	29	26 litres per day capacity	14 Nos.	..	26 litre per day capacity & 14 Nos.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1				
55	8	..	63	14	14	..	28				
..	13	..	13	14	5	..	19	..	5	..	5
1	2	..	3	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
12,138	874	..	13,012	6,151	554	..	6,705	6,225	554	..	6,779
18	9	..	27	41	4	..	45	145	4	..	149
12,120	865	..	12,985	6,110	550	..	6,660	6,080	550	..	6,080
..
86	29	..	115	16	14	..	30	..	15	..	15
*	*	..	*	*	*	..	*
*	*	..	*	*	*	..	*
220	160	..	380	778	210	..	988	..	210	..	210
9	11	..	20	24	4	..	28	..	4	..	4
..	15	..	15	14	4	..	18	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500 KW total capacity (contd.)	..	..	500 KW total capacity (contd.)

ANNEXURE X-A—(Concl.d.)

Item	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan—Target				1985-86 Achievement			
		Normal Prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total	Normal Prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(B) Bio-Energy									
1. Engines	42	..	405	..	405	..	81	..	81
2. Generators	7	16	30	..	46	..	6	..	6
3. Human waste/water hyecinth plants	28	32	135	..	167	1	27	..	28
(a) Community	28	16	85	..	101	1	17	..	18
(b) Individual	..	16	50	..	66	..	10	..	10
4. Sewage based plants	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5. Sanitary filled plants	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
6. Paru fuel plants	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
7. Briquetting plants	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
8. Ujala Karyakram (villages covered)	..	30	..	..	30	10	..	..	10
9. Energy Plantation (Ha.)	48	2,00,000	..	..	2,00,000	..	..	..	..
10. Gasifiers	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
(C) Wind Energy									
1. Pumps/wind mills	268	160	610	..	770	4	122	..	126
2. Aero-generators	11	19	15	..	34	5	3	..	8
(a) Medium	..	12	*	..	*	2	*	..	*
(b) Small (3 kw)	..	7	*	..	*	3	*	..	*
3. Battery Charger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(D) Energy Conservation									
1. Smokeless Chulha	12,300	8,000	4,85,000	..	4,93,000	1,500	20,000	..	21,500
2. Smokeless villages	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*
3. Portable wood stove	3,158	6,464	39,000	..	45,464	..	1,800	..	7,800
(E) Rural Technology Items—									
1. Leafcup making machine	17	16	110	..	126	..	..	..	..
2. Bullock driven pump	14	..	80	..	80	..	..	..	..
3. Improved bullock Cart	41	..	350	..	350	..	..	..	..
4. Sprinklers	..	100	16	375	..	391	..	..	..
5. Low lift pumps	4	16	55	..	71	9**	..	..	..
III—MICRO-HYDEL GENERATION SCHEMES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Not available

**Work started

(Number)

1986-87 Achievement				1987-88 Likely achievement				1988-89 Proposed Target			
Normal Prog	IREP	Works of DNES	Total	Normal Prog	IREP	Works of DNES	Total	Normal prog.	IREP	Works of DNES	Total
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
..	18	..	18	14	32	9	55	..	20	..	20
--	--	--	--	--	..	8	8	..	3	..	3
2	78	..	80	18	2	2	22	6	3	..	9
2	8	..	10	2	2	2	6	6	3	..	9
--	70	..	70	16	..	--	16	..	..	..	--
15	..	..	15	15	..	15	30	4	..	..	4
..
2	..	..	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..
14	1	..	15	14	--	--	14	--	--	--	--
..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	L.S.	..	..	L.S.
..	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
--	--	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	--	--	--
190	97	..	287	190	40	100	330	150	40	..	190
13	2	..	15	13	..	10	23	..	..	..	..
1	*	*	*	1	..	*	*	..	..	--	--
12	*	*	*	12	..	*	*	..	..	--	--
..	..	..	..	..	20	10	30	..	..	..	..
57,000	20,000	..	77,000	51,000	10,000	..	61,000	15,240	10,000	..	25,240
*	*	*	*	*	*	..	*	--	--	--	--
--	3,000	--	3,000	..	2,400	--	2,400	--	2,400	--	2,400
--	12	..	12	..	..	--	--	--	8	--	8
..	2	..	2	..	100	..	100	..	..	--	--
--	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	70	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	104
--	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..
--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Contd.	..	..	Contd.

L.S.=Lump sum

B—Physical Progress and Target and Normal

Item	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan Target			1985-86 Achievement		
		Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
		Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I—Energy Complexes	.. 45	16	..	..	3	..	..
II—Devices/System							
(A) Solar Energy							
(i) Thermal :							
1. Power Plant (100 KW)	.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
2. Solar Powered Vehicle	.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
3. Solar House	.. ..	..	8	..	..	..	..
4. Cold Storage ..	.. ..	..	1	..	..	1	..
5. Air-Conditioning Plant	.. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
6. Chilling Plant	.. ..	..	11	..	..	5**	..
7. Water Heaters	.. ₹85,001†	16	23	950	..	19,000†	..
(a) Hospitals, Primary Health Centre, Domestic and Guest/Inspection Houses	.. 85,001†	16	23	950	..	19,000†	..
(b) Dairy/Textile and other industries	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Air-Heaters for Textile and other Industries (60,000 cum. capacity)	.. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9. Disillation Plant	.. 3	16	22	41	..	3	11
(a) Industrial application (10,00,000 litres per day capacity)	.. 1	..	11	..	..	3	..
(b) Distilled water and other uses	.. 2	16	11	41	..	..	11
10. Grain/Cabinet dryer	.. 55	16	1	140	..	..	28
11. Timber Seasoning Klin	.. 34	16	1	41	..	1	11
12. Cookers	.. 10,880	112	210	5,000	..	150	2,850
(a) Community and Institutional	.. ..	32	35	..	..	..	..
(b) Domestic	.. 10,880	80	175	5,000	..	150	2,850
13. Furnance	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Photo-Voltaice—							
1. Pumps	.. 24	16	63	115	..	14**	..
(a) Irrigation	.. 20*	16	29	*	..	8**	..
(b) Drinking Water	.. ..*	..	34	*	..	6**	..
2. Street lights, No. of Poles	.. 83	480	58	..	..	18	..
3. Television	.. 7	16	..	..	..	50	..
4. Transistors (Radio)	.. 2	16	..	..	..	1	..
5. Generation Plant	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**Work started.

†Capacity in Litres per day.

*Not available.

ANNEXURE X-B—(Concl'd.)

Item	Base Year (1984-85) level	Seventh Plan Target			1985-86 Achievement		
		Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
		Complex areas	Non- complex- areas		Complex areas	Non- complex areas	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(B) Bio-Energy :							
1. Engines	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Generators	2	16	..	..	..	..	..
3. Human waste/water hyacinth based plants	16	16	.. 3	13	..	1	..
(a) Community	16	..	3	13	..	1	..
(b) Individual	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sewage based plants	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Sanitary filled Plants	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
6. Paru fuel Plants	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
7. Briquetting Plants	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Ujala Kayakram (Village covered)	..	30	..	..	..	10	..
9. Energy Plantation (Ha) @	..	2,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
10. Gasifiers	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
(C) Wind Energy :							
1. Pumps/Wind mills	157	..	160	..	..	4	..
2. Aero-generators	11	19	..	..	..	5	..
(a) Medium	..	12	..	..	..	2	..
(b) Small (3 kW)	11	7	..	..	..	3	..
3. Battery Charger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(D) Energy Conservation :							
1. Smokeless Chulha	2,593	8,000	..	..	..	1,500	..
2. Smokeless Villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Portable wood stove	..	6,464	..	..	..	..	..
(E) Rural Technology Items :							
1. Leaf cup making machine	3	16	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bullock driven pump	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Improved bullock- cart	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Sprinklers	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
5. Low Lift Pumps	4	16	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kerosene Stoves/ Pressure Cooker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—MICRO HYDRO GENERATION SCHEMES	..	..	..	..	..	9**	..

**Work started.

@No. of plantations

(Number)

1986-87 Likely achievement			1987-88 Anticipated target			1988-89 Proposed Target		
Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy	Demonstration		Subsidy
Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas		Complex areas	Non-complex areas	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	14	4	..	1	6	..
..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	15	..	..	4	..
..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	100	90	..	100	90	15	50	100
..	13	..	..	13	..	..	L. S.	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	L. S.	..
..	57,000	..	..	51,000	..	1000	15,000	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
..
..
..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	100,300	..	..

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

Uttar Pradesh is areawise the second largest State of the Country. The economy of the State till recent years has been pre-dominantly agricultural. However the contribution of other sectors particularly the manufacturing and service sector has registered a substantial increase in the course of last 3 years. The increased population has put very high burden on the land which has made diversification to industrial activity in the State.

PRESENT INDUSTRIAL STATUS

06.00.2. Uttar Pradesh, after having mainly focussed on development of agriculture in First and Second Five Year Plans, took to development of small industries in a systematic manner from the Third Five Year Plan, with the result that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 1,10,000 small scale units with an investment of Rs.700 crore and employing about 10.00 lakh persons were functioning. Industrialisation, being one of the main tools available to the Government for reducing pressure on land as also providing gainful employment to its large population, is being attached increasingly greater importance which is reflected in the allocations for this sector in the State's Development Plans. This allocation was Rs.294.00 crore in the Sixth Five Year Plan and went to Rs.738.00 crore in Seventh Plan.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

06.00.3. The new industrial policy envisages establishment of major industrial projects in the Central Sector, rapid development of infrastructure, development of roads, power, communications, higher priority and development of small scale and Khadi and Village Industries, Electronics, Handlooms and Handicrafts industries, provision of quick and co-ordinated assistance to entrepreneurs. The policy provides unlimited scope for the private sector. It also envisages priority for the development of backward areas and special concessions/incentives for attracting investment in industrial ventures particularly in backward areas.

06.00.4. The Heavy Industries sector is expected to act as nucleus for future growth. Small Scale Industries along with employment oriented industrial development programmes would carry industrialisation even to remote rural areas. Community Development Block has been adopted as the nucleus for future area development programme. This should ensure industrialisation of all parts of the State.

06.00.5. A multi pronged approach for accelerated industrialisation has been adopted, main planks being removal of short-comings in industrial infrastructure, making the package of incentives comparatively attractive and adoption of time-bound programme for making the required inputs and assistances available.

06.00.6. *Package of Assistance and Incentives*—The State has enriched the package of incentives available to the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up industrial undertaking in the State so as to include investment subsidy on purchase of generating sets, margin money loan, seed capital assistance, a number of concessions related to power including exemption from power cuts for first five years and open ended scheme of sales tax exemption to new units, scheme for deferment of payment of sales tax, special subsidy for pioneer and prestige units. The Central Government is providing Capital Investment Subsidy in 42 industrially backward districts of the State.

06.00.7. *Infrastructure*—The State has embarked upon an ambitious programme of development of infrastructure at a cost of Rs. 145 crore which also includes setting up a mini industrial estate in each of the community development blocks.

06.00.8. *Single Window Service*—As far as possible, a system of single window service is being adopted. At the district level, District Industries Centres render such service while Udyog Bandhu renders this service for medium and large industries at the State level. Now the meetings of Laghu Udyog Bandhu will also be held

under Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister.

06.00.9. *Medium and Large Scale Industry*—The State has a total of 785 medium and large scale undertakings with an investment of Rs. 4290 crore employing about 4.5 lakh people. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an investment of Rs. 7,000.00 crore would gestate in medium and large scale undertakings. Projects with an investment of Rs. 5200.00 crore are at various stages of implementation. The major projects are four Gas based fertiliser projects, Aeromatic Complex, Gas Cracker project, a project for manufacture of Linear Alkile Benzene, Down Stream Projects of the Aeromatic Complex including project for manufacture of T.P.A. etc., Photographic Film project, project for manufacture of Colour Picture Tubes, Float Glass, Ethylene, Glycol etc.

06.00.10. *Electronics*—Electronics is an area for which the State is ideally suited. Special investment subsidy is being made available to the electronic industries in the hill districts of the State. The State Electronic Corporation is the number one Electronic Corporation of the Country and is spear heading the development efforts of the State in this field. There are more than 800 industrial units engaged in manufacture of electronic goods. A project for manufacture of colour picture tube is also being established.

06.00.11. *Handicrafts*—Uttar Pradesh is the home of a large number of handicrafts which are not only popular in the Country but are also major items of export. Carpet manufacturing in Bhadohi, Brassware of Moradabad, Copperware of Varanasi, Chikan work of Lucknow, Marble work of Agra, Wooden inlay work of Saharanpur are some of the items being produced in the State and being exported too.

06.01. VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES

The focus for the development of small scale industries is now the Development Block and it is proposed to establish a Mini Industrial Estate in every block. During the Seventh Plan, it is proposed to establish one Mini Industrial Estate

per district every year. The feeder line, drainage and water facilities will also be provided. In order to improve the technical competence of the District Industries Centres, it is proposed to obtain expertise from the open market on contract appointments at the State and regional levels.

06.01.2. *Accelerated growth of Small Scale Industries*—Emphasis is being laid on improving the investment level in the small scale and cottage sector. While 47,943 small industries had been established by the end of Fifth Plan, the number rose to 1,10,710 by the end of Sixth Plan. It is proposed to add 1 lakh units during Seventh Plan starting with 16,000 units in 1985-86 and ending with 24,000 in 1989-90. In order to establish healthy units, it is necessary to have sound entrepreneurial base. The State has, therefore, planned to train new entrepreneurs every year. During 1986-87, 16004 persons were trained under EDP Programme. The target for 1987-88 is to train 15310 persons. Besides, the target to train 15500 persons has been fixed for 1988-89. To give over all direction to this important programme Entrepreneur Development Institute has been established at Lucknow with the assistance of IDBI. It will have two-sub-centres in Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh. For training and assistance in the small scale consumer plastics, a sub-centre of Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology at Lucknow is being established. The growth of small scale units is given in table-1 :—

TABLE 1—Growth of Small Scale units

Year	No. of SSI Units (No.)	Estimated production (Rs. in crore)	Estimated employment (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80	47,943	983.03	5,38,260
1980-81	55,896	1076.80	6,13,813
1981-82	68,426	1318.42	6,91,145
1982-83	82,037	1580.00	7,75,194
1983-84	95,847	1847.00	8,50,149
1984-85	1,10,710	2143.00	9,20,756
1985-86	1,27,294	2464.00	10,07,830
1986-87	1,46,187	2830.00	11,02,295
1987-88*	1,66,187	3216.00	12,02,295

*Target

06.01.3. *Artisans Programme*—Artisans and craftsmen of Uttar Pradesh produce articles which are highly valued and appreciated at the international level. The brassware of Moradabad, the Chikan embroidery of Lucknow, soap stoneware of Agra, zari gold work of Varanasi and carpets from Bhadohi have always found ready acceptance in diverse foreign markets.

06.01.4. In order to look after the small artisans and cottage industries, the State is giving priority to the implementation of the scheme for self employment of educated unemployed youths.

06.01.5. During 1986-87, 18,893 small scale industries were established. The target for 1987-88 is for the establishment of 20,000 SSI units and the target for 1988-89 is 22,000 units.

06.01.6. The following notable progress has been made :

TABLE 2—*Progress of Artisans Programmes*
(Number)

Item	Achievement		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Establishment of SSI units	14,863	16,584	18,893
2. Artisan units established	32,500	34,237	31,082
3. Employment generated	1,25,000	1,44,599	1,35,723
4. Integrated Rural Development (Industry, Service and Business)	2,40,000	2,54,208	2,89,695

06.01.7. *Scheme of self employment for educated unemployed*—Under the self employment scheme, the financial assistance ranging from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 35,000 is extended to educated unemployed persons. Rs. 15,000 are provided for service, Rs. 25,000 for business and Rs. 35,000 for industrial projects. This facility is admissible for persons having the age of 18 to 35 years. During the year 1986-87, 36,469 applications were sent to banks. The number of applications sanctioned was

21,430. The target for 1987-88 is to assist 31,300 persons.

06.01.8. *Integrated Rural Development Programme (ISB)*—As many as 289695 persons were benefited during 1986-87. The target for 1987-88 is to provide assistance to 253200 persons.

I—DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION

06.01.9. The programme pertains to administrative staff engaged in development of industries. This is a continuing programme and will also continue in 1988-89. It consists of following schemes :

- (a) Continuing Regional staff of Directorate of Industries
- (b) Technical Assistance Programme
- (c) Statistical and Documentation cell
- (d) Ancillary Development Cell/Sample room
- (e) Reorganisation of Directorate of Industries including stores purchase section
- (f) Construction of Staff Residential Quarters

06.01.10. Under the continuing scheme of Regional staff of the Directorate of Industries the funds have been earmarked for staff in position as well as the salaries of the Industrial Advisers who have recently been appointed. So far 14 Industrial Advisers have been appointed and there is likelihood of appointment of more Industrial Advisers.

06.01.11. *Reorganisation of Directorate of Industries*—Due to multi pronged activities of the Directorate of Industries and to strengthen data base for monitoring as well as perspective planning there is a great need for reorganisation of Directorate of Industries.

06.01.12. In the first phase computerisation will be done with full accessories and soft-ware. The training will also be imparted for operating the system of computer programming. For installation of computer the building will be air conditioned. The electronic typewriters, duplicating machines are also to be installed. Besides, PBAX communication system is to be introduced.

06.01.13. *Construction of Staff Residential Quarters*—The Directorate of Industries has got meagre residential accommodation for its officers and no residential accommodation is available for the staff of the Directorate. There is dearth of sufficient housing facilities in Kanpur. It is therefore, proposed to construct residential quarters in Lakshaman Bagh colony where sufficient government land is available free of cost.

II—TRAINING

06.01.14. *Entrepreneurial Development Programme (E.D.P.)*—Under this programme the entrepreneurs are identified, motivated and encouraged to set up their small scale units. The State Government has introduced a scheme for entrepreneurial development training to such selected entrepreneurs who intend to set up small scale units. The programme was started in 1978-79. More emphasis has been laid to impart training to large number of persons during Seventh Plan period. As many as 16004 persons have been trained during 1986-87.

06.01.15. During 1987-88, about 15310 persons are proposed to be trained. The training will be imparted for 7 to 15 days at block level and district level respectively. Besides training of 45 days will be imparted at Divisional level and important districts. The target for 1988-89 is to train 15,500 persons.

06.01.16. *Carpet Training Centres*—U.P. Export Corporation has taken up the programme of training of carpet weavers. Progress is shown in the following table :

TABLE 3—Progress of Carpet Training Centres

Year	(In number)	
	Training Centres	Persons trained
(1)	(2)	(3)
Up to 1984-85	461	30,000
1985-86	17	850
1986-87	26	1300
1987-88 (Target)	40	2000
1988-89 (Proposed)	40	2000

06.01.17. *Carpet training under tribal sub-Plan*—There is concentration of tribals in Lakhimpur Kheri and Gonda districts. With a view to improve their economic condition U. P. Export Corporation had established three training centres in Gonda and trained 150 trainees in the year 1985-86.

06.01.18. U.P. Export Corporation opened 3 training centres in Lakhimpur and 3 in Gonda during 1986-87. The training is being imparted to 300 persons in these areas. Six centres are to be opened in 1987-88. It is also proposed to establish 6 training centres in 1988-89. 300 trainees are to be trained under this programme.

06.01.19. *Training of Officers/staff*—With a view to provide training to staff and officers refresher courses and training programmes are organised by A.T.I. Nainial, NISIET Hyderabad, Institute of Marketing Management, National Productivity Council. Besides, various programmes of foreign countries sponsored by the Central Government, UNDP etc. are also organised for which the names of Officers are sponsored, but due to paucity of funds it is not possible to provide training to large number of persons who are undertaking the task of industrial development in the State.

06.01.20. *Establishment of training centres for the staff and the rearers*—A training centre at Dehradun has been set up during Sixth Plan period where the training of modern techniques of sericulture such as plantation and silkworm rearing is given to the staff as well as rearers. This scheme is being continued in Seventh Plan.

III—INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

06.01.21. Industrial Estates scheme was initiated during the Second Five Year Plan and till now 108 industrial estates have been developed and constructed. Out of which 14 have been transferred to other departments. All the existing estates provide infrastructure facilities like built up sheds/plots, roads, drainage, water supply and independent feederline for the regular and continuous power supply.

06.01.22. The total number of sheds/plots in existing 94 industrial estates are appended below out of which 11 industrial estates have recently been transferred to UPSIDC;

	Sheds (No.)	Plot (No.)
Total available	1121	3454
Total allotted	1015	2897
Total working	645	1334
Total non-working	252	1130

06.01.23. In addition to above, 13 more Industrial Estates are to be constructed and developed at Varanasi (Extension), Banbir Kach (Pratapgarh), Nagetha (Hardoi), Padrauna (Deoria), Novgarh (Basti), Siddiqpur (Jaunpur), Meerut Sadar, Ghazipur Sadar, Etawah Sadar, Bhadoi (Varanasi), Baraut (Meerut), Gonda Sadar and Haldwani (Nainital).

06.01.24. Maintenance of industrial estates—Maintenance of roads and drains, repairs of water facilities and change of feeder line are being carried out in the existing industrial estates.

06.01.25. Mini industrial estates—The State Government have formulated a Plan for the establishment of mini industrial estates in each development block during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The targets fixed year-wise are appended below :—

Year	Targets (No.)	Sanctioned (No.)
1985-86	85	51
1986-87	200	124
1987-88	200	205
1988-89	200	..

06.01.26. The achievements of mini industrial estates sanctioned during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as under :

	1985-86	1986-87
No. of Estates sanctioned ..	51	124
No. of sites selected ..	50	118
No. of notifications issued ..	18	41

06.01.27. A sum of Rs.673.63 lakh for the acquisition of land and development

works for 380 mini industrial estates has been provided up to 1987-88. Further, a sum of Rs.74.18 crore is needed during this current year for completion of the above work and a sum of Rs.64.00 crore is needed for the rest mini industrial estates.

IV—SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

U. P. Small Industries Corporation

06.01.28. This Corporation was set up in 1958 as a State Public Undertaking to provide the following main facilities to SSI units of the State :

- (1) Procurement and distribution of raw material
- (2) Supply of machines on hire purchase
- (3) Import Assistance Scheme
- (4) Participation in Joint Venture Projects
- (5) Marketing Assistance Scheme

06.01.29. Share Capital for UPSIC—The present share capital of the Corporation is Rs.4.38 crore against authorised capital of Rs.10.00 crore.

06.01.30. The share capital is needed mainly because of the business of procurement and distribution of raw material for which the Corporation is existing on bank finances at 18 per cent interest for purchase, holding and selling of raw material for different types of small scale industries in U. P. The corporation has a limit of about Rs.6.00 crore from the banks. Apart from dealing in certain types materials like iron and steel, pig iron, palm fatty acid, the Corporation also procures other types of materials like brass scrap, aluminium scrap, plastic raw materials like LDPE, HDPE, PVC resins. With this end in view the corporation expects to achieve a target of Rs.40.00 crore by way of raw material input to the SSI sector by the end of Seventh Plan period.

06.01.31.—Hire Purchase of Machinery Scheme—The hire purchase scheme is a very useful scheme for small scale units who find it difficult to approach banks and other financial institutions. UPSIC plans to continue this scheme. It is proposed that a revolving fund as seed capital be provided for this.

06.01.32. *Holding of Exhibitions*—The Corporation is also holding exhibition to get together both buyers and sellers and to exchange the ideas about the utilities of different products manufactured by the SSI units so as to generate demand of such products from various organisations.

06.01.33. *Plastic Technology and Plant and Machinery* — For the present, more than 75 per cent of the plastic units are providing extruder products which mainly consists of film. Most of the new items come from Bombay and Gujarat. In view of the rapid industrialisation in Northern Region, the corporation plans to provide basic materials, technical know-how and plant and machinery equipment.

06.01.34. *Share Capital for UPSIC Potteries Ltd.*—The Tunnel Kiln started trial production in 1984 and during the year 1984-85 it produced the potterywares and other artistic items valuing Rs.15.63 lakh. But to enlarge the scope of activities more working input is proposed by increasing the share capital.

06.01.35. *U.P. Leather Development and Marketing Corporation*—This Corporation was established to provide assistance to leather artisans for design, supply of raw materials, common facility service and training facilities. It also helps the artisans in marketing of footwear products. Micro service centres have been established

at Kanpur, Agra and Faizabad. Design development centres have been established at Agra and Unnao which provide designs to the artisans of modern fashion. A High Frequency Vulcanizing Centre has been established at Agra. Under Kamdhenu Yojna, machines are being provided on hire purchase and working capital loan is provided to the artisans. The Corporation is establishing shoe last banks at important places. Besides, common facility centres have been established at Fatehpur and Basti. The Corporation has also established show rooms at Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Rampur. Paid up capital of the corporation is Rs.334.81 lakh against authorised capital of Rs. 500 lakh.

06.01.36. *Glass and Pottery Industry*—The State has concentration of glass and pottery industries and artisans. Common facility services in the form of supply of raw materials, designs, kilns, etc. are being provided through pottery development centres at Jhansi, Nizamabad (Azamgarh) and Chunar (Mirzapur).

06.01.37. *Scheme for District Industries Centre*—This scheme was started in 1978-79. The estimated expenditure for the next two years i.e. 1988-89 and 1989-90 has been envisaged to the extent of Rs.5.00 lakh per D.I.C. as State share due to enhancement of dearness allowance and interim relief etc. The progress of DIC is given as under :

TABLE 4.—Progress of district industries centres

(In Number)

Item	Achievement		Target for
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Establishment of Small and Tiny Units ..	16,584	18,893	20,000
2. Establishment of Village Artisans Units	34,237	31,082	30,000
3. Beneficiaries under IRD Programme/ Industries, Service and Business	2,54,208	2,89,695	2,53,200
4. Trainees benefited TRYSEM Programme	32,965	32,264	22,175

06.01.38. The following schemes were originally envisaged for Seventh Plan. But these schemes could not be implemented :

1. Setting up of Laboratories for Associations/grant in aid to foreign association.
2. Glass Ceramics Complex, Mainpuri

3. Rebate on handicrafts
4. Srinagar Dhalai Yojna, Hamirpur
5. Sajar Vikas Yojna, Banda

06.01.39. *Testing and Development facilities*—The State Government has introduced a scheme of setting up of testing and development laboratories providing quality control and testing facilities to small scale industries. Under this programme a leather testing laboratory in Kanpur, a glass and ceramics testing laboratory in Khurja and central glass testing laboratory at Kanpur are functioning. A heat treatment plant for cutlery industry has been set up in Meerut and diesel engine testing laboratory has been set up in Ghaziabad. They will continue in 1988-89.

06.01.40. *State Capital Subsidy*—The Scheme had been continuing since 1978 in 25 backward districts but 23 districts have been taken under the Central Capital Subsidy scheme. Now 2 districts viz., Gorakhpur (Bansgaon tahsil) and Saharanpur (5 Blocks) are still under the purview of the Scheme.

06.01.41. *Fairs and Exhibitions*—The State Government has been organising district, regional and State level exhibitions for promoting and encouraging the units in the marketing of their products. Products of these units are also displayed in the International Trade Fairs organised at the National level. A permanent pavilion of State Industries Department has been constructed at Pragati Maidan exhibition ground in New Delhi.

06.01.42. At the instance of India International Trade Fair Authority, New Delhi, exhibition is organised in Pragati maidan every year, for which provision has been made for the year 1988-89. Besides, district level exhibitions and seminars will also be organised for which provisions have been made under the district plan.

06.01.43. *Subsidy on Diesel Generating Sets*—Keeping in view the power shortage prevailing in the State, the State Government had introduced this scheme. This was aimed at preventing loss of production and unemployment due to power shortage. In

the present scheme small scale units are being given subsidy at the rate of Rs.1000 per KVA capacity of the diesel generating sets. The D.G. sets can be installed subject to a maximum 120 per cent of the connected power load. If the power is not provided for normal running by U.P. Electricity Board D.G. sets cannot be allowed to be installed since these are meant as standby units.

06.01.44 This is a continuing scheme being implemented through U.P.F.C. The scheme has been evaluated by the State Planning Institute and has been found to be useful for the entrepreneurs. The subsidy is disbursed after sanction in two phases i.e. on installation 50 per cent of the subsidy is released and the balance after two years of successful utilisation. The total cases pending for disbursement with U.P.F.C. till September, 1987 are 441 involving a subsidy amount of Rs.267.95 lakh including first and second disbursements both.

06.01.45. *Establishment of Testing Laboratories for Quality Control*—In order to revitalise the existing Quality Marking Scheme, it was considered necessary that full fledged testing laboratories may be established to provide adequate testing and inspection facilities to all SSI Units. It is proposed to establish one Central Controlling Laboratory at Kanpur and 5 regional laboratories at Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Agra, Ghaziabad and Kashipur (Nainital).

06.01.46. *Integrated Margin Money Loan (District Sector)*—This scheme was introduced in 1984 after merging a number of Margin money loan schemes. The margin money loan is meant for such entrepreneurs who are unable to raise required capital for fulfilling the amount of the norm of the promoter's contribution of the Financial Institution. The maximum margin money which can be given to an entrepreneur should not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of the Project 50 per cent of the margin money required by the Financial Institutions. The maximum of Rs.3 lakh can be given as a margin money loan to the entrepreneurs. The target for setting up of new industries during 1988-89 is 22,000 units. During 1987-88, the estimated expenditure under the scheme is of the order

of Rs.338.93 lakh and it is estimated that margin money loan to the tune of Rs.541 lakh would be required in 1988-89.

06.01.47. *Industrial Potentiality and Market Survey Scheme* — Under this scheme various potentiality, feasibility studies and area surveys are taken up every year. These studies are approved by the Standing Committee formed by the Government under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner and Director of Industries. During 1987-88, studies relating to marketing of KVI products and improvements in productivity, feasibility of weavers service centre and modernisation of powerloom industries, womens' industrial complex, study relating to 17 Eastern U.P. districts, identification of products for mini industrial estates, scope of export oriented engineering items are in progress.

06.01.48. *Assistance to sick units*— The growing incidence of sickness is an All India phenomenon which has affected the small scale units in this State also. The sickness is mainly due to the lack of management capability, extreme shortage of working capital, delays in providing power etc. Some of the reasons which make a unit sick are beyond the control of the entrepreneurs and sometimes because of changes in the Government policies.

06.01.49. The State Government has, therefore, introduced a scheme of providing a package assistance for the rehabilitation of sick units. The assistance is in the form of margin money loan for obtaining additional capital from the Bank/U.P.F.C., term loan for additional equipments and reschedulement of the dues of the UPSEB and sales tax. Under the scheme the District Level Committee identifies the sickness in consultation with the Financial Institutions and advises the quantum of assistances to be taken up, for cases up to Rs.10.00 lakh of term loan. For larger quantum of investment in the sick units, the State Government has formed a State Level Committee for examining and processing the cases of sick units.

Uttar Pradesh Minorities Finance and Development Corporation—

06.01.50. For the economic upliftment of minorities, U.P. Finance and Development Corporation has been established. Main objectives of the Corporation are as under :

- (a) To promote, aid, assist, organise, finance socio-economic and educational needs of the minority classes
- (b) To provide financial, technical, managerial, marketing or any other assistance and guidance to minority classes for undertaking new enterprises
- (c) To advance loans in cash or kind, stand guarantee or survey or to provide assistance in getting machinery on hire purchase/instalments to the members of minority classes
- (d) To assist minority classes in bringing out agro-industries and other smaller, larger scale or cottage industries and other skills like setting up of brick kiln, kbandsari, shoe making etc.
- (e) To organise export of man power to other countries

06.01.51. For the achievement of the above objectives the following programmes are being implemented :

06.01.52. *Margin Money Loan Scheme* — Seventy-five per cent margin money is provided to the persons who are intending to take loan from Banks and Financial Institutions. The engineers, diploma-holders and recognised artisans are entitled to cent per cent margin money. The rate of interest on margin money loan is 7.5 per cent and is repayable in nine years. The project cost is limited to Rs.2.00 lakh. The Scheme extends to industry, business and transport. Up to March 1987, the margin money to the extent of Rs.79.00 lakh to 429 persons was provided. About 4,000 persons are likely to be benefited during 1987-88.

06.01.53. *Interest Subsidy Scheme*— Entrepreneurs whose annual income do not exceed Rs.18,000 and the project

cost is up to Rs. 50,000 are entitled to get benefit under the scheme provided their projects are approved for financing by the Financial Institutions. The interest subsidy will be granted over and above five per cent rate of interest.

06.01.54. *Man Power Export*—The Corporation has been granted recruiting certificate by the Government of India for man power export. As such the Corporation has started the work of sending technical and un-employed persons to foreign countries.

06.01.55. *Training of persons prior to their recruitments in Army and Police*—The training programme of persons in eight minority populated areas has been taken up. Under this programme, 301 persons have been trained in four camps organised at Kanpur, Rampur and Gorakhpur in 1986-87. Eight such camps are envisaged to be organised in 1987-88. The Schemes for the benefits of women and hawkers have also been introduced.

06.01.56. *Development of "TALA NAGRI" for lock artisans at Aligarh*—There is a concentration of about 2,000 artisans manufacturing various types of locks and their components in Aligarh. There has been a persistent demand from these artisans to provide them suitable environment for increasing productivity and level of production. For this purpose, a common facility centre for training the artisans on improved techniques has been set up by the National Small Industries Corporation. The Development Commissioner (SSI) has further proposed that the entire lock industry needs to be modernised for the production of new types of locks on electronic locking system, which has considerable export potentials. It has, therefore, been proposed that if an industrial complex for these artisans is developed in Aligarh, the Government of India would consider setting up of an International Marketing Centre for the lock industry. It will provide export facilities to the manufacturers of new types of locks in Aligarh.

06.01.57. A feasibility report has been got prepared through UPICO for developing an integrated complex where workshop-cum-residential facilities, common facility centres and research and development centres for developing new types of locks, are proposed to be set up. In order to develop this integrated complex, it is proposed to acquire 10 acres of land, which has been identified close to the Aligarh City. It is also proposed that in the first phase, 100 such workshop residences would be developed and Common Facility Centres, R and D centres and marketing facility centres would be created. In the second phase, which will spill over to Eighth Plan, it is proposed to develop the remaining 400 workshop-cum-residential facilities centres along with expansion of C.F.C. etc.

06.01.58. During 1988-89, besides acquisition of 10 acres land infrastructural facilities like development of land, provision of roads and construction of administrative blocks etc. are proposed to be taken up.

06.01.59. *Development of "Charm Nagar" for the leather artisans of Agra*—There is a concentration of about 5,000 artisans in Agra belonging to the weaker section of the society. These workers are located in congested localities where they do not have facilities for taking up improved methods of production and also for increasing their productivity. It is, therefore, proposed to develop an integrated industrial area for leather artisans for which feasibility report has been prepared by UPICO. It is proposed that in the first phase about 50 acres of land will be required, in which 200 plots and 200 workshop-cum-residential facilities centres are proposed to be set up. It is also proposed that an administrative block, common facility centre, design development centre and other infrastructural facilities will be set up in the first phase, during 1988-89. The total cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 22.00 crore. It is also proposed to be financed by the World Bank.

06.01.60. *Financial Assistance to Urban Poor* — With a view to improve

the economic condition of the urban poor people a scheme for giving financial assistance was introduced in 1984. Under this programme financial assistance is provided as bank loan to the extent of Rs.6,500 out of which 25 per cent subsidy is provided by the Government. The subsidy is still to be paid in respect of loans already sanctioned.

06.01.61. *Subsidy for preparation of project reports*—The small entrepreneur is being given project profiles/outlines for the industry selected by them through the office of C.M. (DICs), Directorate. The office of G.M. (DICs), Directorate finds it difficult to meet the cost of preparation of project reports which have to be submitted along with the applications to the Financial Institutions.

06.01.62. It is, therefore, proposed that for small scale units 75 per cent of the cost of preparation of feasibility reports will be subsidised in backward districts and 50 per cent in non-backward districts.

06.01.63. *Development of Scissors and Razors Industry of Meerut*—Manufacturing of scissors and razors is a traditional industry concentrated in Meerut city, where about 500 artisans are working. However, they manufacture old types of scissors and razors, for which the demand has cut down considerably. With the introduction of improved technology and raw materials, the demand for these items in the international markets as well as for export is to be created. It is, therefore, proposed to setup a common facility-cum-training centre in Meerut for assisting these artisans in the manufacture of improved types of products. It is also proposed that in the first phase about 100 workshop-cum-residential facility centres will be created for these artisans. The feasibility study has been conducted through UPICO and the project is viable. In the year 1988-89 it is proposed to acquire about 100 acres of land near the Meerut city for the development of above integrated infrastructural facilities and setting up of Common Facility Centre.

06.01.64. *State Award to outstanding SSI Entrepreneurs* — A new scheme for giving State Award to outstanding entrepreneurs of the small scale sector has been introduced during 1987-88. The Government has formed State Level and Divisional Level Committees for selection of entrepreneurs eligible under this scheme and has specified the criteria under which they will be selected.

06.01.65. With the assistance of Government of India and UNIDO, it is proposed to establish glass shells and leather tanning industries for sport goods. The details of the programme are as under :

06.01.66. *PPDC (Glass Shells), Firozabad*—On the advice of the Government of India a number of Product-cum-Process Development Centres for different grades of Industries are being set up in the State. The objective of this centre is to provide guidance to the industry for its modernisation, training for upgradation of skills and introducing quality control and testing facilities for manufacture of ISI grade products.

06.01.67. A special centre of PPDC. Dehra Dun is proposed to be set up for introducing improved technology in the manufacture of Glass Shells. The UN expert visited glass industry at Firozabad and have suggested that there is immediate need to improve the technology for the manufacture of Glass Shells required for the bulbs.

06.01.68. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a special centre for bulb industry at Firozabad. This centre will also provide technical assistance to the existing industry in upgrading their technology, furnace and design etc. The land for the project has been identified and it is proposed to acquire it in 1988-89.

06.01.69. *Development of Leather Tanning Industry for Sports Goods Industry at Meerut* — There is a large concentration of artisans engaged in the manufacture of various types of sports goods, some of these items required use special quality leather which is generally not available in that area and sometimes

it has to be imported. The artisans have, therefore, to face considerable problem in getting the required quality of leather. It has, therefore, been proposed that a leather tanning unit with finishing centre needs to be established at Meerut for the production of special quality sports goods leather. The feasibility of this has been prepared by UPICO on the basis of which the State Leather Development Corporation may be made sponsoring authority for this Project.

V—HANDLOOM

06.01.70. Handloom industry is one of the prominent traditional industries of the State. In fact, it is the biggest decentralised industry which provides employment opportunities to about 16 lakh people and is also contributing for about 1/3rd of the total textile production of the State. The important feature of handloom industry in the State is that it is in the hands of weaker section and minority community. In terms of employment handloom industry is viewed as being only next to agriculture.

06.01.71. The Seventh Five Year Plan proposals envisaged for the handloom sector have laid emphasis on the strengthening of the co-operative sector and encouraging the individual sector side by side. It has also been envisaged that necessary infrastructural facilities and adequate supply of yarn, dyes, chemicals and other facilities e.g., common facilities, warehousing, processing, calendaring and marketing facilities should be extended to the weavers and to their co-operatives. Introduction of social security and welfare measures has also been one of the major planks of our developmental strategy, so as to raise the level of living of weavers falling below poverty line.

06.01.72. Handloom industry in general and those in co-operative fold in particular has been facing a hard time during last two years. At the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there were 4,459 registered handloom weavers co-operative societies and during the year

1985-86 and 1986-87, 100 and 19 societies were further registered. The slow growth of co-operative societies has been the result of weaker co-operative structure in the State as well as in the Country.

06.01.73. In view of the adverse circumstances for the co-operative sector, re-organisation of co-operative societies is under active consideration and various measures have already been taken to check unhealthy growth of societies.

06.01.74. Despite many odds, the production of handloom cloth has continued to increase in the State. At the end of Sixth Plan (1984-85), total production level of handloom cloth in the State was 615.45 million meters. The production target for Seventh Plan has been fixed at 700 million meters. The production of handloom cloth reached to 617.78 million meters in 1985-86 and to 625.43 million meters at the end of 1986-87. Thus, there has been an increase of 10 million meters during the last two years. The increase in production has been noticeable both in controlled and non-controlled cloth.

06.01.75. Uttar Pradesh continues to occupy a pioneer position in production of Janta cloth and Government of India has fixed an entitlement of 120 sq. million meters for 1987-88, whereas the production capacity of the State is of the order of 175 sq. million meters.

06.01.76. Increased financial assistance to the handloom sector is extremely necessary. However, working capital assistance under NABARD scheme, has decreased during the past two years due to weaker co-operative structure. It is, therefore, felt to revamp co-operation set up.

06.01.77. The production of blended and terricot cloth has also registered increase during the first two years of the Seventh Plan. An estimated number of 10,000 looms are engaged in production of this cloth and about 12,000 to 15,000 people are earning their livelihood.

06.01.78. Handloom Intensive Development Project programme launched by the Government of India in 1976-77 has also been instrumental in increasing production of handloom cloth. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85), U.P. State Handloom Corporation had adopted 60,000 looms under Intensive Handloom Development programme. The Seventh Plan programme has envisaged adoption of 75,000 looms, as against this, 66,896 looms were adopted by the end of 1986-87. The production through these projects, which was only Rs.30.35 crore by the end of 1984-85, has risen to Rs.46 crore by the end of 1986-87. The production level is expected to cross Rs.50 crore this year.

06.01.79. Introduction of improved technology in handloom sector has been recognised for quite some time. Liberal assistance for modernisation of handlooms has been forthcoming. However, the desired results could not be achieved and, therefore, the process of modernisation is proposed to be streamlined and geared-up so as to become an effective instrument in revolutionising the handloom sector.

06.01.80. For providing encouragement to the handloom weavers engaged in production of silken sarees and other fabrics in and around Varanasi-Mubarakpur areas, the State Government has set up Silk Development Project at Varanasi at the total cost of Rs.108 lakh. This project envisages adoption of 5,000 looms as against this, 4,700 looms have already been adopted. Land and building has been arranged, electrification work is in progress. A design centre is also proposed to be set up besides establishment of a Zari Plant and a Silk Finishing Plant.

06.01.81. In order to meet the growing demand for processing facilities, a Process House has already been established at Khalilabad (Basti) having a capacity of 30,000 meters per day. This plant has been suitably modernised and renovated during the year 1986-87. The process house with latest equipments/machines and improved facilities shall be rendering useful services to the weavers of the area.

06.01.82. *Marketing*—U. P. Handloom Corporation and UPICA, an apex organisation of Co-operatives, are the twin agencies, which are playing a vital rôle in marketing of handloom cloth through a network of their retail out-lets spread all over the country. The growth of these institutions in promoting marketing of handloom cloth produced in the State can be adjudged from the table given below:—

TABLE 5—Progress of Marketing

Year	UPICA		U.P. Handloom Corporation	
	Sale depots (No.)	Total turn-over (Rs. in lakh)	Sale depots (No.)	Total turn-over (Rs. in Lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81 ..	33	701.95	67	4072.68
1981-82 ..	36	780.95	79	5289.22
1982-83 ..	36	785.21	88	4207.56
1983-84 ..	39	1008.59	94	5039.12
1984-85 ..	45	1135.97	100	5393.53
1985-86 ..	64	1439.26	112	7236.35
1986-87 ..	71	1872.89	156	8329.52

For boosting their marketing efforts, both these organisations have fixed target of setting up of 10 each show rooms every year, which means that by the end of Seventh Plan 100 new retail outlets shall be added to the existing number.

06.01.83. While encouraging institutional marketing of handloom goods, the need to provide due incentive to the primary societies has not been neglected. The State Government initiated a new scheme for providing assistance for opening of show rooms by Primary Co-operative Societies in 1982-83 under which eligible societies are given Rs.25,000 by way of grant and Rs.25,000 as loan. Till 1986-87, 104 societies were provided help of the order of Rs.52.00 lakh.

06.01.84. *Welfare Programme*—The State Government created a voluntary fund through the contributions from the weavers, in the year 1976-77 which was known as “Bunkar Bahboodi Fund”. The weavers are provided help to meet their social obligations, like marriage, higher education, protracted illness and for availing power and water connection in their houses.

06.01.85. The year 1984-85 saw regulatory steps being taken in the sphere of social security and welfare activities, in collaboration with L.I.C. under the Group Insurance scheme. The weaver under co-operatives and handloom projects are under the purview of the scheme. About 15,000 weavers have so far been covered under the scheme.

06.01.86. *Thrift Fund Scheme*—This scheme has been launched in the State since last year on the initiative of the Government of India and following targets have been envisaged :—

Implementing agency	Target for 1987-88 (No. of weavers)
1. Directorate of Handloom and Textiles (through field agency)	13,000
2. UPICA (Apex body)	7,000
Total	20,000

06.01.87. *Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme*—It was felt that the productivity of handlooms gets affected in absence of proper living and working conditions for the weavers. The Government of India conceived this scheme in 1985-86 and suggested the State Government for adoption. This scheme primarily meant to provide suitable workshop facility to the weavers in their houses so as to achieve greater productivity and efficiency. Since the handloom weavers prefer to work in their houses, the work spot necessarily forms a part of their dwelling unit.

06.01.88. The State Government launched this scheme in 1986-87 and following targets have been envisaged :—

TABLE 6—Targets for house-cum workshed scheme
(In numbers)

Item	Targets Seventh Plan (1985-90)	1986-87	1987-88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. House cum-worksheds	1600	300	350
2. Urban House-cum-workshed	800	150	175
3. Worksheds attached with weavers houses	5600	1050	1225

06.01.89. *Institutional Support*—For providing encouragement to the handloom industry in the State, two organisations, viz. UPICA, the apex body and U.P. Handloom Corporation, are playing a key role.

06.01.90. *U. P. Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd. Kanpur*—This organisation is engaged in providing assistance to the member societies in training, production and marketing. The achievements of UPICA, with regard to marketing, are evident from the table

TABLE 7—Achievements of UPICA
(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Sales		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Controlled cloth	275.89	383.57	608.55
2. Non-controlled cloth	804.71	964.51	1067.76
3. Yarn	55.37	91.18	196.58
Total	1135.97	1439.26	1872.89

06.01.91. For the facility of the co-operative societies, UPICA has opened 11 production and yarn distribution centres at main concentration pockets. For providing training facilities to the employees of the co-operative societies, UPICA is running Co-operative Training Institute, Azadnagar, Kanpur. In the field of marketing also, UPICA has been doing well. While it had 33 show rooms in 1980-81, the number of show rooms has now gone up to 72. In order to meet the growing marketing needs, every year 10 new show rooms are envisaged to be added.

06.01.92. *U. P. State Handloom Corporation Ltd. Kanpur*—This corporation was established in January, 1973 for promoting development of handloom industry specially outside co-operative fold. The authorised capital of the Corporation which was Rs.1,000.00 lakh, has now been raised to Rs.2,000.00 lakh. The paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs.1,043.00 lakh.

06.01.93. The corporation is presently undertaking the following activities :—

1. *Production Programme*—Establishment of handloom intensive development projects, silk project
2. Arrangement for supply of yarn-cotton, blended/polyester etc.
3. Providing processing facilities through Process House at Khalilabad (Basti)

4. Design development and quality control
5. Development of woollen handloom industry in Hill areas of Kumaon and Garhwal divisions of U.P.
6. Marketing of handloom goods.

06.01.94. The progress achieved in implementing various programmes could be seen below :—

TABLE 8—*Progress of U.P. Handloom Corporation*

Items	Unit	Achievement		
		1980-81	1984-85	1986-87
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Production Centres	No.	117	186	186
2. Adoption of Looms (under HIDPs)	No.	37923	57463	66896
3. Production of Handloom cloth (through HIDPs)	(Rs. in crore)	25.33	38.45	46.67
4. Opening of Showrooms	No.	67	103	156
5. Total turn-over	(Rs. in crore)	40.72	53.94	83.29

06.01.95. U.P. Handloom Corporation has taken up a massive project in Hill area at the cost of Rs. 8.00 crore, for the development of woollen handloom industry, for the benefit of individual handloom weavers, who have been practicing this craft since time immemorial. The Corporation has established project offices at Muni-ki-Reti, Rishikesh (Garhwal), and Almora (Kumaon). Seven production centres have been opened in Garhwal division and four such centres have been established in Kumaon division.

06.01.96. *Proposals for Annual Plan—1988-89*—While existing activities shall be duly strengthened, some new programme are also proposed to be taken up. Besides 9 Handloom Intensive Development projects, one more project is proposed to be taken up in Bundelkhand area, which is the biggest concentration pocket of Koi Bunbars. Preliminary steps are afoot.

06.01.97. With a view to assist the weavers effectively, it is proposed to strengthen the share capital structure of UPICA and Handloom Corporation. It is proposed to continue several social security services during 1988-89. In view of vast export potential of the handloom goods, it is proposed to provide incentives to the handloom exporters. UPICA is able to arrange funds from Co-operative Bank @ 7 per cent interest, the Corporation does not enjoy this facility. In order to set-off this disparity in lending rates, it is proposed to provide interest subsidy to Handloom Corporation to deal with scattered and unorganised lot of weavers, who deserve to be treated more liberally and give more help.

06.01.98. Development Commissioner for Handlooms has evolved a new scheme for minority concentration areas. Since, handloom sector in Uttar Pradesh is entirely in the hands of the minority community, it is proposed to avail the

facility from Government of India. The area proposed to be covered is Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur-Bulandshahar during 1988-89.

VI—POWERLOOM

06.01.99. The Government of India has decentralised the powerloom industry and allowed registration of new powerlooms under Textile Policy—1986. As a result of this, about 44000 powerlooms have been registered in different locations of the State. It is proposed to set up two powerloom weavers' service centres in areas of concentration of powerlooms. These service centres will provide training facilities, design development facilities, guidance in the installation of improved types of looms, raw materials and marketing assistances wherever necessary. The estimated cost of each weavers' service centre is Rs.5.00 lakh.

06.01.100. Because of various problems being faced by the powerloom weavers, in the initial stage of developing this industry, it is proposed to provide them interest subsidy on the financial assistance to be obtained from the financial institutions. This interest subsidy will be at the rate of four *per cent* on the term loan obtained from the financial institutions.

VII—HANDICRAFTS

06.01.101. Uttar Pradesh occupies a prominent place in the handicrafts products among States in India and in overseas markets. The demand of handicrafts of the State such as silk and brocade of Varanasi. Carpets of Bhadohi and Mirzapur, Chikan of Lucknow, artistic marble products of Agra, utensils of brass and copper of Moradabad and Varanasi and wood work of Saharanpur are in great demand in International markets. Besides, art metal-wares, wood carving, hand printing of textiles, horn, zari, zardozi, cane, tarkashi, jamdani, wooden toys, imitation jewellery and musical instruments are important handicrafts of the State.

06.01.102. There are 20 lakh artisans in India, out of which 6 lakhs are in Uttar Pradesh. The production of handicrafts

in Uttar Pradesh is of the order of Rs.156 crore annually. Various programmes have been taken up to encourage handicrafts such as carpet training programme, development of chikan industry, expansion of wood seasoning facilities, Pital Basti, development of brassware and metalware industries. Besides, package of incentives to brassware artisans, common facility centres and export promotion programme have been taken up. The programmes proposed during 1988-89 are given as under :—

U. P. Export Corporation

06.01.103. This Corporation was established for boosting up exports and development of handicrafts. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs.500.00 lakh and the paid up capital is Rs.329.02 lakh. Uttar Pradesh contributes substantially to handicrafts exports of the country. During the Sixth Plan period, the State contributed 40 per cent of the total exports of handicrafts from India. Now these figures of exports have risen to the extent of 60 per cent. Apart from traditional items the Corporation has started exports of non-traditional items like rice, molasses, alcohol etc. The progress of the exports is given as under.

	<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i>	
	1985-86	1986-87
1. Traditional items (Carpet, handicrafts, sports goods, handlooms etc.)	199.46	240.31
2. Non-traditional items (Rice, Molasses, alcohol)	1236.00	..

06.01.104. The target for internal sale has been proposed to increase from Rs.480.00 lakh of 1987-88 to Rs.600.00 lakh in 1988-89.

06.01.105. *Renovation of show rooms and Overseas publicity*—The show room situated in Hazratganj, Lucknow has been renovated and air conditioned in 1986-87. With the result sale has increased tremendously. Besides, show room situated at Allahabad has been renovated. It is proposed to renovate and air condition the show rooms of Aminabad (Lucknow) and Bhopal in 1988-89.

06.01.106. *Product Development and Training Centre and Wood Seasoning*—With a view to provide advance technical training to artisans engaged in wood carving industry a Product Development and Training Centre is proposed to be established in the compound of Wood Seasoning Plant, Saharanpur. The International Trade Centre, Geneva will provide machinery, equipment and technical know how. An assistance of 5.00 crore dollars is expected to the corporation from the above agency. The State Government will meet cost of land and other contingent expenses. Besides, subsidy for meeting the running expenses of wood seasoning plant is proposed to be funded.

06.01.107. *Air Cargo Complex*—With a view to provide various facilities to exporters an Air Cargo Complex was established at Babatpur (Varanasi) in 1979. This complex could not become viable because the freight rates by air were higher than road transport. With the result the inflow of sufficient cargo could not be available. Now this programme is to be reorganised. Under new programme Inland Container Depot is proposed to be established at Varanasi.

06.01.108. For conducting the above programmes it is proposed to further strengthen the capital base of this corporation.

06.01.109. *Bhadohi Development Authority*—The Government has constituted Bhadohi Development Authority for creating infra-structural facilities for the artisans and foreign buyers in Bhadohi, the main nerve centre of carpet export trade in India. The Bhadohi Development Authority is already constructing industrial sheds, shopping complexes and transit hostels etc. The Authority is going to establish an export house for which the required land has already been acquired. Besides, housing scheme, construction of approach road, commercial complex and industrial estates etc. will also be taken up in 1988-89.

U. P. State Brassware Corporation

06.01.110. The Corporation is promoting metal art ware and utensils industry in

various parts of the State. The concentration of this industry is especially in Moradabad, Aligarh, Etah, Almora, Varanasi and Mirzapur areas. Various facilities are being extended to brass ware artisans. The required raw materials are purchased by the Corporation and distributed to the artisans. Besides, financial assistance, supply of machines on hire purchase, distribution of designs to the artisans and marketing support are provided by the Corporation. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs.600 lakh and the paid up capital is Rs.410.36 lakh. The corporation disbursed following raw materials during last 2 years.

	Rs. in lakh
1985-86	860.41
1986-87	1772.51

06.01.111. The Corporation evolved 250 designs and distributed to artisans in 1985-86 and 310 such designs were distributed in 1986-87. The training centres have been established at Mirzapur, Varanasi, Almora, Sultanpur, Aligarh, Jalesar (Etah), Lalitpur and Gorakhpur. Pital Basti has been established at Moradabad. The following programmes are proposed by the Corporation in 1988-89 :—

06.01.112. *Functional Estate/Craft Complex, Jalesar*—The Corporation envisages to establish a functional estate/craft complex at Jalesar (Etah). Jalesar is famous for manufacture of bells of different varieties. The land is available and no objection certificate has also been issued by U. P. Pollution Control Board. The functional estate will provide various facilities to artisans. The income level of the artisans will be improved by this programme.

06.01.113. *Training Centres* — The training is imparted in different manufacturing processes like pattern making, preparation of moulds, casting, soldering, scrapping, enamelling and engraving etc. 4 Training centres are proposed to be established during 1988-89.

06.01.114. *Raw Material Banks*—The Corporation proposes to establish these banks at Jalesar (Etah), Jakhaura (Lalitpur), Sultanpur, Shamshabad

(Allahabad), Piprauli Bazar (Gorakhpur), Bindki (Fatehpur) and Basti during 1988-89.

06.01.115. *Opening of Show Rooms/Sale Depots in big cities*—With a view to provide adequate marketing support for sale of goods produced by the artisans it is proposed to open four show rooms/sale depots in 4 metropolitan cities of India during 1988-89.

06.01.116. *Expansion of Non-ferrous Rolling Mill, Moradabad*—This mill has been established in Moradabad with a total cost of Rs. 343.25 lakh. The nickel silver and brass plates are being manufactured by the mill. The annual production capacity of last three years were 86, 83.6 and 164.43 metric tonnes respectively against an annual installed capacity of 800 metric tonnes. Thus, it is essential to get feasibility study done by some reputed consultancy organisation so as to help in attaining annual production at full capacity.

06.01.117. Besides, two schemes viz. financial assistance/loan for marketing of raw material and publicity and marketing research have also been proposed by this corporation.

06.01.118. *Promotional Programmes*—For the development of handicrafts various promotional programmes like Common facility and Research Centre (Copper ware) Varanasi, Chikan Production Centre—Lucknow, Development Financial Assistance to Handicrafts Co-operative Societies, All India Handicrafts Week, Master Craftman Training Centre, Establishment of Handicraft Industrial Estate (shilpagram)—Agra and State Award to best Handicraft Artisans of the State have also been launched and it is again proposed to continue them further.

VIII—KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

06.01.119. The main thrust for the Seventh Plan is to increase productive employment opportunity and reaching large portion of traditional K.V.I. artisans not yet covered by any development programme and to ensure them continued and fully employment in their present oc-

cupations and to present their displacement from their existing activities while widening the employment base in the non farm sector.

06.01.120. *Khadi and Village Industries Board*—The Board provide assistance to individuals, voluntary organisation/institutions and industrial co-operative societies as per financial pattern prescribed by K.V.I.C. The main thrust is for establishing new units in rural areas of less than 10,000 population. K.V.I.B. is meant to provide credit and technology coupled with adoption of group approach for ensuring viability through enlargement of base. In the Seventh Plan the target is to set up 50 K.V.I. units per block. During last year (1986-87), the K.V.I.B. financed for establishing 19,542 units in different cottage and village—the K.V.I.B. financed for establishing 19542 units in different cottage and village industries. The target for current year is 14116. Some of the salient features of important continuing and proposed schemes for the Seventh Plan period are given in brief as under:—

Activities in Plain

(1) To boost up the activities of rural industrialisation to provide necessary assistance, spot guidance and to monitor the progress, the administrative setup has been strengthened in the shape of establishment of Zonal Offices. Two blanket factories in the rural areas of eastern districts namely Khajni (Gorakhpur) and Tikarmafi (Sultanpur) have been established to provide employment to rural people engaged in spinning and weaving activities.

(2) To cope with the demand of honey, a vast programme of bee-keeping through Co-operative Societies has been started.

(3) Marketing of cottage and village industries product has always been a great problem in the development of these tiny units. The tiny entrepreneur has limited resources for publicity sale shops etc. to popularise his product. The Board has

taken up this work and proposed establishment of laboratories to control/ check the quality of product. ~~opening of sale shops and using~~ Mobile vans for the sale of these products are two main steps which the Board has taken to solve the marketing problem.

(4) Establishment of divisional training cum production centres in 12 divisions of the State is another great achievement. Through these training centres, basic knowledge/guidance will be provided to the intending enterpreneurs to whom financing is made so that these units may run successfully.

Activities in Hills

(1) The main activities of the Board in the hill areas of the State is to develop such industries for which there is abundance of raw material in the area. Board's main activities in the area are to provide assistance to the people engaged in wool activities, establishment of wool bank, replacement of traditional charkhas, with new model charkhas to provide more wages.

(2) To popularise K.V.I. product and opening of sale depots.

(3) Establishment of finishing plant for woollen goods in Almora and Pauri Garhwal, training cum production centres in Kumaon and Garhwal divisions etc. are some other programmes being carried out in the hill areas of the State.

06.01.121. A new Directorate of Cottage and Village Industries have been created for the proper implementation of the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries. The new directorate will prepare and ensure the implementation of programmes, co-ordinate the activities with other sectors and maintain the liaison between Board and the Government.

IX—SERICULTURE

06.01.122. Sericulture is an Agro industrial activity. It provides an additional scope for gainful employment during lean-part of the year to the rural population.

06.01.123. At the end of Sixth Five Year Plan the programmes of sericulture including mulberry were implemented in thirty three districts of the State. Where as the tropical tasar was taken up in Varanasi and Mirzapur districts.

06.01.124. For acceleratng the sericulture activities both in plain and hill, various promotional/developmental programmes have been launched with a view to encourage and assist the rearers and also providing training and other technical guidance to them. Besides, two intensive sericultural development projects, one in Tarai Region i.e. Tarai Silk Development project and other in southern most belt of the State i.e. Tasar Development, Mirzapur have been started.

06.01.125. The position of physical achievements during the Sixth Plan Period and proposal for Seventh Plan could be assessed from the following table :

TABLE 9—Physical Achievements of Sericulture

Item	Unit	Production level of Sixth Plan 1984-85	Production target at the end of Seventh Plan	Production during 1986-87	Target for 1987-88	Target proposed for 1988-89
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Cotton Production (Plain)	in lakh tonnes	1.29	2.00	1.79	1.60	1.65
2. Cocoon Production (Hill)	, ,	0.79	1.00	0.99	0.90	0.95
Total	.. in lakh tonnes	2.08	3.00	2.78	2.50	2.60
3. Raw Silk production	.. (in lakh tonnes)	0.20	0.30	0.27	0.25	2.26
4. Tropical tasar	.. (No. in lakh)	17.51	50.00	28.43	30.00	32.00
5. Oak Tasar cocoon	.. (in lakh tonnes)	0.37	2.00	0.68	1.00	1.20

The schemes proposed in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 are as under:

06.01.126. *Model Chawki Rearing-cum-Demonstration Farms*—This scheme was mainly proposed for the study and development of sericulture scheme. It is necessary that the chawki rearing-cum-demonstration extension centres may be established in the village areas to educate and demonstrate the activities of sericulture. In mulberry plantation and silk-worm rearing each chawki rearing centre will have mulberry plantation of about 10 acres in plain area and 5 acres in hill areas. These centres will have operational buildings and will serve the rearers by supplying them improved races of seed worms and appliances. It is proposed to set up 50 centres in plain Area and 40 such centres in hill districts during the Seventh Plan period.

06.01.127. *Intensive Sericulture Development Project Tarai Region*—The Tarai Area of the State comprising of 8 districts has favourable climatic conditions as well as the employment potential and due to it's economically backwardness a scheme of Intensive Development Project has been started during the Sixth Plan period. Encouraging progress has been made during the Sixth Plan period. About 5000 rearers were engaged in cocoon production. Level of 1980-81 of mulberry cocoon production has been raised from 27,000 kgs. to 63,000 kgs. at the end of Sixth Plan. During the Seventh Plan period, further extension programme of the scheme has been proposed.

06.01.128. *Oak Tasar Development Project for Hill Areas*—Oak Tasar Scheme is mainly a staff scheme. Oak Tasar Development is a extension programme. According to the forest department survey an area of 5.5 lakh hectares is covered by oak in Kumaon and Garhwal Mandals. It has been proved that tasar culture can be successfully implemented in hill areas as there is plenty of food material available for tasar worms. To increase survival of seed worms, advice of Central Silk Board have been taken.

06.01.129. *Mirzapur Tasar Project*—The southern part of the State specially Mirzapur district has more scope for the development of the tropical tasar. It is an extensive scheme of the economically backward people, specially Scheduled Tribes.

06.01.130. *Establishment of Grain-ages*—During Sixth Five Year Plan period the programme for setting up two grainages one at Pauri Garhwal and other in Haldwani (Nainital) was approved, out of which the work of grainage of Haldwani has been started. The rest is spilled over to Seventh Plan.

X—CO-OPERATIVES

06.01.131. *Industrial Co-operatives (Non-Textiles)*—The programme for organization of industrial co-operatives was introduced during Fourth Five Year Plan in small scale sector with a view to extend financial assistance to weaker societies and to strengthen them for effective working. The existing programme of providing share capital loan, assistance for construction of workshop/godowns, managerial assistance is envisaged to be continued during Seventh Plan. Scheme for providing managerial staff to each of the co-operatives specially those of the weaker sections will also continue.

Marketing Centres for Apex Body-State Handicrafts and Industrial Co-operative Association Ltd., Kanpur (SHICO)

06.01.132. The main objectives of this apex body of non-textile industrial co-operative societies of the State are as under:—

1. To educate members and officials of the societies in co-operative principles and methods
2. To recruit and control staff of affiliated societies
3. To exercise general supervision and provide guidance to its members in resolving their problems
4. To purchase shares of primary and central societies on behalf of the Government

5. To arrange for raw materials wherever necessary
6. To assist societies in the sale of their products and to open sale depots in important towns in the State and outside

06.01.133. This organisation has started marketing of products of the co-operative societies of Khadi and Village Industries and Handicrafts etc. A show room has been established at Kanpur. SHICO had also participated in the India International Trade Fair, New Delhi.

06.02. INDUSTRIES

In the large and medium industries sector, the growth in investment has been steadily going up from the level of Rs.237.00 crore in 1969 to Rs.262.00 crore at the end of 1982 and Rs.2253.00 crore by 1984. In the year 1986, investment reached up to Rs.3289.00 crore. By the end of the year 1985, 524 heavy and medium industrial units were set up with an investment of Rs.3000 crore whereas by the end of the year 1986, 777 units were set up with an investment of Rs.4298.00 crore. The target for Seventh Plan is an additional investment of Rs.7000.00 crore approximately. Major projects to be set up during the Seventh

Plan would be four Gas based fertilizers plants with an investment of Rs.3000.00 crore, Aromatic Complex at Salempur (Aligarh) at the cost of Rs.800.00 crore, Switch Gear Factory of I. T. I. at Mankapur (Gonda) with an investment of Rs.168.00 crore and paper project of Hindustan Paper Corporation at Kashipur with an investment of Rs.200.00 crore etc. Efforts are being made for establishment of a Gas Cracker Project at Auraiya (Etawah) at a cost of Rs.1500.00 crore.

06.02.2. The flow of applications for letters of intent/licences and D.G.T.D. registrations in the State has increased considerably as indicated below:—

TABLE 10—Progress of letters of intent/licences/D.G.T.D. registrations

Particulars	Unit	1985	1986	1987 (August)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Letters of Intent received	.. No.	198	130	19
2. Industrial Licences	.. No.	80	68	16
3. DGT D Registration	.. No.	255	193	51
4. Investment envisaged	.. Rs. in crore	2296	3289	322
5. Industrial Licences implemented	.. No.	38	16	4
6. Investment	R.s in crore	273	287	43
7. Employment	.. No.	31123	26745	4895

06.02.3. *Central Sector Projects*—Up to the middle of Sixth Plan period central sector investment in the State was

to the extent of 4.4 per cent only. But due to vigorous efforts made and facilities made available by the State Government

a number of central sector projects could be located in the State as given below:—

<i>Project</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i>			
		<i>Source</i>	<i>Total cost</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>Term Loan</i>
1. Heavy equipment Repair Shop	Varanasi				
2. Electronic Switching Equipment	Mankapur (Gonda)				
3. Watch Complex (HMT)	Ranibagh (Nainital)	UPSTC Modernisation and Diversification of 4 mills.	1936.00	976.28 (including 75.28 for D. G. Set.	900.00
4. Air Craft Specialities	Sultanpur				
5. Heavy equipment components	Rudrapur				
6. Electronic items for defence	Pauri Garhwal	UPSSM-I Modernisation and Diversification of 3 mills.	1700.00	861.00 (including 30.00 for D. G. Set)	828.00
7. Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Allahabad.				
TEXTILE INDUSTRY		Total ..	3636.00	1837.28	1728.00

06.02.4. *Modernisation and Diversification of State Sector Mills*—The announcement of the new Textile Policy by the Government of India on the 6th June, 1986 has given a new orientation to the textile industry, including the spinning sector. A number of steps have been proposed for the development of the handloom sector. The over-all thrust of the textile policy is on modernisation and technological upgradation leading to reduction in cost of production and better quality of textile products for the benefit of the consumers.

06.02.5. The UPSTC Group of companies in response to these changes has also made necessary adjustments in its production and marketing strategy. Projects for modernisation and diversification of 7 of UPSTC/UPSSM-I mills have been drawn up, which envisage technological upgradation and conversion of part of the spindleage from cotton to synthetic and blended yarn. The major products that shall be manufactured in the synthetic category would be based on polyester cotton, polyester-viscose, viscose staple fibre and acrylic. The projects have been approved by PIB and Financial Institutions.

06.02.6. The proposed requirement of funds and sources thereof as emerged after detailed appraisal by Central Financial Institutions are as under :—

<i>(Rupees in lakh)</i>				
<i>Source</i>	<i>Total cost</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>Term Loan</i>	
UPSTC Modernisation and Diversification of 4 mills.	1936.00	976.28 (including 75.28 for D. G. Set.	900.00	
UPSSM-I Modernisation and Diversification of 3 mills.	1700.00	861.00 (including 30.00 for D. G. Set)	828.00	
Total ..	3636.00	1837.28	1728.00	

06.02.7. It is proposed to implement the modernisation-diversification projects of four mills, namely Meerut, Sandila, Raebareli and Barabanki in the year 1987-88 and the rest three mills namely Kashipur, Jhansi and Maunath Bhanjan in the year 1988-89.

06.02.8. *Modernisation of old Mills of U.P. Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation*—Four old co-operative spinning mills namely Bulandshahar, Etawah, Maghar (Basti) and Nagina (Bijnor), are working since long. The detailed modernisation/diversification schemes in respect of these four old co-operative spinning mills have been prepared with a view to improve their performance and to ensure that adequate quantity of yarn of various counts is available to the weavers of the State.

06.02.9. State Government has already released a sum of Rs.468.00 lakh for modernisation of Etawah and Bulandshahar mills. As such in the budget for the year 1987-88, provision for short fall of Rs.197.34 lakh in share capital for modernisation of Etawah and Bulandshahar has been made. Over and above in the year 1987-88 Rs.200.00 lakh is required as share capital for modernisation of Maghar mill and balance share capital for modernisation of Maghar and Nagina Mills is proposed for Rs.280.00 lakh in

the year 1988-89 and is spilled over for Rs. 115.00 lakh in 1989-90 in outlay.

06.02.10. Due to paucity of funds an outlay of Rs. 775.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 as details given below:—

	(Rupees in lakh)
1. Mills of U. P. State Textile Corporation (including Rs. 25 lakh for hills)	525.00
2. Mills of Co-operative Federation	250.00
Total ...	775.00

06.02.11 *Strengthening of Equity Base*—During the last few years, the unprecedented and abnormal hike in wages cost of raw material and electricity bills/ securities rate etc. have given rise to the persistent losses and thus affecting adversely on the equity base of the mills of public sector and co-operative sector. Mills are experiencing immense difficulty even in day to day working in the absence of adequate margin money. Apart from the question of margin money for working capital, there is an adverse problem of viability of these mills also. Projects of modernisation/diversification have been drawn-up which will definitely improve the viability of the mills. In order to derive full benefit of implementation of the modernisation/diversification projects, the equity base of the company has to be strengthened.

06.02.12. The total requirement in this scheme of U. P. S. T. C., U. P. S. S. M-I and BWL is Rs. 1173.40 lakh and that of co-operative sector is Rs. 625 lakh. Annual plan 1987-88 envisages an amount of Rs. 150 lakh each for both the sectors. An additional amount of Rs. 592 lakh for U. P. S. T. C. group and Rs. 200 lakh for co-operative sector are needed in 1987-88.

06.02.13. *Process House*—UPSTC has obtained a registration certificate from Textile Commissioner to establish a modern synthetic textile process house of 25000 metres per day capacity in a backward area of the State. The detailed project report is under preparation and the

project is proposed to be implemented by the end of 1988-89.

06.02.14. *Bhadohi Woollens Ltd., Dyeing Plant (Barwapur)*—State Government has directed UPSTC to take-over a dyeing Plant at Barwapur (District Varanasi) which is under the management of Varanasi Mandal Vikas Nigam and is running into continuous losses due to bad management. Rehabilitation of this unit is proposed for 1988-89.

U. P. State Cement Corporation

06.02.15. The Corporation took over control and management of the erstwhile Government Cement Factory, Churk and Government Cement Factory, Dalla and started functioning w.e.f. April 1, 1972. The main objective of the Corporation is to produce Ordinary Portland Cement '(OPC)', Portland Blast Furnace Flag Cement '(PBFC)' and other types of cement. Following programmes are under consideration for implementation.

06.02.16. *Modernisation of Churk Unit*—This factory was set up in 1954 and was the first cement factory of the Country in the public sector.. The capacity of this factory was increased to 4.56 lakh tonnes from 2.25 lakh tonnes per year in 1962. This plant has wet process kilns. The machinery of this unit has become very old and the technique is also obsolete. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the old unit process kilns with one dry process kilns. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 56.00 crore. The feasibility report has been received from the consultant.

06.02.17. *Modernisation of Dalla Unit*—This unit is situated at a distance of 33 kms. from Churk and was commissioned in 1972. The annual capacity of this plant is 4.00 lakh tonnes of cement. This plant has also wet process kilns. The process kilns of this unit is not cost effective. The increase in capacity and replacement with the dry process kilns is under consideration. Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 30 crore. The preliminary report has been received. The same is under examination.

06.02.18. *Kajrahat Chunar Unit*—Clinkerisation plant of this unit situated at Dalla, has two dry process kilns each having capacity of 4.00 lakh tonnes per annum. Cement grinding unit at Chunar has 8 cement mills having a licenced capacity of 16.8 lakh tonnes per annum of cement.

06.02.19. *New Cement Plant at Mandarsu, Dehradun*—Mandarsu has a good quality lime stone deposits. The Corporation was issued a letter of intent for setting up a cement plant having annual capacity of 6.8 lakh tonnes per annum. The projects will be taken up in a phased manner. The cost of the project is estimated to the extent of Rs.110 crore.

06.02.20. The Corporation suffered heavy losses in recent past. The full utilization of the capacity could not be made due to technical problem in the plant and machinery. The increase in prices of power, coal and other overhead expense have immensely increased the cost of production. The Government of India also imposed levy on the basis of real production. The corporation had to reduce the sale price of non-levy cement. Due to all such reasons the corporation suffered heavy losses.

06.02.21. With a view to improve the production of the cement plants and make the plants viable technical know-how from UNIDO expert is to be taken. For the technical consultancy and technological improvement an amount of Rs. 1.50 crore is needed. Besides, an amount of Rs.5.00 crore is needed for plant and machinery. The Corporation also proposes for strengthening of capital base.

06.02.22. *Pradeshia Industrial And Investment Corporation of U. P. (PICUP)*—The main activities of the Corporation are industrial development banking in medium and large scale industries, direct promotion of industrial projects, technical services and institutional supports for growth of industry.

06.02.23. The Corporation has sanctioned Rs.70.11 crore and Rs.96.75

crore during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively against which amounts of Rs.33.04 crore and Rs.51.72 crore have been disbursed. 18 joint sector project are under active implementation out of 35 projects being implemented by PICUP with an investment of about Rs.2723.32 crore. The total equity participation from PICUP will be approximately Rs.150 crore. Till March, 1986, the Corporation has been provided a sum of Rs. 35.54 crore as equity for these projects. Thus a higher quantum of State support will be needed to PICUP in the remaining period of Seventh Plan period.

06.02.24. The Corporation has also been making full use of facilities being offered by IDBI and is actively popularising the new schemes of IDBI viz. equipment finance scheme, rehabilitation scheme for small and medium industries, foreign exchange loan scheme and modernisation loan scheme.

06.02.25. The Corporation under the leasing activity has sanctioned loan amount of Rs.479.93 lakh and disbursed Rs.271.76 lakh during 1986-87. Besides, the Corporation also operates State Government's interest free sales tax loan scheme as an agency function. Getting feasibility studies conducted is another area being undertaken by PICUP.

U. P. State Industrial Development Corporation

06.02.26. The Corporation is engaged in following main activities for furtherance of industrialisation :—

1. Development of industrial infrastructure through industrial area development programme
2. Identification and promotion of large and medium scale projects in Joint/Assisted Sector
3. Financial assistance to limited companies by way of underwriting and equity participation

06.02.27. *Development of Infrastructure*—The Corporation has acquired about

25,000 acres of land in 38 districts of which nearly 16,000 and 13,000 acres have been developed and allotted respectively in 88 industrial areas. More than 60 per cent of the land is in backward districts. While land acquisition in 1985-86 was 3,304 acres, it reached an all time high of 4961 acres during 1986-87. In the same period 1626 and 2350 acres of land were developed and 1393 and 2220 acres of land were allotted. Rs.2000 crore worth investment is estimated to be made in various industrial areas.

06.02.28. During 1988-89, it is proposed to acquire 3500 acres land (68.5 per cent in backward districts) at an estimated cost of Rs.1550 lakh. Notably, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur and Aligarh included in the next year plan do not have any industrial area so far. With the acquisition of targeted land in 1988-89, the Seventh Five Year Plan target of 11,900 acres will be surpassed one year before the end of the Plan. Besides, it is planned to develop 1750 acres of land. The Corporation has already developed Industrial Areas at Mohan (Almora), Kotdwar (Pauri Garhwal), Kashipur, Khatima, Bhowali (Nainital) in hill areas. In the current year 1987-88 2731 acres of land has been acquired in Nainital district while development works are under progress at Baijpur, Bhimtal (Nainital), Muni-ki-Reti (Tehri Garhwal) and Selequi (Dehradun). So far, nearly 1500 acres of land has been acquired in hill districts of which nearly 1100 acres stand allotted.

06.02.29. *Development of Growth Centres in No Industry Districts*—Under the scheme which set out to develop 4122 acres of land in seven No Industries Districts (NID) in Plains, Rs.1100 lakh have been spent so far on acquisition of more than 3050 acres and development of about 1000 acres of land. To expedite the completion of the scheme a substantially higher outlay has been made for 1987-88. It is also planned, to provide certain additional facilities such as industrial housing, telecommunication and water supply in No Industry Districts.

06.02.30. As regard, growth centres in hill NIDs, project reports have been approved for two out of 4 NIDs by IDBI. The land acquisition in these districts has been, however, kept at a low profile due to the declaration of hill districts as 'Ecofragile Zones' by the Department of Environment, Government of India where-in there are restrictions on setting up new industries in these areas.

06.02.31. *Projects in Joint/Assisted Sector*—The Corporation has so far implemented 15 projects having project cost amounting to Rs.4100 lakh. Several other projects which include Maleic Anhydride, Photo Polymer Printing Plates, Hydrogen peroxide, PU Foam Leather, Edible Grade Rice Bran Oil, Vitamin B⁶, Air Pollution Control Equipment Board, Sintered Component, Leather Board and Polyester Films for which LIs have been obtained are under different stages of implementation. The Corporation has also applied for grant of LI for certain prestigious projects such as Gas Cracker Complex, Petro Chemicals Complex, Coal Chemical Complex, Acrylic Staple Fibre, LAB etc. Efforts are under way for identification of projects especially suited for NIDs and backward districts.

06.02.32. Also, works are in progress for rehabilitation/diversification/modernisation of existing projects to improve their efficiency. The next year Plan seeks to put emphasis on expeditious implementation of on going projects as well as regular monitoring of various projects.

06.02.33. *Equity Participation*—Under this scheme over 90 companies have been provided assistance amounting to Rs.640 lakh of which Rs.63.46 and Rs.61 lakh were disbursed in 1985-86 and 1986-87.

06.02.34. *Underwriting*—This scheme has been restarted since 1986-87 in view of increasing demand. So far, about Rs.450 lakh have been provided to more than 40 companies. In order to take advantage of improved industrial scenerio, it is proposed to give a thrust to underwriting activity

06.02.35. *Scheme of Feasibility*—The Corporation has planned to start a new scheme of preparation of feasibility study and market survey report for entrepreneurs which is expected to be of immense help to those entrepreneurs who do not have requisite technical/industry exposure.

U. P. STATE ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

06.02.36. Electronic industry is being developed in the State by this Corporation which has an authorised capital of Rs.16.00 crore. This Corporation has established 4 State Sector projects namely Uptron India, Uptron Digital System, Uptron Capacitors and Uptron Communication and Instruments Ltd. and seven joint assisted sector projects. An Electronics Test and Development Laboratory has been established at Panki (Kanpur). In the hill region, another testing laboratory is being established. The Corporation has established electronics industrial estates. Also, electronics industrial estates are being established in hills. A subsidiary of U. P. Electronics Corporation for the hill districts has been established for speedier development of electronics in hills.

06.02.37. The Corporation is establishing many projects viz. Mining Electronics (Rs.186.00 lakh), Process Control Instrumentation (Rs.941.00 lakh), EPABX and Allied component project (Rs.992 lakh), Colour T.V. Picture Tube (Rs. 11750 lakh), FDM/TDM equipment

(Rs.850 lakh), Rural Automatic Exchange (Rs.200 lakh), Mini and Super Mini Computers (Rs.200 lakh), Multi Access Rural Radio system (Rs. 1100 lakh), etc. Besides, many joint/assisted sector projects are also proposed in 1988-89.

06.02.38. The turnover of UPLC for 1986-87 is likely to be of the order of Rs.100.00 crore. The target for the current year is likely to exceed a turn over of Rs.150.00 crore.

UTTAR PRADESH FINANCIAL CORPORATION

06.02.39. Authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs.50.00 crore against which the total capital as on 31-3-87 stood at Rs.59.50 crore including the quasi-equity of Rs.49.50 crore.

06.02.40. The main activity of the Corporation is the sanction and disbursement of financial assistance for the setting up of small scale industrial units in the State.

06.02.41. The Corporation has increased the loan sanction limit from Rs.30 lakh to Rs.60 lakh in case of registered companies and Co-operative Societies and from Rs.15 lakh to Rs.20 lakh in case of proprietorship and partnership concerns as approved by the Government of India for State Finance Corporations.

06.02.42. The achievements of the Corporation in key areas of the operation during 1985-86, 1986-87 and target for 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as follows:—

TABLE 11—Achievements of UPFC

Particulars	1985-86		1986-87		Target	
	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements	1987-88	1988-89 Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Units assisted (No.) .. ..	..	2776	..	2440	..	..
Sanction of loan (Rs. crore) ..	140.00	156.22	180.00	192.87	200.00	220.00
Disbursement of loan (Rs. crore) ..	70.00	78.03	95.00	98.47	110.00	135.00
Recovery of dues (Rs. crore) ..	40.60	40.98	55.00	51.10	68.00	85.00
Availment of refinance (Rs. crore) ..	37.40	51.34	55.50	71.29	52.70	81.00

06.02.43. To meet the disbursement of loans to the extent of Rs.135.00 crore and other obligations including redemption of bonds and repayment of refinance during 1988-89, the Corporation is required to increase its capital base by Rs.20.50 crore (Rs.10.25 crore from the State Government and a matching share of Rs.10.25 crore from the IDBI). This capital helps the Corporation in enhancing its refinance limit from IDBI. As per norms laid down by the IDBI, the outstanding refinance should not be more than three times of the paid up capital and free reserves. The Corporation proposes to avail of refinance from IDBI to the tune of Rs.81.00 crore in 1988-89.

06.02.44. *Proposal under Special Class of Share Capital*—With a view to help the entrepreneurs a scheme for meeting the equity gap for viable projects where promoters contribution falls short was introduced during the year 1975-76. Under this scheme, a special share capital fund of Rs.35.00 lakh was created which was contributed equally by the State Government and IDBI.

AUTO TRACTORS LIMITED

06.02.45. The company was started with the objective of production of 6,000 tractors and 2,000 engines per annum. The production of tractors was started in October, 1981. The company has also started producing vehicular engines suited to Ambassador Car and Jeep. Upto 1985-86, 2,103 tractors and 1,022 engines were produced by the company. The Corporation has produced 175 tractors and 736 engines in 1986-87. 237 tractors and 545 engines are targeted to be produced during 1987-88. The Corporation has fixed the target for producing 450 tractors and 1250 engines during 1988-89.

06.02.46. The Company has continued to incur losses on account of under-utilisation of capacity and to highly competitive tractor market. Reimbursement of cash losses to the Company is being done by the State Government. An amount of cash loss to the extent of Rs.1,730 lakh has been incurred up to

1985-86. The cash loss is estimated at Rs.456 lakh during 1986-87 as against Rs.511 lakh (provisional) during 1985-86. Against the total cash loss of Rs.2,186 lakh up to 1986-87, a sum of Rs.1,283 lakh had been reimbursed by the State Government up to March 1986. Provisions have been proposed for the said purpose.

06.02.47. *New Okhla Industrial Development Authority (NOIDA)*—The Authority was established in April 1976 for development of an integrated township in backward area of Tehsil Dadri of Bulandshahr (later transferred to Ghaziabad) under this scheme an area of 3218 hectares of land was to be urbanised and developed during 26 years period from 1976 to 2001, which have now been revised to 3880 hectares. About 4,000 small scale units were envisaged to be developed.

06.02.48. Two thousand seven hundred hectares of land have been developed as Industrial Area phase-I where 4,543 industrial plots have been carved out and necessary infrastructure facilities have been provided. 1,080 sheds on industrial plots have been constructed. 2630 units have started production. Employment has been generated for 44,000 industrial workers.

06.02.49. The Authority has taken steps to develop 9 villages falling in the urbanisable area to provide civil facilities. The State Government have given a grant of Rs.23.33 lakh for this purpose. An I.T.I. has also been established in the area for the technical training.

06.02.50. The Authority has taken up the development of 162 hectares of land for large and medium industries and export processing zone of Government of India. As many as 200 big plots have been developed and allotted.

06.02.51. As many as 9000 residential plots have been developed and 8500 houses have been constructed and allotted. About 250 shops have been constructed.

06.02.52. *Tool Room Project*—The Institute of Tool Room Training has been established with financial and technical

assistance from Government of Federal Republic of Germany. The activities of the Institute can be summarised in 3 categories viz. training courses, consultancy and service centres. The Institute has proposed to augment the above activities in 1988-89. The assistance of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will also be available in this expansion phase (phase II) of the project. Training will be imparted in tool making, die casting, plastic moulds, jig fixtures, press tools etc.

06.02.53. *Land Acquisition*—A number of Central and State Sector Projects are to be set up in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Government has to acquire land for Central and State Sector Projects for which necessary provisions are made.

06.02.54. *Pioneer and Prestige Unit Subsidy*—The State Government has introduced a scheme of subsidy for 'Pioneer' (Capital investment of rupees one crore and above) and Prestige (Capital Investment of Rs.25 crore or more) units to encourage major investments in the State. The subsidy to these units is to the extent of Rs.15 lakh but those 'Prestige' units which develop ancillary units are also entitled for an additional subsidy of Rs.15 lakh.

06.02.55. *Continuing Staff of Heavy Industries*—The State Government have provided some staff for the administration of licenced projects, providing facilities to issue licences, to monitor the implementation of letters of intent and other facilities to State Sector Projects. The staff of heavy industries have also helped in providing the financial and other assistances to Central/State Sector Projects and Corporations.

06.02.56. *PPDC (Perfumery), Farrukhabad*—There is a concentration of essential oil industry in Kannauj area. At present, this industry is using out-moded technology and equipments. The Government of India had deputed a UN expert to study the industry and suggest the method of improving the industry to the International standard. The UN expert has submitted a project report which suggests for setting up of a Horticulture Centre for increasing the production of essential oil bearing plant

and flowers which is part of the project and will be implemented by the Horticulture Department. A development centre for modernizing the equipments and introducing the improved technology is also proposed to be set up. This project will be implemented by the Industries Department.

06.02.57. On the normal pattern of assistances for UNDP aided projects, the land and building will be provided by the State Government. The machinery and technical experts will be provided by the Government of India/UNIDO.

06.02.58. *PPDC (Potato based Industry), Farrukhabad*—The Government of India had deputed a UN expert to study the feasibility of potato based industry. Subsequently, a team consisting of officers of Industries Department and Director, Horticulture visited some Countries in Europe and have submitted their report for setting up of a Product-cum-Process Development Centre for encouraging potato based industry in that area. The land and building for this Project will be provided by the State Government and the machinery, equipments and experts will be provided by Government of India/UNIDO.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

06.02.59. Sugar Industry is the largest industry in the organised sector in Uttar Pradesh. The economy of the State depends heavily on the prosperity of this industry. About 2.5 million cultivators are dependent on the industry which gives direct employment to about one lakh people in addition to a large number of people engaged directly or indirectly in it. The prosperity of a number of industries like sugar machinery manufacturing industry, distilleries, confectionery biscuit manufacturing industry etc. is closely linked with the prosperity of sugar industry. The industry contributes about Rs.100 crore to the Central and State exchequers annually by way of excise duty and purchase tax. The sugar factories set up in various areas have been functioning as growth nuclei for improving the rural economy of the State.

06.02.60. The sugar production during the season 1986-87 has touched a new high of 25.56 lakh tonnes against the target of 23.60 lakh tonnes and achievement of 16.48 lakh tonnes in 1985-86.

U.P. STATE SUGAR CORPORATION

06.02.61. The U.P. State Sugar Corporation Ltd., was incorporated as a Government Company on 26th March, 1971 with the object of taking over and running the old and sick sugar factories in the State of U.P. The Corporation has acquired 25 sick sugar factories. Besides, five new mills managed by its 4 subsidiaries, are also being run by the Corporation. One new sugar factory at Ghatampur is likely to come into operation in November, 1987. The State Government had provided to the Corporation Rs.12.40 crore and Rs.14.75 crore respectively during 1985-86 and 1986-87. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.13.47 crore has been provided.

The outlay proposed for the year 1988-89 is Rs.1250 lakh which will be required for the following schemes:—

(Rupees in lakh)

Name of Scheme	Amount
1. Doiwala (Mod-Expn)	250.00
2. Biswa Bazar (Mod-Expn)	250.00
3. Pipriach (Mod-Reh)	100.00
4. Khadda (Expn.)	200.00
5. Maholi (Mod-Reh)	300.00
6. Ghatampur (Reh)	50.00
7. Setting up distillery at Khadda Unit	100.00
Total	1250.00

06.02.62. The salient features of the schemes proposed are as under :—

06.02.63. *Siswa Bazar*—It is proposed to modernise and expand this unit from 900 TCD to 2500 TCD at an estimated cost of around Rs.2100 lakh. This expansion tantamounts to setting up of a new plant of 2500 TCD since the existing one is very old, obsolete and outmoded. The State Government has already released a

sum of Rs.1.00 crore during the year 1985-86 and further provided Rs.2.50 crore in 1987-88. The Government of India has already issued Letter of Intent for grant of Industrial Licence in May, 1987.

06.02.64. Loan application for submission to financial institutions is almost ready. Since the project work has to be completed within 39 months from the date of issue of L.I., it is essential that the provision of Rs.2.50 crore be made in the outlay for the year 1988-89.

06.02.65. *Doiwala*—It is proposed to modernise and expand this unit from 900 TCD to 2500 TCD at an estimated cost of Rs.21.50 crore. This expansion would mean setting up of a new plant of 2500 TCD since the existing plant is very old, obsolete and outlived. The State Government had already provided Rs.2.98 crore in 1987-88. The Government of India has already issued Letter of Intent for grant of Industrial Licence in May, 1987. It is expected that the construction of factory buildings, machinery foundation and supply of machinery items shall begin from Feb. 1988 onwards.

06.02.66. Loan application for submission to Financial Institutions is almost ready. Since the project work has to be completed within 39 months from the date of issue of L.I., it is essential that the provision of Rs.2.50 crore be made in the outlay for the year 1988-89.

06.02.67. *Pipriach*—It is proposed to modernise and rehabilitate this unit at the existing capacity of 800 TCD at an estimated cost of Rs.4.80 crore out of which the share of financial institutions as term loan and that of State Government as equity share capital would be Rs.2.40 crore each. This unit was established in 1930s and being very old, obsolete and outmoded, it is necessary to undertake limited modernisation and rehabilitation. Although this needs complete scrapping of the plant and in place of it a new plant of enhanced capacity needs to be set up. However, in view of limited availability of resources and also inadequate availability of cane, the expansion of this unit may not be desirable

A sum of Rs.1.40 crore has already been provided in 1987-88. Loan application is being sent to Financial Institutions shortly.

06.02.68. *Khadda*—The modernisation-cum-expansion of this unit to 1250 TCD was completed in February 1984 in Fifth Five Year plan. Its working in the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been excellent and the factory has crushed cane over 21 lakh quintals in 1985-86 and over 23 lakh quintals in 1986-87. Besides, good amount of cane has also been diverted to its other neighbouring factories during the captioned years. Therefore, there exists a tremendous potential of cane if expansion is undertaken to 2500 TCD. The estimated cost of the expansion would be around Rs. 6 crore.

06.02.69. *Maholi*—It is proposed to modernise and expand (including conversion of process from Double Carbonation to Double Sulphitation) the unit from its present capacity of 1524 TCD to 2500 TCD at an estimated cost of around Rs.20 crore. The reserved area of the factory has an abundance of cane.

06.02.70. *Ghatampur*—This factory is likely to come into operation in November, 1987. Due to severe drought conditions it is expected that the factory may not crush cane over 6 to 7 lakh quintals and as such it may not be in a position to pay off its dues to Financial Institutions and also there would be necessity to further intensify the cane development work. Therefore, a sum of Rs.50 lakh would be needed for the aforesaid job.

06.02.71. *Distillery*—In order to diversify the activities of the Corporation from the angle of strengthening its economic and financial base, it is proposed to set up a distillery of 30,000/60,000 litres per day capacity at Khadda Unit at an estimated cost of Rs.400 lakh. The I.L. application has already been sent to Excise and Molasses Commissioner, U.P. The Project Report for submission to PIB U.P., loan application for Financial Institutions and application for registration with DGTD are being prepared and shall be submitted soon.

06.02.72. In addition to the proposed outlay of Rs.12.50 crore, a requirement of Rs.8.30 crore is also essential for the implementation of the following programmes :

		(Rupees in crore)
1.	Maliyna (Modernisation and Rehabilitation)	1.50
2.	Bareilly (Modernisation and Rehabilitation)	0.90
3.	Bulandshahr (Modernisation and Rehabilitation)	0.95
4.	Saharanpur (Modernisation and expansion)	2.00
5.	Doiwala (Modernisation and expansion)	1.50
6.	Siswa Bazar (Modernisation and expansion)	1.45
Total ..		8.30

06.02.73. The detail of the above requirements are as under :

06.02.74. *Maliyana*—This unit was set up in 1930s and it has already outlived its life. Although its present capacity is 1219 TCD but its average crush in the previous years had normally being below 900 TCD. It has coal fired boilers and because of which heavy expenditure is incurred on the requirement of coal for boilers every year. Moreover, heavy break-downs have been experienced in mill and other houses with the result the operation of the factory during the season is badly interrupted. It is, therefore, necessary that the complete plant is to be scrapped and a new plant of 2000/2500 TCD should be set up to attain financial and economic viability. It requires huge investment besides planting of cane in reserved area of the factory and the same is of course not possible at the moment. It is, therefore, considered desirable in first phase to do modernization and rehabilitation of the plant at the existing capacity at an estimated cost of Rs.5.00 crore so as to give life to the plant for another 8-10 years and in the meanwhile, efforts would be made to develop the cane

so as to attain self sufficiency for consideration of further expansion. It is, therefore, essential that a sum of Rs.1.50 crore be provided in the outlay for the year 1988-89.

06.02.75. *Bareilly*—The factory was established in 1932 and its present capacity is 1016 TCD. It is also very old, obsolete and very outmoded plant and in previous years this unit had been facing frequent break downs during season at different stations because of either imbalancing in the plant and machineries and equipments or due to obsolescence of the same. It is, therefore, essential to either replace/add/alter few equipments at cancer points so as to give more life to the plant. Although like other sick units, this also needs setting up of a new plant of enhanced capacity in place of the existing plant, but the proposal may not be feasible in view of huge requirements of funds besides availability of cane in abundance. It is, therefore, considered desirable to take up limited modernization work for which a sum of Rs.0.90 crore is needed in the year 1988-89. In the said proposal the equipment like continuous Centrifugal Machines, Crystallizers, D.G.Sets, Evaporator, Vacuum filter, Head Stocks of mills etc. would be procured and installed.

06.02.76. *Bulandshahr*—This is 100 year old plant and its licensed capacity is 1500 TCD. In the previous few years its average capacity never exceeded 900 TCD. There is considerable imbalancing in the plant, besides, most of the equipments have already outlived their lives. The existing plant needs to be scrapped and a new plant of 2500 TCD needs to be set up. This requires huge investment. It is, therefore, desirable to do limited modernisation and rehabilitation at an estimated cost of Rs.6.00 crore so that the plant could start crushing around 1200 TCD. In the first phase for replacing the same of the most outdated equipment like Centrifugal Machines, a sum of Rs.0.95 crore would be needed and therefore provision of the same as an additional outlay in the year 1988-89 is essential.

06.02.77 *Saharanpur*—It is proposed to modernise and expand this unit from its

capacity of 1320 TCD to 2500 TCD/3000 TCD at an estimated cost of around Rs.20 crore. The existing plant was set up in the year 1938 and most of the equipments of the existing plant should be discarded and practically a new plant of 2500 TCD needs to be set up. The reserved area of the factory have an abundance of cane, and therefore, there will be no dearth of raw material at the expanded capacity. The project report of the scheme and I.L. application are being prepared and submitted to the State Planning Institute and Government of India respectively in a month's time. It is proposed to start the work from June, 1988 onwards and therefore token sum of Rs.2.00 crore would be needed in the year 1988-89.

06.02.78. *Siswa Bajar*—As already stated in previous note it is proposed to modernise and expand this unit to 2500 TCD at an estimated cost of Rs.2100 lakh. Although in the earmarked budget a provision of Rs.250 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89, however, in order to maintain continuity in the project work an additional sum to the extent of Rs.145 lakh is needed and provision for the same as an additional outlay may be made in the year 1988-89.

06.02.79. *Doiwala*—As already stated in previous note it is proposed to modernise and expand this unit to 2500 TCD at an estimated cost of Rs.2150 lakh. Although, an amount of Rs.250 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89 however, in order to maintain continuity in the project work an additional sum of Rs.150 lakh be provided in 1988-89.

U. P. CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES FEDERATION

06.02.80. There are at present 29 sugar factories in the Co-operative Sector being administered by the U.P. Co-operative Sugar Factories Federation Ltd. In addition, Federation is also administering 4 distilleries in the Cooperative Sector. Following are the main programmes being carried out by the Federation :—

06.02.81. *Establishment of New Co-operative Sugar Factory*—Construction

work at Powayan (Shahjahanpur) is in progress. It is hoped that this sugar factory will complete its construction and start production in 1987-88. The construction work of one new factory of 2500 TCD at Bijnor is proposed to be taken up in 1988-89, for which letter of intent is likely to be issued shortly.

06.02.82. *Expansion of existing Co-operative Sugar Factory*—During Seventh Plan, the expansion of six existing sugar factories is proposed. Modernization of sugar factories at Nanauta, Ramala and Sarsawa will be started in 1987-88 and at Belrayan, Bisalpur and Sampurnanagar in 1988-89. This will result in modernization and increased capacity at Nanauta, Ramala, Belrayan and Bisalpur from 1200 TCD to 2500 TCD each, Sarsawa from 1500 TCD to 2500 TCD and Sampurnanagar from 1250 TCD to 3000 TCD.

06.02.83. *By product scheme* — The establishment of new distillery units at Nanpara (Bahraich) 30,000 litres per day and Kaimganj (Farrukhabad) 60,000 litres per day have already been started this year. Schemewise/projectwise amount proposed during 1988-89 is given in the following table :—

		(Rupees in lakh)
Name of Scheme/Project		Share Capital
<i>I—Establishment of new Co-operative Sugar Factory :</i>		
Bijnor	.. ..	104

		(Rupees in lakh)
Name of Scheme/Project		Share Capital
<i>II—Modernisation and Expansion of existing Sugar Factories :</i>		
1. Nanauta (Saharanpur)	..	140
2. Ramala (Meerut)	..	165
3. Sarsawa (Saharanpur)	..	120
4. Belrayan (Kheri)	..	100
5. Bisalpur (Pilibhit)	..	60
6. Sampurnanagar (Kheri)	..	60
<i>III—By-Product Units :</i>		
1. Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)	..	71
2. Nanpara (Bahraich)	..	5
<i>IV—Financial Assistance to weak Co-operative Sugar Factory :</i>		
Satha (Aligarh)	..	425
Total	..	1250

06.02.84—It has been decided to clear the outstanding term loans with accumulated interest of Cooperative Sugar Factories at Satha, Ghosi and Sultanpur through assistance of the State Government. Provision of Cooperative Sugar Factory, Satha has been included in the proposed outlay of Rs. 1,250.00 lakh. An additional amount of Rs. 1,300.00 lakh is required for Ghosi (Rs. 700.00 lakh) and Sultanpur (Rs. 600.00 lakh) factories

06.03. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and Measures Department has been conducting the reformatory scheme of checking and stamping of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments etc. which are closely related to the consumer and the peasant. The enforcement of various provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 is also conducted by this Department. At the end of Sixth Plan 129 working standard laboratories, four secondary standard laboratories at Regional level, one refe-

rence standard laboratory of State Head Quarter and two mobile squads were functioning with a view to establishing fair trade practices and price discipline in the State. It was considered necessary to strengthen the existing machinery according to the norms fixed by Government of India during the Seventh Plan. As such, it is proposed to establish one working standard laboratory in each tahsil, and one secondary standard laboratory and one mobile squad at each Regional Head-quarter.

06.03.2. With the establishment of mobile squads and working standard laboratories in the State, the enforcement of various provisions of "U. P. Weights and Measures (enforcement) Act, 1959", "U.P. Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1960" and "Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged) Commodities Rules, 1977" will be made more effective and the interests of the consumer will be watched better. The earnings of the department by way of stamping fee of weights and measures etc. and composition of the cases of defaults have already gone up on this account. Although, the Department of Weights and Measures is a service department, the following comparative statistical data of last year shows an increase both in the number of cases detected and the revenue earned :—

	1985-86	1986-87
1. Cases detected (No.)	47,204	52,115
2. Case compounded (No.)	30,673	34,086

The Directorate of Geology and Mining as well as U. P. State Mineral Development Corporation are joining hands in developing the mineral sector in the State.

Due to intensive efforts, made by the Directorate the total revenue earned since 1963 reached to the extent of Rs. 55.09 crore. Besides, the Directorate has established mineable reserve of Limestone, Dolomite, Bauxite, Magnesite, Soapstone, Rock-phosphate, Pyrophyllite, Diaspore, Marble, and Copper-Lead-Zinc. A potential of strategic mineral deposits like tungsten and gold, has also been explored for pilot mining and testing.

06.04.3. The U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation was created in the year 1974-75 on the basis of mineral resources established by the Directorate. This corporation together with State Cement Corporation has made an investment of about Rs. 300.00 crore towards setting of mineral based industries namely

	1985-86	1986-87
3. Compounding fee realised (Rs. in lakh)	33.91	41.40
4. Cases decided by Courts	13,106	13,728
5. Fine realised by Courts (Rs. in lakh)	5.97	7.16
6. Total Departmental Receipts (Rs. in lakh)	135.91	153.07

06.03.3. In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 80.00 lakh including Rs. 10.00 lakh for hills has been approved. In the first two years (1985-87) an expenditure of Rs. 50.41 lakh has been incurred. In the Annual Plan 1987-88 the outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakh has been approved which is anticipated to be utilised in full.

06.03.4. For the draft Annual Plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 43.00 lakh including Rs. 8.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for continuing the aforesaid programmes.

06.04. MINING

Cement, Calcium Carbide and other mining projects.

06.04.4. In the Seventh Five Year Plan prepared for mineral sector greater emphasis has been given to the exploration of metallic ores. Besides, efforts will continue to outline additional reserves of industrial minerals which constitute the main mineral wealth of the State. Effective steps will also be taken to complete some of the continuing investigations. Required emphasis will also be given to Engineering Geology problems and for the investigation of construction minerals. The set up for mining administration work and the legal cell will be strengthened to increase the Government revenue and to bring the exploitation of minerals on scientific lines and in accordance with the latest provisions of Act. The programmes have been now broadly grouped together under three plan schemes—(i) Mining Administration, (ii) Mineral Investigations and (iii) Engineering Geology studies specially those

related to road construction in the hill areas. A list of 57 investigation programmes has been prepared for the Seventh Plan period on the basis of guidelines and present status of the geological knowledge.

06.04.5. *Mining Administration*—Work connected with the processing and disposal of mineral concession applications, inspection of mines, survey and evaluation of minor minerals, regulation of minerals under the Minerals Concession Rules—1960, U.P. Minor Minerals Concession Rules—1963 and Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 were continued through five circle offices established at Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Jhansi, Gorakhpur and the head quarters at Lucknow.

06.04.6. The total revenue from major and minor minerals received by the State during 1985-86 was Rs.8.30 crore which rose to Rs.10.42 crore during 1986-87 registering an increase of 25 per cent.

06.04.7. Under Mineral Investigation, field studies, geophysical investigations, chemical analysis, ore dressing laboratory and petrological laboratory are functioning. The details are as under.

Field Studies—As per decision of State Geological programming Board, 24 mineral investigation programmes were taken up during the year 1986-87, which included 13 programmes in the plain areas and 11 programmes in the hill areas. Out of these programmes, 8 in the plains and 6 in the hills were of detailed nature. Most of these investigations consist of Limestone, Dolomite, Magnesite, Rock Phosphate, Pyrophyllite, Felspar, Quartz, Granite, Lead, Placer Gold and Sheelite etc. Drilling operations in connection with lead-Zinc investigation in Dehra Dun have now established the presence of fresh sulphides in Krol Carbonate Rock.

Using satellite imageries several areas of Marl and Kankar deposits were identified by Remote Sensing Application Cen-

tre, U.P. by remote sensing techniques and checked for its presence in different localities of Unnao district. The technique yielded success in more than fifty per cent cases. A Reserves of 40,000 tonnes of Marl and 35,000 tonnes Kankar were estimated.

Geophysical Investigations — Geophysical survey comprising the use of self potential, induced polarisation (Dipole-Dipole) and Radiometric methods was continued in Askot area for establishing extension of polymetallic mineralisation. I.P. traverses on five lines have shown some promising zone, which would be considered for drilling next year.

Preliminary geophysical investigations comprising S.P., magnetic, E.M. and resistivity survey were conducted to find extension of pocket of galena found near Samogar, Lalitpur district. The results obtained were not promising.

Chemical Section—Chemical analysis of commonly wanted analytes, mostly of industrial minerals, were done in wet chemical laboratory and trace level constituents were completed in instrumental laboratories. During the year a total number of 9,182 samples were analysed.

Ore Dressing Laboratory — During the year 1986-87, the beneficiation studies like recovery of andalusite from andalusite schist, recovery of scheelite ore from Jakheta rock samples and recovery of placer scheelite and gold from alluvial sands from Koluchaur area were taken up.

Crushing of 1240 samples from 5 cms. or larger size down to 200 BSS mesh size and processing of five bulk samples were also completed during the year.

Petrological Laboratory—During 1986-87. thin and polished section study of 126 rock samples were carried out.

06.04.8. *Engineering Geology Studies*—The Engineering Geology units at Almora and Srinagar (Garhwal) together completed 129 investigations during 1986-87 against a total of 26 investigations carried out in 1985-86. These investigations are

related to landslides problem, sinking of villages/land, suitability of sites identified for civil construction, road constructions, alignment in hills and small bridge sites.

06.04.9. The number of problems referred to these offices is steadily increasing and at present 268 problems are pending for investigations. These offices require to be strengthened with additional manpower and laboratory testing facilities etc.

06.04.10. During the year 1987-88, 24 Geological investigation programmes have been taken up in continuation to work carried out in 1986-87. Out of these, 13 programmes are in the plain areas and 11 in the hill areas. One programme is related to Engineering Geology Studies. Detailed investigation on the minerals like Copper, Uranium, Rock-Phosphate, Hydro-mica, Pyrophyllite, Diaspore, Cement grade Limestone, Flux Grade Dolomite in the plain areas and Tungsten, Polymetallic ores, Placer Gold, Megnesite, Soapstone and Limestone for Mini-Cement plants in hill areas are being continued. Bench scale and pilot scale beneficiation tests of Scheelite (Tungsten) and Gold respectively are being taken up. Underground exploratory mining of Copper-Lead-Zinc near Askot in Pithoragarh is continuing by Mineral Exploration Corporation of the Government of India. Besides this, regional Geological, Geo-chemical and Geo Physical Surveys have also been taken up in Bundelkhand, Mirzapur, Garhwal and Kumaon regions for the search of new mineral deposits.

06.04.11. Work related with mining administration will continue as such with emphasis on increasing the Government revenue, with least affect on the environment and ecology. A target of Rs. 12.00 crore revenue has been kept for this year.

06.04.12. During 1988-89, most of the field programmes of 1987-88 will be continued and some new programmes will be taken up as per Seventh Plan proposals and guidelines provided by the State Geological Programming Board.

06.04.13. There are no proposals for any new schemes. Two schemes continuing in the plain and 3 schemes in the hills would, however need to be strengthened for which additional staff and equipment would be needed. This is extremely necessary to cope with the work and complete the projects. Work load in engineering geology and mining administration is specially increasing hence these two wings need to be strengthened with additional staff and equipment. Two drilling machines which are now almost 25 years old have become unservicable and beyond economic repairs. These need to be replaced for meeting the drilling targets in hill areas.

06.04.14. The Directorate has since 1955 generated a lot of geotechnical data and information on various mines in State. This data needs to be properly analysed and stored for future use. Therefore, a suitable computer is most essential. It is proposed to instal a computer for the purpose. The chemical laboratory, ore-dressing laboratory and geophysical laboratory require some equipments which are proposed to be provided. It has now become absolutely essential to expand the building of the Directorate which was completed in the year 1980-81 for meeting the requirement of space for laboratories, staff and storage of drilling equipment etc. made available up to the Fifth Plan period. This expansion could not be included in the annual plan 1988-89 due to insufficient outlay.

THE U. P. STATE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., LUCKNOW

06.04.15. The Corporation was set up in the year 1974 with the object of increasing the pace of mineral development in Uttar Pradesh. The Corporation has undertaken projects for mining of minerals as well as, for transforming some of them into finished product. At present the Corporation is operating six mining projects located in parts of Mirzapur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lalitpur and Dehra Dun districts, and two mineral processing plans, Calcium, Carbide and

Synthetic Emery in Dehra Dun and Banda districts. The Corporation has also undertaken activities under its Research and Development Schemes for the recovery of placer gold from stream sediments in parts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur and Garhwal districts and for recovery of tungsten from deposits identified in parts of Almora and Garhwal districts. The Corporation is also associating with the development of copper-lead-zinc mineralisation in Pithoragarh district.

06.04.16. The paid-up capital of the Corporation stood at Rs.3,221.00 lakh against authorised capital of Rs.4,000.00 lakh.

06.04.17. *Lambidhar Mining Project, Dehra Dun*—The project which was approved at Rs.10.90 crore for a production capacity of 4.5 lakh tonnes per annum has now been commissioned. All systems including primary crusher, the aerial ropeway, secondary crushing and screening plants are now operational. It is proposed to further increase the capacity of this mine to 5.4 lakh tonnes per annum for which a detailed feasibility report has been prepared by M/S. DCPL Consultants and the same is being studied by experts for implementation.

06.04.18. *Calcium Carbide Project*—The Corporation has commissioned its subsidiary, U.P. Carbide and Chemicals Ltd. in December, 1985. During the current financial year, certain additionalities are being provided for pollution control as have been stipulated in guidelines. The project has been commissioned at total cost of Rs.16.02 crore and had been financed by the financial institutions with equity to debt ratio of 1 : 2. The equity comes to Rs.5.34 crore out of which only Rs.4.90 crore have been released so far. The balance is proposed during the year 1988-89.

06.04.19. *Bhalua and Bari Mines, Chopan, Mirzapur*—The limestone and dolomite mines operating near Chopan in Mirzapur district are under operation and development in accordance with the project report that was finalised

last year and approved at a total project cost of Rs.640.00 lakh. The two mines which adjoin one another will have a total production capacity of 5.40 lakh tonnes per annum. The balance of equity is sought for the year 1988-89.

06.04.20. In the two mines further suitable measures for protecting the environment and ecology for being undertaken to conform to statutory requirements as provided recently in the MMRD Act, and Rules framed thereunder. A comprehensive programme of mine planning revegetation alongwith protection of streams is being undertaken for preventing all effects on the environment and on which additional amounts have to be spent during the financial year, 1988-89.

06.04.21. *Ningha Mine, Mirzapur*—The mines are presently being worked directly by the U.P. State Cement Corporation and, therefore, no expenses are proposed to be incurred by UPSMDC.

06.04.22. *Rajahuan Bauxite Mine, Banda*—The mine is yet to be cleared from the environment angle and until then no funds are proposed to be spent on this project.

06.04.23. *Silica Sand Mine, Lalapur, Allahabad*—The Corporation is developing the silica sand mines at Lalapur in Allahabad district for a total production of around 4 lakh tonnes of run of mine silica sand. The output from the beneficiation plant is planned at 2,40,000 tonnes per annum. The project report for developing the mines for an annual production of 4 lakh tonnes indicates an investment of Rs.4.70 crore. The mine has to be got ready for production much before the float glass plant goes into operation in 1990.

06.04.24. *Rock Phosphate Mine, Lalitpur District*—The Corporation had been mining limited quantities of rock phosphate for supplies to the fertiliser and elemental phosphorous manufacturing industries. The mine is now to be developed, on the basis of a feasibility studies completed by M/s. Met Chem of Canada which has estimated that the

total capital expenditure for mine development would be around Rs.600.00 lakh. On the basis of debt to equity ratio of 1 : 1, Rs. 300.00 lakh would be required as equity.

06.04.25. *Research and Development*—Under this programme UPSMDC has been conducting industrial tests on various types of minerals with a view to determining their suitability. For safeguarding environment and ecology funds are requested under research and development.

06.04.26. UPSMDC's mines located at Moth in Jhansi district, Karvi in Banda district and Sonrai in Lalitpur district, are proposed to be brought under this scheme.

06.04.27. *Scheelite Mining and beneficiation, District, Almora* — The Corporation in close association with the State Directorate of Geology and Mining is developing the scheelite deposits of Jakheta in Almora, for recovery of tungsten concentrates. Recently, detailed test work for determining the beneficiation characteristics of the ore have been undertaken through M/s Lurgi India Limited at a total cost of around Rs.10.00 lakh. In view of the agreement finalised with M/s Lurgi and in view of the fact that additional samples are now to be raised for bulk test to be undertaken subsequently at Hutti in association with Lurgi engineers, is proposed to continue this scheme in 1988-89.

06.04.28. *Continental Float Glass, Bargarh, Banda District* — The Corporation through its joint sector Company M/s Continental Float Glass Limited, is setting up a float glass project at Bargarh in Banda district. The Central Financial Institutions had appraised the project at Rs.180.00 crore and have later revised the same in view of the revisions in the tax structure during the current year to Rs.199.00 crore.

06.04.29. In accordance with the debt to equity ratio determined by the Financial Institutions at 2.28 : 1 and UP-

SMDC's equity at 26 per cent, the share of the Government comes to Rs.15.78 crore. Out of this, a total of Rs.7.98 crore have been released to the Corporation. Since the project is to be commissioned during the next 1½ years, the balance equity of Rs.7.80 crore is required during the next two years.

06.04.30. *Magnesite Beneficiation, Almora District* — After some initial work that was done by the Corporation the project has been taken up by the Almora Magnesite Limited. No funds are, therefore, requested under this programme.

06.04.31. *Base Metal (Copper) Mining and Mineral Beneficiation, Askot, Pithoragarh District*—The State Directorate of Geology and Mining and the Mineral Exploration Corporation of the Government of India are currently exploring and developing the Askot poly-metallic deposits at Askot in Pithoragarh district. In this activity the Corporation has been assisting with exploration. During the next year, the Corporation would have to incur expenditure on the transportation of sulphide ore samples to M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for test work that is being undertaken by them for determining beneficiation characteristics.

06.04.32. *Desulphurisation Compound Project*—A letter of intent sought from the Government of India is yet to be granted. No funds are proposed to be spent on this project until the LI becomes available.

06.04.33. *Placer Gold, Garhwal District* — M/s. BGML have completed the equipment for treating approximately 100 cu metres of river sands for the recovery of heavy concentrates. The equipment is currently under erection at a new site near Dehra Dun in Saharanpur district. The research programme is being undertaken to examine the feasibility of recovery of gold from river sands and whether the same can become a commercial proposition.

06.04.34. *Mining projects for aggregate materials* — The Corporation commenced mining and supply of aggregate

minerals (minor minerals) to the State PWD, Irrigation and other departments during the year 1985-86 and have considerably expanded this activity specifically at the instance of the State Government. Accordingly, the entire burden for supply of aggregate materials would eventually come on the Corporation. With the objective of meeting the entire State's requirement of around 3-4 million tonnes per annum of aggregate materials, the Corporation is developing its mines near Karvi in Banda district and Moth Jhansi.

06.04.35. The Corporation further is obtaining new leases for building materials in other district of the State. At the time of formulation of the Seventh Plan this activity was planned at a much lower level of production and for which a total provision of Rs.100.00 lakh was made. This provision needs to be substantially increased to Rs.3.00 crore.

06.04.36. *Silica Sand Benefication Project, Allahabad District*—As discussed under Silica Sand Mine, the Corporation has been proposing to set up a beneficiation plant for processing approximately 4.00 lakh tonnes to run of mine for producing sand concentrates for the glass foundry industry and for the Float Glass project.

06.04.37. It is expected that the total project cost would be around Rs.4.00 crore. Accordingly additional equity of

Rs.175.00 lakh will have to be provided for the project.

06.04.38. *Rock Phosphate Benefication Plant, Lalitpur District* — M/s Met Chem of Canada have finalised a feasibility report for setting up of mines and a beneficiation plant for processing for low grade rock phosphate deposits of Sonrai in Lalitpur district. Out of the total cost of the project estimated around Rs.21.4 crore, the beneficiation facility alongwith infrastructure has been estimated to cost Rs.14.6 crore approximately. The feasibility report is to be prepared on the basis of pilot scale tests that are now to be undertaken at the laboratories of the Indian Bureau of Mines at Ajmer. The project is considered necessary in national interest which will contribute towards saving of foreign exchange currently spent for import of high grade rock phosphate.

06.04.39. *Feasibility Studies*—During the current year while M/s Lurgi India have already undertaken test work with the object of feasibility studies for producing consistent concentrates from low grade tungsten (Scheelite) ores, the Corporation is also pursuing its proposal for technology for the beneficiation of silica sand with the object of producing extremely consistent grades of concentrates that would be required for the Corporation's float glass project. Such a study is expected to cost approximately Rs.20.00 lakh. Several other feasibility studies are under the pipe line.

CHAPTER—VII

TRANSPORT

07.01. CIVIL AVIATION

The Directorate of State Civil Aviation ensures VIP flights and conducts Civil Aviation Trainings. The Directorate of Civil Aviation was established in August 1980. During Sixth Plan Rs.6.77 lakh was incurred out of which Rs.2.00 lakh was spent on the purchase of two old trainer aircrafts, Rs.0.47 lakh on construction of petrol storage shed at Amausi (Lucknow) and the rest Rs.4.30 lakh on the establishment of Civil Aviation Training Centre at Faizabad. An outlay of Rs.190.00 lakh has been allo-

cated for the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86 and 1986-87 there was an expenditure of Rs.114.68 lakh and Rs.57.10 lakh respectively. For the year 1987-88 there is a provision of Rs.136.00 lakh, including Rs.76.00 lakh for hills which would be incurred on acquiring land and construction of Air-Fields. An outlay of Rs.145.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan 1988-89 including Rs.105.00 lakh for hills. The scheme-wise breakups of expenditure and proposed outlay are as under :

TABLE 1—Outlays and expenditure

Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakh)			
	1985-86 Actual expendi- ture	1986-87 Actual expendi- ture	1987-88 Anticipa- ted expendi- ture	1988-89 Propo- sed out- lay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Civil Aviation centre at Faizabad	1.69	2.87	3.00	3.00
2. Scholarship for trainees	0.92	0.93	1.00	2.00
3. A. M. E. Training Centre	..	5.21	2.00	1.00
4. Purchase of NDB/VHF for Faizabad and Varanasi Centres	..	..	5.50	..
5. Purchase of simulator and maintenance	..	..	17.00	1.15
6. Strengthening of Engine Workshop	2.10	3.00	..	..
7. Modernisation and Computerisation of Stores	3.30	15.13	1.50	2.00
8. Construction of Petrol shed at Amausi	0.25	..	..	..
9. Land Acquisition for Indra Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy at Fursatganj	29.70	..	..	..
10. Construction of functional and residential buildings	76.72	1.20	9.50	5.00
11. Construction of Civil Engineering Cell	..	..	2.00	1.00
12. Posts for Faizabad and Muirpur airstrip	..	..	1.25	0.80
13. Purchase of Truck and creation of posts	..	..	3.75	0.20
14. Construction of Jhansi Air-field	..	..	13.50	9.00
15. Construction of Air-fields at Pithoragarh and Chamoli	..	28.76	76.00	100.00
16. Establishment of Instrument shop	..	..	..	14.85
Total	..	114.68	57.10	136.00
				140.00

07.01.02. *Establishment of Civil Aviation Flying Training Centre at Faizabad*—A Flying Training Centre has been established at Faizabad under the Seventh Five Year Plan to impart flying training to candidates and prepare them to obtain flying licences. An expenditure of Rs.3.00 lakh is estimated on the Centre during the year 1988-89.

07.01.03. *AME Training scheme*—There is an acute shortage of Aircraft Engineers in the country. An AME Training Centre has, therefore, been established during 1987-88 under the Directorate of State Civil Aviation. This Centre will impart training to the suitable candidates for obtaining the AME Licences. An Expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh is estimated during the financial year 1988-89.

07.01.04. *Scholarship for Flying and AME Trainees*—There is an acute shortage of good pilots in the country. To encourage bright candidates who are keen to take up flying as a career, scholarships are sanctioned to such four suitable candidates every year. Out of this two scholarships are given for obtaining private Pilot's Licence and two for obtaining commercial Pilots Licence. Besides the shortage of Pilots, there is acute shortage of Aircraft Engineers also in the country. An AME Centre has been established in the Directorate of State Civil Aviation to remove shortage of Aircraft Engineers, To attract suitable candidates scholarship may be granted on yearly basis for obtaining AME Licence.

07.01.05. *Computerisation and Renovation of Stores* — Under the current Five Year Plan a computer has been installed for maintenance and effective control of the stores. An expenditure of Rs.2.00 lakh is estimated to be incurred on the maintenance of computer and purchase of ancillary equipment during the financial year 1988-89.

07.01.06. *Twin Engine Simulator*—To impart special training to pilot, a flying simulator is being installed at the Directorate. An expenditure of Rs.1.15 lakh is estimated to be incurred on the

maintenance of the Simulator which includes purchase of spare parts also.

07.01.07. *Construction of VIP Complex*—A sum of Rs.9.50 lakh has been provided during the financial year 1987-88 for the construction of a VIP Complex at the Amausi Airport, Lucknow. This amount is estimated to be utilised fully during the current financial year. An additional sum of Rs.5.00 lakh will be required to complete the construction of the same.

07.01.08. *Establishment of Civil Engineering Maintenance Cell* — The Directorate of State Civil Aviation has been entrusted with the work of construction of new airstrips in the State as well as maintenance and repair of the State owned airstrips. Under the aforesaid scheme a new airfield is being constructed at Farrukhabad and the work is in progress. In addition, two new airstrips are being constructed in the hilly region of the State i.e. Pithoragarh and Gauchar. Repair and maintenance work of the existing state owned airstrips is also under progress. From the safety point of view, it is highly imperative that the airstrips are fully serviceable. In view of safety even the smallest repair work on the airstrip is required to be attended to immediately. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Civil Engineering Maintenance Cell during the year 1987-88 with a view to carry out the above said minor maintenance work. An expenditure of Rs.1.00 lakh is estimated to be incurred on the scheme during the year 1988-89.

07.01.09. *Construction of airstrip at Jhansi*—Bundelkhand Region is one of the backward areas in the State. There is no Airstrip available in the whole of this region except that of a Kachcha Airstrip at Jhansi. During the rainy season, this airstrip becomes unserviceable due to the water logging etc. Hence it has been decided to convert this Kachcha Airstrip into a concrete Airstrip. A sum of Rs.13.49 lakh has been sanctioned for the said work at Jhansi Airstrip during the year 1987-88. An additional sum of Rs.9.00 lakh will be required to complete the said work during the year 1988-89.

07.01.10. *Muirpur and Faizabad Airstrips*—The repair work of Faizabad and Muirpur Airstrips of the State Government have been completed and the Airstrips are now fully serviceable. The aforesaid towns of the State are important because of their historical, religious, tourist and industrial backgrounds. State aircraft and helicopters frequently land on these airstrips. It is also proposed to link these places with regular air service. In view of the above, additional equipments have been installed and requisite staff posted on these airfields which require an expenditure of Rs.0.80 lakh during the year 1988-89.

07.01.11. *Purchase of a truck for transport of Aviation Fuel and Heavy spares of aircraft/helicopters* — A sum of Rs.3.50 lakh has been provided for the purchase of one truck during the year 1987-88. Posts of one driver and one cleaner have also been created for operation and maintenance of the said truck. An expenditure of Rs.0.20 lakh will be required during 1988-89.

07.01.12. *Establishment of instrument shop in the directorate*—The main function of the Directorate of State Civil Aviation is to ensure Government flights in the public interest and also to maintain the state aircraft/helicopter for the said flights. In addition to above, the directorate has a training wing, flying training is imparted through its Flying Training Centres established at Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and Faizabad. An AME Training Centre has also been established in the Directorate for imparting necessary training for the maintenance of Aircraft.

07.01.13. In all, fifteen aircrafts and helicopters are being used for VIP flights and training purposes which require repairs, overhauling and bench check periodically, as per recommendations of the manufacturers of the respective aircrafts, helicopter and the rules approved by DGCA. Since the required facilities for the above are not available in this Directorate, the instruments are sent outside agencies for the above job. It is not only a costly affair to send the instruments to

other organisations for overhauling etc., and also it is a time consuming process. On account of various development schemes, natural calamities, law and order situation and other unavoidable circumstances, the government flying is increasing day by day. This has caused increase in maintenance work on Aircraft/Helicopter and as such the frequency of overhaul, bench check of instruments has also increased accordingly. In order to reduce the recurring expenditure on this account, it is proposed to establish an Instrument Shop in the Directorate. The proposed instrument shop would require one additional Chief Engineer, one Foreman, One Junior Aircraft Mechanic and two class IV employees.

07.01.14. During the financial year 1988-89 a recurring expenditure of Rs.0.85 lakh is estimated on the above mentioned posts and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs.14.00 lakh is estimated on the purchase of Test Equipment, office expenditure and furnishing etc. As such, total expenditure involved in establishing the shop is estimated to be Rs.14.80 lakh during the year 1988-89.

07.01.15. *Construction of Airfields in hill areas*—In order to provide quick transport facilities to the VIP, the state government has decided to construct airfields in the hill areas. For the time being, three districts of hills namely Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Uttar Kashi have been selected for the construction of airfields. During the financial year 1986-87, the site for construction of airstrips in Pithoragarh district has been selected and acquired. A sum of Rs.66.00 lakh is estimated to be incurred on the construction of airstrip at Pithoragarh. A sum of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed to be spent in the year 1987-88. The remaining amount of Rs.26.00 lakh will thus be required during the year 1988-89.

07.01.16. An expenditure of Rs.90.00 lakh is proposed for land acquisition and construction of airfield in district Chamoli. Against this amount, a sum of Rs.36.00 lakh is proposed to be spent during the financial year 1987-88

and the remaining amount of Rs.54.00 lakh will be required during the year 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs.20.00 lakh is involved for the acquisition of land for construction of airfield in district

Uttar Kashi. Thus, plan outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh will be required during the year 1988-89 for the construction of airstrips in the aforesaid hill areas of the State.

07.02. ROADS AND BRIDGES

Net work of roads is an index of determining the prosperity of the nation. Roads and bridges are the main infrastructure for Socio-economic development of a country. Production marketing and consumption functions are integrated through them. The benefit of various development schemes can reach the masses only when important growth centres of agriculture, dairying, mineral development and other industrial development are linked properly with a net work of all weather road system and modern transportation techniques. Better roads also help to achieve fuel economy and improve the over all productivity of the road transport.

07.02.2. Construction of roads and bridges and their maintenance generate sizeable employment opportunities; a factor that has assumed considerable importance with demographic expansion and growth of labour-force. As such, the investment in roads and bridges planned on the basis of objective criteria and proper delineation of spatial priorities yields a variety of direct and indirect benefits during the construction stage and after completion.

07.02.3. The entire landscape of the state is rise-crossed by a large number of rivers and nalas. Consequently to provide effective and all-weather linkages, the state needs comparatively more bridges and culverts than other states of the country.

07.02.4. After Nagpur plan (1943) Chief Engineers incharge of roads and bridges of Central and State Governments, met in 1957 and formulated a road-plan for 20 years, starting from 1961, popularly known as Bombay Plan.

07.02.5. The target set in it was that no village should be more than 6.4 km. away from a metalled road or more than 2.4 km. away from any type of road

in a developed agricultural areas. To achieve this target the road-density should reach the level of 32 km. per 100 sq.km. of area by the end of 1981.

07.02.6. In Lucknow plan, (1984) road length requirements of various states by the year 2001 have been formulated. According to this plan road density should increase from 32 km. (target of Bombay plan for 1981) to 80 km. per 100 sq.km. area.

07.02.7. In hills it is proposed that by the year 2001, in areas up to 2100M. altitude above M.S.E. road density shall be increased to 40 km. per 100 sq. km. and in areas above 2100M, altitude the road density shall be increased to 15 km. per 100 sq.km. area. Planning of national highways has been done in such a way that no part of the country shall be more than 50 km. distant from a national highway by the end of this century.

07.02.8. According to Lucknow plan, as per road density criteria, the length of roads in U.P. should be 2,35,500 km. and as per minimum distance criteria of village connectivity, it should be 3,55,160 km. by the year 2001.

07.02.9. The geographical area of the State being 2.94 lakh sq.kms the total road length, which should have been available by 1981 as per Bombay Plan is about 94,200 km. The length of roads in the State increased from 15,113 km., in 1947 to 76,162 km. under this department (including national highways) at the end of the Sixth Plan. As such the balance of about 18,040 km. of roads is still required to achieve even the Bombay Plan target fixed for the year 1981.

07.02.10. The general area concept of Nagpur and Bombay Plans have been modified by the concept of minimum needs programme which at the national

level envisages that all villages with population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the total number of villages in the population range of 1,000 to 1,499 will be linked by all-weather roads by 1990. This guide line had formed the basis of planning for rural roads during Sixth Plan period. Stress on minimum needs programme has continued in the Seventh Plan.

07.02.11. During Sixth Plan attempts have been made for providing the maximum benefits with limited financial resources. Emphasis has been placed on construction of new roads along with reconstruction, modernisation and widening of the existing roads. However during this period the increase in the road length was 17,357 km. and thus by the end of Sixth Plan, the total road length in the State increased to 76,162 km. Great emphasis has also been placed on minimum needs programme and effective steps were taken to connect the villages by all weather pucca roads. By the end of Sixth Plan 7,731 villages with population 1,500 and above and 4,893 villages with population 1,000 to 1,499 were connected by all-weather pucca roads.

07.02.12. The objectives of the Seventh Plan be achieved by emphasising priority for rehabilitation of the present road system through various up-gradation programmes. The capacity of the present system would be enlarged wherever traffic flow has reached a level that creates congestion and impairs efficiency. High priority would be accorded to the construction of such missing links which result in longer travel length on sub-standard roads, and weak or submersible bridges on trunk routes.

07.02.13. To fulfill the objectives of the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs.965.00 crore including Rs.175.00 crore for hills has been approved for road development. An expenditure of Rs.175.23 crore including Rs.30.24 crore for hills has been incurred during 1985-86. An expenditure of Rs.201.24 crore including Rs.33.91 crore for hills and Rs.1.18. for industrial, roads and bridges has been incurred during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.213.34 crore including Rs.35.00 crore for hills and Rs.2.00

crore for industrial roads and bridges has been approved for the annual Plan 1987-88. For the annual Plan 1988-89, the proposed outlay is Rs.259.50-crore including Rs.37.50 crore for hills...

07.02.14. Under minimum needs programme break up of outlay under Seventh Plan and expenditure during different years of the Plan period is given in Annexure-I.

07.02.15. *Industrial Roads*—Emphasis has been laid in Seventh Plan for linkage of communication facilities with implementation of identified schemes for industrial development; Hence outlay has been earmarked separately for industrial roads and bridges. Schemes have been taken up under industrial roads for benefit of those places which have developed into industrial centres. Priority has also been given to areas of industrial and mineral development and areas where irrigation power fertilizer, sugar plants etc. are being installed.

07.02.16. This will also bring better productivity in the road transport and it is also an effective step towards energy conservation, which is one of the broad objectives for development of road network under Seventh Plan.

07.02.17. For industrial roads an outlay of Rs.2.00 crore has been approved for the year 1987-88. Improvement of 36 km. roads amounting to Rs.400.19 lakh is expected to be completed by the end of 1987-88 in Sultanpur, Jaunpur and Hamirpur districts. For the Annual Plan 1988-89, the proposed outlay is Rs.500 lakh. Reconstruction and improvement work of 60 km. roads including strengthening and widening amounting to Rs.5.00 crores shall be taken up during 1988-89. Proposed work in details for annual Plan 1988-89 are given in Annexure I. Programme-wise details are being given below.

07.02.18. *Spill over works* — There were sanctioned works of about Rs.542.07 crore (with establishment) of 467.30 crore (without establishment) by the end of the Sixth Plan, out of which sanctioned works of about Rs.257.80 crore (without establishment) Rs.299.07 crore with

establishment were in plains and Rs.243.00 crores (including establishment Rs.209.50 crore (without establishment in hills.

07.02.19. *National Highways* — In the State total length of national highways in 1947 was 2,431 km. which could increase to 2,744 km. only by the end of Sixth Plan against a total roadlength of 31,710 km. of national highways in the country. The road length of national highways in the State is 8.65 per cent of the total road length of national highways in the country indicating that the State has not received the desired priority in respect of allocation of new national highways. For the Seventh Plan, proposal for new national highways as shown in *Annexure II* have been sent to Government of India for consideration.

07.02.20. *State Highways and Major District Roads*—The State highways and major district roads form the secondary road system which take care of collector and distributor function. The deficiency in the system would be progressively removed with accent on programmes which would be taken up for pavement rehabilitation and augmentation of capacity to provide goods linkage to district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters. According to the Bombay Plan the road length of State Highways in the State should have been 15,587 kilometers by 1981, but only 7,692 km. road length of State Highways could be achieved by the end of Sixth Plan. The anticipated road length of State Highways by the end of 1987-88 is 8,272 km. due to addition of 82 km. length of unsurfaced by passes and 18 km. surfaced by passes and conversion of 480 km. M.D.R. to State Highways. This is targeted to increase to 8,547 km. by the end of 1988-89 due to more addition of length of State Highways by passes conversion of major district roads to State Highways.

07.02.21. By the end of Sixth Plan the total road length of Major District Roads in the State was 10,270 km. out of which 1,000 km. is proposed to be strengthened and converted into State Highways during Seventh Plan. By the end of 1987-88, length of 480 km.

M.D.R. shall be converted into State Highways, reducing the length of M.D.R. to 9,790 km. This will be further reduced to 9,530 km. due to further conversion of 260 km. length to S.H. by the end of 1988-89.

07.02.22. *Rural Roads*—The Rural Roads construction programme is an important part of the National Minimum Needs Programme which envisages linking of all villages with population of 1,500 and above and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1,000 to 1,499 by all weather pucca roads by the end of the Seventh Plan. By the end of Sixth Plan 7,731 village out of 10,899 villages with population 1,500 and above and 4,893 village out of 11,396 villages with population 1,000 to 1,499 have been connected by all weather pucca roads. Upto 1986-87 in 2 years 1,411 villages with population above 1,500 were connected by pucca road. Target for 1987-88 is 633 villages with population 1,500 and above and 400 villages with population between 1,000 to 1,499. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 555 villages with population 1,500 and above and 400 villages with population 1,000 to 1,499.

07.02.23. During mid-term review, it was emphasised that road length required for connecting one village has increased to 4 km. per village as found on actual basis against 3 km. per village anticipated in Seventh Plan. Therefore more Kilometrage of pucca-road is required to be constructed so as to achieve the desired connectivity of villages.

07.02.24. For rural roads an outlay of Rs.650.00 crore including Rs.120.00 crore for hills has been provided under Minimum Needs Programme in Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs.106.05 crore including 16.93 crore for hills during 1985-86 and Rs.119.07 crore including Rs.22.81 crore for hills during 1986-87 has been incurred. For 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.134.71 crore including Rs.25.00 crore for hills has been approved. For 1988-89 the proposed outlay for rural roads under M. N. P. is Rs.129.16 crore including Rs.30.00 crore for hills.

07.02.25. The broad physical programmes (target) for 1988-89 are given in *Annexure—I*.

07.03 ROAD TRANSPORT

Road transport plays an important role in the economy of the country and is particularly suitable for short and medium distances. It also offers advantages of flexibility and door to door services. Road transport thus forms an important element of the national transportation system.

NON-ROADWAYS

07.03.2. The non-roadways activities of the State Transport Department mainly

relate to regulation and enforcement of various provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, U. P. Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, Passengers Tax Act, Goods Tax Act, and rules framed thereunder.

07.03.3. Keeping pace with the rapidly developing economy of the State, road transport activities have witnessed phenomenal increase in recent years as is shown in the table below.

TABLE 2—Increase in Road Transport

Year	Total no. of on-road vehicle	Percentage increase in number of vehicles over last plan	Total revenue (in crore)	Percentage of increase in revenue over last plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fifth Plan end	3.69	..	51.95	..
Sixth Plan end	8.10	119.51	117.85	128.29
Up to March 31, 1987	18.92	34.81	143.29	22.4

07.03.4. The rise in staff at the close of sixth plan, over Fifth plan was 38.46 per cent while during seventh plan (upto 31-3-87) it is only 9 per cent over Sixth Plan.

07.03.5. The six Sub-Regional Transport Offices at Bahraich, Deoria, Hardoi, Ghazipur, Kheri and Mainpuri, four Enforcement Squads at Barabanki, Bichhia (Varanasi), Hamirpur and Lalitpur, four check-posts on Delhi-Ghaziabad border at Maharajpur, Bhopura, Bhoyapura and Indrapuri, as also one post each of Nazir and Cashier at the Transport Commissioner's headquarters, were brought under effective functioning from 1986-87. Under the scheme of computerisation of departmental records relating to vehicles and revenue collections, etc., seven Direct Data Entry machines and other connected accessories/equipment worth Rs.3.56 lakh were also purchased.

07.03.6. During the same year, 1986-87, land for three Regional Transport Offices at Allahabad, Lucknow and Meerut at an approximate cost of Rs.38.00 lakh was also purchased.

Annual Plan 1987-88

07.03.7. In 1987-88, following proposals are under consideration for improving the organisational efficiency of the Department :

1. Creation and strengthening of Zonal / Sub-Regional Transport Offices
2. Strengthening of Enforcement Machinery
3. Appointment of full-time officers at important check-posts
4. Strengthening of Audit and Accounts machinery at the Headquarters and Regional Offices
5. Purchase of land and construction of buildings for Regional Offices
6. Purchase of equipments and machinery
7. Creation of State Transport Research and Planning Institute
8. Creation of 4 Regional Transport Authorities

07.03.8. Out of these above proposals, schemes at Sl. no. 2 and 8 are being implemented. Remaining 6 schemes are also at different stages of implementation. An outlay of Rs.252.00 lakh was approved

Name of Scheme	Outlay (in lakh rupees)
A-DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	
1. Continuation of the Existing and creation of additional Sub-Regional Transport offices	43.80
2. Continuation of Enforcement Machinery	8.00
3. Continuation of the existing and creation of additional Check-posts	8.00
4. Continuation of the posts of Nazir and Cashier	0.45
5. Strengthening of the posts of Audit and Accounts Machinery	8.25
6. Continuation of Legal Cell	1.50
7. Appointment of full-time officers at check-posts	2.00
8. Computerisation of data for preservation and maintenance of records	3.00
Sub-Total (A)	75.00

07.03.10. A brief description of some of the scheme mentioned above is given in the following paragraphs :

07.03.11. For effective implementation of provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1937, it is proposed to open 20 sub-regional office in 1988-89 and for strengthening of the enforcement machinery, it is proposed to establish 6 more check posts. Strengthening of the machinery of Audit and Accounts is essential due to enhanced existing work load and Inland Water Transport.

07.03.12. For preservation of records, 7 Direct Data Entry machines and other connected accessories/equipments were purchased in 1985-86. To utilize these machines fully, it is proposed to install these machines, air conditioning and purchase of soft ware, and equipment.

during the year 1987-88 and expenditure of Rs.252.00 lakh is anticipated by the close of the year.

07.03.9. The following are the proposal for the Annual Plan 1988-89 :

Name of Scheme	Outlay (in lakh rupee)
B-OTHER EXPENDITURE	
1. Purchase of land/construction of buildings for Regional offices	50.00
2. Purchase of machines and equipments	10.00
3. Creation of a State Transport Research and Planning Institute	50.00
4. Continuation of 4 Regional Transport Authorities	50.00
5. Establishment of testing grounds for drivers	20.00
6. Establishment of Fitness Works hops	20.00
7. Bus Terminal Institute	50.00
Sub-Total (B)	250.00
Grand-Total (A+B)	325.00

07.03.13. *Purchase of Land and Construction of Buildings*—At present 6 D.T.C. and 10 Regional offices are housed in rented buildings. Most of these buildings are in a dilapidated condition and are not quite fit for human habitation and official work. Effort will be made to provide departmental accommodation to these offices. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed during the year.

07.03.14. *Purchase of Machines and Equipments*—To provide effective and at the spot service to the applicants of driving licence it is proposed to purchase 6 more Poleride system of driving licence machines during current year and 6 in 1988-89.

07.03.15. *Smoke Meters*—Air pollution by vehicles has been declared an offence under Rule 124 of U. P. Motor Vehicle Act, 1940. It is, therefore, necessary that

sufficient number of petrol gas analysers (smoke meters) are provided to the Enforcement Machinery to detect this offence. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 10 smoke-meters.

07.03.16. *Creation of a State Transport Research and Planning Institute*—Our State, being one of the most populous provinces, the pace of development is picking up fast. This has led to revolution in surface transport as well. With the increased number of vehicles on road, a number of problems connected with smooth plying and operation of motor vehicles have also multiplied. To overcome these problems, a full time study and research on development of surface transport action has become inevitable. In order to conduct studies to effect economy, safety and operation efficiency of surface transportation system, to create necessary infrastructure both in equipment and expertise in various facets of transportation to undertake studies and consultancy services for Central and State Government Organisation, to impart training in transportation and problems relating to allied subjects and to institute fellowship and scholarships to deserving research workers. The State Transport Department has envisaged to set up a State Transport Research and Planning Institute at Lucknow. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

07.03.17. *Continuation of Regional Transport Authorities*—It has been experienced that the present Regional Transport Authorities have not been able to dispose off expeditiously the applications for state-carriage permits. The Chairman of these Regional Transport Authority, who is the Divisional Commissioner, is not able to devote enough time to this work because he is busy in many other important matters. The result has been that on the one hand the travelling public is not getting adequate bus services, while on the other hand Government is deprived of a good amount of revenue which otherwise would have been earned if a large number of buses come on the roads.

07.03.18. To overcome the difficulties of the public and to make transport authorities effective 4 full time transport autho-

rities have been sanctioned in 1987-88. These authorities will continue in 1988-89 for which allotment of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed.

07.03.19. *Establishment of Testing Grounds for Drivers*—To test drivers on difficult road conditions created on testing grounds to judging their driving skill in order to minimise road accidents. It is proposed to purchase land in 2 Regional transport offices during 1988-89 for testing grounds. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

07.03.20. *Establishment of Fitness Workshops*—There has been an unnerving increase in accidents of passenger and goods vehicles resulting in heavy loss of life and property. A major cause of road accidents has been found to be plying of mechanically unfit vehicles on the road. A scheme of issue of fitness certificates, only after scientifically through testing a vehicle in a well-equipped automobile garage. To begin with, the scheme envisages establishment of Fitness workshops atleast at two big cities of Lucknow and Kanpur.

07.03.21. The workshop will be located on the driving testing grounds proposed to be established in Lucknow and Kanpur. An allotment of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed.

07.03.22. *Establishment of Bus Terminal Authority*—It is likely that in the near future about 30,000 buses will be plying on various routes lying in the state. Thus in view of the tremendous increase in traffic it will become necessary to cope with the situation regarding regulation of traffic and provisions of facilities to the travelling public. Under the circumstances, it is necessary to create an autonomus Bus Terminal Authority to look into *inter alia*, the following :

1. To prepare a plan regarding improvement of facilities in the present Bus Stations of U. P. State Road Transport Corporation.
2. To conduct surveys and prepare action plans regarding creation of additional Bus Station, it will also look into the working of waiting rooms, lavatories etc. for the drivers

and passengers, parking system for buses, exhibitions of time-tables, issue of tickets, management of shops etc.

3. To coordinate with and assist the Regional Transport Authorities in the matter of compliance of various conditions of permits regarding time tables and give them the requisite feed-back from time to time.
4. To mobilise resources from various financial institutions and co-operate with the local bodies so that they may also share in the investment of the capital etc.

07.03.23. In view of the above it is necessary to create a Bus Terminal Authority in Public interest and it will require a share capital of Rs.50.00 lakh in the beginning of the scheme in the budget of the year 1988-89.

UTTAR PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

07.03.24. The operation of nationalised passenger bus services was started in Uttar Pradesh in May, 1947 to provide rail-road co-ordination within the State with a view to re-inforce infrastructural facilities for all round development of the State. During the Seventh Five Year Plan period the Corporation would purchase 5,553 buses for replacement of over aged buses to achieve the objective of no over-aged buses in the fleet. The UPSRTC would be adding 1,224 buses for augmentation and expansion. The expansion would be of a limited nature to cover (contiguous) section opened up due to construction of bridges, construction of missing sections, routes lying in backward areas of Budelkhand, Hill districts and the Eastern districts. The additional traffic generation on existing routes would be catered to by increasing fleet-utilisation, bus utilisation and occupation-ratio. Technical and reliable support to operations would be ensured by adding depot workshops, and upgrading and reinforcing existing regional workshops and replacing plants and machinery which

have outlived their utility. The central workshop complex at Kanpur would be streamlined and strengthened to undertake more body building work for the Corporation. UPSRTC would be adding to the durability and efficiency of buses by going in for aluminium body structure. Such a structure would reduce the body weight and the incidence of wear and tear and would also lead to economy in fuel consumption. The existing bus stations would be strengthened and would be developed into commercial station complexes to add to the revenue of the Corporation.

07.03.25. The urban transportation system of UPSRTC in 12 towns of U. P. would also be improved by inducting more buses for operation on urban nodal scheduled routes and on sub-urban routes.

07.03.26. Variable cost is proposed to be brought down through strict observance of pre-determined vehicle norms in various fields of operations namely the performance of engines, consumption of fuel and oil, life of tyres and tubes, batteries and other assemblies. The fixed cost would be reduced by increasing earning Kilometres. The emphasis would be on correct route planning and re-scheduling to ensure optimum utilisation of men and material. This would also lead to better passenger satisfaction.

07.03.27. The existing destination ticket system prevalent in UPSRTC has given rise to problems like printing bottlenecks, accounting difficulties and pilferage. It has been decided to change over to the denomination ticket system. Comprehensive schemes have been formulated for it. The new system is anticipated to streamline the supply and distribution of tickets in the field. In-built security measures would prevent forgery and duplication.

07.03.28. The UPSRTC would develop human resource in the management. Management trainees are being inducted to professionalise management and to broad-base and upgrade the cadre strength of organisation. Personnel would be trained professionally at reputed institutions like CIRT, Pune and M/S. Pallawan Madras.

07.03.29. The Year-wise break-up of Financial and Physical requirements as envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan of UPSRTC is given below alongwith Actuals (1985-86), Pre-Actuals (1986-87) and latest estimates of 1987-88 and 1988-89.

TABLE-3 : Financial and physical requirement and achievement for (1985-86) and (1986-87)— latest estimates (1987-88) and (1988-89)

Item	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	Target	Actuals	Target	Preactuals	Target	Latest estimates	Annual Plan	Estimate	Annual Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I—FINANCIAL										
(Rs. in crores)										
1. Cost of buses for replacement	166.59	41.40	24.03	28.86	45.78	28.08	66.60	32.10	45.81	36.15
2. Cost of buses for augmentation and expansion	36.72	3.60	..	3.60	..	9.00	..	9.90	13.07	10.62
3. Cost of renovation of buses at the rate of 600 buses per year @ Rs. 70.00 per bus	21.00	4.20	3.75	4.20	3.72	4.20	6.25	4.20	7.00	4.20
4. Land and building Plant Machinery, Civil works and furniture and fixtures	25.69	3.06	0.14	6.39	1.85	5.74	5.35	5.50	11.68	5.00
Total ..	250.00	52.26	27.92	43.05	51.35	47.02	78.20	51.70	77.56	55.97
II—PHYSICAL TARGETS										
1. Number of buses required for replacement of over aged buses	5553	1380	895	962	1335	936	1600	1070	1135	1205
2. Number of buses required for augmentation and expansion	1224	120	..	120	..	300	..	330	265	354
Total ..	6777	1500	895	1082	1335	1236	1600	1400	1400	1559

07.03.30. The Seventh Plan of UPSRTC is proposed to be financed by internal resources of UPSRTC (Depreciation reserve fund and net Profit), loans from LIC, IDBI and capital contribution from State Government. An outlay of

Rs.185.59 crore was approved for the Seventh Plan.

07.03.31. The Year-wise original Plan out-lay, out-lay by the State Government and actuals are given in table no. 2.

TABLE No. 2 — Year-wise outlays and actual expenditure

(Rs. in crore)					
Item	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Original Plan ..	32.49	34.48	36.45	40.77	41.04
2. Outlay	31.29	34.42	34.48	34.48	41.04
3. Actuals	31.29 (Actuals)	34.42 (Pre- Actuals)	34.48 (Outlay)	34.48 (Proposed)	..

07.03.32. Year-wise resource position from 1985-86 to 1988-89 is given below:

Item	1985-86 Actual	1986-87 Pre-Actual	1987-88 Latest Estimate	1988-89 Estimates
1	2	3	4	5
1. Capital contribution from State Government.	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
2. Capital Contribution from Central Government.	5.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
3. Loan from LIC	2.20	2.42	2.66	3.00
4. Loan from IDBI	17.27	28.52	37.58	36.40
5. Loan from State Government .. ..	..	..	14.09	25.82
6. Internal Resource	3.77	11.01	1.37	(-)10.16
Total	38.24	64.45	78.20	77.56

ANNUAL PLAN—1987-88

07.03.33. Due to price escalation, only, 895 buses could be purchased in 1985-86 for replacement against the target of 1237 buses. During the year 1986-87 1,335 buses could be replaced.

07.03.34. The total plan (Original) of UPSRTC 1987-88 envisages purchase of 1,236 buses and renovation of 600 buses from the existing fleet. In order to clear off the previous backlog current years requirement of buses for the replacement,

the UPSRTC had revised its purchase target from 1,236 buses proposed in the original plan to 1600 buses so that the im-balance position of age-wise buses may improve and the target of replacement could be achieved to bring overaged buses to zero at the end of the plan period. It is proposed to clear off the backlog overaged buses during 1988-89 to bring the number of overaged buses to zero.

07.03.35. The total financial requirement for the purchase of 1,600 body

building, renovation and tools and Plant Machinery Building etc. will be as under.

Name of work	Requirement Rs. in crores
(a) Chassis Purchase for Buses	37.58
(b) Construction of 2285 bus bodies	35.27
(c) Purchase of workshop Equipment T and P	1.25
(d) Land and buildings	
1. Building for a augmentation of existing depots, Regional and Central workshops and Bus station buildings	1.50
2. Building for opening of new depots and Regional Workshops	2.10
3. Cost of land for above buildings	0.50
	78.20

07.03.36. The revised estimated expenditure on the total plan for the year 1987-88 comes to Rs.78.20 crores and estimated resources for the plan during 1987-88 is as under :

(Rupees in crore)	
1. State Government contribution	15.00
2. Central Government contribution	7.50
3. Loan from LIC	2.66
4. Loan from IDBI and commercial banks	37.58
5. Loan from State Government	14.09
Total 1 to 5 ..	76.83
6. Internal Resources	1.37
(a) DRF ..	21.66
(b) Loss ..	(—)2.54
(c) Refund of Loan ..	(—)17.75
Total a to c Internal resource	1.37
Total 1 to 6 Resources ..	78.20

07.03.37. Although the plan was based on the assumption that it will be financed from internal resources and institutional finance. However, the generation of internal resources has not been

upto expectations and possibilities of getting the institutional finance, which is partially linked with the internal resources, have also been reduced, thus affecting the overall availability of funds. Therefore, the projected gap in resources is proposed to be filled by loan from State Government and marginally from better generation of internal resources, in future. The Plan may have to be reviewed depending on the position of availability of funds, from different sources.

Annual Plan 1987-88

07.03.38. The Annual Plan 1987-88 under State Plan envisages expenditure of Rs.3449 crore, which will be financed by State Government capital contribution (Rs.15.00 crore) Loan from LIC (Rs.2.66 crore) Internal Resource [DRF—19.10] Loss (—) 2.54 and repayment of loans 17.75 crore] 1.37 crore. To supplement the financial resource Rs. 15.45 crore loan is proposed from IDBI instead of Rs.4.80 crore as proposed originally. Out of this plan outlay the UPSRTC will be able to purchase 951 buses.

(Rupees in crore)	
1. Cost of 951 chassis @ Rs. 2.35 lakh per chassis	22.35
2. Cost of 850 District, type bodies at average cost of Rs. 1.21 lakh per body	10.29
3. Cost of 101 superior type bodies	
(a) 40 delux bodies at average cost of Rs. 2.25 lakhs	0.90
(b) 61 District type bodies at average cost of Rs. 1.50 lakhs	0.97
4. Expenditure on T and P (Tools and Plants)	0.02
Total ..	34.48

07.03.39. Additionality of buses during the year is nil, therefore there will be no employment generation during the year.

07.03.40. The total plan envisages purchase of 1,400 buses during the year

1988-89 out of which 1,135 buses are proposed to be purchased for replacement of old worn out buses and 265 buses are proposed to be purchased for augmentation and expansion of services of the Corporation. This will enable to fulfil the needs of the growing demand of the travelling public. The renovation programme of old buses will be taken up at more higher speed.

07.03.41. To give adequate technical support to keep the fleet fit for operation it is proposed to equip the existing workshop with modern equipment and replace the out dated tools and plants. To strengthen the infrastructure it is proposed to invest on the construction of new Bus stops and modernise the existing one.

07.03.42. The total financial requirement for purchase of new Buses renovation of old Buses, construction of Bus stops and modernisation of existing Bus stations will be as under :

	(Rupees in crore)
1. Purchase of 1400 chassis @ 2.60 lakh per chassis	36.40
2. Construction of District type bus bodies on 850 chassis at an average cost of Rs. 1.35 lakh per body	11.48
3. Construction of Superior Bus bodies on 550 chassis	
(a) 200 Semi Delux Bodies at an average cost of Rs. 2.55 lakh per body	5.10
(b) 350 District type bodies at an average cost of Rs. 1.69 lakhs per body	5.90
4. Cost of renovation of 500 buses at Kanpur workshop complex @ Rs. 1.40 lakhs per bus	7.00
5. Expenditure on—	
(a) Land and building	9.67
(b) Tools, and Plants etc.	2.01
Total	77.56

07.03.43. Average 10 per cent increase in prices is anticipated during 1988-89 over 1987-88.

07.03.44. The revised estimated expenditure on the total plan for the year 1988-89 comes to Rs.77.56 crore and the

Revised Estimated Resources for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is as under :

	(Rupees in crore)
1. Capital contribution from State Government	15.00
2. Capital contribution from Central Government	7.50
3. Loan from Life Insurance Corporation	3.00
4. Loan from IDBI	36.40
5. Loan from State Government	25.82
Total (1 to 5)	87.72
6. Internal Resources :	
(a) DRF	22.94
(b) Losses	(—)3.90
(c) Refund of Loans	(—)29.20
(a to c)	(—)10.16
Total(a)(b)(c) Internal Resources	(—)10.16
Total Resource (1 to 6)	77.56

07.03.45. Efforts will be made to improve the position of Internal resource by improving efficiency parameters and level of profitability.

07.03.46. Under State Plan (1988-89)—Under State Plan envisages expenditure of Rs.34.48 crores which is proposed to be financed by capital contribution from State Government (Rs.15.00 crores) Loan from LIC (Rs.3.00 crores) Internal Resource (—) 10.16 (DRF 22.94), loss (—) 3.90 Refund of Loan (29.20 crores) and Loan from I. D. B. I. Rs.26.64 crores, out of this plan outlay, UPSRTC will be able to purchase 867 buses only.

	(Rs. in crore)
1. Purchase of 867 chassis at an average cost of Rs. 2.60 lakh per chassis	22.54
2. Construction of Bodies—	
(a) 850 at average cost of Rs. 1.35 lakh per body	11.48
(b) 17 superior type bus bodies at an average cost of Rs. 2.55 lakh per body (Semi Delux)	0.43
3. Expenditure T & P (Tools and Plants)	0.03
Total ..	34.48

07.03.45. No additionality of Buses is proposed during 1988-89 hence there will be no employment generation during the year.

07.04 INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The increase in population has resulted in growing pressure on the available transport facilities. This has necessitated that alternate modes of transport are explored to relieve pressure on conventional modes.

07.04.2. The vast network of rivers and other water courses if used for inland navigation can be an answer to the needs of the future. With this end in view the Seventh Five Year Plan document envisages that the possibilities of inland water transport be explored in some of the major rivers of Uttar Pradesh.

07.04.3. Four schemes for hydrographic and techno-economic feasibility

studies of the 4 big rivers which required an amount of Rs.247 crore had been submitted to the Government of India in February, 1987 for clearance and acceptance as centrally sponsored schemes. The Schemes have been forwarded by the Government of India to inland waterways authority of India in May, 1987 for valuation and putting up their recommendations regarding their acceptability.

07.04.4. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakh has been earmarked for the Inland Water Transport by the Planning Department for the year 1988-89, which represents 50 per cent of the State share.

ANNEXURE—I

Brief description of Draft Plan 1988-89 Physical and Financial

Item	District Sector				State Sector (Plains)				State Sector (Hills)			Grand Total		
	Target Km./ No.	Outlay without Estab-lish-ment (Rs. lakh)	Out of which MNP (Rs. lakh)	Outlay with Estab-lish-ment (Rs. lakh)	Target Km./ No.	Outlay with Estab-lish-ment (Rs. lakh)	Out of which MNP	Outlay with Estab-lish-ment (Rs. lakh)	Target Km./ No.	Outlay with Estab-lish-ment (Rs. lakh)	Out of which M.N.P. (Rs. lakh)	Target Km./ No.	Outlay propo- sed (Rs. lakh)	Out of which M.NP (Rs. lakh)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Bridges @12.1 (Distt.) and 66.6 (State sector) (Major)	44	532	532	617	23	1533	733	1813	10 Metre road and 45 bridge	180 225	180 225	122	2470	1670
2 New construction														
(a) Inter coat and above @ 2.40	925	2220	2220	2575	70	168	168	195	..	..	..	995	2388	2388
(b) Kharanja @1.40 lakh /Km.	2374	3324	3324	3856	34	48	48	56	..	..	..	2408	3372	3372
(c) Earth-work @0.85 lakh /Km.	925	786	786	912	15	13	13	15	..	..	..	940	799	799
(d) Hill Roads. @5.0 (Motor Road)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175 Metre road 50L. V. Road 100 bri- dle road.	875 150 80	1105	325	1105	1105
3 Conversion of Major District Roads to State High Ways @3.8	..	..	..	..	260	988	..	1146	..	..	..	260	988	..
4 Improvement of Roads														
(a) State High Ways inclu- ding City Road.	..	..	..	..	596	2626	..	3046	30	212	..	626	2838	..
(b) Industrial Roads @4.40	..	..	..	..	60	431	..	500	..	..	..	60	431	..
5 Reconstruction of Roads in- cluding reconstruction of	168	724	724	840	185	913	..	1024	290 20	M. Rd, 1450 12	1041 12	663	3099	1777

	weak and narrow Structure @4.30								Bridle road.					
6	Centrally Sponsored schemes	*	*	..	..	200	..	232	..	..	..	..	310	..
						+		+128						
						110								
7	T. and P.	..	..	..	..	500	..	580	..	48	23	..	548	23
8	Research, survey and site Accommodation	..	..	..	..	142*	..	165	..	..	..	..	142	..
<hr/>														
	Total	..	..	7586	7586	8800	7672	1116	8900	..	3750	3000	..	21450 12916

*Research and development 99, survey and investigation 7 site accommodation 36

ANNEXURE—2

List of Roads which are proposed to be declared as National Highways;

<i>Name of Road</i>	<i>(Km.)</i>
A—Roads proposed by State Government	
1. Nepalganj-Nanpara-Eabraich-Dariatad-Eachharawan-Fatehpur-Khajuraho-Sagar-Bhopal Road	410
2. Lucknow-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Ghazipur-Buxar-Patna Road	380
3. Delhi-Baghat-Saharanpur-Chakrata-Tyuni-Asakot-Shimla Road	400
4. Delhi-Meerut-Roorkee-Hardwar-Rishikesh-Badrinath-Mana Road	535
5. Bareilly-Amingaon-Lateral Road Bareilly-Pilibhit-Lakhimpur-Kehri-Baharaich (Basti Road)	475
6. Gorakhpur-Nautanawa-Sunauli-Pokhra Road	96
7. Ghaziabad-Aligarh-Kanpur Road (G. T. Road)	400
8. Jhansi-Gwalior Road	27
9. Rampur-Tanakpur Road	—
10. Ghaziabad-Meerut-Muzaffarnagar-Roorkee-Hardwar Road	190
11. Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa Road	—
12. Pilibhit-Hardwar-Panto Sahib Road	—
13. Lucknow-Sultanpur-Jaunpur-Ghazipur-Ballia-Chapra-Hajipur-Fatra Road	440
14. Rampur-Kathgodam-Nainital-Ranikhet-Almora-Kaushani Road	—
15. Lucknow-Rae Bareilly-Unchahar-Allahabad Road	200
16. Lucknow-Bachharawan-Lalagaj-Fatehpur-Banda-Sagar-Bhopal Road	580
17. Kasia-Padrauna-Kinnarpathi-Raksol (Bihar) Road	—
B—Roads Recommended as National High-Ways by National Transport Policy Committee :	
1. Pilibhit-Hardwar-Paunta-Nahan-Ambala	—
2. Ghaziabad-Meerut-Hardwar	—
3. Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho-Rewa	—
4. Gorakhpur-Natanwa	—
5. Raipur-Varanasi	—
6. Bareilly-Amingaon-Lateral Road including Darbhanga-Ferozganj Link	—
7. Ghazipur-Ballia-Chhapra-Hajipur	—

CHAPTER—IX

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The major objective of the current planning process is to recognise the need for scientific research, technology up-gradation, preservation of ecology and improvement in environment. While the total stock of scientific and technical man-power in the State is substantial, it does not compare favourably with the other advanced States of the country. According to the national policy, the objective before the state is to develop on a long term basis a sound base in scientific competence and skills. It is also necessary to ensure that existing knowledge is used for the solution of varied problems of the development. Rural technology should be neither primitive technology nor the technology of yesterdays and determined effort is needed to take modern technology and scientific practices, with necessary adoption to the rural areas so that it is brought well within the material, financial and skill resources of the rural people. Therefore, while searching for and improving upon such technologies which increases employment opportunities for the people, it is also necessary to ensure an appropriate mix of small, medium and large scale technologies in a manner consistent with the state's long term interests.

09.00.2. Basic and fundamental research in various fields is being done at different institutions of the Government of India, the State Plan aims at supplementing these efforts mainly in direction to adopt technologies developed by these and other research institutions and make them more useful and relevant for the state's needs in various fields of activities, agricultural as well as industrial.

09.00.3. The State's Plan will also support various schemes of research being undertaken in the State's academies and institutions choosing specifically those areas in which the results of such researches could be applied to upgrade and improve existing production process. Much greater emphasis has been placed on

control of pollution, preservation and enrichment of ecology and environment.

09.00.4. In this State the programme of science, technology and environment is being implemented through the following agencies :—

- (1) Council of Science and Technology (C. S. T.),
- (2) Remote Sensing Application Centre,
- (3) State observatory Nainital.
- (4) Directorate of Environment and
- (5) U. P. Pollution Control Board.

09.00.5. An outlay of Rs.1,500.00 lakh (Rs.100.00 lakh for the hills) has been approved in the Seventh Plan. The agency wise break up of the outlay is as under :

Agency	(Rupees in lakh)	
	Outlay	
	Total	Hills
I—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH		
(1) Council of Science and Technology	570.00	..
(2) Remote Sensing Application Centre	280.00	..
(3) State Observatory, Nainital	260.00	..
Total-I	1110.00	..
II—ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL :		
(4) Environmental Programme	320.00	100.00
(5) Pollution Control Board	70.00	..
Total-II	390.00	100.00
Grand Total (I+II)	1500.00	100.00

During first two years (1985—87) of the plan, an expenditure of Rs.9.21 crore has already been incurred and in 1987-88 it is anticipated that the entire outlay of Rs.3.37 crore would be utilised in full.

In the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.4.98 crore has been proposed. The programme wise description of main activities of various implementation agencies is given below.

09.01. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Council of Science and Technology (CST), U.P.—The Council of Science and Technology was established on 1st May, 1975 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and was given autonomous status as registered body registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The structure of the Council was reorganised in the year 1982 to cover more aspects of science and technology as per guidance given by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. The Council is mainly engaged in creating sufficient infrastructure in the state to fulfill the objectives of S and T sector. Following are the main areas of activities of the Council :—

- (a) Dissemination of scientific knowledge to common masses.
- (b) Creation of scientific temper in public life and society so as to make them aware of latest developments and achievements in science and technology sector.
- (c) Development of appropriate technology for rural industrialisation.
- (d) Development of agro based technologies to establish industries in rural areas.
- (e) Establishment of pilot plant for proving the latest developed bench scale technology for commercialisation.
- (f) Helping state departments mainly Agriculture, Irrigation, Medical and Health, Rural Development, Industries, Electronic corporation, etc. in identifying science and technology component in their programmes and asking for specific allocation for S and T component in sectoral plans and also to see creation of science cells in various economic sectors of the State.

- (g) To convert job seeking fresh engineering graduates into job generators through establishment of STEPs, preparation of opportunity profiles, entrepreneurship development, training programmes and introduction of entrepreneurship in curricula.

09.01.2. The main areas of the activities of the Council are in following disciplines and fields :—

- (a) Supported and contracted research in the areas of Physical, Chemical, Biological and Agricultural sciences.
- (b) To support Polytechnology Transfer Centre established by CSIR in Lucknow.
- (c) Development of appropriate technology for industrial and rural sector.
- (d) Establishment of Planetarium and a Documentation Centre.
- (e) Establishment of Museum of Science and Technology.
- (f) Establishment of research cells in State Universities to develop excellence.
- (g) Techno entrepreneurship development Programme.
- (h) Establishment of district science Clubs to popularise science and disseminate knowledge.
- (i) To organise seminars/symposiums/conferences in newly emerging disciplines/areas/subjects of science and technology, and also to give financial support for such activities.

09.01.3. To achieve the aforesaid aims and objectives for the Seventh Plan (1985—90) and outlay of Rs.570.00 lakh has been approved. During first two years (1985—87) an expenditure of

Rs. 233.75 lakh has already been incurred. In the 1987-88 annual plan it is anticipated that the entire outlay of Rs. 102.00 lakh will be utilised. In the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 166.50 lakh has been proposed. The details of main programmes/schemes/projects proposed to be taken up by the Council during annual plan 1988-89 are given below :

09.01.4. *Supported and Contracted Research*—Although the emphasis in the Council is on development of need based technology and transfer of technology, certain laboratory studies are required to collect sufficient data and bench scale. Time bound research oriented programmes in various disciplines of science and technology in collaboration with State Universities, Technological Institutions and Medical Colleges are being taken up by the Council. This programme also generate scientifically and technologically trained man power at Universities and/or technical institutions level, and also provides solution for the problems to improve quality of life in the society. There are research schemes which are being supported financially by the Council and in 119 schemes the committed expenditure during the year 1988-89 is Rs. 22.00 lakh. In addition to above about 55 more schemes are in pipe-line where favourable comments from experts have been received. An outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been proposed for the schemes during 1988-89.

09.01.5. *Polytechnology Transfer Centre*—Council of Scientific Research and Education, New Delhi has set up a Polytechnology Transfer Centre in Lucknow. It is basically diagnostic information and direction centre which bridges the gaps between technology generators and technology users. The Centre acts as vehicle for transfer of technologies to user departments. The State Government through CST, U. P., provides 50 per cent expenditure to this centre as contribution of the State to CSIR, New Delhi. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed.

09.01.6. *Development of Appropriate Technology/Technology Extension*—Council of Science and Technology, U. P.,

sponsors projects/schemes to technical institutions voluntary agencies and directorates of state government for development of need based new technologies as also transfer of existing technologies to the field for industrial and rural development.

09.01.7. Projects are being funded by the Council, which are running in various technical institutions in the State. The committed expenditure for running projects during 1988-89 is to the tune of Rs. 42.00 lakh. Other projects worth Rs. 18.00 lakh pending for consideration. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.01.8. *Establishment of Planetarium/Documentation Centre*—Planetarium is a very effective means of creating scientific temper and disseminating scientific knowledge about planets and stars to the masses in the society. CST, U. P., has taken up the project to establish a Planetarium in Surajkund Park, Lucknow having 200-250 seating capacity with a dome of 15 meters diameter.

09.01.9. The land is available and equipment are being purchased through the Project and Equipment Corporation of India from Carl Zeiss Jena.

A sum of Rs. 30.00 lakh has already been spent. The total estimated cost of the project is given below :—

	(Rs. lakh)
1. Civil works	150
2. Cost of main equipment.	60
3. Air-Conditioning plant.	50
4. Fixures and furnishing	35
5. Land development.	6
6. Expenditure on other equipments, exhibits, models etc.	15
Total	Rs. 316 lakh

09.01.10. *Establishment of Pilot Plant*—It is a well known fact that edible grade oil worth Rs. 1100.00 crore is being imported annually in India from other

countries. There is greater emphasis by the Government of India to convert non-edible grade oil for edible purposes. Also, there is a thrust to utilize unexploited oil seed for extraction of oil.

09.01.11. H.B.T.I., Kanpur has developed successful technology on bench scale to establishing/stablising rice bran by 'high temperature short time process' using fluidized bed technique. This technology needs to be scaled up for commercialization and therefore pilot plant trials are required. Project proposal to establish pilot plant has been received from H.B.T.I., Kanpur. The cost estimate for this project is about Rs.25.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.01.12 *Establishment of Research Cells and support for Centres of Excellence*—To establish centres of excellence in various science and technological subjects has ever been the standing demand of the scientific community in the State. Two such centres (Research cells) are proposed to be established in the areas of Bioengineering and Biotechnology, and advanced civil engineering during 1988-89.

09.01.13. An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.01.14. *Techno-Entrepreneurship Development Programmes*—The objective is to convert job seeking fresh engineering graduates into job generators. These graduate engineers will be trained in STEP to manage their own small scale industry by imparting them knowledge and training in the areas of material management, finance management, industrial relations and management by objectives.

09.01.15. Two Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks are being established in U. P. in H. B. T. I., Kanpur with the thrust area of Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology; and near Roorkee University with Electronics and Electrical Engineering as thrust area. Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, I. D. B. I., Bombay, Industries Department, Government of

U. P. and Council of Science and Technology, U. P. have already agreed to fund H. B. T. I., S. T. E. P. These agencies have released grant also. C. S. T., U. P. has given a grant of Rs.10.00 lakh for these activities during 1986-87. Project report for Roorkee University S. T. E. P. has already been prepared and is being evaluated by various funding agencies.

09.01.16. An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft Annual plan 1988-89.

09.01.17. *Establishment of Bio-technology cell in U. P.*—The proposed cell shall be under the control of C. S. T. U. P. and the project coordinator will be made responsible for its technical and administrative functions. The total requirement of the proposed cell is estimated at Rs.25.00 lakh which includes Rs.3.18 lakh for staff, Rs.3.73 lakh for equipments/facilities and Rs.18.09 lakh for projects which are to be taken up. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

REMOTE SENSING

09.01.18. The U. P. Remote Sensing Centre is the premier centre in Northern India for all applications related to remote sensing. The Government of India has also chosen Lucknow for establishment of its own space centre in collaboration with the State Government. The State Remote Sensing Centre is to utilise latest remote sensing techniques at operational levels in the matter of different natural resources. The centre is making available useful data to the user departments of the State and the data is being effectively utilised by these departments.

09.01.19. An outlay of Rs.280.00 lakh has been approved for the programmes/activities of the centre for the Seventh Plan. During first two years (1985-87) of the Plan, an expenditure of Rs.507.41 lakh has been incurred. In the annual plan 1987-88 it is anticipated to utilise the outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh in full. For the

draft annual plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs. 106.50 lakh has been proposed. With this outlay, the following programmes/activities have been proposed.

<i>Programmes / Activities</i>	<i>Rupees in lakh</i>
1. Completion of construction of building with additional block	35.00
2. Purchase of Equipments	15.00
3. Furniture and fittings for Laboratories	7.00
4. Reports and Publications	6.00
5. Data Products, Data processing and Special Air Borne Surveys	7.50
6. Training, Seminar, Symposium etc.	2.50
7. Other Normal Expenditure	33.50
Total	106.50

09.01.20. These programmes will be based on the needs of various user departments and other agencies of the State. The centre will be equipped with necessary equipment in order to expedite interpretation of maps, provide data needed by user agencies without undue delay.

STATE OBSERVATORY, NAINI TAL

09.01.21. The primary objective of the Observatory has been to develop a facility for modern astrophysical researches and to carry out researches in stellar, solar and theoretical branches of astrophysics.

09.01.22. The sustained hard work of all the devoted scientists supported by the efficient technical, administrative, ministerial and other supporting staff, has brought the observatory to its present level of national and international importance as a modern centre for astrophysical research.

09.01.23. The observatory which was started in 1954 with a 25 cm. telescope, today has the following observing facilities with modern accessories to carry out researches in various stellar, solar and planetary observational astrophysical problems.

09.01.24. *Stellar observing facilities*— Presently the Observatory has six telescopes of - 104 cm, -56 cm, -52 cm, -38 cm, -25 cm and 15 cm apertures, for stellar observations.

09.01.25. It is planned to take up the execution of the large telescope project in the 4 metre aperture range which is an absolute necessity if the frontier area in faint object astronomy are to be opened up.

09.01.26. *Solar Observing facilities*— Two coelostate having mirrors of 25 cm and 46 cm diameters, coupled with a H-alpha filter and a horizontal spectrograph respectively and with the appropriate recording devices are the main solar observing facilities. A flare patrol spectrograph is almost nearing completion. All these equipment have been designed and fabricated in the observatory.

09.01.27. It is proposed to start the work for constructing a vacuum Spar Telescope Project with modern accessories in the Seventh Plan for solar activity researches.

09.01.28. *Satellite-tracking facility*— Since the International Geophysical Year (1957-58) the observatory has been the only centre in India for optical tracking of artificial earth satellites for about two decades. The observatory has a 79/51 cm B-N camera along with a precision timing system. A total of 45.714 successful transits of the satellites were photographed with this facility which also include the optical tracking of the Indian Satellite Aryabhata.

09.01.29. The responsibility of the Scientists at the observatory is not only to carry out researches in astrophysics but they are also responsible for (i) the development of new instrumentations for the existing observing facilities, (ii) the maintenance of the existing telescopes and the associated instruments, and (iii) the responsibilities of new major projects, such as the large telescope project including the site survey work, vacuum Spar Project, etc.

09.01.30. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 260.00 lakh has been approved. During first two years (1985-87) of

the plan an expenditure of Rs.45.20 lakh has been incurred. In annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakh is anticipated to be utilised in full. For draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been allocated. The programme wise discription of main activities of the observatory are given below :

09.01.31. *Stellar Telescopes*—An electronic unit for the infra—red photometer has been fabricated in the electronics shop and is being tested presently for use on the 104 cm telescope. For the coude spectrograph of the 104 cm telescope some design modifications were made and two additional optical flates needed for the same are being fabricated in the optics shop. It is expected that after this the spectrograph will become operational in near future.

09.01.32. *Solar Telescopes* — The horizontal solar spectrograph has been provided with a precision screw spectrum scanner and an image guider in right ascension and declination. The H-alpha unit had a small solar image for registration of solar activity. The same unit has been modified so as to produce a reasonably large image for registration of solar activity.

09.01.33. A moderate dispersion solar flare patrol spectograph has been fabricated and is expected to become operational this year. The optics of the 52 cm coude spectrograph has been made in the optics shop. The fabrication of the mechanical components of this spectrograph has been postponed owing to the increased work load of the large telescope project. It is proposed to take up the fabrication of this spectrograph in the coming years.

09.01.34. *Miscellaneous*—Documentation facilities like a plane paper copier, electronic typewriter, a precision lathe and other accessories have been added.

09.01.35. The Uttar Pradesh State Observatory also carried out observations of Comet Halley with various telescopes and the Baker-Nunn Satellite tracking camera.

09.01.36. In the year 19985-86 and 1986-87 over 80 research papers were published and six Ph. D. thesis have been contributed by the scientists of the Observatory.

09.01.37. *Large Telescope Project of the Observatory*—In the 15th Advisory Committee of the Observatory held in 1977 it was recommended that for carrying out frontline researches a 4 metre telescope should be fabricated indigenously. The project was cleared by the Uttar Pradesh Council of Ministers in August, 1978 and by the State Planning Commission in October, 1978.

09.01.38. To prepare the Project Concept Report of this large telescope project and the site survey work for the same was initiated 1979-80 and during the Sixth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs.28.69 lakh was spent. Based on recommendation of the 14th Advisory Committee, for the smooth functioning of the project and making recommendations for the same a Project Technical Board comprising of five reputed scientists was constituted by the Government. In the year 1984-85 it was suggested that the work should be done on a 2.34 metre telescope project in place of a 4.00 metre telescope.

09.01.39. In 1986 Prof. M.G.K. Menon after having detailed discussions with the State suggested that the project concept report of the 4 metre telescope prepared by B.A.R.P. be presented before a National Expert Committee and the recommendations of the same, should be sent to the Planning Commission. In 1987 the Central Planning Commission after detailed discussions on the recommendations of the National Expert Committee recommended that the Commission would support the 4-Metre Telescope Project of the State. This project would have to be funded by the U.P. Government in its State Plan. Such a large telescope should be used as a national facility and the best possible site for setting up the telescope should be selected by a group of astronomers. A Project Director and a Project Advisory group consisting of engineers and astronomers could be appointed for drawing up the Detailed Project Report (DPR). The Department of Atomic Energy would be fully associated in drawing up the DPR.

09.01.40. For draft annual plan 1988-89, for the proposed activities of the observatory, an outlay of only Rs.100.00 lakh has been allocated. With this outlay the following activities along with 4-Metre Telescope Project are proposed :

1. Preparation of detailed project report.
2. Completion of the site survey and acquisition of the site.
3. Finalisation of the site for optics shop along with project office and other associated buildings.
4. Creation of infrastructure for the project.

09.01.41. The Observatory presently is engaged in research on the Sun, besides

the researches on Stars. The study of the Sun has two aspects :

(i) Study of the quiet Sun, and (ii) Study of the active Sun. Presently facilities for the first aspect alone are available, while the interest is shifting more and more towards the studies of the second aspect. It is proposed that the construction of a vacuum spar telescope be started in the Seventh Plan.

09.01.42. For planning and executing the programme, it is necessary that the whole infrastructure be created in a phased manner. This infrastructure will later on be absorbed in running the above facility and in maintaining the above facility at the site.

09.02. ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

These programmes are being implemented by the Directorate of Environment. The Directorate supervises the collection of data to establish the status of environment and to plan strategies for environmental conservation and improvement. The projects will be formulated for environmental development of critical, sensitive and fragile ecosystems and thus control environmental degradation. These projects will be executed by concerned departments and monitoring will be done by the Directorate.

09.02.2. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.320.00 lakh including Rs.100.00 lakh for the hills has been approved. During first two years (1985-87) of the plan an expenditure of Rs.94.80 lakh including Rs.16.98 lakh for the hills has been incurred. It is anticipated that the outlay of Rs.96.00 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills will be utilized in full. For the draft annual plan, 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh including Rs.35.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed. The important programmes to be taken up are given below :

09.02.3. *Control of Environmental Degradation and Environmental Laws* -- Environmental degradation refers to the process by which resource

(natural or man-made) is rendered unfit for some beneficial use owing to natural, man-made or social factors. Environmental degradation may occur due to natural and man-made causes. Among man-made reasons worth mentioning are: hydro-electric projects, mining, major transport and urban development projects.

09.02.4. The disposal of community wastes and recycling them need planned approach and awareness of concerned agencies to control the environmental degradation. The following programmes are proposed for control of environmental degradation and environmental law:

- (1) Water management and water quality monitoring studies of the Hindon river.
- (2) Control and reclamation of environmentally degraded area.

09.02.5. An outlay of Rs.8.00 lakh including Rs.4.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.6. *Environmental Impact Assessment*—Environmental impact assessment (EIA) is an activity designed to identify and predict the impact on the biogeophysical environment and on man's health and well being of developmental proposals,

policies, programmes, projects and operational procedures and to interpret and communicate information about the impacts'.

09.02.7. An outlay of Rs.22.50 lakh including Rs.4.50 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.8. *Eco-Development*—The ecological system in the state is under great stress due to the growing pressure of human and livestock population. Forests are being destroyed, marginal lands are being cultivated and grasslands have disappeared. The very resource base of the state is threatened. The situation leads to soil erosion in the uplands and excessive sedimentation and flood in the downstream areas.

09.02.9. Alarmed by the enormous ecological disturbances the following activities are proposed :—

- (i) Establishment of ecology laboratory.
- (ii) Scheme for environmental improvement in the State.

09.02.10. An outlay of Rs.12.00 lakh including Rs.7.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.11. *Conservation of Natural Living Resources* — The diverse environmental conditions existing in various regions of U.P. have contributed to the specific composition as well as the characteristics of our fauna and flora. The information available on the flora and fauna of the state and in particular the Himalayan region, reveals that there are many endemic species confined to the area and several of them are also under the influence of regression and even extinction so that their existence is endangered. The basic cause as indicated above are the ecological changes that are taking place such as deforestation landslides, siltation of river beds etc. imposed upon which are the more recent changes caused by human activities etc. These and many others have resulted in the destruction of the natural habitats for several plant and animal species. It is proposed to take up

schemes for conservation of natural living resources at various places in the State.

09.02.12. An outlay of Rs.11.00 lakh including Rs.6.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.13. *Environmental Education, Awareness, Training, Research Promotion and Information System*—Education is essential for generating widespread awareness of environmental problems. Awareness, is essential for action. Proper education, awareness and training efforts are the keys to the success of environmental improvement programmes. The following activities are proposed :

1. Organisation of World Environment day programmes.
2. Organisation of training programmes.
3. Preparation of audio-visuals.
4. Establishment of documentation and information centre.
5. Publicity and awareness programmes.
6. Publications of educational materials.
7. Activities through voluntary organizations.
8. Organization of eco-development camps.

09.02.14. An outlay of Rs.33.00 lakh including Rs.10.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.15. *Strengthening of Directorate*—The Directorate of Environment is concerned with the collection of data to know the status of environment and to plan the strategy for environmental conservation and improvement in the State. The various projects having impact on the environment will be assessed from environmental angle, to carry out the above activities and for effective environmental management, proper co-ordination with development departments and institutions and awareness towards environment. The strengthening of Directorate

and establishment of regional offices is therefore essential.

09.02.16. For the year 1988-89 it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Environment and two regional offices in the State. An outlay of Rs.13.50 lakh including Rs.3.50 lakh for the hills has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.17. *Pollution Control Board*—For various programmes of the Board an outlay of Rs.70.00 lakh has been approved in the seventh plan. During first two years (1985-87) of the plan, an expenditure of Rs.39.90 lakh has been incurred. During the annual plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.19.00 lakh has been approved. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been allocated for the Draft Annual Plan, 1988-89. The Board has proposed the following activities for the annual plan 1988-89.

09.02.18. *Commissioning of treatment plant in Industries*—There are about ten thousand small and big industries in the State. Besides this, there are about 650 important local bodies. The Board is collecting data of these industries regarding use of raw materials and disposal of industrial waste water. An extensive survey has been made of about 1100 pollution industries of the state by the Board. Out of this, about 73 industries have commissioned treatment plant for the disposal of the waste water. During 1988-89 all possible effort would be made to persuade 110 more industries for commissioning the treatment plant.

09.02.19. *Collection of samples and their analysis*—Most of the Industries of the state are discharging their waste water in the rivers and other water bodies of the state causing serious water pollution. As a result, the water quality is gradually deteriorating. In order to assess the water quality of these water bodies, it is proposed to regularly monitor water quality. Water samples from industries, rivers, lakes and streams will be collected and analysed for physico-chemical analysis along with the bacteriology parameter. During the year 1988-89 it has been proposed to collect and analyse about 3500 industrial and water samples.

09.02.20. *Consent for discharging effluents*—As per water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974 and consequent amendment in 1978, and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, it is necessary for every industry to obtain the consent of the Board before discharging their effluent into the stream and the land and their emission in atmosphere. The consent fee is realised from every industry who seek this consent every year. There is target to collect Rs.25.00 lakh as consent fee of water and Rs.8.00 lakh for air during 1988-89 plan.

09.02.21. *Water Cess*—As per Water Cess Act, 1977 the Central Government has empowered the State Boards to collect water cess charges from all industries. The cess is realised on the basis of consumption of water by the industries and local bodies. The target by collection of cess is Rs.60.00 lakh during 1988-89.

09.02.22. *Prosecution*—As per Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act of 1981, the local bodies and industries of the state can be prosecuted for violating the provisions of the above referred Acts. During 1988-89, all possible efforts will be made to prosecute all those industries which fail to comply with the provision of the Act.

09.02.23. *No Objection Certificates*—It is necessary to obtain no objection certificate from Pollution Control Board by the industrialist to establish a new industry in the state. No Objection Certificate is issued with the stipulation that the new industry should not create pollution hazard where it is established. The Board has to spend a considerable amount over the establishment of this section.

09.02.24. *Strengthening of Water Pollution Control Laboratories*—The main objective of this project is to equip the existing laboratories with sophisticated scientific instruments so as to make them more effective. It is expected that implementation of the proposed plan would overall improve the monitoring activities of the Board.

09.02.25. *Ganga Pollution Control*—The river Ganga is the life-line of millions of people. Yet, over the years, the river has been indiscriminately polluted and misused. The main sources of pollution of the Ganga are the urban and industrial liquid waste, from 29 Class-I cities having a population of over one lakh, 23 Class-II cities having a population between 50,000 to 1,00,000 and 48 other towns situated on its banks in U.P., Bihar and West Bengal. This scheme has been launched by Central Government directly through U.P. Jal Nigam in the state on 100 per cent assistance basis. However, State may bear a part of the expenditure charged as centage by U. P. Jal Nigam.

09.02.26. Pollution control in the river involves many organisations like, the local authorities, industrial units, voluntary organisations, state and control agencies. An appropriate mechanism is, therefore, necessary for co-ordinated actions at various levels. The State Government has assumed a major responsibility for the successful implementation of the programme. The Urban Development Department of the State has been identified as the nodal department for co-ordination.

09.02.27. In Uttar Pradesh there are seven major towns which are the source of pollution of the river Ganga. These towns are—(1) Rishikesh, (2) Hardwar, (3) Varanasi including Ramnagar, (4) Allahabad, (5) Kanpur, (6) Mirzapur and (7) Farrukhabad/Fatehgarh.

09.02.28. U.P. Jal Nigam has prepared 47 details schemes amounting to Rs. 88.50 crore for the above mentioned towns. Different approaches have been adopted depending on the nature and magnitude of the problem in the respective towns. The basic approach is to stop the flow of sullage flowing into the river Ganga and to pump it back to the existing

sewer or to lay a trunk sewer so that the pollution at the Ghats and into the river is checked in the first instance. The sullage so, collected would alternatively be utilised after treatment for land application and/or for producing bio-energy.

09.02.29. The total cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs.144.00 crores. According to U.P. Jal Nigam there is a provision of Rs.116.35 crore for seventh plan period and the expenditure incurred during 1985-86 and 1986-87 has been of the order of Rs.2.53 crore and Rs.13.25 crore respectively. The Central Government has approved an outlay of Rs.25.30 crore for 1987-88 and Rs.50.00 crore has been proposed for 1988-89. Due to financial constraints State Government could provide only Rs.1.08 crore during 1987-88 and outlay of Rs.1.10 crore is proposed for 1988-89.

09.02.30. *Air Pollution*—Under the Prevention and Control of Air Pollution Act of 1981, the Board has been entrusted with the responsibility of prevention and control of air pollution in the state. The Board is engaged at present in the monitoring programme at Dehradun, Kanpur, and Agra. During, 1987-88, all possible efforts will be made to implement the monitoring programme in some of the important cities in the State. During the year 1988-89 for effective implementation of this programme, it will be necessary to provide additional equipment and establishment of separate cell.

09.02.31. *Strengthening of Air Pollution Control Laboratories*—The main object of this project is to establish and to strengthen the existing laboratories in our state. It is expected that the implementation of the proposed plan would overall improve the air quality monitoring activities of the Board.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES

10.01. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES

MACHINERY FOR PLANNING

Along with continuous expansion of the scope of development activities and tremendous increase in the dimensions of investment, the requirement of availability of a systematised and refined data system and better improvements in the apparatus for appraising projects and programmes as also for monitoring and evaluation has increased tremendously. This has necessitated considerable strengthening of the planning process at the State, regional, district as well as lower levels.

STRENGTHENING OF STATE PLANNING MACHINERY

10.01.2. In the context of Plan formulation at the district level, the strengthening of planning machinery at different levels becomes the prime need. In order to improve the data base for planning at lower levels, scheme for decentralisation of planning machinery was taken up in the Economics and Statistics Division in the Sixth Plan and is continued in the Seventh Plan also. The scheme has a provision for strengthening and improvement of statistical machinery at different levels of administration. In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 539.47 lakh including Rs. 48.80 lakh for the hills has been approved. In first two years (1985-87) of the Plan an expenditure of Rs. 104.99 lakh has been incurred. It is anticipated that the approved outlay of Rs. 76.00 lakh including Rs. 3.00 lakh for the hills will be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for the draft Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs. 185.00 lakh including Rs. 3.00 lakh for the hills.

10.01.3. An outlay of Rs. 338.00 lakh including Rs. 73.00 lakh (Rs. 70.00 lakh for Consultancy/Seminar and Rs. 3.00 lakh for decentralised planning) has been proposed for the draft Annual Plan 1988-89 for the State Planning Commission.

10.01.4. The planning set up in the State consists of State Planning Commission functioning as an apex body for formulation of policies and directions for implementation with the State Planning Department as its Secretariat. The State Planning Institute with its ten divisions acts as its technical wing.

STATE PLANNING COMMISSION

10.01.5. The State Planning Commission is the apex body of the State with the Chief Minister as its Chairman. It was set up on the advice of the National Planning Commission in 1972 with the following objectives :—

1. To assess the State's resources and formulate Plans ;
2. To determine plan priorities of the State within the framework of the priorities of the National Plan ;
3. To assist district authorities in formulating their development plans and to co-ordinate these plans with the state plans ;
4. To identify factors which tend to retard economic and social development of the State and determine conditions for successful execution of the Plans ; and
5. To review the progress of implementation of the plan programmes and recommend the remedial measures required to achieve the objective.

10.01.6. For strengthening the State Planning Commission and efficient execution of its assignment, Senior Research Officers and Research Officers with supporting technical staff of Statistical Assistants and Co-ordination Assistants have been provided so that they can set-up data banks, conduct quick appraisals, collect and analyse monthly and quarterly progress and to undertake follow-up action on continuing basis.

11.01.7. *Project Planning and Monitoring Cell (P.P.M.C.)* — In order to strengthen the existing social services of the State in an integrated manner, a Project Planning and Monitoring Cell was created in the State in 1982 on the direction of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India. The functions of the Cell are to act as a nodal cell for all UNICEF assisted projects, inter sectoral and intra-sectoral co-ordination and assisting development departments in programming, co-ordination and monitoring of social development programmes. In particular, the cell looks after, in detail the Social Inputs in Area Development Programme, a programme designed to identify gaps and device means to fill the same with UNICEF assistance and with special emphasis on women and children. The programme is at present being implemented in 3 blocks each in the districts of Sitapur, Etawah, Almorah, Azamgarh, Etah, Fatehpur, Gonda and Saharanpur. It is proposed to extend the programme to all the blocks of these districts. From the current year 1987-88, the UNICEF assistance for the programme has been reduced to a nominal of rupee one lakh per block per year only. It has, therefore, been decided that the programme be implemented as a programme of the U.P. Government in the state sector, for which an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh has been allocated for the year 1987-88. The likely expenditure for 1987-88 would also be Rs.25.00 lakh. For the year 1988-89, it is proposed that the budget for various departmental schemes are provided for in the Plans of individual departments. The Planning Commission, however, has to provide for the cell, and for the district level Assistant Project Officers and related expenditure for which provision has to be made.

SECRETARIAT DEPARTMENT

10.01.8. *Language Department*—The State has adopted various measures to ensure the maximum use of National Language in official work. During Sixth Plan the Language Department has been entrusted with this work. In order to

remove the shortage of good Hindi stenographers and typists, a scheme of Training of Typists and Stenographers under the scheme of in service training has been started. For this objective an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been approved in the Seventh Plan.

10.01.9. During 1986-87 annual plan, in order to extend hindi typing and shorthand training two more training centres were opened one each at Farrukhabad and Saharanpur. Six type-writers have also been provided to each centre and four more will be provided during current annual plan 1987-88 for which an outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been approved. At Farrukhabad, Training Centre has already started functioning and in-service training is being imparted to the employees. The training Centre at Saharanpur will also be started very shortly. In the annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.1.00 has been proposed.

STATE PLANNING INSTITUTE

10.01.10. State Planning Institute was set-up in 1971 with the objective of providing required technical assistance to State Planning Commission in formulation, monitoring and evaluation of the State Plans. The institute has ten divisions. The Economics and Statistics Division is the oldest unit of the institute and was set-up as the Directorate of Economic Intelligence and Statistics. The other divisions are Perspective Planning Division, Area Planning Division, Man Power Division, Monitoring and Cost Management Division, Project Formulation Division, Hill Division, Planning Research and Action Division, Evaluation Division and Training Division. These divisions carry out studies in accordance with annual programmes and projects which are laid down by the State Planning Department in consultation with other departments of the State Government.

PLANNING RESEARCH AND ACTION DIVISION

10.01.11. The Planning Research and Action Division of the State Planning

Institute was established (as P.R.A.I. from 1954) to conduct pilot experiments on the viability and effectiveness of new ideas, methodologies and technologies, suitable for wide-spread extension in the rural areas by undertaking innovation work for development and taking-up diagnostic studies on socio-economic problems covering the whole spectrum of activities pertaining to the field of rural development. The main strength of the Division lay in high quality multi disciplinary team work which provided a unique forum for collective thinking, group action and self appraisal. The Division has a number of very significant achievements to its credit in the field of rural development. The details of on-going projects for the year 1988-89 are given in the subsequent paras :

10.01.12. *Research Activities* — Staff and funds are provided for carrying out the research activities from time to time. Pri-pilot experimentation work to the field problems are done.

10.01.13. *Environmental Sanitation, Demonstration - cum - Inservice Training Project* — The project aims to demonstrate the effect of invironmental sanitation measures on the health of the people. It intails construction of P.R.A.I. type latrines, smokeless chullahas, food safe, washing and bathing platform in an intigrated manner and also envolves the motivation of villagers to raise funds for community components of the scheme such as under-ground drainage etc. The project is also being utilised for training of personnel connected with the work for improvement of invironmental sanitation programme.

10.01.14. *Service Cell (Khandsari)* — The cell provides consultancy service for the private entrepreneurs, and to take-up research and development in the field of Khandsari. Following important research and development works have successfully been completed :—

- (a) Development of wet bagasse furnace.
- (b) Lime making equipment.

(c) Standardisation of building lay out, processing techniques, Central methods for mini-sugar plants.

(d) Sugar nopper dryer.

(e) Improved crystallisation and Centrifuging with pugmills.

10.01.15. Presently, cell is mainly engaged in the technical consultancy. Besides, it is also proposed to take-up new activities such as automatic bagasse feeding device, improvement in wet bagasse furnace for further reduction in the cost. It is also proposed to work on manufacturing of liquid sugar from Khandsari molasses to increase the recovery of sugar by one per cent in the existing process.

01.01.16. *Pottery Project Phoolpur (Allahabad)* — The aim of this project is to provide a common service centre for giving facilities of processing goods such as body glaze and colours to the unit holders and research work on preparation of cheapest body and glaze for unit holders and to organise training for rural potters.

10.01.17. *Co-operative Hospital* — Co-operative Hospitals provide adequate medical facilities in the rural areas through registered co-operative societies ; which manage Co-operative Hospital, Medical Store, Maternity and Child Welfare, in-door and out-door services on a cheaper and efficient basis. With this objective 5 Co-operative Hospitals, had been opened at Neem Gaon (Kheri), Karamaini (Deoria), Baherwa (Sitapur), Betspur (Deoria) and Saripur (Varanasi). Few more Co-operative Hospitals have been proposed to start with a view to test the system under different conditions.

10.01.18. *Minor Irrigation Cell* — The cell is to provide and develop cheap sources of irrigation for reducing the cost of machinery used for irrigation for the small and marginal farmers of different topographic conditions. The programmes already taken-up by the cell are expected to get concrete achievement in Hydram Research Project, Drip Irrigation Systems, Solar Pumps, Bullock Driven Centrefugal pumps etc. during the Seventh Plan.

10.01.19. *Ashmoh Cement Project*—The project is an attempt to meet the need of construction material by manufacturing cement on small scale basis from locally available raw materials like paddy husk etc. A new hydraulic binder possessing properties similar to portland cement has been developed from the rice husk, ash, hydrated lime with some additives. The ashmoh binder can be used in place of ordinary cement.

EVALUATION DIVISION

10.01.20. The main objective of this organisation is to carry out concurrent as well as ex-post facto evaluation of different schemes/projects/programmes of various development departments of the State.

10.01.21. At present the scheme/programmes/projects for evaluation are selected mainly out of the proposals received from different departments keeping in view the problems and priorities of the Government and overall capacity of the Division. During the process of evaluation a close liaison is maintained with the concerned departments. The draft reports are discussed first with the administrative departments and the departmental heads under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission, U. P. and then these are finalised. The finalised reports are sent to the departments concerned for implementing the recommendations contained in them.

10.01.22. Till the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (1984-85) the Division had completed 269 studies. For the Seventh Five Year Plan period, a target of 125 studies has been set, of which 56 studies have been completed during the first two years (1985-87) of the Plan. In the current annual plan 1987-88 the target of completing 25 studies has been fixed, and for annual plan 1988-89 a target of completing another 25 studies has been proposed. An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakh has been approved for the Seventh Plan of which Rs.1.20 lakh and Rs.4.84 lakh were spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87

respectively and the anticipated expenditure during the year 1987-88 is Rs.15.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.18.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 1988-89 which includes Rs.6.00 lakh for buildings.

TRAINING DIVISION

10.01.23. The Training Division as a separate entity was created in September 1981 within the overall set up of State Planning Institute, with a view to arrange training programmes for senior and middle level officers of development departments in order to expose them to modern techniques of planning and implementation.

10.01.24. At present, this division is organising training programmes for state, regional and district level officers concerned with formulation and implementation of development programmes with the help of inhouse faculty of different divisions of the State Planning Institute and with the assistance of reputed external training institutions in the country.

10.01.25. The main objectives, of the training division, are as given below:

- (1) To impart training to officers of field level and state level concerned with planning and development administration.
- (2) Administration and Management Training Programmes for newly recruited officers of State Planning Institute, State Planning Commission and Planning Department.
- (3) To assess the training requirements in all the development departments of the state and concerned consultancy.
- (4) To organise seminars and workshops for senior level officers of the State.
- (5) Training Administration.

10.01.26. A total number of 5,964 officers have been trained so far.

10.01.27. It is proposed to further strengthen the Training Division during Seventh Plan as under :—

- (a) New disciplines like management science, computer science etc. will have to be brought into the faculty.
- (b) For the core faculty of its own, Division will have to be developed by having more specialists of various disciplines and the supporting staff.
- (c) Training function is not complete unless it is suitably supported by the research studies. Hence research activities will be taken up and it is proposed to establish a research cell suitably equipped with research staff with a view to utilise their research studies in the training programmes as case studies and exercises.
- (d) Existing library-cum-documentation centre of the Division at present contains about 1,000 books and journals will have to be further developed and strengthened by adding more books related to various new disciplines.
- (e) The existing hostel situated in the campus of Training Division having 14 rooms and one dining hall is insufficient to meet the requirement. It is proposed to extend the hostel accommodation by adding a new hostel block of 12 double bedded rooms, one dining room and one dormitory to accommodate about twenty persons.
- (f) In order to cope with the increased activities and responsibilities, suitable administrative staff and other infrastructure will have to be provided in the division.

PERSPECTIVE PLANNING DIVISION

10.01.28. The basic function of this division is to formulate a long term perspective of the State economy, against the

background of which the pattern of short term growth of the economy may be visualised. In conformity with the aforesaid objectives the division was established in 1972 as one of the divisions for the State Planning Institute. Hence the division is concerned mainly with the studies that would help in developing and applying projective techniques relating to investment income generation and employment for the various sectors of the economy. The Perspective Planning Division has also to evolve co-efficients applicable to the State and there after to formulate long-term strategies for directing the economy in a manner which would reduce poverty, augment employment opportunities, rectify imbalances in consumption, encourage higher productivity and lead to diversification of the economy.

10.01.29. To fulfil the above objectives the division has completed a number of fundamental studies covering agricultural, industrial, and social welfare sectors. In depth analysis of growth indicators, health of the economy, investment level and priorities was also carried out. These studies have helped a lot in formulating annual and five year plans. In each succeeding year, the division has enlarged its activities.

10.01.30. A number of studies have been proposed to be taken-up during the Seventh Plan the main studies are given below :—

Locational Planning for Schools, Preparation of Perspective Planning for different districts of the State. Role of subsidy in Sixth Plan, physical infrastructure in 2000 A.D. in U.P. A case for roads, Social Infrastructure in 2000 A.D. in U.P. A Case for Health-Services, Incremental Capital Ratio in U.P., Pattern and strategy for the Development of Road Transport Sector in U.P. in 2000 A. D., Loaning through bags for Rural Development—A study of Problems and Policies, Change in Standard of Living—A Comparative Study of Different Rounds of N.S. S. for U. P., Economy of small and Marginal Farmers and Landless labourers and strategies for their future development

through case study and Computer and Financial Planning and Budgeting for state/district levels.

AREA PLANNING DIVISION

10.01.31. This division was created in 1971 as a part of the State Planning Institute. It is engaged in operationalising the concept of multi-level planning in the State. Studies are also conducted, which help in developing a suitable mechanism in multi-level planning framework for better implementation and monitoring of development programmes.

10.01.32. One of the major functions of the Area Planning Division is to make in-depth studies of the problems of regional disparities in the levels of development within the State, with a view to suggesting effective measures for their reduction. The other functions of the division are : (i) evolving a research methodology for formulation of integrated development plans for selected areal units, keeping in view its replicability, (ii) identifying backward regions in the State and preparation of regional plans and (iii) providing consultancy services to other departments/agencies in the field of spatial planning.

10.01.33. The division has so far prepared a number of integrated area development plans for different types and sizes of areal units, suffering from varied social and economic problems, which have inhibited their development growth.

10.01.34. The Division also undertook a study of economic regionalisation of the State in collaboration with the experts of the Planning Commission, Government of India, Indian Statistical Institute and Institute of Economic Growth. In this study both cartographic and quantitative techniques were applied for identifying and analysing the inter regional disparities with a view to formulating suitable strategies of development for the various groups of homogeneous districts. This involved an analysis of district-wise data for over a hundred indicators and their correlations through the Map Over-lay Method. Simultaneous exercise was also undertaken to identify

groups of homogeneous districts, using 39 indicators of resource base, levels of development and institutional structure, with the help of the computer, following the techniques of Euclidean cluster analysis.

10.01.35. With a view to achieving proper integration of block and district plans, the division has formulated an Integrated Area Development Plan of Jhansi District and also a few Block Plans within the multi-level planning framework.

10.01.36. In the context of preparing block level plans for rural development programmes, with a particular focus on the amelioration of poverty among the target groups, consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, Harijans, Tribals and rural artisans etc. Integrated Tribal Development Plan for Kapkot Block of Almora district has been prepared for execution.

10.01.37. Integrated Area Plan of Chakarnagar block of Etawah district was prepared in March, 1984 because of the backwardness of this block due to ravines, remoteness and inaccessibility of the area. The area has become a hideout of anti-social elements which add to the agony of the people of this block. It is worthwhile to mention that the proposals relating to Roads and Bridges formulated by this Division and included in the Integrated Plan were also identified by the Working Group of Government of India pertaining to Dacoity Prone Area Programmes. The revised Integrated Development Plan for the Dacoity affected area spread in twelve districts of the State is being prepared by the Area Planning Division of the State Planning Institute. The Central Planning Commission actively considered the programmes and proposals contained in the Study Report and these have largely been accepted. In view of the validity of the proposals, the Government of India has indicated to provide assistance for a number of these programmes.

10.01.38. The division has recently formulated Model Development Plans of three Village Development Officer (V. D. O.) Circles, one of district Sultanpur and two of district Jhansi. One of the important advantage of drawing up

such a Model Plan will be that, it would have a definite radiation and demonstrative effect and the neighbouring areas will also be induced to go for such a Model Plan. Another advantage of the Model Plan is that a research methodology for preparation of an integrated plan of the micro level i.e. of a V. D. O. Circle has been evolved by the Division, which can be considered as a pioneering work in this field not only in the State but in the Country.

10.01.39. To meet the challenges of formulating and implementing district and block plans in the context of changed priorities, it would be necessary to provide a multi-disciplinary planning expertise, which implies creation and upgrading of planning capabilities at the district and block levels. The division has so far conducted, in collaboration with the Training Division, six training courses on techniques of district/block level planning and 12 training courses on decentralised planning process for various categories of functionaries, such as District Economic and Statistics Officers, Additional District Magistrates (Project/Development) Block Development Officers and subject-matter specialists of different departments.

10.01.40. In addition, the Division has also been actively involved in the process of decentralized planning and for this purpose, some alternative formulae for disaggregation of district outlays were evolved by the division. On the basis of pioneering work done by the Division in the recent past, the State Government have decided to enforce the decentralised planning and implementation process in the State.

10.01.41. As already mentioned, this Division will also be responsible for providing methodological inputs to various field functionaries engaged in the work of Block/District Planning. In addition, the Division is expected to play a pivotal role in the newly introduced system of decentralised planning. The Division is also involved in conducting studies on actual impact of decentralised planning process in the districts and is engaged in improving the planning and implementation capabilities at the district and block levels.

10.01.42. On the initiative of the Central Planning Commission to undertake few pilot projects for improving methodologies and procedures for decentralised district planning, five representative districts (one from each of the five agro-economic regions of the State) have been identified for preparation and implementation of a comprehensive district plan on a pilot basis. The districts are Almora, Jhansi, Muzaffarnagar, Sitapur and Ballia. For this purpose, the Area Planning Division has been made responsible for undertaking the exercise in close and active collaboration of the concerned development departments at the State and district levels. The necessary arrangements for proper documentation of experiences during plan formulation as well as implementation of the pilot projects in each of the selected districts are being made by the Division, so that it could be replicated at other places. The detailed guidelines for carrying out necessary resource surveys to assess the resource potential, assessment of financial resources, preparation of prespective plan and formulation of comprehensive Five Year/Annual Plans by the district level machinery under the guidance and supervision of the Area Planning Division are being prepared.

10.01.43. A national level seminar is going to be organised at Lucknow in February, 1988 by the Division in close collaboration with the Central Planning Commission in order to evaluate the working of the system and identify the problems faced at various levels in planning and implementation of district sector schemes. The Planning Secretaries of some of the major States in the Country, Directors of representatives of the Central Planning Commission and Ministers of Government of India have been invited to participate in the Seminar.

10.01.44. The important programmes proposed for the year 1988-89 are formulation of comprehensive district plan and its implementation on pilot basis. The comprehensive district plan (Annual, Five Year and Perspective) will be prepared for five district viz. Ballia, Sitapur, Almora, Jhansi and Muzaffarnagar representing each of the five agro-economic regions of the State, districtwise indi-

cators of development, block-wise indicators of Development in selected Districts, banking of districts according to indicators of development, regional sub-plans, impact of five year and annual plans on rural development, integrated development plan of a block and study of the role of 20 point programme in area development.

MANPOWER PLANNING DIVISION

10.01.45. The division was created as one of the divisions of the State Planning Institute in 1971 to conduct studies on various aspects of manpower and employment planning. Important aspects covered by the division so far related to demand and supply of trained manpower of different categories during five year plan annual plan periods, stock and utilization of trained manpower, size and structure of unemployment in the state, wastage and stagnation in training courses, availability and utilization of training facilities, employment unemployment demographic trends etc. As a result of efforts of the division different development departments are now comparatively more conscious about manpower planning aspects.

10.01.46. Reduction of unemployment is one of the main objectives of the Seventh Plan 1985—90. The importance of quantitative and qualitative manpower data is being felt increasingly. A number of manpower programmes are being implemented even in the distant part of the State generating new requirements of manpower. Suitable manpower budgets are, therefore, needed to identify the availability and flow of manpower. There is also need for closely examining the educational and training requirements, studying the sectoral manpower needs etc. In view of this the manpower division has to shoulder new responsibilities, including (i) maintain manpower accounts (ii) assess sectoral requirements of manpower, (iii) examine the structure of education and its viability with respect to its use, (iv) estimate attrition of manpower and wastage in education, (v) study changes in unemployment pattern, (vi) ascertain new trends in occupational structure (vii) study demographic tendencies, (viii) study requirement policy and identifying areas of im-

balance and (ix) develop a data bank. The division has also to promote interaction between different agencies in this field by organising workshops and seminars.

PLAN MONITORING AND COST MANAGEMENT DIVISION

10.01.47. The division came into existence in 1973 so as to function as a nucleus for creating awareness on needs of Scientific Management through development of Monitoring Cells in different departments and also to keep Government apprised of the progress of projects/schemes and their problem areas which requires speedy decisions at various levels.

The main objectives of the division includes :

- (a) Receipt of progress information from operating and implementing levels in time and its appraisal in terms of financial and physical performance as compared to targets.
- (b) Identification of short falls, bottlenecks and lagging areas, causes for shortfalls, problems and difficulties faced by implementing levels and anticipating future shortfalls and problem areas.
- (c) Examining the effect of these shortfalls and problems on the completion of the given projects and its effect on time and cost of other related projects.
- (d) To undertake review and analysis of Engineering projects/schemes in construction stages and apprise the Government and/or the Cabinet-sub-Committee of its findings and suggestions.
- (e) To focus attention on times and cost overrun of important projects involving large investments.
- (f) To assess the impact of cost escalation due to various reasons and develop suitable cost indices for typical works and to enable a rational assessment of cost estimates from year to year.

- (g) To undertake indepth studies of ongoing/completed projects/schemes on a selective basis so that experience gained on these could be usefully utilised in subsequent schemes/projects.

10.01.48. In the initial stage, the division took up monitoring of some selected projects of Irrigation and Power sectors but later on due to consistant pressure from other sectors the Government decided to increase the scope/coverage on a wider horizon with the inclusion of selected projects of other sectors like : P.W.D., Bridges, Water Supply and Sanitation, Sugar Industries, Housing and Urban Development, Industrial Projects of State Enterprises, Agriculture, Dairy Development and Animal Husbandry etc.

10.01.49. The present role of the Monitoring Division of the State Planning Institute is :

- (a) to keep a watch on the implementation of selected sector/projects/programmes/schemes.
- (b) to help implementing agencies by arranging top level meeting at which issues requiring inter-departmental consultation and decisions at the highest level could be sorted out,
- (c) to assist development departments in setting up Monitoring Cells of their own and introducing scientific management practices for the project control. In this context, it also helps the department in the preparation of formate for collection of information at various levels.

10.01.50. In the coming year, the main thrust of the Monitoring Division of State Planning Institute will be to get Monitoring Information systems established in as many departments as possible. Simultaneously, this division will also have to assume the responsibility for evolving M.I.S. packages for them so that plan implementation can be supervised with adequate care. To achieve this end, the Monitoring Division will have to apply itself to the following specific tasks :

- (a) carry out detailed studies at the project, supervisory, control, decision-making and policy levels to

define the functional responsibilities for various activities and also identify the variables which would affect the execution of various projects and programmes.

- (b) examine the current procedure for project formulation as well as project management and indicate modifications, if required.
- (c) impart and also organise through various agencies, training in project planning, project management and monitoring techniques.

PROJECT FORMULATION AND APPRAISAL DIVISION

10.01.51. The main objectives of the Project Formulation and Appraisal Division are to undertake appraisal of large projects/programmes from the technical, financial, economic and social points of view, and to motivate various development departments to have "Shelf of Projects" and to prepare guidelines for various development departments for formulation of carefully conceived and detailed project reports.

10.01.52. With a view to carry out the above objectives, the division is responsible for appraising investment proposals for the consideration of Public Investment Board (PIB) and its Standing Committee, Nodal Committee for external assistance and Expenditure Finance Committee. The Public Investment Board and its standing Committee for which the division acts as Secretariat are charged with the function of appraising all proposals of public sector enterprises involving an investment of Rs.1.00 crore or more in the case of projects funded wholly by state and institutional resources. In case of joint sector projects, reference to the Board or its Standing Committee has to be made where Government resources of Rs.50.00 lakh or more are involved. All Projects for which assistance from World Bank or any other external source is sought, are appraised and put up by the division before the Nodal Committee. Under Expenditure Finance Committee. on behalf of the planning department, the

division appraises all departmental projects of which non-recurring expenditure is Rs. 1.00 crore or more.

10.01.53. To enhance the project formulation capability of various development departments State Corporations the division prepares and issues various guidelines, model projects, manuals and research studies.

10.01.54. The division has appraised about 239 major projects costing about Rs.16,000 crore for presentation to Public Investment Board and its Standing Committee. Besides, a number of projects for presentation to the Nodal Committee and the Expenditure Finance Committee, have also been appraised. The Division has prepared two manuals namely "Project Appraisal for Rural Development" and "Project Appraisal in U. P. (some cases)" for the guidance of decision makers. A paper on Methodology and Data Requirements for Economic analysis of Irrigation Projects has also been prepared. The division has prepared 5 guidelines relating to industry, fisheries, dairy, social forestry and horticulture for the guidance of officers of concerned development departments.

10.01.55. At present, due to paucity of staff, the Division is not in position to take up more work relating to Project Formulation and study work. The division is concentrating itself mainly in appraisal works. In fact the Existing staff is not even adequate to cope with the fast increasing work load in respect of appraisal of projects to be put up before Public Investment Board and its Standing Committee. For other works, like project appraisal for the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee, Nodal Committee and Flood Control Board alongwith appraisal of projects relating to Area Development Corporations, studies and training works etc : the Division needs strengthening on priority basis. During the annual plan 1988-89 some additional posts and infrastructure will have to be provided to cope with the work.

HILL DIVISION

10.01.56. The Hill Division has been

conceived as a miniature institute to provide multi-disciplinary expertise to carry out systematic diagnosis, survey and applied research with a view to improving the process of planning and implementation in the hill region of Uttar Pradesh. Besides a multi-disciplinary team at the State headquarters, two divisional field units at Garhwal and Nainital respectively are also working to assist in monitoring and concurrent evaluation of on-going programmes. This division brings out some documents giving basic information to provide adequate data base for taking up further applied research and planning exercises for development of hill region.

10.01.57. The division has also been actively involved in sectoral planning activities at the Government level. Monthly and quarterly monitoring of on-going plan schemes is being carried out on regular basis by this division. It has started providing to government a detailed analysis of past trends to provide more reasonable basis for making investment decisions on better scientific lines.

10.01.58. The division has also been entrusted with the task of carrying out quick evaluation studies in some selected sectors. The feed back provided by the division has enabled the Government to take corrective measures to improve the implementation of the programmes.

10.01.59. The division during 1987-88 would continue the above mentioned tasks and will also develop suitable programmes for monitoring the progress of sectoral schemes by the computer. The work of computerisation in some selected sectors has already been started.

10.01.60. It is proposed to establish a data processing unit in order to cope with the needs of the division. A mini computer along with necessary accessories and staff will be needed for this unit. For improving the planning process in the hill region it is proposed to prepare perspective plans of two districts by analysing the present situation and projecting it for

the various sectors in the year 1988-89. The estimates shall also be prepared on the basis of norms keeping in view the availability of resources and the local needs. The strategy of growth and its financial implication are also proposed to be worked out while preparing the perspective plans of the districts.

OTHER OFFICES

10.01.61. *State Bureau of Public Enterprises*—The Bureau acts as a Central Coordination agency for rendering specialist advice and service to the State Public Enterprises. The Bureau was established in 1974 with the following objectives:

1. To review periodically the monitoring of individual units as also to undertake in-depth analysis.
2. To provide a central point of reference, consultation and advice in important aspects of management of public enterprises.
3. To provide consultancy on request to departments and enterprises.
4. Laying down policies for career planning and conducting training relevant to each enterprise.
5. To advise steps to improve the productivity and profitability of the enterprises.
6. To explore all avenues of economy in the functioning of the enterprises.
7. To act as store house of information relevant to the enterprises and departments.

10.01.62. Keeping in view the above objectives the Bureau has played a vital role in coordinating the functioning and monitoring the programmes of various schemes and projects implemented by the corporations. It has also paid due attention for development of healthy personnel policies and in laying down efficiency norms for each enterprise, prescribing monthly and quarterly formats for operational monitoring. At present about 35 State Enterprises are yielding profits and another 15 have earned profit or loss in different years. The remaining enterprises are still making losses. The Bureau has

supplied all enterprises with efficiency indicators to help them in better management and improving performance.

10.01.63. In view of increasing responsibilities of the Bureau, its strengthening specially in relation to personnel management and performance evaluation is planned in the next two years of the plan.

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

10.01.64. *Institutional Finance*—The Directorate of Institutional Finance was established in the year 1972. It plays an important role in mobilising maximum possible institutional finance through the commercial banks and financial institutions for the economic development of the State including poverty alleviation and self employment programme. During the year 1987-88 (upto September 1987). The Directorate was able to achieve significant progress in this field with co-operation of the commercial banks and other financial institutions particularly the lead banks. The main achievements during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (September 1987) are as follows:

1. Loans to the tune of Rs.143.19 crore, Rs.185.35 crore and Rs.38.43 crore were distributed to 5.81 lakh, 6.67 lakh, 1.47 lakh persons during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (August 1987) respectively under the IRD Programmes.
2. Under Special Component Plan loans amounting to Rs.14.85 crore, Rs.26.45 crore and Rs.4.78 crore were distributed to 49524, 62148, 13264 Scheduled Caste families during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (up to September 1987.) respectively.
3. Institutional Finance to extent of Rs.1613.34 crore, 1897.30 crore and Rs.783.71 crore was mobilised during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (up to August, 1987) respectively, for public and cooperative sector enterprises and State Sponsored development programmes (these include IRDP, special component plan, Sugar Industries etc).

4. Crop loaning programme through commercial banks was under taken on priority as a result of which loans amounting to Rs. 305.22 crore, Rs. 330.43 crore and Rs. 18.79 crore (in Kharif) were distributed during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (Upto July, 1987) respectively.
5. During the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (upto July, 1987) Rs. 84.31 crore, Rs. 86.28 crore and Rs. 12.58 crore have been disbursed under minor irrigation programme respectively.
6. During the co-operative year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 (From July 1987 to September 1987) the NABARD has disbursed refinance assistance to the tune of Rs. 168.25 crore, Rs. 180.01 crore and Rs. 13.40 crore under its schematic lending programme/scheme respectively.
7. Under SEEUY scheme educated unemployed youths numbering 26362, 23477 were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 46.92 crore and 50.69 crore (up to July 1987 during the year 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 respectively).

TABLE 1—Mobilisation of Institutional Finance
(Rupees in Crore)

Year	Target	Amount sanctioned	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1985-86	1010.00	1613.34	159.74
1986-87	1650.00	1897.30	115.00
1987-88	2050.00	783.71 (up to Aug. 87)	33.23
Total	4710.00	4294.35	91.18

10.01.65. Targets for the Seventh Plan have been fixed at Rs. 7500.00 crore. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 against the target of Rs. 1010.00 and 1650.00 crore, institutional finance was mobilised to the extent of Rs. 1613.34

and Rs. 1897.30 crore respectively. It is anticipated that during 1987-88 the target of Rs. 2,050.00 crore will be over achieved as up to August, 1987 the institutional finance of about Rs. 783.71 crore was mobilised. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 1988-89.

“NATIONAL SAVINGS”

10.01.66. National Savings have been conceived of as a people's movement. It is important to involve the people in mobilising resources for their welfare as well as for the development of the State and the Nation. The importance of the role played by the National Savings Scheme in financing the State's Plans can be seen from the following figures:

TABLE 2—Financing of Plan by Small Saving
(Rupees in crore)

Plan period	Plan expenditure	Contribution of National Savings	Percentage share of National Saving contribution in Plan expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
First Plan	153.37	7.98	5.2
Second Plan	233.36	33.05	14.16
Third Plan	560.63	43.54	7.77
Fourth Plan	1165.57	118.02	10.13
Fifth Plan	2909.23	280.49	9.64
Sixth Plan	6493.9	724.45	11.17
1985-86	1902.06	377.15	20.18
1986-87	2125.36	333.98	15.54

10.01.67. After long spell of rising trend in net collections, there has been in 1986-87 a sudden and significant fall in the net collections by about 26 per cent at the National level, with a fall in collections for several major States like Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnatka, Rajasthan etc. But in Uttar Pradesh the collections have increased by special efforts and the State stood first in the country having 15.88 per cent of the total net collections in the country. Besides, during 1987-88, the collection figures upto

June, 1987 reveals that the percentage share of U. P.'s net collection, against country's total collection, is more than 22 per cent. Another important point is that the Government of India have now decided that the loans given to States on National Savings collections will be equal to 3/4th instead of the present 2/3rd. of the net collections.

10.02. TOURISM

Uttar Pradesh is not only replete with various tourists attractions but is also endowed with immense potential for the development of tourism on account of its snowpeaked mountains, sacred rivers, glaciers, lushgreen valleys, flora fauna, historical and cultural monuments and religious shrines which have always been a source of inspiration for the tourists, pilgrims, holiday seekers and nature lovers all over the world. To develop tourism in the State, nearly Rs.26.00 crore have already been spent on various tourism promotion programmes/schemes by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and apart from other promotional works, nearly 3869 beds were constructed in 102 accommodational units all over the state. Of these two units have now been transferred to other departments. Thus, in the beginning of Seventh Plan at the base year level 1984-85 only 3826 beds in 100 units are available for the tourists.

10.02.2. In view of the ever-increasing flow of tourists, every care was taken while formulating the draft of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), to ensure that schemes are prepared in accordance with the needs of the tourists specially coming from foreign countries. Nearly 2.00 lakh foreign tourists visited Uttar Pradesh in the year 1986 and this figure is likely to rise to 8.84 lakh in 1990 according to a survey conducted by the Institute of Economic and Market Research, New Delhi. For the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90, an outlay of Rs.3650.00 lakh has been approved including Rs.1950.00 lakh for the hills.

10.02.3. An outlay of Rs.580.00 lakh was approved including Rs.300.00 lakh

10.01.68. Realizing the significance and potentials of National Savings in raising resources for State's Plan, the State Government will continue to strengthening the National Savings Organization during 1988-89 also. It is proposed to provide Rs.400.00 lakh during 1988-89 for fulfilling the task of mobilizing additional resources.

for the hills for the annual plan 1985-86 against which an expenditure of Rs.775.21 lakh including Rs.222.21 lakh for the hills was incurred on various tourism activities. Accommodation at Ayodhya in plains and a new unit at Chopta in hills was completed with additional 56 beds. A sum of Rs.200.00 lakh was also sanctioned for development of Buddhist circuit in the State. This is an important Travel Circuit connecting all the places related to the life of Lord Buddha. The works sanctioned under this circuit include setting up of accommodational units at Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Sravasti and Sankisa, augmentation of bed-capacity at Sarnath, a Buddhist Museum at Kushinagar and Wayside amenities at Piprahwa (Basti). Most of the estimates for the sanctioned works have been prepared. An outlay of Rs.142.16 lakh has already been earmarked for the construction works.

10.02.4. Government of India has also sanctioned an amount of Rs.119.42 lakh for six tourism projects in the State and a sum of Rs.91.45 lakh has so far been released against the sanctioned amount. Air services from Lucknow to Varanasi and Bombay have been introduced for the tourists.

10.02.5. For the annual plan, 1986-87 an outlay of Rs.815.00 lakh was approved including Rs.315.00 lakh for the hills. Priority was given to the completion of on-going schemes of previous plans for which an outlay of Rs.520.51 lakh was exclusively earmarked. An expenditure of Rs.771.29 lakh including Rs.315.00 lakh in hills was incurred. During 1986-87 annual plan for plains, 10 new units at

Raebareli, Peerankaliyar, Badarka, Jagdishpur, Hindon, Kachla, Budaun, Radhakund, Bhadhohi and Barsana with 148 beds were constructed and five units with 54 beds already completed were also commissioned while in hills, 4 new accommodational units at Bhowali, Malpa, Giniji, and Jankichatti with 92 beds were constructed and 162 additional beds were provided in the existing units at Dehradun and Musoorie. Thus by the end of 1986-87 in 115 accommodational units 4284 beds were made available. Of these 33 accommodational units with 1067 beds were in plains and 82 units with 3217 beds in hills. Among the projects sanctioned during the year, the important ones were conference complex at Agra, development of Dadhichikund at Sitapur, construction of a Stupa at Piprahwa (Basti) and an operator theatre and way side amenities at Ayodhya sanctioned by Government of India.

10.02.6. For the annual plan 1987-88, an amount of Rs. 1341.00 lakh has been approved including Rs. 800.00 lakh for the hills. Details of which are as under :

TABLE 2—*Outlay for 1987-88 Annual Plan*
(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. CONSTRUCTION WORK			
1. Continuing Works	413.00	130.58	543.58
2. New Works	24.00	579.42	603.42
Total (A)	437.00	710.00	1147.00
B. OTHER SCHEMES			
1. Direction and Administration	10.00	..	10.00
2. Publicity	40.00	25.00	65.00
3. Tourist Centre	39.00	20.00	59.00
4. Fairs and Festivals etc.	15.00	45.00	60.00
Total (B)	104.00	90.00	194.00
Total (A+B)	541.00	800.00	1341.00

10.02.7. Among the new works proposed to be taken up in 1987-88 are Taj-National Park at Agra. Ram Katha Park at Ayodhya, construction of conference complex at Agra in the plains. 16 new accommodational units with 288 beds are likely to be completed by the end of 1987-88. These units are at Balrampur, Deogarh, Kannauj, Hargaan, Moradabad, Neemsar, Naugarh, Mushiganj and Devasharif in plains and Bla. Taluka. Purola, Rudraprayag, Ukhimath and Deval in the hills.

10.02.8. For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 1100.00 lakh including Rs. 600.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed for tourism sector in the State. The outlay allocated for hill region of the State includes a sum of Rs. 300.00 lakh provided exclusively for winter sports in hills. As per guidelines issued for the preparation of annual plan 1988-89, maximum funds are proposed for completion of work where progress is above 40 per cent. Details of various other programmes proposed are as under :

TABLE 3—*Outlay for 1988-89 Annual Plan*
(Rupees in lakh)

Item	Plains	Hills	Total
1	2	3	4
A. CONSTRUCTION WORK			
1. Continuing Works	315.23	150.40	465.63
2. New Works	150.00	55.00	205.00
Total (A)	465.23	205.40	670.63
B. OTHER WORKS			
1. Direction and Administration	5.00	..	5.00
2. Publicity	24.00	50.00	74.00
3. Tourist Centre	4.00	20.00	24.00
4. Miscellaneous Work	1.77	324.60	326.37
Total (B)	34.77	394.60	429.37
Total (A+B)	500.00	600.00	1100.00

10.02.9. Eight new accommodational units with 324 beds are expected to be completed during this financial year. These units are at Sunkisa and Kushinagar and Garhmukteshwar in plains and Saur, Mukteshwar, Purnagiri, Dhanolti and four F.R.P. Cottages of 10 beds each at Gangaria, Sunil, Goruikund and Chopta in hills. Besides, construction of units, development work at Dadhichikund,

Surajkund in Sitapur and a museum at Kushinagar are also expected to be completed by the end of March 1989, if adequate funds are made available for their completion. As a result of implementation of plan schemes it is estimated that nearly 16 lakh mandays of employment would be generated during this plan period.

10.03. SURVEY AND STATISTICS

The main function of the economics and Statistics Division is the collection, processing and analysis of data, collected through the National Sample Survey, annual survey of industries, employees census, electricity consumption and other surveys of ad-hoc nature from time to time. Secondary data is also collected from various State departments and a number of official and non-official agencies. A large number of valuable publications based on the primary and secondary data are brought out regularly with a view to help the planning process in the State. The division also provides adequate statistical support at the block and district levels as a step towards the preparation of district and local level plans. This division also plays an important role in ensuring the reliability of rural development statistics and also monitoring and evaluation of development programmes at various levels. The introduction of decentralised planning and greater emphasis on the 20 point programmes has led to great increase, in the work load of divisions, district and block offices.

10.03.2. Keeping in view the growing need of statistics at different levels specially at lower levels, it is essential to strengthen the Economics and Statistics Division at different levels. Besides, some new areas are also required to be covered so as to make this division more useful and effective.

10.03.3. In the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 1272.00 lakh including Rs. 72.00 lakh for the hills has been approved. In the first two years (1985-87) of the plan an expenditure of Rs. 446.16 lakh has been incurred. It is anticipated that the

approved outlay of Rs. 217.00 lakh for the annual plan 1987-88 will be utilised in full. For the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 495.00 lakh has been proposed. With this outlay the following programmes are proposed to be taken-up.

10.03.4. *Installation and operation of computer*—Installation of personal computers in 57 districts, 12 divisions and two personal computers P.C./AT (with damp terminal) at State headquarters is proposed to be taken up in 1988-89. Besides the operation of existing computer will continue. For smooth operation of personal computers, 71 posts of asstt. programmers are proposed to be created. The total outlay proposed for installation of personal computers and operation of existing computer is about Rs.362.00 lakh.

10.03.5. *Construction of Yojana Bhawan*—The construction phase of Yojana Bhawan is near completion. For remaining work of construction and arranging furnitures and fixtures etc. an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89. A brief description of the schemes which are proposed to take-up during 1988-89 annual plan is as following :

10.03.7. *Improvement of Industrial statistics*—The reliable and comprehensive statistics in respect of various industries is required to be made available timely for the planning and evaluation of the industrial sector. This division conducts every year the surveys of 50 per cent non-census factories registered under Factories Act 1948. The number of such factories have substantially increased

during the past few years and is likely to increase further. It is proposed that in the 12 districts where number of such factories is 60 or more, one additional post of Assistant Economics and Statistics Officer should be created. Strengthening of A.S.I. cell of the State headquarters is also proposed. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is being proposed for the 1988-89 draft annual plan.

10.03.8. *Creation of Regional Accounts and Capital formation cell at headquarters*—With a view to providing an overall insight into the changes in various sectors of the States economy, break up of regional and lower level estimates of various accounts, expenditure, capital formation and savings etc. of the State government local bodies, departmental and non departmental enterprises is essential. The committee on Regional Accounts appointed by the Government of India for building up regional accounts has also suggested some standard supporting and supplementary tables in this regard for all the States on uniform and comparable concepts and methodology. It is, therefore, proposed to create a cell on Regional Accounts and capital formation headed by a Joint Director along with adequate supporting staff. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is being proposed for the 1988-89 draft annual plan.

10.03.9. *Origin Destination Survey of Goods Traffic by Road*—As the transport by rail, water and air is under public sectors, reliable data in respect of goods which is transported by the above resources is available but the road transport being mainly under the private sector, no reliable data is available at present. This data is required in connection with the computation of State Income estimates of Trade and Transport sectors. The estimates are particularly more useful for the policy makers and planners of the above sectors. Keeping in view the necessity for the preparation of State Income estimates of Transport and Trade sectors and the recommendations of the Central Statistical Organisation in this regard, it is proposed to conduct the above survey by the existing staff posted in all the

District Statistics Offices of the plain regions of the State. It is also proposed to provide some staff headed by a Statistics Officer for the technical guidance and control and for processing of data and preparation of report. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 1988-89 draft annual plan.

10.03.10. *Strengthening of present State Income unit of Economics and Statistics Division for Rural and Urban Income Estimates*—The necessity for the preparation of separate estimates of rural and urban State Income is gradually increasing with greater emphasis on Rural development programmes. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the State income unit. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakh is proposed for the draft annual plan 1988-89.

10.03.11. *Strengthening of Housing Cell*—A housing cell with a nucleus staff was established in Economics and Statistics Division during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The work load of the above cell has tremendously increased due to rapid growth in building construction. Keeping in view the increasing workload on this cell it is proposed to strengthen the existing housing cell. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is being proposed for the draft annual plan 1988-89.

10.03.12. *Establishment of Research Unit in the Economics and Statistics Division at the State Head Quarters*—The Economic and Statistics Division regularly collects socio-economic data by conducting a number of surveys. The division has a time series of adequate data in respect of Industrial Development, whole sale and retail prices of different commodities, employment and un-employment household consumer expenditure and other socio-economic aspects, electricity consumption, and State income etc. With a proper analysis of these data, it should be possible to get immensely valuable results regarding the behaviour of State's economy. It is proposed to establish a research unit. The outlay proposed for this scheme for the draft annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.1.00 lakh.

10.03.13. *Improvement of Social Statistics*—The objective of this scheme is to make available statistics regarding social sector. For this purpose regular sample surveys would be conducted to study the existing pattern of social con-

sumption and employment and also to study the benefits accruing to the society through social and economic development programmes. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for scheme for 1988-89.

10.04. CIVIL SUPPLIES

STATE EMPLOYEES WELFARE CORPORATION

U.P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation was established in the year 1965-66 to provide facilities to State Employees. Under this scheme, sales tax exempted essential commodities of daily use such as soaps, hair oil, tooth paste, transistors, pressure-cookers two wheelers etc. are provided to state employees through its stores and tea, coffee, cold drinks, and snacks through its cafeterias in the office campus at subsidised rates.

10.04.2. The U.P. Government Employees Welfare Corporation is running its business on no profit no loss basis under the direction of the State Government. It is financed and managed by the State Government and supervised by a Board of Directors.

10.04.3. The Corporation is at present running 65 stores at different district headquarters and 20 canteens. Out of 20 canteens, 17 are at Lucknow and 3 are at Kanpur, one canteen at Lucknow known as Central Hall Cafeteria is being run for members of the legislature.

10.04.4. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh was approved for the Seventh Plan to equip the canteens run by the Corporation with modern electrical gadgets and crockery and to provide liveries to the canteen employees. Out of this allotment, refrigerators, bottle coolers, coffee-machines, hot plates, crockery etc. for different canteens and liveries to canteen employees have been provided.

10.04.5. During the period 1985-86 and 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.4.00 lakh was incurred. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been approved and the same is anticipated to be utilised in full. For Annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh has been proposed to equip its canteens with necessary modern electrical equipment and crockery etc.

CONSUMER PROTECTION PROGRAMME

10.04.6. In order to provide better protection of interests of the consumers, Government of India had passed the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Accordingly, the State Government has also issued a Notification on August 31, 1987 and as such the provisions of the said Act shall come into force, regulating the rules to achieve various objects for the protection of consumers' interests about quality, quantity, purity standard and price of essential commodities. For this purpose, the State Government has set up a Directorate of Consumer Protection in the State with the controller of weights and Measures as its ex-officio Director. An outlay of Rs.79.00 lakh has been provided during the current year, 1987-88 for establishing twelve District Forums, one each at 12 divisional headquarters, and a State Commission at State headquarters.

10.04.7. For 1988-89, it is proposed to establish one District Forum in the remaining 45 districts of the State and to strengthen the Directorate of Consumer Protection. An outlay of Rs.120.00 lakh has been proposed for this.

CHAPTER XI
SOCIAL SERVICES

11.01. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education occupies a significant role in the development process. Considering the importance of education the directive principles of the constitution lay down that free compulsory education shall be provided to all children up to the age of 14 years. The national policy of education 1986 and the new 20 point programme also reiterate the commitment of the Government for universalisation of primary education and improving the content of education at all levels. The draft

annual plan 1988-89 has been prepared keeping in view the priorities of the national education policy and strategy of the Seventh Plan.

PHYSICAL TARGETS

11.01.2. The following table will indicate the gradual increase in educational facilities and enrolment at various levels of education during Seventh Plan period:

TABLE—1—Physical target and achievement

Item	Base year 1984-85	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Antici- pated	1988-89 Proposed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :					
<i>(a) Primary :</i>					
1. No. of institutions ..	72,962	73,313	73,535	73,769	73,957
2. No. of students 1-5 (in lakh)	117.07	124.74	124.50	130.02	140.37
3. No. of teachers ('000) ...	255	259	259	260	260
<i>(b) Junior High School :</i>					
1. No. of institutions ..	14,112	14,226	14,298	14,379	14,451
2. No. of students (in lakh)	37.78	37.23	39.70	40.94	41.90
3. No. of Teachers ('000)	93	94	94	95	95
SECONDARY EDUCATION :					
1. No. of institutions ..	5,654	5,712	5,741	5,766	5,792
2. No. of students (in lakh) ..	25.58	26.13	26.94	27.61	28.15
3. No. of teachers ('000)	92	94	94	94	95
HIGHER EDUCATION:					
1. No. of institutions ..	..	403	404	404	416
2. No. of students (in lakh) ..	..	3.95	4.03	4.10	4.19
3. No. of Teachers ..	..	13,385	13,385	13,400	15,000

FINANCIAL

11.01.3. The Seventh Plan outlay for education sector was fixed at Rs.26199.00 lakh including Rs.7,476.00 for the hills against which expenditure of Rs.10,413.00 lakh including Rs.2972.00 lakh for the hills was incurred during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. A plan outlay of Rs.6895.00

lakh including Rs.1,700.00 for the hills has been fixed for 1987-88 which is expected to be utilised in full. There may even be additional requirement for certain important programmes. An outlay of Rs.8527.00 lakh including Rs.2,200.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed for the draft annual plan 1988-89.

TABLE—2 *Outlays and expenditure*

Sub-Major Head of Development	Seventh Plan outlay (1985-90)	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	(Rs. in lakh)	
				1987-88 Approved outlay	1988-89 Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Elementary Education ..	17428 (3620)	2934 (748)	3687 (835)	4084 (862)	4846 (1034)
2. Secondary Education ..	5088 (2852)	773 (483)	1143 (581)	1703 (699)	2133 (902)
3. Higher Education ..	1825 (760)	638 (153)	650 (147)	528 (91)	903 (209)
4. Adult Education ..	1233 (228)	165 (5)	275 (19)	490 (47)	507 (54)
5. Language ..	281 (7)	33 (0)	40 (1)	45 (1)	38 (1)
6. General ..	344 (9)	39 (—)	36 (0)	45 (0)	100 (0)
Total-General Education ..	26199 (7476)	4582 (1389)	5831 (1583)	6895 (1700)	8527 (2200)

Note—Figures in brackets are for the hills.

11.01.4. The National Policy on Education lays emphasis on universalisation of elementary education through formal and non-formal education. It also lays emphasis on vocationalisation at secondary educational level and providing primary and senior basic schools with necessary, buildings, teaching facilities and equipment. The annual plan 1988-89 has been prepared keeping in view the national policy on education and the priorities laid down there in. However, due to limited resources, it has not been possible to provide sufficient amount for all the programmes of the national education policy.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

11.01.5. The National Policy on Education 1986 makes fervent appeal for child centered approach to elementary education. It gives the highest priority to solving the problem of children dropping out of school and emphasises adopting an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on microplanning to ensure children's retention at school. It further emphasises coordination of these efforts with the network of non-formal education. It has been ensured that all children, who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990, will have had five years of

schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal system. Likewise by 1995 all children have to be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.

11.01.6. Universalisation of elementary education involves three basic requirements:

- (a) Universal provision of schooling facilities
- (b) Universal enrolment
- (c) Universal retention

11.01.7. Presently, the norms for provision of primary and middle schooling facilities under the formal system are:

(i) A primary school within 1.5 kms. in plains and inhabitations of 300 or more. In hills the norm has been reduced to 1 km.

(ii) A middle school within a radius of 3 kms. and inhabitation of 800 or more.

11.01.8. For providing educational facilities in unserved areas 351 primary (104 in plains and 247 in hills) were opened in 1985-86. During 1986-87 annual plan 222 primary (49 in plains and 173 in hills) and 72 middle schools (42 in plains and 30 in hills) were opened. During 1987-88 it is proposed to open 234 primary (115 in plains and 119 in hills) and 81 middle schools (60 in plains and 21 in hills). In 1988-89 it is proposed to open another 188 primary (85 in plains and 103 in hills) and 72 middle schools (42 in plains and 30 in hills).

11.01.9. Education Policy of 1986 has given a symbolic name 'OPERATION BLACK BOARD' for ensuring essential

facilities in primary schools. Necessary steps are being taken in this direction, both through plan and non-plan provisions. At the end of Sixth Plan there were 18,800 primary and 2700 middle schools without buildings. During 1985-86, 1224 primary and 213 middle school buildings were constructed. During 1986-87 a decision was taken to construct 2190 primary school buildings under R.L.E.G.P. An outlay of Rs. 1445.09 lakh has been provided for the construction of 1329 primary and 378 middle school buildings in the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 1,477.46 lakh has been provided for the construction of 1360 (1310 plains+50 hills) Primary and 393 (353 plains+40 hills) middle school building during 1988-89.

11.01.10. The percentage of enrolment in formal school based on the projected population according to 1981 census figures in the age group 6—11 was 75 (98 per cent boys and 50 per cent girls) at the end of Seventh Plan. In terms of numbers the position at the end of Sixth Plan along with the projected child population for the year 1989-90 is given below—

		(in thousand)	
Item		Child population by 1990	Enrolment 1984-85
<i>Age group 6—11:</i>			
Boys	..	8687	7930
Girls	..	8029	3777
Total	..	16716	11707
<i>Age group 11—14:</i>			
Boys	..	4931	2821
Girls	..	4350	857
Total	..	9281	3678

11.01.11. The targets and achievements of enrolment during the period 1985-89 are given below:

TABLE-3—Target and Achievement of Enrolment—

Age group	(in thousand)											
	1985-86 Actual achievement			1986-87 Actual achievement			1987-88 Anticipated achievement			1988-89 Proposed target		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6-11	8416 (102)	4058 (53)	12474 (78)	8205 (98)	4245 (55)	12450 (77)	8444 (100)	4558 (58)	13002 (80)	8534 (100)	5503 (70)	14037 (85)
11-14	2807 (60)	916 (22)	3723 (42)	2940 (62)	1030 (25)	3970 (44)	3054 (64)	1040 (25)	4094 (45)	3137 (64)	1053 (25)	4190 (46)
6-14	11223	4974	16197	11145	5275	16420	11498	5598	17096	11671	6556	18227

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentages.

11.01.12. The National Policy on Education 1986 holds that the policy of non-detention at the primary stage will be retained making education as disaggregated as feasible. For retention of children in primary schools the State has adopted the policy of "Non-Detention" up to class III. Incentive schemes of distribution of free text books to children of weaker sections and grant of scholarships to meritorious students will be continued. An outlay of Rs. 16.87 lakh and 65.24 lakh respectively has been provided in 1988-89.

11.01.13. For universal enrolment and universal retention constant efforts are being made to activate the village level school committees and cooperation is being sought from local agencies and other influential people to get the support of the community.

11.01.14. Non-Formal, part time education for children of elementary age-group is gradually gaining ground as an alternative to system of formal education. The following table depicts the position of non-formal education centres and enrolment during 1985-89.

TABLE-4 Non-formal education centres and enrolment

Stage	(enrolment in thousand)															
	1985-86 Enrolment				1986-87 Enrolment				1987-88 Anticipated Enrolment				1988-89 Enrolment proposed			
	No. of centres	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of centres	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of centres	Boys	Girls	Total	No. of centres	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Primary	22845	293	236	529	30163	370	354	724	30400	409	351	760	30400	409	351	760
Middle	2771	38	18	56	3159	48	31	79	3920	56	42	98	3920	56	42	98
Total	25616	331	254	585	33322	418	385	803	34320	465	393	858	34320*	465	393	858

*Exclusive 25,000 girl centres to be opened if central assistance is made available at 90% as per present pattern.

11.01.15. An outlay of Rs.425.82 lakh has been provided for non-formal education as State share during 1988-89. Considering the importance of girls education it is proposed to open 25,000 additional non-formal centres exclusively for girls on the basis of Central Government Assistance to the extent of 90 per cent cost sharing.

11.01.16. During 1986-87 an accounts wing has been established under the Directorate of Basic Education headed by a Finance Controller for the up keep and proper maintenance of accounts and finances in the offices of basic education at different levels. Essential supporting staff has been provided at the State and district levels. An outlay of Rs.206.51 lakh has been provided in 1988-89.

11.01.17. The programme of teachers training will be continued as a special emphasis will be given on moral education and in service training. An outlay of Rs.43.00 lakh has been provided for this purpose. To inculcate the feelings of unity, integration and moral values, cassetes of some songs of national integration and moral values will be supplied to junior high schools for which an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed.

11.01.18. Special efforts have been made in the plan to provide adequate facilities to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in order to ensure maximum opportunities of development to them. Quantification has been made in all such schemes which are amenable to division, although the benefits occurring in the indivisible schemes, is very significant. Under Special Component Plan the proposed quantification of outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1584.90 lakh which is 18 per cent of the total outlay of education, similarly a sum of Rs.217.45 lakh which is 2.6 per cent has been quantified for Tribal Sub-Plan of 1988-89.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

11.01.19. The main emphasis in the field of secondary education will be on consolidation. Children with special talent or aptitude would be provided opportunities to proceed at a faster pace,

by making good quality education available to them, irrespective of their capacity to pay for it.

11.01.20. The state's seventh plan lays special emphasis on the improvement of the content of education. Special attention has been given to the promotion of girls education in those areas which are still not served. In 1985-86 twelve girls higher secondary schools were opened in those tehsils which had no girls high schools. During 1986-87 seven such girls higher secondary schools were opened. Twelve girls higher secondary schools are proposed to be opened during 1987-88. In 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.97.21 lakh has been provided for opening of 12 such girls higher secondary schools in unserved tehsils. Provision has also been made during 1988-89 for opening of 7 boys higher secondary schools and upgradation of 7 high schools to intermediate standard.

11.01.21. Vocational education has been given top priority as the vocational input provides a link between the production, employment and educational process. A beginning was made in the 1985-86 for vocationalisation of education at the higher secondary level. Vocational courses in commerce were introduced in eight trades in selected 41 institutions at plus two stage during 1986-87. Fifty-nine institutions were added to this list. Vocational course of agriculture and home science have been finalised and introduced in the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.111.34 lakh has been provided in 1988-89 for vocational education in the State.

11.01.22. To provide education through correspondence to the candidates intending to appear privately at the High School and Intermediate Examination of the U. P. Board, an Institute of correspondence course was established in 1980-81. An outlay of Rs.1.50 lakh has been provided for strengthening the institute in 1988-89.

11.01.23. A scheme known as correspondence cum continuing education contact programme was launched in the state for providing teaching facilities to those students who could not avail themselves of full time education due to various socio-economic factors. Presently it has

been started in selected 91 intermediate colleges spread all over the state. In 1988-89 it is proposed to increase the number of such institutions on wider scale. For this an outlay of Rs. 113.51 lakh has been provided in 1988-89.

11.01.24. Incentive grant to promote all round excellence would be given to aided higher secondary schools at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh each. Further in the context of qualitative improvement the scheme of strengthening school libraries would be continued and a sum of Rs. 16.13 lakh has been provided in 1988-89.

11.01.25. In the year 1986-87 the State Government appointed a task-force for examining the working of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U.P., Allahabad, particularly its pre and post examination systems of working with a view to suggesting steps for its reorganisation. An outlay of Rs. 42.42 lakh has been provided for carrying out the recommendations of the task-force.

11.01.26. In order to encourage the participation of the parents in developmental activities of the school parent-teacher associations have been formed in all higher secondary schools of the state. It is hoped that such participation of parents will help in identifying school problems and in creating an atmosphere of mutual responsiveness between the teachers and parents.

UNIVERSITY AND HIGHER EDUCATION

11.01.27. In view of the National Education Policy three year degree course has been started in almost all the universities and degree and post graduate colleges of the State. For this additional posts of teaching and non-teaching staff, construction of laboratories and class rooms and purchase of apparatus, equipment, furniture, books etc. is required. This requires mobilisation of more funds. For this an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89.

11.01.28. Under the maintenance grant for introduction of new faculties in Degree and Post graduate Colleges, the posts of teaching and non-teaching staff are created by Director of Higher Education according to the work load and needs of the aided colleges. During the first two

years of the Sixth Five Year Plan 204 posts were created. Hundred posts are proposed to be created for the year 1988-89. With this in view, an outlay of Rs. 102.65 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89 including Rs. 2.65 lakh for the hills.

11.01.29. Generally matching share is given to Non-Government colleges for matching contribution against U.G.C. grant and other development schemes. Most of the non-Government colleges are in a position to get good grants from U. G. C., but it becomes difficult for Government colleges to do so as there is no provision for matching contribution in their budget. To make full use of U.G.C. grants for Government colleges, an outlay of Rs. 46.00 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89 as State's share out of which Rs. 1.00 lakh is meant for the hills.

11.01.30. In view of the growing number of degree and post graduate colleges both government and non-Government and their growing administrative, financial and legal problems, it was deemed necessary to establish regional offices of Higher Education in Uttar Pradesh in a phased manner. Till now two regional offices namely at Gorakhpur and the other at Lucknow have already been established. Now new Education policy envisages teachers training and reorientation programmes and have need of more regional offices has become more important for organisation and monitoring of these programmes. It is proposed to establish two more regional offices in the State in 1988-89 and for this an outlay of Rs. 8.50 lakh has been proposed.

11.01.31. Universities are sanctioned non-recurring developmental and matching share under development grant and matching share to universities. For this, an outlay of Rs. 130.00 lakh (including Rs. 50.00 lakh for the hills) has been proposed in 1988-89.

11.01.32. There are 49 Government Degree Colleges out of which 32 have no buildings. It is proposed to construct building in such Degree Colleges, where land is available, in a phased manner. An expenditure of Rs. 60 lakh is expected on this during the year 1987-88. Buildings

of five degree Colleges are expected to be constructed during the year. An outlay of Rs.239.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89. Priority will be given for the completion of buildings already under construction.

11.01.33. In the National Education Policy due stress has been laid on the training of teachers and principals to bring in qualitative improvement. The Directorate of Higher Education has organised such courses during 1986-87 and 1987-88. It is proposed that in 1988-89 more such training camps will be organised. A sum of Rs.2.84 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89.

ADULT EDUCATION

11.01.34. According to the Census reports of 1981, literacy in Uttar Pradesh was only 27.16 per cent (Men 46.89 and women 14.04) as compared to all India percentage of 36.23 (Men 46.89 and women 24.82). In the age-group of 15-35 the number of illiterates in the State was as large as 203 lakh.

11.01.35. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85) 23.36 lakh illiterate adults of 15-35 age group have been benefited by the adult education programme. In 1985-86, 7.77 lakh and in 1986-87, 9.46 lakh i.e. total 17.23 lakh adults have been covered. During 1987-88, 9.56 lakh adults are likely to be covered by the programme. For 1988-89 the target of 10.26 lakh have been kept under the Adult education programme with an outlay of Rs.506.55 lakh. The different projects presently functioning in the State are :-

1. Centrally Sponsored Rural Functional Literacy Programme covers 63 projects with 18900 Adult Education Centres (AECs) in 189 blocks and 5.67 lakh nominations.
2. State Adult Education Programme from State resources is being run in 30 projects covering 90 blocks with 9000 AECs and 2.70 lakh illiterate adults.
3. The voluntary agencies in the State are running 2570 AECs

covering 77140 beneficiaries with the financial assistance of Government of India.

4. Some Universities have Departments of Adult and Continuing Education which run, on experimental basis, 241 centres covering 7334 Adults with the assistance of U.G.C. Besides these, under N. S. S. Scheme, under graduate students have started teaching their neighbouring illiterate adults.

11.01.36. The level of literacy for women of all age groups is only 14.42 per cent. In the case of women belonging to Scheduled Castes, it is only 3.96 per cent. Hence special efforts will be made to open maximum number of female AECs in all the projects in 1988-89. Seven new projects being opened in 1987-88 under State Programme shall primarily be for women. An outlay of Rs.61.46 lakh has been provided in 1988-89. With the above strategy for 1988-89, it is envisaged that the number of female participants will increase considerably.

11.01.37. Post Literacy and Followup Programme is in operation in 32 projects run with central assistance. It is proposed to extend this programme to 30 more projects (including 4 hills) with State resources during the year 1987-88.

11.01.38. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for the purpose of extension of publicity and publication activities to make the people aware of the concept and utility of the programme and for obtaining community involvement. An outlay of Rs.35.85 lakh has also been provided for strengthening of administrative machinery at State and district level in the year 1988-89.

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING (SCERT)

11.01.39. The Council has been established with a view to conducting research and experimentation in the field of school education and to impart training to various functionaries. An outlay of Rs.16.00 lakh has been proposed for strengthening SCERT.

11.01.40 For 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2.68 lakh has been proposed for organising science exhibition at district region and State levels in order to encourage scientific aptitude among students. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has also been provided for the establishment of science kits workshop.

11.01.41. An outlay of Rs.73.00 lakh has been proposed for strengthening of Educational Technology unit of the SCERT particularly in view of its responsibility for production of software for ETV programme.

LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

11.01.42. Among Language development programme, the schemes of giving grant in aid to Sanskrit Pathshalas and Arabic Madarsas will be continued. An outlay of Rs.38.02 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for promotion of Modern Indian Languages.

NATIONAL INTEGRATION DEPARTMENT

11.01.43. In the Seventh Plan Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy has been included in the Plan. Accordingly an outlay of Rs.95.00 lakh has been approved. Initially two schemes viz. construction of building for Urdu Academy and establishment of photo off set processing press have been proposed. In 1987-88 the scheme of Teaching of South Indian Languages in the State has been included and the scheme of establishment of photo off set processing press has been postponed.

11.01.44. *U.P. Urdu Academy*—The Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy is the premier institution established by the State in 1972 for the propagation and development of Urdu language. Till now Academy is housed in an old hired building, which is in delapidated condition. On

account of this it is facing various problems in administering its programmes effectively. It has therefore been decided to shift it in a building of its own. With this idea an expenditure of Rs.21.00 lakh has been incurred during the year 1986-87 and land measuring one acre has been purchased.

11.01.45. In 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.2.03 lakh has been allocated for registration of this land. In the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.15.80 lakh has been proposed to start the construction work.

11.01.46. The proposal for construction of building is under consideration. Plans and estimates are being prepared by U.P. Nirman Nigam. Estimated cost of the building, suited to the needs of the Academy, would be about Rs.1.75 crore.

11.01.47. *Teaching of South Indian Languages*—In the annual Plan 1987-88 the expansion and strengthening of the scheme of the teaching of south Indian Languages in the State has been included and an outlay of Rs.6.10 lakh has been allocated. In the draft annual Plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.4.20 lakh has been proposed.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION

11.01.48. Due to limited outlay for the year 1988-89 only very essential schemes have been included within that outlay. The State Government considered the National Policy of Education in a great detail and on the basis of the various exercises done at different levels, the requirement of funds for implementing the National Policy of Education has been worked out as under :—

TABLE—5 : Requirement for new educational policies

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Proposed outlay 1988-89		Total requirement	
	State share	Central share	State share	Central share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Elementary Education ..	314.15	10556.35	738.30	45787.70
2. Secondary Education ..	..	8137.53	..	43878.98
3. Higher Education ..	..	3266.80	..	18054.40
Total ..	314.15	21960.68	738.30	107721.08

11.01.49. These programmes shall be taken up as and when funds are available. It is envisaged that without a big dose of central assistance, it will not be possible for the State alone to implement the policy within its limited resources. The following discussion gives details of the fund required for implementing the various schemes under the National Policy of Education.

11.01.50. Education is a unique investment in the present and the future. This cardinal principle is the key to the National Policy on Education 1986. The Policy contains a number of postulates, objectives and directives in varying degrees of specificity. In order to translate the postulates and objectives into action points, and interweave them into short and long term Action-Plan the State Government constituted the following committees:—

- (1) Elementary Education (With Pre-Primary Education)
- (2) Non-Formal Education
- (3) Adult and continuing Education
- (4) Secondary Education (with Education for handicapped)
- (5) Vocationalisation of Education
- (6) Women Education
- (7) Reform in Evaluation System
- (8) Teacher Education
- (9) Higher Education
- (10) Management of Financial resources
- (11) Curriculum and Text-books
- (12) Technical Education

11.01.51. These committees after making deliberations in their respective areas suggested short term and long term Action plans for proper implementation of the Policy. A cabinet sub-committee also set up to oversee the implementation of the National Policy on Education. Besides, a high level official committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary.

11.01.52. *Elementary Education* — The National Policy on Education envisages that the new thrust in Elementary Education will emphasise two aspects

(i) Universal enrolment and universal retention of Children up to 14 years of age, and (ii) a substantial improvement in the quality of education.

11.01.53. Regarding school facilities the National policy directs that provision will be made on essential facilities in primary schools, including at least two reasonably large rooms that are usable in all weather, the necessary toys, blackboards, maps, charts, and other learning material. At least two teachers, one of whom a woman, should work in every school, the number increasing as early as possible to one teacher per class. A phased drive, symbolically called 'Operation Black Board' will be undertaken with immediate effect to improve primary schools.

11.01.54. A resolve has also been made that the new Education Policy will give the highest priority to solving the problem of children dropping out of school and will adopt an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro planning, and applied at the grass-roots level all over the country to ensure children's retention at schools. This effort will be fully co-ordinated with the network of Non-Formal Education. It shall ensure that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years of schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal stream. Likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education up to 14 years of age.

11.01.55. In order to implement the essential postulate and directives laid down in National Policy on Education in the State. The following schemes need immediate attention:

- (1) *Appointment of one additional teacher in Primary Schools*—'Programme of Action' envisages that a programme of quality improvement must include provision of at least one more teacher in primary schools which are single teachers schools. There are about 11 thousand single teacher primary schools in the State. This requires a sum of Rs. 800 lakh

in 1988-89 and total requirement will be of the order of Rs.8,00.00 lakh.

- (2) *Grant for construction of primary schools buildings* — Though provision is being made in the district Plans for the construction primary school building yet it does not seem feasible to construct remaining 10,000 primary school buildings only through district Plans. It will therefore be needed to have an assistance of Rs.2,800.00 lakh in the first phase and over all requirement will be Rs.5,600.00 lakh.
- (3) *Operation Black Board* — The scheme envisages to provide minimum educational facilities to all primary schools. This requires an assistance of Rs.1,680.00 lakh in first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.4,480.00 lakh.
- (4) *District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs)* — Each district has to have one DIET. This requires cent per cent central assistance. For this Rs.2,100.00 lakh will be needed in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.2,800.00 lakh.
- (5) *Resource Centres* — In order to provide in service training to primary school teachers 1500 primary schools will be developed as resource centres. This will require Rs.100.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.1,125.00 lakh.
- (6) *Audio Visual Programmes*—Thirty five thousand TV sets and 35,000 two-in-one will be needed for elementary schools. For this central assistance of Rs.700.00 lakh will be needed in first phase and the total requirement is Rs.17.50 lakh. In the scheme the State will share Rs.50.00 lakh in the first phase and the total share will be Rs.210.00 lakh.
- (7) *Opening of Non-Formal Centres*—For opening 25,000 non formal educational centres central assistance

of Rs.616 lakh will be needed in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.1233.00 lakh. The state will share Rs.264.00 lakh in the first phase and Rs.528.00 lakh in total.

(8) *New scheme of Balahar in selected Blocks*—In order to launch the scheme in 80 selected blocks a provision of Rs.1000.00 lakh will be needed in first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.2000.00 lakh.

(9) *Resource Centres*—Four Resource Centres for teaching languages in each Block will require 5400.00 lakh in total.

(10) *Subject teachers in Junior High schools*—In order to provide 1,400 subject teachers in Junior High schools Rs.1360.00 lakh will be needed in first phase and total requirement will be Rs.1340.00 lakh.

11.01.56. *Secondary Education*—The National Policy on Education holds that secondary education begins to expose students to the differentiated roles of science, the humanities and social sciences. The policy resolves that access to secondary education will be widened to cover areas unserved by it at present and in other areas, the main emphasis will be on consolidation.

11.01.57. Regarding Vocational Education it has been made clear in the policy that vocationalisation through specialised institutions or through the refashioning of secondary education, can at this stage provide valuable manpower for economic growth. Vocational education will be a distinct stream intended to prepare students for identified occupations spanning several areas of activity.

11.01.58. It has been made emphatically clear in National Policy on Education that education will be needed as an agent of basic change in the status of women. In order to neutralise the accumulated distortions of the past, there will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women.

11.01.59. The Education Policy of 1986 had examined to the question of the

development of languages in great detail it essential provision can hardly be improved upon and are as relevant today as before. The policy will be implemented more energetically and purposefully.

11.01.60. In the Programme of Action it has been made clear that for the products of non-formal education at elementary stage many of whom will continue to find it difficult to attend full time school and for the working people who have missed the secondary school and others of the type, a flexible, non-formal arrangement it needed at secondary and higher secondary levels. This requirement is proposed to be met by open-schools. Open schools would be established in a phased manner with a resource centre in each district. These resource centres would be located in or linked to the selected secondary training institutions or the district institutes of education.

11.01.61 The following schemes need attention for implementating the essential postulates and directives laid down in National Policy on Education.

(1) Establishment of 30 colleges of Teacher Education and 6 IASE will require a sum of Rs.498.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.2,295.00 lakh.

(2) Construction of 510 Government Secondary School buildings will need a sum of Rs.1,550.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.15810.00 lakh.

(3) Upgradation of 500 Government Girls Junior High Schools to higher secondary schools will require Rs.552.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.5230.00 lakh.

(4) Opening of 100 New Government Girls Higher Secondary Schools will require an assistance of 650 lakh in the first phase and Rs.3,750.00 lakh in total.

(5) Establishment of open schools for providing correspondence course to candidates appearing privately at the high school examination of U. P. Board will require Rs.32.00 lakh in

the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.970.00 lakh.

(6) Establishment of distance education study and resource centres with correspondence education will require Rs.272.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.1413.00 lakh.

(7) Making of Audio Visual cassettes for distance education will require Rs.3.00 lakh in the first phase and Rs.55.00 lakh in total.

(8) Strengthening the present correspondence Institute of Education in order to conduct to High School/ Intermediate examination of candidates being prepared through correspondence scheme will require Rs.2921.00 lakh in the first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.17,921.00 lakh.

(9) In order to widen vocational education in Government as well as in aided higher secondary schools Rs.800.00 lakh will be needed in first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.2600.00 lakh.

(10) In order to open additional class rooms in 5,227 secondary schools and also to provide necessary staff in them Rs.2991.00 lakh will be needed in first phase and the total requirement will be Rs.8884.94 lakh.

(11) In order to establish 12 language labs in each district Rs.498.00 lakh will be needed in the first and the total requirement will be Rs.1,080.00 lakh.

11.01.62. *Higher Education*—The National Policy on Education holds that in the context of the unprecedented explosion of knowledge, higher education has to become dynamic as never before constantly entering uncharted areas. There are about 150 universities and about 5,000 colleges in India today. In view of the need to effect an all round improvement in these institutions, it is proposed that in the near future, the main emphasis will be on the consolidation and expansion of facilities in the existing institutions. Urgent steps will be taken to project the system from degradation.

11.01.63. In order to implement the essential postulates and directives laid down in National Policy on Education the following schemes need immediate attention.

1. Introduction of three year degree course in state universities and colleges during Seventh Plan period has necessitated creation of additional teaching and non-teaching posts and construction of additional class rooms, laboratories and consolidation and strengthening of infrastructure and existing facilities for universities. Out of total outlay of Rs.7,295.00 lakh, Rs.1,295.00 lakh are required during 1988-89. This includes matching share towards U. G. C. grants to Universities. For aided institutions out of total outlay of Rs.1,980.00 lakh Rs.270.00 lakh are required for 1988-89. This includes matching share towards U.G.C. grants. For Government Colleges out of total outlay of Rs.260.00 lakh, Rs.50.00 lakh is required during 1988-89.

2. Out of 49 Government degree and post-graduate colleges only 17 colleges have their own buildings and hence such colleges could not get permanent affiliation. Thus these colleges are not eligible to get grants from U.G.C. These colleges are in remote unserved areas of hills and plains. Teachers and employees when transferred from one college to another face great residential problems. For construction of college buildings out of total outlay of Rs.6000.00 lakh, Rs.1,000 lakh is required in 1988-89. For construction of staff residences of colleges and Directorate personal out of an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh, Rs.50.00 lakh is required during 1988-89.

3. New Education Policy and Mehrotra Commission have stressed in service training and participation in re-orientation programmes for teachers. Now this has been linked with their promotional avenues. Presently there are more than 15,000 teachers imparting higher education. To co-ordinate, monitor and control these programmes, inspect and audit of 404 colleges, 4 regional offices of higher education are to be established. Presently there are only two offices in the State. Hence out of total outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh Rs.10.00 lakh are required for 1988-89.

4. For establishment of autonomous colleges out of outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh Rs.10.00 lakh are required in 1988-89 for 5 colleges.

5. For students welfare programmes total requirements and requirements for 1988-89 are as under:

		(Rs. in lakh)	
		Total	1988-89
(1)	Students Aid Fund ..	200	25
(2)	Book Bank ..	70	10
(3)	Scholarships for Research	108	107
(4)	Extension of library facilities	112	16
(5)	Incentive grants for sports and cultural activities	175	25

6. Special emphasis is to be laid on linguistic competence. To provide facilities of language teaching in 14 State Universities total Rs.1500 lakh is needed out of which Rs.500.00 lakh is required in 1988-89.

11.01.64. Thus for implementating programmes in the field of higher education as suggested in National Education Policy total outlay of Rs.18,054.40 lakh is required out of which Rs.3266.80 lakh are required in 1988-89.

11.02. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical Education is considered one of the most significant components for contributing to the National Economy.

Previous five year Plans have placed greater emphasis on development of Technical Education. There has been

unprecedented growth in the number of technical institutions at degree and diploma levels. At the end of sixth Plan the number of Engineering Colleges and diploma level institutions stood at 10 and 70 with an annual admission capacity of 1,762 in Engineering Colleges and 8,533 in polytechnics. National education policy has laid greater emphasis on quality of education and on consolidation and modernisation of already established institutions. Adoption of emerging areas of technology, greater interaction of the industry with the institutions and creating computer awareness have been the main thrust areas. Women education both in its expansion and in quality is being stressed upon.

11.02.2. The main thrust in the Seventh Plan is on consolidation of the existing infrastructure of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics opened in earlier plans. New Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics will be limited those required for removing of regional imbalances. To achieve the aforesaid objectives an outlay of Rs.8,650.00 lakh including of Rs.1,650.00 lakh for the hills has been approved for the Seventh Plan.

11.02.3. In the first two years (1985-87) of the Plan Rs.2,943.46 lakh including Rs.342.74 lakh for the hills has been expended. In the Annual Plan 1987-88 it is anticipated to utilise the approved outlay of Rs.2,043.56 lakh including Rs.275.00 lakh for the hills.

11.02.4. For the draft Annual Plan 1988-89 and outlay of Rs.2,032.00 lakh including of Rs.325.00 lakh for the hills has been allocated. The important programmes/schemes, which are being implemented are detailed below.

11.02.5. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Technical Education/Existing Regional Offices* — The Directorate of Technical Education caters to the need of making infrastructural facilities apart from making policies for integrated development of Institutions. In addition the monitoring and evaluation of academic works community development scheme. Rural development Scheme extension and development of rural technologies is also being carried out.

11.02.6. The Directorate will have to be strengthened both qualitatively and quantitatively to acquire capabilities for strategic planning and process of monitoring. It is accordingly proposed to strengthen the existing structure of the Directorate. The new building of the Directorate has already been constructed. As staff residences exist, it is proposed to construct staff residences in a phased manner. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 draft annual plan.

11.02.7. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh including Rs.5.00 lakh for the hills is proposed for strengthening of existing offices and for setting up of new Regional Offices in the 1988-89 annual plan.

11.02.8. *Board of Technical Education* — The increased number of institutions and courses calls for the strengthening of existing infrastructure of the Board. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for the 1988-89 annual plan.

11.02.9. *Degree Level Institutions* — The main emphasis is laid on the consolidation of existing institutions and the implementation of New Education Policy. K.N.I.T. Sultanpur and I.F.T. Lucknow established during Sixth Plan. Due to paucity of funds in Sixth Plan, the essential physical facilities could not be provided. To equip these institutions with adequate land, proper building and essential equipment, necessary funds are to be provided. Two engineering colleges in hill region and one in Bundelkhand region have also been sanctioned in the first two years of the Seventh Plan. In Annual Plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.710.00 lakh including Rs.90.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed.

11.02.10. *Northern Regional Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad* — Institute of Printing Technology, Allahabad is the only institute imparting training in the field of printing in the northern region. Due to rapid development in the field of printing technology the courses being conducted need updating and modernisation. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh has been proposed for annual plan, 1988-89.

11.02.11. *Government Leather Institutes*—Government Leather Institute at Kanpur and Agra are the two diploma level institutions imparting training at diploma level to meet the requirement of leather industry at supervisory level. The syllabi of the courses has been revised and updated as per requirement of industry. An outlay of Rs.21.60 lakh has been proposed for providing equipments, library and building in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

POLYTECHNICS

11.02.12. The industrial climate created in the State during past few years requires that the facilities of technical training should be improved, updated and expanded in unserved areas to remove regional disparities. It is also necessary to review and open additional courses in new disciplines to catre to the needs in new areas such as computer and electronics. Existing institutions have to be provided with modern equipments to familiarise students with technologies which are being used by modern industry.

11.02.13. *Women's Polytechnics*—In view of the recommendations made by working Group of Government of India on Technical Education for Seventh Plan regarding development of technical education for women, efforts are being made to establish at least one girls institute in each division. There was only one girls polytechnic at Lucknow till 1981-82. Subsequently girls polytechnics at Kanpur, Mathura, Amethi, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Almora, Dehra Dun and Varanasi have been sanctioned in the Sixth and Seventh Plan period.

11.02.14. An outlay of Rs.109.40 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed for the development of the above mentioned institutions for the 1988-89 draft annual plan.

11.02.15. The National Education policy has stressed the need of opening new women polytechnics and has suggested starting such courses which have employment potential specially suited for women. It is proposed to open new girls

polytechnics in areas of computers, Electronics, Instrumentation Engineering and Textile Design, Interior Decoration etc.

11.02.16. - *Establishment of boy's polytechnics*—The main stress shall continue on the consolidation of existing polytechnics. New polytechnics shall be started only in one district Piliphit which district does not have polytechnic. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been provided for the purpose in draft annual plan 1988-89.

11.02.17. *Emerging areas*—New subjects in emerging technology like micro-processor and microelectronics environmental engineering and petrochemicals are proposed to be started elective subjects for students electronics, civil and chemical engineering respectively and interaction of the students with the industries visits of students in industries and guest lectures of permanent industrialists will be arranged for which necessary provision has been made in the plan.

11.02.18. *New diversified courses*—National Education Policy 1986 has stressed the need of computer awareness at all levels. In the first phase computer subject will be introduced as an elective subject in selected institutions running electronics course. In the coming years this facility is proposed to be expanded to all Polytechnics of the State. In addition a post polytechnic diploma course in Computer Applications is proposed to be started in the year 1988-89.

11.02.19. Keeping in view the future needs in the fields of Electronics and Computers Electronics courses is proposed to be started in three institutions and post polytechnic diploma course in Computer Applications in six institutions. It may be mentioned that complete equipment and 50 per cent of recurring expenditure is to be provided by Government of India under Direct Central Assistance Schemes. Government of India have already provided funds for three institutions i.e. for IERT, Allahabad, Government Girls Polytechnic, Lucknow and Government Polytechnic, Kanpur. State Government has to provide buildings and 50 per cent

funds for recurring expenditure. Three more institutions are being proposed for starting this course in 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh including Rs.1.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for 1988-89 draft annual plan.

11.02.20. *Consolidation of polytechnics*—Some institutions started, as far back as 1975-76, could not be provided with full infrastructural facilities like functional buildings, hostels, residential buildings, equipment for some reason or the other. An outlay of Rs.717.47 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 annual plan to partly provide these facilities.

11.02.21. *Replacement and modernisation of equipment*—There are 30 institutions in U.P. which were started in the year 1965 and before. Some of the equip-

ments have become obsolete and some have outlived their useful life. Due to the revision of syllabus, these equipments have to be replaced. An outlay of Rs.69.64 lakh including Rs.7.50 lakh for the hills has been proposed for 1988-89 draft annual plan.

11.02.22. *Re-organisation of libraries*—Libraries play an important role specially in technical institutions for training of students. Institution's libraries also help the poor students in obtaining subject books on the one hand and on the other hand the latest books on technology help the teachers and meritorious scholars in gaining knowledge of the latest developments in their areas of interest. An outlay of Rs.19.26 lakh including Rs.2.25 lakh for the hills has been proposed in 1988-89 draft annual plan.

11.03 SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES

Sports plays an important role in harnessing the energies of youth towards character building and in creating health consciousness among them. The discipline inculcated in the game is useful in all walks of life. In Uttar Pradesh whatsoever headway has been made was confined to urban areas only in spite of adequate talent being available in rural areas also. With the tremendous increase in the number of educated youth both in urban and rural areas, it is imperative that facilities for adequate sports and outdoor recreation should be made available throughout the State. The co-operation of private associations and clubs should also be sought and they should be provided financial support also.

11.03.2. To give an impetus to the sports activities, the U.P. Council of sports was taken over and a separate sports department was established on April 1, 1974. The Sport Department since its inception, has made concerted efforts for development of sports activities both in plains and hills alike. Now the sport consciousness has developed amongst the masses and more and more youths are taking interest in the various games for which required infrastructure is being provided. Under new sport policy, each district will be provided with such infrastructure to encourage emergence of talent

in different disciplines. Under this policy in each district one stadium, one multipurpose hall and a swimming pool will be provided in a phased manner within the Seventh Plan period. A swimming pool of 50 metre size will be provided at Varanasi, Meerut and Lucknow; while 35 metre size swimming pool will be provided at other places.

11.03.3. In the Seventh Plan, an outlay of Rs.1,650.00 lakh including Rs.150.00 lakh for the hills has been approved to achieve the aforesaid aims and objectives of the Sports Directorate. During first two years (1985-87) of the Plan, total expenditure of Rs.552.80 lakh including Rs.66.08 lakh for the hills has been incurred. During 1987-88 annual plan the expenditure of Rs.747.09 lakh including Rs.40.00 lakh for the hills is anticipated. For the draft annual plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.601.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed.

11.03.4. The Sports Directorate along with the schemes of popularisation and promotion of sports amongst youth is also implementing various other schemes for improving the standard of sports through organisation of coaching camps and Tournaments, setting up of hostels and sport colleges, establishment of sports infrastructure, synthetic surfaces

and also giving financial assistance to clubs and associations. Details of important programmes, to be taken up, are as under:

11.03.5. *Stadia* — There are 24 fully constructed stadia in the State and construction work on 18 is in progress. Of these, 5 are likely to be completed during 1987-88 and 6 new stadia will also be taken up for construction. It is proposed to complete the construction work in 13 stadia during 1988-89. The construction of 6 stadia, taken up in 1987-88, will be completed by the end of 1989-90. Efforts will also be made to equip each stadium with modern equipment and facilities.

11.03.6. *Multi-purpose Hall* — Four multi-purpose halls have already been constructed and work on 15 is in progress. It is anticipated that of these 5 will be completed during 1987-88 and the rest 10 by the end of 1988-89.

11.03.7. *Swimming Pool* — One swimming pool is already in existent at Lucknow. It is proposed to construct 15 pools in the State during Seventh Plan. At present construction is in progress at 10 places and it is anticipated that one pool will be completed during 1987-88. In 1988-89 continuing works will be completed and no new work will be taken up.

11.03.8. *Health Centre* — A health centre and air-conditioned gymnasium fully equipped with recovery and rehabilitation equipment is also being constructed at Lucknow along with crash landing pit. Efforts will also be made to equip stadium with modern gadgets like tartan track, hova court, conditioning equipment etc., in order to get the best results from the sportsmen.

11.03.9. *Hostels* — Hostel buildings at Jhansi and Agra are under construction which are likely to be completed during 1988-89. In hills one hostel at Kashipur for foot-ball and one at Maldwani for Athelatics and Hockey with strength of 50 students have already been constructed.

11.03.10. *Coaching camps and tournaments*—It is a matter of satisfaction that with the efforts of the Sports Directorate, Sportsmen of the State are showing good

performance and bringing laurels to the State in terms of gold, silver and bronze medals. During 1986-87 U.P. boys won 65 gold, 46 silver and 22 bronze medals, in National Championship and all-India Inter-varsity tournaments. Our boys won bronze medals in Judo, wrestling and volley-ball in X-Asian Games held at Seoul. U.P. produced 21 internationals during 1986-87.

11.03.11. During 1986-87 Eighth all-India K.D. Singh 'Babu' Hockey Tournament, First all-India Invitation Football Tournament, State Inter District Kabaddi Tournament and National Sports Talent search contest were organised by the Sports Directorate. Organisation of Inter-varsity tournaments for Universities of the State was one of the main functions of the Sports Directorate which went a long way to attract University students (both boys and girls) towards sports. Through courtesy of private organisations, Sports Directorate organised Indira Marathon in November 1986, prizes for which were distributed by Hon'ble Prime Minister at P.M. House, New Delhi.

11.03.12. *Sports College* — To develop talent in sports, a sports college was established at Lucknow. This institution is run through assistance by the State Government. During the year 1986-87 the college has been provided with an Astro-Turf so that international tournaments may be held. This Astro-Turf is the third one in our country.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMMES

11.03.13. Physical education is an integral part of general education it will continue to receive due emphasis with promotion of physical efficiency and pre-efficiency in sports and games in 1988-89. An Institute of school sports was established at Faizabad during the Sixth Plan for imparting intensive training to the promising boys and girls and ensuring active participation of maximum number of students in physical education. An outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89 for the strengthening of the institute and expansion of its activities.

11.03.14. Besides other schemes like promotion of sports and youth welfare activities, N.C.C. and scouts and guides will be continued in 1988-89, for which an outlay of Rs.74.25 lakh including Rs.6.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed for sports and youth services under Education Department in 1988-89.

RURAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

11.03.15 There has been an increasing awareness that the people of the country should be looked upon as its valuable resource, indeed the most valuable resource and that growth process should be based on the integrated development of citizens. Since the youth constitute a major portion of the entire population of the State, there has to be a newer and better deal for him. The potential of this vast human resource has been foreseen in this State and accordingly policies were thought out and programmes were launched to engage the youth in constructive activities. Two voluntary organisations of youth namely Pradeshik Vikas Dal and Yuwak Mangal Dals prepare the youth for the ever necessary role of a conscious and active citizen of Indian nation. In order to give shape to this objective following schemes are being carried out by this department.

11.03.16. *Strengthening of PVD Volunteers* — To train the youth as a disciplined and alert citizen is the need of hour. For this an elementary training of military drill is necessary which enable the youth to be of great assistance in times of emergent situations. This disciplined youth force is engaged in the work of rural development also. During the course of training the volunteers are provided free lodging and boarding, uniforms, honorarium to block and nyava Panchayat level workers and actual T.A. from their residence to the place of training and back. An outlay of Rs.80.05 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 for this work.

11.03.17. *Social Service Work*—The assistance of Pradeshik Vikas Dal volunteers is frequently sought for public duties and different type of community work as also at the time of natural calamities. This scheme has the benefit of being

carried out by the local people at the time of local needs. An amount of Rs.33.05 lakh is proposed to be provided in the year 1988-89 for this work.

11.03.18. *Encouragement of the Yuwak Mangal Dals/Mahila Mangal Dals*—These Dals are another voluntary youth organisations which play major role in mobilising the youth towards the goals of progress and development. These organisations take such projects in their hands as may improve the lot of people and also ensure people's participation in the development scheme of government. With this in view these Dals take up the schemes of family welfare, protection of environment, construction of roads and guls etc. and promotion of progressive social values. It has been thought necessary to provide this organisation with minimum support facilities in a phased manner along with honorary women organisers in every district. For this an outlay of Rs. 102.43 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.03.19. *Vocational Training of Youth*—To make the youth economically self-reliant a scheme of vocational training has been conceived and launched. The department proposes to spend Rs.9.37 lakh to give training to rural youth in armature winding, electric fitting works, carpentry, photography, screen printing etc.

11.03.20. *Youth Seminars/Workshop*—This department has been organising seminars/workshops of youths to enlighten them on the various problems facing the society. Experts from different walks of life are invited in these seminars/workshops to enlighten the youths. This programme helps the youth in bringing out the quality of leadership and also in creating awareness in them about national and social issues. This will also enable them to join the national mainstream. An outlay of Rs.10.49 lakh is being proposed for this programme during the period 1988-89.

11.03.21. *Rural Sports and Games*—Since 1952 the P.V.D. is the only agency which is conducting rural sports. It not only taps them young but finds them from

the most interior corners of the rural U. P. Every year competitions from block level to state level are organised and selected few are sent to All India Rural Meet to clinch golds and silvers for the State. An outlay of Rs.22.84 lakh is proposed during the Annual Plan 1988-89 for this scheme.

11.03.22. *Establishment of Vyayamshalas*—Apart from intellectual and cultural development of youth, the department also works for the physical development of the youth. For this not only Vyayamshala is necessary but Vyayam Instructors are also to be engaged to give the youth right kind of training and encouragement in the discipline. An outlay of Rs.63.95 lakh is proposed.

11.03.23. *Cultural Programme*—In order to make youth conscious of their cultural heritage and to make them practice this heritage, cultural programmes need be organised in every district. An outlay of Rs.7.99 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.03.24. *Vivekanand Youth Award*—An outlay of Rs.666.00 lakh is being proposed for the year 1988-89 to encourage the best amongst youth through a system of awards to the best of Yuvak Mangal Dal/Mahila Mangal Dal at District and State levels. This is a continuing scheme.

11.03.25. *Shramdan*—Community participation in organising/completing social work by Pradeshik Vikas Dal volunteers gives a team spirit and the spirit of mass participation to the entire rural population. In the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.6.15 lakh is proposed for shramdan camps.

11.03.26. *Adventure Scheme*—It has been felt that the spirit of adventure should have a major place in all the youth programmes. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.5.79 lakh is being proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.03.27. *Strengthening of the Directorate*—Strengthening of Directorate of Youth Welfare and those of the district offices of department has been approved by the State Government and posts have

been created by the Government. Keeping in view the need of an effective monitoring policy and ensuring satisfactory execution of schemes, it is proposed to seek an outlay of Rs.9.00 lakh for the year 1988-89.

11.03.28. *Youth leadership training of departmental officers and youth workers*—It is necessary that there should be a continuous programme for youth leadership training organised by the Directorate. An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is being proposed for this purpose.

11.03.29. *Youth Hostel*—Under the Government of India scheme the establishment of youth hostels has been entrusted to the care of Directorate of Youth Welfare, Uttar Pradesh. This Directorate has not only to provide suitable land for the construction of hostel but it has also to make provisions for electricity, water and sewer connections etc. The Government of India has approved in principle the construction of youth hostel at Uttarkashi, Mussorie and Lucknow. Furthermore, youth hostels are to be set up in Ranikhet, Varanasi, Maghar as well. For this, additional outlay of at least Rs.10.00 lakh in state sector will be needed, to meet the demands of this new and important scheme.

11.03.30. *Scouting and Guiding*—It has been decided at the Government level that scout and guide movement will be spread in the countryside with the help of this department. For this an outlay of Rs.1.22 lakh is being proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.03.31. For successful execution of various programmes of the department, a sum of Rs.51.79 lakh is needed for the miscellaneous expenditure. An outlay of Rs.1.69 lakh is proposed for training and swing, Rs.0.40 lakh for training of Schedule Tribes and Rs.2.20 lakh for Yuva Kendras.

11.03.32. To sum up, in order to strengthen the department and move it as an effective instrument of desired social change through the mobilization of youths, an outlay of Rs.417.08 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.04. ART AND CULTURE

The State has been the cradle of glorious artistic and cultural activities since ancient times resulting in the legacy of rich cultural heritage. A variety of performing and plastic arts reached heights of perfection under the patronage of art loving rulers. The State has a number of monuments and sites of great archaeological and historical importance and many more still remain to be exposed.

11.04.2. The main activities of the department of cultural affairs are promotion of art and culture, development of archaeology and archives, development of State owned museums, education in music etc.

11.04.3. An outlay of Rs.880.00 lakh has been agreed for Seventh Plan inclusive of Rs.150.00 lakh for hill areas. During 1985-86, Rs.195.00 lakh and in 1986-87 Rs.204.00 lakh were utilised. It is anticipated that the approved outlay of Rs.220.00 lakh for 1987-88 will be utilised in full.

11.04.4. For the Draft Annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.250.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for the hills has been allocated. With this outlay it is proposed to give priority for the completion of continuing works. The main programmes included in plan are as under :

11.04.5 *Fine Arts and Education*—The department sponsors lectures/demonstrations by eminent musicians and dancers and also organises mobile exhibitions for students in the universities and colleges during the working hours exclusively for the student-audience all over the State.

11.04.6. The Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow which is Premier Institution of classical Indian music and dance in the country is being strengthened.

11.04.7. Under the scheme of "Cultural Talent Search" scholarships are being awarded to talented children in the age-group of 10-14 years. Scholarships are also being awarded for advanced training in the field of 'Performing Arts to talented artists' in the age-group of 18-28 years. Under the scheme of award of

Study Fellowship specified number of Junior fellowship of Rs.750 and senior fellowship of Rs.1,500 per month would be awarded for research and creative work for specified scheme and project to the persons in the age-group of 25-65 years. Travel grant will be given to troupes and eminent artists going abroad to establish/project Art and Culture of Uttar Pradesh.

11.04.8. An Institute of Folk Art is being established in hills which would survey, document, promote and revive the art forms of the State. It would also bring out publications on folk art and establish performing troupes of music and dance.

11.04.9. It is also proposed to establish a branch of Bhatkhande Music College in Hills to provide teaching of classical music and dance.

11.04.10. *Promotion of Art and Culture*—Sharad Utsav at Vrindaban, Ramayan Mela at Ayodhya, Ganga Mahotsav at Varanasi, Yamuna Utsav at Agra, all-India folk dance and music festival, all-India music and dance conference, all-India Quawwali/Gazal conference, all-India multi-language drama festival etc. will be organised at different places of the State. Badrikedar Utsav at Badrinath and all-India drama festival will also be organised in the hills. These festivals will provide opportunity to people of the State to get acquainted with the cultural traditions of the other regions of the State and the country. Cultural programmes will also be organised in rural areas of the State. Magazines and Journals exclusively dedicated to art and culture, not supported by big business and publishing houses are being subscribed for distribution to libraries of various universities and colleges etc.

11.04.11. For uniform cultural development of the state, cultural centre at divisional headquarters will be established. They will serve as nucleus for balanced development of art and culture in various regions of the State.

11.04.12. The U.P.State Sangeet Natak Academy will be provided additional funds to carry out its activities in the field of survey, study and documentation of folk and classical performing art forms in the State. The Kathak Kendra of the Academy is also proposed to be provided with

additional funds for production of ballets. Financial assistance will be given to Lalit Kala Academy to undertake projects relating to survey, documentation, collection and research in various styles of traditional and folk art forms and for setting art galleries at some important centres. Financial help will be given to Bhartendu Natya Academy to provide additional teaching facilities, equipments, books, furniture etc.

11.04.13. A repertory company for providing drama and performances is being established in hills. The company will have two such groups which will produce at least two dramas in a year and give performance in various parts of the State. It will on the one hand promote dramatic art and on the other hand provide employment to the artists of hill region.

11.04.14. Vrindaban Shodh Sansthan was established at Vrindaban a few years ago. It has collected a very large number of useful manuscripts of art and ritual objects relating to Brij culture. For acquiring equipments, manuscripts, etc. financial help will be provided to Vrindaban Shodh Sansthan.

11.04.15. For study, documentation and research on avadh culture, Ramayan and all aspects of legends related to Rama and Ramayana, Ayodhya Shodh Sansthan has been established at Ayodhya. It is being strengthened.

11.04.16. During the last 2,500 years Buddhism has spread and taken roots in a large number of Asian countries but no systematic study of Buddhism in different countries in the context of their national culture has been made so far. A research institute namely Acharya Narendra Deo Buddha Shodh Sansthan has been established at Sarnath, Varanasi and the institute is making comparative study of various aspects of Buddhism in India and other countries. It will also encourage in-depth study of international aspects of Buddhism.

11.04.17. For study, documentation and research etc. on Jainism, a Jain Shodh Sansthan is proposed to be established.

11.04.18. *Establishment of North Central Zone Cultural Centre at Allahabad*—To preserve, innovate and promote the projection and dissemination of the arts of the

country's North Zone comprising the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Delhi, Government of India has established a North Central Zone Cultural Centre at Allahabad. Rs.32.00 lakh were paid during the year 1985-86 for purchase of building and organising cultural programmes at the time of foundation of the centre. Rs.67.00 lakh during the year 1986-87 and Rs.33.00 lakh in 1987-88 have been paid as contribution of U. P. Government towards the establishment of the Centre.

11.04.19. The financial help will be given to cultural organisations for construction of auditoria, purchase of equipments and renovations etc. in order to give boost to performing art activities.

11.04.20. *Archives*—In U.P. a State Archives exists at Lucknow with regional units at Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra, Dehra Dun and Nainital besides a manuscript library at Allahabad. It is proposed to provide storage facilities, equipment and other facilities, for the up-keep of the records in these archives. No new regional archives is proposed to be established during 1988-89. It is proposed to construct a suitable building for regional archives Dehra Dun an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh (Rs.1.00 lakh for the hill) has been proposed for 1988-89.

11.04.21. *Museums*—The State Government Museums at Lucknow, Mathura, Jhansi and Almora have to be developed and strengthened. Funds are also to be provided to these museums for acquiring antiquities and art objects. A Buddha Museum at Gorakhpur and a Ram Katha Museum at Ayodhya are also being established. There are a few non-Government museums set-up by registered societies or private individuals which have really good collections. In order to encourage these museums to properly document, preserve and display their collections, financial aid is proposed to be provided.

11.04.22. For the construction of the building of Jhansi Museum suitable land near Fort was acquired and construction of its building was started in the Sixth Plan. It is expected that the building will be completed within the Seventh Plan period.

11.04.23. The Mathura Museum was established about 100 years ago. Since then it has acquired a very large number of antiquities particularly from Govind Nagar and Sonkh. It is not possible to exhibit these antiquities in the present building due to shortage of space. Mathura Museum also does not have any auditorium or conference hall to organise seminars, conferences, cultural programmes etc. The Mathura Museum has a big piece of land adjacent to its existing building. It is proposed to construct a new building for the museum at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.50 lakh. In 1986-87 a sum of Rs. 23.40 lakh have been released.

11.04.24. *Public Libraries (Education Department)*—It is proposed to expand the library services under the Education Department to provide facilities for self study to the public of different age-group. An outlay of Rs. 68.30 lakh including Rs. 9.00 lakh for the hills has been provided for establishment and development of Government District Libraries in 1988-89 draft plan. Non-recurring grant to public libraries would be continued. An outlay of Rs. 11.31 lakh including Rs. 0.80 lakh for the hills has been provided for this purpose.

11.04.25. For public libraries an outlay of Rs. 97.21 lakh including of Rs. 17.55 lakh for the hills has been allocated to

take-up various programmes in the draft annual plan 1988-89.

11.04.26. *Archaeology*—The State Archaeology will be developed further to make it a viable unit fit to look after the monuments and sites in the State and to carry out the important task of survey, exploration, excavation research and publication etc. Kabir Samadhi will be renovated. Roshanuddaula Kachehri building at Lucknow is a protected monument of Avadh period. The office of the State Archaeology is also situated in it. To protect this old historical building necessary repair work has to be undertaken. A new Archaeological unit is being proposed to be established at Jhansi.

11.04.27. *Other Expenditure*—Aged and poor artists and writers who dedicated their lives for the cause of performing/plastic/literary arts, but on account of advance age or ill health are not in a position to earn their livelihood are being given suitable pension, not exceeding Rs. 500.00 per month.

11.04.28. A lump sum amount not exceeding Rs. 5000.00 for treatment, marriage of dependent daughter and education of children up to the age of 18 years or for any other contingent need is proposed to be given to artists in indigent circumstances.

11.05. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The State is committed to attaining the goal "Health for all by 2000 AD" through the universal provision of Comprehensive Primary Health Care Services. The attainment of this goal requires a thorough overhaul of the existing approach to the education and training of medical and health personnel and the reorganization and expansion of the health service infrastructure. It is also necessary to ensure that the pattern of development of health service infrastructure in the future fully takes into account the revised 20-point

programme. With these aims, in view emphasis has been laid on effective delivery of health care services in rural and slum areas of the State. Efforts have also been made to reorganize the health infrastructure so as to bring about a qualitative improvement of health services in the State during the period of three Annual Plans (1985-88) of Seventh Five Year Plan. Table-6 would indicate the progress registered in achieving the targets of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

TABLE—6—Target and Achievement

(Numbers)

Item	Level at the end of Sixth Plan	Targets for Se- venth Plan	Achievements dur- ing		Likely achievement 1987-88	Proposed target- 1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
SUB-CENTRES						
(a) Establishment	15653	6559	2000	1500	1000	1000
(b) Building Construction (Completed)	3493	1408	381	192	574	366
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES :						
(a) Establishment	1005	1591	372	500	520	500
(b) Building construction (Completed)	682	331	45	41	50	50
SUBSIDIARY HEALTH :						
(a) Estabishment	164	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Building construction (Completed)	51	97	41	40	6	10
COMMUNITY HEALTH Centres :						
(a) Establishment	74	132	30	21	23	37
(b) Building Construction (Completed)	88	137	36	24	25	37
BEDS.						
Allopathy	54756	8216	716	1668	150	150
SPECIALIST SERVICES :						
Dental Clinic	165	55	15	14	4	..
Children Clinic	171	30	37	7	2	..
E. N. T. Sections	58	32	..	3	3	..
I.C.C. Unit	27	35	..	12	9	11
Plastic Surgery Burn Unit ..	12	5	2	..	1	1
NATIONAL PROGRAMMES						
Urban Malaria Unit	14	10	..	..	2	2
Filaria Control Unit	24	10	1	1	2	2
District T. B. Centres	56	1	..	..	..	..
Leprosy Control Unit	32	*	15	32	20	20
Leprosy Urban Centre	54	*	5	..	..	..
Provision of Eye Relief Service at PHCs	175	..	200	90	75	90
S. T. D. Clinic	23	20	..	5	6	4

*Not yet indicated.

11.05.2. From the table it is apparent that much headway has been made in the direction of achieving the Seventh Plan target but health planning for a large State like Uttar Pradesh is rendered more difficult due to its backwardness not only in economic field but also in terms of health education. Intra-regional and rural-urban disparities in the distribution of Health Care Systems has also to be accounted for in planning with a view to optimise results from limited financial resources.

11.05.3. The picture of the health status of the people of the state as compared to the national average continues to be unfavourable as judged from the infant

<u>Item</u>	<u>U. P.</u> <u>(1986-87)</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Prescri-</u> <u>bed norms</u>
1. Doctor—Population Ratio ...	— 1:3930	1:2550 (1982)	1:3000
2. Bed—Population Ratio ..	.. 1:1700	N. A.	1:1000
3. Sub-centre-Rural—Population ratio ..	.. 1:4750	1:7071 (1984-85)	1:5000/ 3000
4. P. H. C-Rural—Poputation ratio ..	.. 1:45000	1:72800 (1984-85)	1:30000/ 20000
5. C. H. C. Rural—Population ratio..	.. 1:735000	1:1106000 (1984-85)	1:100000

11.05.5. Under the health sector the major thrust during the next ten years will be directed towards the reduction of the prevailing high maternity and infant mortality. For this purpose emphasis will be laid on the expansion of M.C.H. (maternity and child health) care which will give considerable importance to preventive, promotive and educative services, specifically to schemes for giving tetanus toxoid to mothers and providing anti-natal care will be taken up, on a sizeable scale and close linkages will be established with other related sectors to improve effectiveness of the programme.

11.05.6. The health and family welfare services will be made available to all women in the reproductive age group. The medical care infrastructure existing in urban areas would be strengthened by way of providing extra inputs in terms of staff on revised norms and equipments.

mortality rate is given below :

Year	<i>Infant mortality rate per thousand live births</i>	
	<i>(Number)</i>	
	U. P.	India
1976	178	129
1977	168	130
1978	177	127
1979	162	120
1980	159	114

11.05.4. The availability of indoor beds, doctor—population ratio and other indicators for the State also compare unfavourably with the national average as given below:

Primary health care infrastructure in rural areas would be augmented to the extent that prescribed norms of National Health Policy in case of traditional birth attendant (*Daï*), village health guide, sub-centre and primary health centre are achieved in time. Nutrition supplements such as iron and folic acid tablets would be provided to mothers for bridging the calorie vitamin and mineral deficiency gap as well as for fighting anaemia. Efforts would be made to promote health consciousness, so that the available health infrastructure could be fully utilized. Due importance has to be given to the health education programme.

URBAN HEALTH SERVICES

11.05.7. *Allopathy* — During the Seventh Plan period emphasis will be laid mainly on the consolidation and strengthening of existing medical care infrastruc-

ture so as to effect a qualitative improvement in the services rendered by the urban units. It is proposed to provide 300 bedded district hospitals in those districts which have a population of 10 lakh or more and 500 bedded hospitals at Divisional Headquarters and 200 bedded district hospitals in the districts having population less than 10 lakh. The hospitals which have got beds lesser than the above norm will be provided more beds in the existing buildings or by constructing extra wards. Specialist services like Intensive Coronary Care units at 35 places, plastic surgery burn units at 5 places and pathology services at 10 places have been targeted for establishment during the Seventh Plan period. Construction of buildings of 15 district hospitals, 35 I.C.C. Units, 36 nurses homes, 37 mortuaries and 10 mini O. Ts. will also be completed during plan period.

11.05.8. During the year 1985-86 sanction for the construction of I.C.C. Units at 32 places, building of district hospital Mirzapur, mortuaries at 14 places, nurses homes at 9 places and 2 mini-operation theatres, 100 staff quarters in 17 districts and 48 staff quarters in Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, was accorded. Generators at 10 places and Plastic surgery and burn unit at one place were also provided. Buildings of two district hospitals, 4 nurses homes and one I.C.C. unit were completed in 1985-86.

11.05.9. During the year 1986-87 intensive coronary care units were established at 12 places while the buildings were completed at 10 places. Buildings of one district hospital, 2 nurses homes and 8 mortuaries were completed while sanction was given for 5 Mortuaries and 5 nurses homes buildings during the plan period. Pathology units at 5 places, and diesel generators at 14 places were also provided.

11.05.10. During the year 1987-88 I.C.C. Units at 9 places, plastic surgery and burn unit at one place, pathology at 14 places and dialysis unit at 2 places are likely to be established. Efforts are also

being made to complete the on-going building works.

11.05.11. - National T.B. - Control Programme is being run effectively to provide coverage to more rural and slum areas of the State. The programme is being run on sharing basis between the State Government and the Central Government.

11.05.12. For the control and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (S.T.D.), 20 S.T.D. clinics have been targeted for establishment during the Seventh Plan. Twenty-eight such clinics are functioning in the State, out of these 5 clinics have been established during 1986-87 and 6 more have been targeted for 1987-88.

11.05.13. During Annual Plan 1988-89 it is proposed to establish I. C. C. Units at 11 places and dialysis units at two places. It is also targeted to provide ambulances at 24 places, generators at 17 places and equipments for the central kitchen and laundry in Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been proposed in the draft annual plan 1988-89 for the strengthening of the Dufferin Hospital, Lucknow.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICES

11.05.14. One of the most important component of the Minimum Needs Programme is rural health services which includes the establishment of sub-centres, primary health centres and community health centres. Besides, some more inputs like specialist treatment facilities in big rural hospitals, provincialization of rural dispensaries run by voluntary bodies and establishment of treatment units against proposals of donations are also being provided in rural areas.

11.05.15. At the beginning of Seventh Plan 1493 allopathic dispensaries were functioning in rural areas. These dispensaries are being converted into primary health centres so as to include there into the frame work of primary health care. Three hundred and seventy-two such dispensaries during 1985-86 and 194

primary health centres, dental clinics, children clinics and E.N.T. sections, already detailed in the table, have also been established in rural area.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

11.05.16. The physical infrastructure in the rural areas is being extended through the establishment of sub-centres, P.H.Cs. and Community Health Centres in a phased manner so as to achieve a target of one PHC for 30,000 population in plain area (20,000 in tribal and hill areas), one sub-centre for 5,000 population in plain area (3,000 in tribal and hill areas). For the purpose of referral system, 6 sub-centres will be attached to one P.H.C. and 4 P.H.Cs will be attached to one C.H.C. The establishment of sub-centre is a hundred per cent centrally sponsored programme, with effect from April, 1981 while the establishment of P.H.Cs and C.H.Cs and construction of buildings for sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres and staff quarters has been included in the State sector under the minimum needs programme.

11.05.17. *Sub-centres*—At the beginning of the Seventh Plan there were 15,653 sub-centres in the State. According to the prescribed norms 22,212 sub-centres are required. To achieve this target 6,559 additional sub-centres have been targeted for establishment during the Seventh Plan period. Two thousand sub-centres during the year 1985-86, and 1,500 sub-centres

during the year 1986-87 have been established. One thousand sub-centres are likely to be established during 1987-88 and an equal number of sub-centres is proposed for setting up during the year 1988-89.

11.05.18. *New Primary Health Centres*—At the beginning of Seventh Plan 1,169 primary health centres including 164 subsidiary health centres were available in the State and 2,500 additional primary health centres are required to be established to achieve the prescribed norms by the end of the Seventh Plan. A total number of 872 new P.H.Cs. have been established during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and 520 are likely to be established during 1987-88. Five hundred new P.H.Cs are proposed for setting up during the annual plan 1988-89.

11.05.19. *Community Health Centres*—Seventy-four community health centres were functioning at the beginning of the Seventh Plan period: out of which 30 were established in 1985-86 and 21 during 1986-87 and 32 are likely to be established during 1987-88. A target of setting up 37 C.H.Cs. is proposed in annual plan 1988-89.

11.05.20. Emphasis has also been laid on the construction of buildings of sub-centres, P.H.Cs. and C.H.Cs. during Seventh Plan period. The present status in respect of building construction of sub-centres P.H.C. and C.H.C. is given hereunder:

TABLE—7 Position of Building Construction Works

Item	Position as on 1-4-85	Seventh Plan target	Achievement		Anticipated achievement 1987-88	Target 1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1—Sub-Centre :						
(a) Building in position ..	3493	1408	381	192	574	366
(b) New sanctions of buildings ..	..	..	192	574	366	100
2—PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES						
(a) Building in position ..	682	321	45	41	50	50
(b) New sanction ..	..	..	52	23	44	29
3—COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE						
(a) Building in position ..	88	137	36	24	25	37
(b) New sanction ..	..	..	3	24	19	8
4—SUBSIDIARY HEALTH CENTRES						
(a) Building in position ..	57	97	41	40	6	10
(b) New sanction ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

11.05.21. During the Annual Plan 1988-89 efforts will be made to complete the on-going buildings works of sub-centres, P.H.Cs, C.H.Cs and new sanction for building construction will be accorded for 29, P.H.Cs., 100 S.Cs. and 8 C.H.Cs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

11.05.22. *Control and Prevention of Diseases*—National Programmes for control and prevention of communicable diseases like Malaria, Filariasis, T.B. Leprosy, Blindness and Goitre have been running in the State and all these programmes have found place in the New 20-Point Programme. Programmes for eradication of blindness and leprosy and goitre control are hundred per cent centrally sponsored programmes while Malaria, Filariasis and T. B. control programmes are being run on cost sharing basis between the State Government and the Central Government.

11.05.23. *Malaria* — The modified plan of operation for the control of malaria disease was introduced during the year 1978 in rural areas. Under the modified plan of operation main objective is containment of the disease, so that no person dies of malaria.

11.05.24. Search for malaria cases is carried out door to door and insecticide spray is also done in affected areas as per laid down strategy of programme. In urban areas where the disease is more endemic antilarval measures are taken up through 14 urban malaria control units to reduce the mosquito density. Ten more such units have been targeted for setting up, phasing two units each year, during the Seventh Plan period.

11.05.25. *Filariasis*—Twenty-four Filariasis control units and 9 clinics were functioning in the State at the beginning of the Seventh Plan. Ten filariasis control units and 20 Filariasis clinics were envisaged for establishment during the Seventh Plan period. One unit and 5 clinics have been established during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. Two units and 10 clinics are likely to be established during 1987-88 and two units and five clinics are proposed during 1988-89.

11.05.26. Other programmes, viz. T.B., Blindness, Leprosy and Goitre have been detailed under Centrally sponsored schemes.

11.05.27. Under Food Adulteration Control programme infrastructure has been provided in the newly created district of Kanpur Dehat and Moradabad division during 1985-86. Drug control organisation has also been strengthened during 1986-87 by providing additional posts of drug inspector etc. so as to implement the recommendations of the task force.

11.05.28. New buildings of public analyst laboratory at Lucknow and combined food drug laboratory at Meerut are being constructed so as to increase the capacity for sample testing during the Seventh Plan period. Necessary provisions have also been made for the medical and sanitation facilities at pilgrim routes in hill areas. Eight sulabh complexes were sanctioned for construction on Yatra routes of Sri Kedarnathji, Badrinathji and on the Gangotri and Yamnotri routes.

11.05.29. *General*—Schemes relating to monitoring and evaluation system,

grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations, provision for additional dearness allowance for the Plan posts and incentives for family planning have been included in this group. For strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system, a cell has been created in the department. Incentives are provided to the family planning acceptors from the state funds.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

11.05.30. National Programmes for control and eradication of Malaria, Filaria and T.B. are being run on cost sharing basis with the Government of India and those for eradication of leprosy and blindness and

control of goitre, are hundred per cent centrally sponsored programmes. Family Planning programme is also a hundred per cent centrally sponsored programme while costs of M. P. W. scheme and E. P. I. are shared by the State Government and the Central Government. The details of some of these programmes have been given earlier. Other programmes are briefly narrated below :

11.05.31. *Leprosy Eradication Programme*—The programme is being run on Government of India pattern as a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Infrastructure available under the programme as on 31st March, 1985 and developed during seventh plan is given in the following table :

TABLE—8 *Infrastructure under Leprosy Eradication Programme :*

Item	Position at the end of Sixth Plan	Achievement during		(No.)	
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
				Anticipated Achievement	Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Leprosy control unit	32	15	32	20	20
2. S. E. T. Units	990	5	5	4	..
3. Urban Leprosy Centre	54	5	..	..	..
4. Reconstructive Surgery units	6	..	..	..	..
5. Temporary Hospitalization-20 bedded ward	16	..	..	2	2
6. Training centre	3	..	..	..	..
7. District Leprosy Control Units	12	15	..	..	..
8. Regional Leprosy Control Units	12	..	..	..	..
9. Modified Leprosy Control Units	4	10	4	10	10
10. Government Leprosy Hospitals	5	..	..	..	..
11. Voluntary Organization	47	..	..	..	..
12. Leprosy Beds	1987	..	..	..	..
13. Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Units	1	2	2	2	4

11.05.32. The State comes under the category of middle range endemicity from all India perspective with average prevalence rate of 5.27 per thousand population. The prevalence rate of disease varies geographically from place to place like Kanpur where rate is as high as 12.71 per thousand while in Ghaziabad, it is below one per thousand population. But there are pockets of high endemicity in low prevalence districts also. The disease is being tackled by providing proper know-how, its detection and treatment by better drugs usage.

11.05.33. *National Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment Programme*—It is also a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme. The main causes of blindness are cataract, trachoma, mal-nutrition, injuries, glaucoma, etc. Treatment facilities for the eye diseases due to above causes, are being provided in all the district hospitals, selected P.H.Cs. and all medical colleges of the State. Mobile treatment facilities have also been established and their extension is proposed during the Seventh Plan. The following table gives the details of physical targets and achievements :

TABLE 9—*Eye Relief Infrastructure*

Item	Position at the end of Sixth plan	Achievement during		1987-88	1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1—District Hospitals provided with Eye treatment department	55	..	..	..	..
2—Primary Health Centres provided with eye treatment facilities	175	200	90	75	90
3—Mobile Units	17	..	8	4	4
4—Medical Colleges	5	..	1	1	..
5—Regional Institute	1	..	..	..	..
6—Training Centres	3	..	..	..	..
7—Eye Banks	5	1	..	..	..

11.05.34. *School Health Programme*—It is a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme. The Government of India had initiated a pilot project of school health programme during 1984-85 in selected 2 blocks of Gonda and Basti. This programme had been extended during 1985-86 in two more districts of Lucknow and Meerut. The scheme is in experimental stage and at present it is being run in 18 blocks.

11.05.35. The implementation of the programme has been divided into training of teachers, health education, health checkup, treatment of sick children, immunization and supply of weighing machines and measuring tapes to the school teachers.

11.05.36. *Specialist and Paramedical workers Training*—It is also a hundred per cent centrally sponsored scheme for imparting training to the specialist and para-medical workers required for manning the service units of rural areas. Twenty training centres for laboratory assistants training have been sanctioned during March 1986 and the training is going to start shortly during 1987-88.

11.05.37. *National Goitre Control Programme*—A notification has been issued by the State Government for banning the sale of common salt with effect from October, 1987 in the State. A cell has

been created in the Directorate for the effective monitoring of the programme during the Seventh Plan period.

FAMILY WELFARE AND MATERNITY CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME

11.05.38. For the successful implementation of "Health for all by 2000 A.D.", it is inevitable that we should reduce the death rate to 9/1,000, Birth rate to 21/1,000 and infant death rate to 60/1,000 (live deliveries) and raise the couple protection rate to 60 per cent per year which is 24.84 per cent presently.

11.05.39. To achieve this target Family Welfare and M. C. H. programme is to be so organised that it is converted into a people's movement and a social revolution. Equal emphasis is being given to all contraceptive methods so that an individual may choose any of them according to his personal needs and efforts are being made to strengthen and augment the sterilisation services in order to raise achievement level. Taking into consideration the popularity and acute demand of Laparoscopic sterilisation all medical colleges, District Hospitals, a large number of Tahsil level hospitals and selected voluntary organisations have been provided with laproscopes. Action is being taken to purchase some more laproscopes.

11.05.40. In addition, to provide requisite capability a campaign of training of doctors in various sterilisation methods is being taken up vigorously.

11.05.41. Green Card scheme has already been introduced and it has proved to be good incentive for adopting small family norms. Under this scheme a Green Card is issued to the couple having 2 children only and who accept sterilisation operation in order to limit their family upto two children only. Cash prizes are also awarded for meritorious work under Family Welfare Programme.

11.05.42. Several award schemes have also been introduced. These are meant for senior officers as well as field workers, office bearers of voluntary agencies and individual motivators.

11.05.43. Immunization scheme aiming at restricting infant death rate is being carried out vigorously. A large number

of children are being protected every year from fatal diseases of typhoid, whooping cough, T. B. and Tetanus etc.

11.05.44. During the Sixth Plan period achievements under the expanded programme of Immunisation are given below:

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries (In lakh)</i>
Tetanus Toxid (Expectant mothers) ..	31.63
T. T. (children upto 10 years) ..	9.96
T.T. (Children up to 16 years) ..	8.08
P. P. T.	51.00
D. T.	55.22
Polio	23.06
B. C. G.	67.64
Typhoid	29.45

11.05.45. Districts of Varanasi and Allahabad were covered under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) from November 19, 1985. The U. I. P. programme has now been extended to 20 more districts of the State.

11.05.46. Protection of the mothers and children against anaemia is another important scheme. Regular doses of Iron and Folic Acid tablets are being distributed free of charge. During Sixth Plan period 53.35 lakh mothers and 51.48 lakh children benefited under this scheme.

11.05.47. Vitamin 'A' solution is being regularly provided to children for prevention of blindness in rural areas. 77.41 lakh beneficiaries were provided with Vitamin 'A' solution during the Sixth Plan period. For the year 1987-88 a target of 23 lakh beneficiaries have been fixed.

11.05.48. To provide maternity and child health services in rural areas 19,153 sub-centres are functioning in the State. The norm for establishment of the sub-centres is 5,000 population in plains and 3,000 population in hill areas.

11.05.49. At present 46 Government and 3 voluntary institutions with a total capacity of 2,475 trainees per year are functioning in the State for imparting pre-services training to basic health workers (female) for the sub-centres.

11.05.50. During the year 1986-87 the State achieved overall 121.3 per cent of the target in family welfare programme for which it was adjudged first in the country. The Government of India, as a result of it has accorded an award of Rs. 2.5 crore to the State.

11.05.51. For the year 1987-88 arduous efforts are being made to maintain this level of achievement.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

11.05.52. Medical education Planning at all levels is related to national needs and priorities with the ultimate goal of achieving a satisfactory health status for all our people. It is recognised that effective delivery of health care services to the community depends largely on the quantity of education, training and proper orientation to which the medical and health personnel are exposed. With this objective medical and health education is being restructured to produce personnel of various grades of skill and competence who are professionally equipped and socially motivated to function as an integral team to effectively deal with the day-to-day community problems. An over all efforts has been made for a balanced development of basic clinical and problem oriented operational research. Priority has been given to problems related to eradication of existing widely prevalent diseases like malnutrition, blindness, T.B., leprosy, cancer etc.

11.05.53. The seven State Medical Colleges are imparting training to 815 undergraduates and 780 postgraduate students per year in different specialities. The total bed strength of the hospitals attached to these Medical Colleges is 753. The candidates admitted during 1987-88 to different colleges are as follows :-

Colleges	No.
K. G. Medical Colleges, Lucknow..	185
GSVM Medical College, Kanpur ..	191
S. N. Medical College, Agra ..	123
L. L. R. Medical College, Meerut	153
M. L. N. Medical College, Allahabad	102
M.L. B. Medical College, Jhansi ..	80
B. R. D. Medical College, Gorakhpur	105
Total ..	939

11.05.54. In the first year of Seventh Plan (1985-86) important schemes included were expansion of nephrology unit, endocrinology unit, cytotoxicology unit to the Department of Pathology and cancer detection Unit at K.G. Medical College, Lucknow. In addition, several teaching and non-teaching posts were created and funds were made available for the purchase of books, journals and equipment for different specialities in the seven medical colleges. A sum of Rs.52.62 lakh was sanctioned for Allahabad Medical College for the construction of a hostel.

11.05.55. To improve the functioning of Medical College Gorakhpur a sum of Rs.1.12 crore was sanctioned while Rs.50.00 lakh were given to Cardiology Institute Kanpur as a special grant.

11.05.56. The Medical Colleges are very much involved in the national programmes like prevention of blindness and eradication of T.B. and leprosy. The Departments of Ophthalmology at Allahabad, Jhansi and Gorakhpur have been upgraded for the eye relief programmes. These Colleges are also imparting training to 45 ophthalmic assistants.

11.05.57. In the year 1987-88 the schemes included are the provision of central services in the medical college hospitals like central laundry, central sterilisation, central oxygen and gas supply, establishment of P.A.B.X., Intensive care unit, dialysis unit, neurosurgery and plastic surgery units and strengthening of cardiology units.

11.05.58. The proposal of separation of radiology department from radiodiagnosis and radiotherapy has also been included. This is necessary especially where cobalt-68 unit are to be purchased and got functioning. The separation of these departments is a precondition for the allotment of a cobalt-68 plant by the Teletherapy committee of the Government of India.

11.05.59. The important scheme for which outlay has been proposed for the different medical colleges of the State during 1988-89 are as follows.

Establishment of Intensive Care Unit, Establishment of Dialysis Unit, Strengthening of Plastic Surgery and Burn Unit, T.B. and Chest Diseases Unit, Central Library, Microbiology and Biochemistry Department and Development of Cardiology Department.

11.05.60. Besides the above scheme of commissioning of 50 private wards, and 200 bedded ward at Medical College, Meerut, construction of major lecture theatre at Medical College, Meerut and construction of officers, residential quarters at Medical College, Kanpur has been included in the Plan. Provision has also been made for the strengthening of the Directorate of Medical Education and Training, and for the strengthening of early cancer detection Centres of Allahabad, Meerut and Gorakhpur Medical Colleges. Provision has been made for the improvement of water supply, electricity, sanitary arrangements renovation of sewerline and roads in medical colleges and attached hospitals. Outlay proposed for annual plan 1988-89 for the various medical colleges is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakh)
S. N. Medical College, Agra ..	40.40
G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur ..	35.50
MLN Medical College, Allahabad ..	53.45
L. L. R. Medical College, Meerut ..	68.70
M. L. B. Medical College, Jhansi ..	26.50
B.R.D. Medical College, Gorakhpur ..	39.40
K. G. Medical College, Lucknow ..	38.95
Other expenditures ..	72.10
Total ..	375.00

11.05.61. Under the Annual Plan 1988-89 the scheme of laboratory technicians and dental hygienists training in medical colleges, establishment of general nurses training centres and their commissioning and provision of staff etc., strengthening of College of Nursing, Kanpur and starting of B.Ss. (Nursing) course there and orientation training of officers of the department have been proposed. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.05.62. The total provision for Medical Education, Training and Research for the year 1988-89 is Rs.390.00 lakh including Rs.136.00 lakh for buildings.

11.05.63. *Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences Lucknow*—Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences was established during Sixth Plan under an act of Government of U.P. mainly for providing medical care, educational and research facilities of high order in specified super specialities. The Institute costing Rs.450 crore (Revised) and comprising 21 super-specialies, is proposed to be completed in 3 phases. Phase-I of the Institute costing Rs.150 crore (Revised) and comprising Six Super Specialities i.e. Genetics-Immunology, Renal Sciences, Gastroenterology, Endocrinology, Neuro-Sciences and cardiac-Sciences, is under completion at present and is expected to become fully functional in 1988-89. On the basis of expenditure already incurred and expenditure likely to be incurred, it is now likely to cost Rs.174 crore by the end of 1989-90

11.05.64. The Institute is being funded fully by State. However, as a result of efforts made by the Government of India the Government of Japan have agreed to provide medical equipments of a value of 1.9 billion Yen, which is expected to start arriving shortly. Discussions on the second phase equipment for approximately 1.6 billion Yen is expected to start soon.

11.05.65. The actual work of establishment of the Institute including development of the site commenced in 1982. While most of its buildings and works in first phase are already complete and the remaining few are also in an advanced stage of construction. It is expected that the present construction activities involving an expenditure of about Rs.59.00 crore will be over by the end of 1988-89.

11.05.66. It is expected that medical care in the main hospital would start with 150 beds by June, 1988 in the first instance and another 150 beds would become functional by December, 1988. The teaching work is also likely to start by July, 1988 with the first batch of 115 residents. The laboratory research programme is also expected to start functioning.

11.05.67. The total expenditure incurred upto 1986-87 on establishment of the Institute is about Rs.51.00 crore out of which about Rs.38.00 crore have already been released for construction of these buildings. The rest of expenditure has been incurred on establishment of electric-sub-station, afforestation and horticulture, acquisition of land and other revenue expenses.

11.05.68. During 1987-88 the expenditure, out of plan allocation of Rs.33.00 crore, will mainly consist of purchase of equipment costing about Rs.19.00 crore against Japanese grant-in-aid and construction of buildings at the cost of about Rs.14.00 crore.

11.05.69. In the draft annual plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.33.00 crore has been allocated. As this project has now been approved and cleared by Government of India as an externally aided project the State will finance the project to the extent of its share.

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME (LABOUR DEPARTMENT)

11.05.70. The ESI scheme was initiated in the year 1952. With the development of industrial activities in the State, the ESI scheme has also been expanding which necessitated the need to separate it from the State Medical Department. Consequently in the Seventh Plan its implementation was given to the State Labour Department and a separate Directorate was established.

11.05.71. Under the scheme medical treatment and attendance is provided to insured persons and their families in respect of sickness, injury and maternity. Out of the total expenditure, State's share is 1/8 and the rest 7/8 is the share of ESI Corporation, Delhi.

The main programmes for improvement of medical benefits under ESI are given below :

11.05.72. *Establishment of New ESI Hospitals*—Against a target to open 10 new ESI hospitals during the Seventh Plan, 7 have been sanctioned so far, of which 3 new hospitals at Aligarh, Pipri (Mirzapur) and Varanasi are proposed to

be started during 1987-88. The Noida hospital is now proposed to be managed by ESI Corporation itself. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed to run these seven hospitals which will provide indoor and specialised treatment to the insured persons and their families. Further, to remove the problem of understaffing in existing hospitals, an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh has been proposed for creation of additional posts.

11.05.73. *Establishment of new ESI Dispensaries*—There is a target to open 20 new allopathic ESI dispensaries during the Seventh Plan. It is proposed to open 8 new dispensaries during 1987-88 and 5 dispensaries are proposed during 1988-89. About 46,000 industrial workers will be benefited. For this an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed.

11.05.74. In view of the recommendations of the Regional Board, 6 homoeopathic dispensaries have been established in ESI hospitals during 1985-86, and 4 are proposed to be sanctioned during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed for this scheme in 1988-89.

11.05.75. Similarly the Regional Board recommended facilities for treatment by Ayurvedic system for which 6 ayurvedic dispensaries were sanctioned during 1985-86. Four new are proposed to be sanctioned during 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.0.25 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

11.05.76. *Ambulance* — A provision to purchase 7 ambulance vans was made in the Seventh Plan against which 2 were provided in 1985-86 and 3 more will be provided in 1987-88. The remaining 2 are being proposed for 1988-89. Services of ambulance van are necessary for transportation of serious patients for their immediate medical care. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

11.05.77. *Equipment for dispensaries*—An outlay of Rs.0.75 lakh has also been proposed for properly equipping the ESI dispensaries so that proper investigation and treatment may be provided to the sick insured persons.

11.05.78. *Intensive Coronary care Unit*—A proposal for establishing an ICC unit for heart patients is under consideration during 1987-88. During 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.2.00 lakh is proposed for this unit.

11.05.79. *Strengthening of Directorate and Zonal offices*—A separate directorate has been established since June, 1985 when the scheme was transferred to the State Labour Department. The directorate and Zonal offices need strengthening. Some posts of officers and ministerial staff are proposed to be created to cope with the work and maintain the efficiency. An outlay of Rs.2.75 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for continuing the programme.

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

11.05.80. *Ayurveda and Unani*—Indian Systems of Medicine can play an important role in the sphere of medical and public health in rural as well as urban areas. Now more and more burden of medical care in rural areas is being shouldered by the Indian systems of medicine. The popularity of these systems is not confined only to the poor but the rich are also attracted towards these systems due to their effectiveness. Actually these systems have been developed as a result of a long experience with rich and vast material-media. These systems employ largely indigenously available drugs, which are suitable for covering medical care to the largest number under the present economic Conditions. Accordingly importance has been given in the Seventh Plan to raise the standard of Ayurveda and Unani Colleges.

11.05.81. An outlay of Rs.1587.40 lakh including Rs.87.40 lakh for the hills was approved for the Seventh Five Year Plan for the Indian systems of medicine (Ayurveda and Unani). Out of this an outlay of Rs.425.00 lakh has been allocated for the construction of buildings.

11.05.82. An expenditure of Rs.75.88 lakh was incurred in the year 1985-86 and Rs.81.50 lakh in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.362.15 lakh (including Rs.37.10 lakh for the hills) is approved for the year 1987-88. An outlay of Rs.500.37 lakh including Rs.56.10 lakh for the hills has been proposed for the draft annual Plan

1988-89. The proposed scheme to be implemented during the year 1988-89 are as follows:

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Proposed outlay</i>
	(Rs. in lakh)
1. Urban health services-other systems of Medicine, Ayurvedic and Unani	225.87
2. Rural Health services-other systems of Medicine, Ayurvedic and Unani.	211.50
3. Medical Education, Training, Research and Evaluation	55.70
4. Other Expenditure	7.30
Total	500.37

11.05.83. *Urban Health Services Ayurvedic and Unani*—Under this Programme 19 ayurvedic hospitals with 25 beds each were established in the year 1985-86 and 30 hospitals during the Year 1986-87. Nine such hospitals are likely to be sanctioned during the year 1987-88. Ten new State ayurvedic/unani hospitals are proposed for 1988-89. Expansion of existing State pharmacies, establishment of offices of ayurvedic and unani officers, drug control organisation, and establishment of herbal gardens, in 3 ayurvedic colleges is also envisaged during this year with a view to improve the quality of the departmental services. An Outlay of Rs.225.87 lakh has been proposed to carry-out urban health programmes.

11.05.84. *Rural Health*

Ayurvedic/Unani—Under this programme, 98 (including 8 in the hills) 4 bedded dispensaries were established in 1985-86 and 118 (including 8 in the hills) in the year 1986-87. 106 (including 6 in the hills) new ayurvedic and unani dispensaries are likely to be established during 1987-88. Sixty new four bedded ayurvedic and unani dispensaries are proposed for the year 1988-89. Under the scheme for construction of building of State ayurvedic/unani dispensaries, sanction for construction of buildings of 15 State ayurvedic/unani dispensaries have been issued during 1986-87. 21 non-government ayurvedic/unani dispensaries have so far been provincialised during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 by

the Government. Seven such dispensaries are likely to be provincialised during 1987-88. An expenditure of Rs.7.60 lakh during the year 1986-87 was incurred while Rs.10.60 lakh in the year 1987-88 is likely to be incurred on this scheme. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakh has been proposed to continue this scheme during 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs.211.50 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 to carry out the schemes of rural health services.

11.05.85. *Medical Education-Ayurvedic and Unani*—Rs.13.00 lakh excluding capital works was spent on this programme during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87. Furniture and equipment were supplied to the ayurvedic/unani colleges and attached hospitals during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Department of Ras Shastra (Pharmacy) of two Ayurvedic Colleges, Banda and Varanasi was expanded during 1986-87. This Department is likely to be expanded during 1987-88 in two other colleges. It is also proposed to develop and to raise the standard of these colleges by providing necessary staff, furniture, equipment and other requirements in accordance with the norms recommended by the Central Council of Indian Medicine.

An outlay of Rs.61.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for the development of Ayurvedic and Unani education.

11.05.86. *Training programme*—Training of medical officers in national health programmes, training to the teachers of ayurvedic and unani colleges, training of ayurvedic/unani nurses, refresher courses to the ayurvedic/unani medical officers etc. are proposed to be carried out during the year 1988-89. An outlay of 16.00 lakh has been agreed for these programmes during Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs.1.20 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

11.05.87. *Other expenditure*—Other programmes such as funds for organising seminars and lectures, grant in aid to 'Ayurvedic/Tibbi Academy, Board of

Indian Medicine, and the development of yoga and naturopathy are proposed to be carried out during 1988-89. An expenditure of Rs.0.50 lakh in the year 1985-86 and 0.50 lakh during 1986-87 was incurred on these schemes. Rs. 0.80 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 for these programmes.

An outlay of Rs.61.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for the development of Ayurvedic and Unani education.

HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

11.05.88. Homoeopathic system of medicines has become very popular among the people both in rural and urban areas and there is a great demand for setting up of new homoeopathic dispensaries. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, 294 homoeopathic dispensaries were functioning in the State. During the period of Sixth Plan 393 State homoeopathic dispensaries, including 25 in Hill areas and 123 under special component Plan in rural areas, were established. Thus by the end of the Sixth Plan 66 homoeopathic dispensaries in urban areas and 621 in rural areas were functioning in the State.

11.05.89. A separate Homoeopathic Directorate came into existence in the year 1981. The work load at the level of the Homoeopathic Directorate has enormously increased. It is proposed to strengthen the Directorate by creating some sections with requisite staff.

11.05.90. According to minimum standard prescribed by the Central Council of Homoeopathic, the homoeopathic medical colleges and hospitals have to be improved and strengthened. Steps are being taken to provide necessary minimum facilities of all the State homoeo medical colleges and hospitals during the Seventh Plan period in a phased manner. Administrative infrastructure at the divisional and district level is also to be provided for ensuring better control and efficiency of the services to be provided to the community.

11.05.91. An outlay of Rs.522.60 lakh including Rs.22.60 lakh for the hills has been approved and it is proposed to establish 751 homoeopathic dispensaries, out of which 680 dispensaries will be for rural and 71 dispensaries for urban areas. During the year 1985-86, 137 homoeopathic dispensaries were sanctioned including one in hill area. During 1986-87 against the target of establishment of 84 homoeopathic dispensaries including two for hill areas, 83 homoeopathic dispensaries were sanctioned.

11.05.92. In the Annual Plan 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.141.55 lakh is approved against which the same amount of expenditure is anticipated. Fifty two new homoeopathic dispensaries are anticipated to be opened.

11.05.93. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.210.80 lakh is proposed including Rs.7.80 lakh for hill areas. During the year 175 new dispensaries are proposed to be established.

11.06. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The present decade 1981-90 has been declared as the 'International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade'. It is an accepted fact that water is life. The well knitted potable water supply and sanitation systems certainly reflect the extent of development of inhabited areas. Augmentation of Rural and Urban water supply and sanitation schemes have accordingly been given high priority during the current plan period. The programme is being implemented through urban development department except for Drinking Water facilities to Harijan Basties in rural areas of the State which is being implemented through Rural Development Department. Low cost Rural Sanitation Programme is now being implemented by Panchayat Raj Department.

SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

11.06.2. The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) provided an outlay of Rs.432.00 crore for water supply and sanitation sector including Rs.145.00 crore for Hill Areas. The department-wise and programme-wise provisions of the Seventh Five Year Plan are categorised under this sector as below :-

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Financial outlay</i> (Rs. in crore)
<i>Urban Development Department</i>	
1. Urban Water Supply :	
(i) New Towns ..	27.00
(ii) Reorganisation/Extension/ Augmentation	129.00
	<hr/> 156.00 <hr/>
<i>Rural Development Department</i>	
Drinking water facilities to Harijan Basties	17.00
Total-Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation	<hr/> 432.00 <hr/>
<i>Urban Sewerage :</i>	
(i) New Towns ..	5.00
(ii) Reorganisation/Extension/ Augmentation	10.00
	<hr/> 15.00 <hr/>
<i>Rural Water Supply :</i>	
(i) District Sector Programme (M. N. P.)	205.00
(ii) Dutch Programme (M. N. P.) ..	21.00
(iii) Rejuvenation of defunct Schemes (Non-M. N. P.)	2.00
	<hr/> 228.00 <hr/>
4. Rural Sanitation :	1.50
5. Low Cost Sanitation:	14.50
Total-Urban Development Deptt. ..	<hr/> 415.00 <hr/>

ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89

11.06.3. The proposed outlay for the water supply, sewerage and sanitation for the Annual Plan 1987-88 is Rs. 111.54 crore including Rs. 32.25 crore for hills. Out of this Rs. 56.59 crore (including Rs. 29.00 crore for hills) will be provided under District Sector and Rs. 54.95 crore (including Rs. 3.25 crore for hills) will be provided under State Sector. The programme-wise break ups of the above are proposed as under :—

Programme	(Rs. in crore)		
	Outlay		
	Plains	Hills	Total
A. Urban Water Supply	30.00	1.75	31.75
B. Urban Sewerage	2.00	0.50	2.50
C. Minimum Needs Programme			
1. Distt. Plan	22.42	28.50	50.92
2. Dutch	16.00	..	16.00
3. Total (Urban Development)	38.42	28.50	66.92
4. Harijan Basties (Rural Development Department)	5.17	0.50	5.67
D. Rejuvenation of Defunct Schemes	..	1.00	1.00
E. Low cost Sanitation,			
(i) Urban	3.45	..	3.45
(ii) Rural	0.25	..	0.25
Total (A—E)	79.29	32.25	111.54

URBAN WATER SUPPLY

11.06.4. It may be recalled that only a sum of Rs. 156 crore could be provided during Seventh Plan against the require-

ment of Rs. 545.00 crore to provide adequate water supply to 100 per cent urban population by the end of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade i.e. 1990. However, as per outlay approved for the Seventh Plan, the yearly averages should have been of the order of Rs. 30—35 crore as against which nearly 17, 23 and 24 crore were only released in the first 3 years. To achieve the targets set for the Seventh Plan, the short-fall in the first two years should have been made up in the year 1987-88. In case this is done next year or in the last year of the Seventh Plan, it will not be possible to achieve the physical targets (both of coverage of 118 new towns and augmentation in 200 towns) as these schemes need 2-3 years for completion.

11.06.5. *New facilities* — There are 685 towns in U.P. By the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 556 towns have been provided piped water supply facilities. Twenty more towns have been benefited during 1985-86 and 1986-87, thus making a total of 576 towns by March, 1987 and by March 1988, the coverage is expected to reach to 586 towns. For 1988-89 a provision of Rs. 5.00 crore has been kept for new facilities with a target of 10 new towns.

11.06.6. Financial and Physical progress of urban water supply during Seventh Five Year Plan is as under :

TABLE 10—Financial and Physical Progress

Year	Financial (Rs. crore)	Physical		
		New Towns (No.)	Augmenta- tion in- crease in Corpo- ration Towns	Towns (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Seventh Plan (Outlay/Target)	..	118	100	200
2. 1985-86 (Achievement)	..	10	63.60	15
3. 1986-87 (Achievement)	..	10	39.12	20
4. 1987-88 (Anticipated)	..	10	20.00	20
Sub-Total (2—4)	64.25	30	122.72	55
Balance for 1988-90	91.75	88	..	145

11.06.7. *Reorganisation / Extension/ Augmentation Schemes*—The meagre allocation of funds in urban sector is resulting in acute scarcity of drinking water in urban areas, as the augmentation and extension of existing water supply systems could not be commensurate with the increasing water demand of the fast expanding urban centres. Emergent relief works are also necessary to be executed in towns facing scarcity of water. Some towns have only one tube-well and skeleton distribution system. The average per capita water supply in most of the towns is barely 100 lpcd. Advance planning and long-term projects are essential to tide over the fast deteriorating water supply situation in the towns. In addition to this, many systems have become quite old and need repairs/replacement/augmentation/extension. If concerted and serious efforts are now not made to augment the Urban Water Supply Systems, the condition may further deteriorate resulting in lot of health problems and inconvenience to the people.

11.06.8. In the year 1988-89 Rs.16.75 crore are being proposed for above purpose. It is targetted to reorganise/extend/augment the water supply systems of 20 towns, besides augmenting water supply by 20 MLD in the corporation towns.

11.06.9. *Mathura Action Plan* — For supplying drinking water to Agra and Mathura, a project named 'Gokul Barrage' has been prepared at an estimated cost

of Rs.24.67 crore. The proposed phasing of the project is as below :

			<i>Rs. in crore</i>
1986-87	..	..	2.00
1987-88	..	..	5.00
1988-89	..	..	10.00
1989-90	..	..	7.67
			24.67

11.06.10. To start with Rs.2.00 crore were allotted for the project in 1986-87 and Rs.3.00 crore for 1987-88 and Rs.10.00 crore is proposed for 1988-89.

URBAN SEWERAGE AND SANITATION

11.06.11. It is necessary from the point of view of health of the community that all excreta, organic wastes and waste water be quickly removed from inhabited areas of a town. Sewerage and sanitation scheme should, therefore, follow the water supply schemes to avoid insanitation due to increased amount of waste water and to make use of waste water to transport night-soil and other human wastes away from habitation. However, work on sewerage schemes could not be given as high priority in the past as water supply due to high cost involved and limited financial resources of the Local Bodies and the State. Till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan, the sewerage facilities have been provided only in limited urban areas of the State. Progress during the Seventh Plan is as follows :

TABLE—11 : *Financial Progress and Physical Achievement*

Year	Financial (Rs. crore)	Physical achievement		
		New Towns (No.)	MLD in- crease in corp. Towns	Towns (No.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Seventh Plan (Outlay/Target)..	.. 15.00	11	10	10
2. 1985-86 (Achievement) .. ..	.. 2.28	2	..	1
3. 1986-87 (Achievement) .. ..	.. 2.37	1	..	..
4. 1987-88 (Anticipated) .. ..	.. 2.70	..	..	3
5. 1988-89 (Outlay) .. ..	.. 2.50	..	..	2

11.06.12. *New towns*--By the end of March 1987, fifty seven towns have been provided with partial sewerage facilities out of which 20 are Class-I Towns. A provision of Rs. 0.25 crore have been kept for new facilities but no new town is expected to be benefitted during the year 1988-89.

11.06.13. *Reorganisation / Extension / Augmentation Schemes* -- Sewerage facilities in the already covered towns are partial in nature and that too inadequate and their level has further declined due to large growth of population. The present status of sewerage in most of the towns is not satisfactory which is even causing pollution of rivers and serious environmental problems. A provision of Rs. 2.25 crore is proposed for 1988-89 to extend the existing sewerage facilities in 2 towns besides corporation towns where increase in sullage is expected to be about 2 mld.

11.06.14. *Urban low cost sanitation* --The works of low cost sanitation are now being done by Local Bodies themselves under the administrative control of Director, Local Bodies, U.P. The two main programmes (i) conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines and (ii) Sulabh Shalaya have been taken up under low cost sanitation programme. A provision of Rs. 14.50 crore has been kept for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines and construction of public latrines for the Seventh Five Year Plan. During 1985-86, Rs. 205.00 lakh and during 1986-87, Rs. 230.00 lakh were spent. There is a provision of Rs. 330.00 lakh for 1987-88 and Rs. 345.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

11.06.15. A survey was conducted during 1971-72 to enumerate problem villages of the State. The criteria adopted for identification of such villages as prescribed by the Government of India, were :

Villages where no water source exist within a distance of 1.6 Kilometre or where water is available at depth of more than 15 metres.

(In hilly areas, villages where water sources are available at an elevation difference or more than 100 metres from the habitation).

OR

Villages where the water source are having excessive salinity, iron, flourides and/or other toxic elements hazardous to health.

OR

Villages which are exposed to the risk of water borne diseases, such as cholera, guinea-worm, etc., due to the available water.

11.06.16. There are 1,12,561 villages in the State and on the basis of the said criteria, 35,506 villages were declared as problem villages. By 1980, only 7001 villages could be provided with safe drinking water supply with piped schemes. With a view to cover all the problem villages as speedily as possible and looking into the financial constraints, installation of India Mark-II hand pumps was decided to be taken up from the year 1982-83 onwards and piped water supply was to be provided only at places where hand pumps are not feasible or where the quality of water is not suitable from chemical point of view. In order to extend coverage and with a view to provide at least one source of drinking water in each problem village, it was decided by the State Government to provide India Mark-II hand pumps in rural areas at the rate of one hand pump for every 250-300 persons, with a maximum of two hand pumps in each village, out of which one hand pump was decided to be provided for Harijan population of the village. Thus by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan 34,144 problem villages were benefitted leaving thereby only 1,362 problem villages. Out of the 1972 list, with the passage of time due to recurrent drought and scanty rains, more and more extraction of ground water, deforestation and ecological changes many more villages started facing problem of drinking water and stepped into the category of problem villages. According to the lists received from District Magistrates, 42,544 new problem villages emerged in 1985. There is a target of covering 26,337 problem and 3,210 non-problem villages during the Seventh Plan period. The

progress of Rural Water Supply is as under :

	Problem villages	Other villages	Total
1. Total numbers	78050	34511	112561
2. Total coverage up to March 1987	54968	6394	61362
3. Balance as on 1st April, 1987	23082	28117	51199
4. Anticipated to be covered during 1987-88	9700	119	9819
5. Proposed to be covered during 1988-89	7000	90	7090

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME

11.06.17. An outlay of Rs.226.00 crore including Rs.130.00 crore for the hills has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan for safe drinking water supply programme being implemented by U. P. Jal Nigam. An expenditure of Rs.36.74 crore has been incurred during 1985-86 and Rs.55.40 crore during 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.53.09 crore is provided for the year 1987-88 with which it is anticipated to cover 714 problem villages and 100 non-problem villages by pipe and 2,636 problem villages by India Mark-II hand pumps. Besides this, reorganisation of some existing piped water supply schemes and saturation of some partially covered villages shall also be done.

11.06.18. An outlay of Rs.66.92 crore has been proposed for the year 1988-89 with which it is targeted to cover 774 problem and 70 non-problem villages by pipe and 1,726 problem villages by India Mark-II hand pumps. Besides this, reorganisation of some existing piped water supply schemes and saturation of some partially covered villages shall also be done.

11.06.19. *The Dutch Assistance for Rural Water Supply Schemes*—This scheme is a part of Minimum Needs Programme. An agreement for providing water supply in problem villages of U. P. was entered into by Government of India and Dutch Government. Sub-project-I, estimated to Rs.16.35 crore has been completed under which 724 villages of district Rae Bareilly, Allahabad and Varanasi have been pro-

vided with piped water supply. Sub-project-III, estimated to Rs.7.60 crore to cover 571 villages of district Allahabad, Agra, Mathura and Etawah by India Mark-II hand pumps is nearing completion. Sub-project-IV, estimated to Rs.10.62 crore to provide piped water supply in 202 villages of district Allahabad and Varanasi and Sub-Project-V, estimated to Rs.2.09 crore for providing drainage/sanitation/health education in villages covered under Dutch assisted schemes have been recently approved and work started. Rs.6.00 crore have been proposed under this programme for the year 1987-88, out of total provision of Rs.53.09 crore under Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs.16.00 crore is proposed for the year 1988-89 out of the total provision of Rs.66.92 crore under M.N.P. for the year.

11.06.20. *Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme*—This programme is centrally sponsored for which cent per cent assistance is being provided by Government of India to accelerate the rural water supply programme in the problem villages. An outlay of Rs.226.00 crore is expected to be provided for Seventh Five Year Plan. Assistance equivalent to outlay under M. N. P. is given for this programme by the Government of India. An outlay of Rs.46.00 crore and 46.15 crore has been provided during 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. A matching outlay of Rs.53.00 crore has been proposed for the year 1987-88 with which it is proposed to cover 459 problem villages and 50 non-problem villages by pipe and 5,891 problem villages by India Mark-II hand pumps. Besides this saturation of some partially covered villages shall also be done.

11.06.21. *Rejuvenation of Defunct Schemes*—Many rural water supply schemes in hill districts become defunct due to land slides and damages for other reasons. These need immediate rejuvenation/rehabilitation. Kumaun and Garhwal Jal Sansthan are given funds for restoration of these schemes. An outlay of Rs.2.00 crore has been provided for Seventh Five Year Plan out of which an outlay of Rs.0.75, 0.55 and 0.75 crore have been provided for the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. An outlay of Rs.1.00 crore has been proposed for the annual plan 1988-89.

11.06.22. *Rural Water Supply in Harijan Basties*—The Harijan Drinking Water Scheme was introduced in 1971-72. This scheme of Gram Vikas Vibhag aims at providing Drinking Water facilities to Harijan Basties in the rural areas of the State. It is a welfare scheme of the State to meet the basic requirement of drinking water for harijans residing in the rural areas. Under the scheme drinking water resources are provided through construction of Diggis in Hill areas and wells and Hand pumps in Plains.

11.07. HOUSING

The scope and concept of developmental activities has been increasing since the inception of planning era. The responsibilities of those departments which are primarily concerned with regulatory and non-plan activities have also increased considerably. The essential requirements of residential so also of non-residential accommodation of departments dealing with non-plan activities could not be provided accommodation under the non-plan sector of the state budget and the planning commission decided during the Fifth plan to provide the requirements of the non-plan departments through normal plan allocation.

11.07.2. From the Seventh Plan the Planning Commission has further regrouped the entire housing activities charged to State plan under the following three heads :

1. Government Residential Buildings
2. Urban Housing
3. Rural Housing

11.06.23. The construction work of Wells and Diggis is being implemented by the block agency and installation work of Hand pumps (India Mark-II hand pumps) under this scheme has been entrusted to Jal Nigam from the year 1984-85. The scheme is in the district sector and forms a part of the M. N. P.

11.06.24. Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.17.00 crore including Rs.2.00 crore for hills. During the past two years i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 the actual expenditure has been Rs.278.40 lakh and Rs.345.46 lakh and against the above expenditure 660 wells, 1,845 hand pumps, 320 Diggis and 803 wells, 2,820 hand pumps, 287 Diggis have been constructed respectively. During the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.453.00 lakh has been provided which includes Rs.50.00 lakh for hills, to construct 825 wells, 2,742 hand pumps and 250 diggiss.

11.06.25. An outlay of Rs.567.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 under this scheme for construction of 910 wells, 3,270 hand pumps and 275 diggiss includes Rs.50.00 lakh for hills districts.

11.07.3. However, the programme of construction of non-residential buildings has been kept under "Public Works" which includes the construction of office buildings and other functional buildings.

GOVERNMENT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

11.07.4. There is acute shortage of residential buildings in the state for the Government officers and other categories of Government employees, particularly in urban areas and where concentration of Government offices is large. The construction of residential accommodation in the State is also necessary to reduce the present backlog in residential accommodation in the State. In order to mitigate this problem an outlay of Rs.6,371.00 lakh (including Rs.336.00 lakh for the hills) has been provided in Seventh Plan (1985-90). Under this programme the outlay is provided for General Pool accommodation, Police Department Judicial

Department, Revenue Department, Estate Department, P.W.D., Finance Department, Karmic Department and Legislative Department.

11.07.5. The allocation of Seventh Plan, the actual expenditure for years 1985-86 and 1986-87, the anticipated expenditure for 1987-88 and proposed outlay for 1988-89 for Government residential buildings is shown below :

Plan period	(Rs. in Lakh)	
	Government residential buildings	Eighth Finance Commission
Seventh Plan agreed outlay	6371.00	8351.24
1985-86 Expenditure ..	1093.52	..
1986-87 Expenditure ..	1622.51	2390.92
1987-88 Anticipated expenditure	2433.00	3039.45
1988-89 Proposed outlay	3214.14	2920.87

11.07.6. *General Pool Accommodation*—The residential buildings for the employees of various departments are constructed under the pooled housing scheme of the State.

11.07.7. An outlay of Rs.1,146.00 lakh has been approved for the Seventh Plan period (1985-90) and a target of 1,372 residential buildings including 497 buildings as spill over of the Sixth Plan was fixed.

11.07.8. In the year 1985-86 Rs.16.02 lakh and in the year 1986-87 Rs.58.00 lakh were spent and 95 residential buildings were constructed.

11.07.9. In the year 1987-88, Rs.80.00 lakh (including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills) is anticipated to be spent and an achievement of 402 residential units is anticipated.

In the year 1988-89 the scheme is transferred to District Level Plan.

11.07.10. *Police Housing*—Provision of providing residential accommodation to

different categories of personnel of State Police is a condition in the police manual to increase the efficiency of the staff. At the beginning of the Seventh Plan the deficiency of living accommodation was 85,753 for non-gazetted policemen against their sanctioned strength of 1,52,217.

11.07.11. An outlay of Rs.890.00 lakh (including Rs.18.00 lakh for the hills) has been provided in the Seventh Plan and a target of 4,114 residential units was fixed to be achieved during the Plan period.

11.07.12. In the year 1985-86 against an expenditure of Rs.74.17 lakh (Rs.12.99 lakh for the hills) 465 residential units were constructed. Similarly in the year 1986-87 against an expenditure of Rs.180.34 lakh, 791 residential units were constructed.

11.07.13. In the year 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs.616.00 lakh (including Rs.20.00 lakh for the hills) is anticipated to achieve a target of 930 units. Similarly for the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.625.00 lakh (including Rs.25.00 lakh for the hills) has been proposed and a target to complete 833 residential buildings is fixed.

11.07.14. A Police Housing Corporation, with the sole purpose of constructing buildings for police department is being established.

11.07.15. *Judicial Department*—With the augmentation of strength of various categories of courts, the number of officers of Judicial Department so also of the Judges of the High Court has increased considerably, it has become necessary to provide them residential accommodation.

11.07.16. During the years between 1976-77 to 1986-87 sanctions for construction of 618 residences (including purchase of 25 houses) for Judicial Officers 262 residences for employees of subordinate courts (at tehsil Hqr.) had been issued.

11.07.17. With the purpose of meeting the housing requirement of the Judicial Department an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh (including Rs.19.00 lakh for hills) was approved for the Seventh Plan for the achievement of a target of 243 residential

units along with a spill over of 92 residential units of the Sixth Plan.

11.07.18. In the year 1985-86 Rs.73.13 lakh was spent (including Rs.6.80 lakh for the hills) and 67 residential units were constructed. Similarly during the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.218.77 lakh (including Rs.5.46 lakh for the hills) was an expenditure against which 53 residences were constructed.

11.07.19. For the year 1987-88 the anticipated expenditure is Rs.215.00 lakh (including Rs.20.00 lakh for the hills) for achieving a target of 76 residential units. There is proposed an amount of Rs.225.00 lakh for the annual plan 1988-89 against a target of 30 residential units.

11.07.20. *Revenue Department*—The revenue department provides residential accommodation for its officials specially at the Tehsil level. For this purpose an outlay of Rs.44.00 lakh (including Rs.15.00 lakh for hills) has been provided in Seventh Plan for construction of residential buildings for revenue department officials specially at tehsil level.

11.07.21. An amount of Rs.14.86 lakh (Rs.5.86 lakh for hills) was actually spent during the year 1985-86. The actual expenditure for the year 1986-87 was Rs.30.00 lakh (including Rs.13.00 lakh for hills). The approved outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs.133.00 lakh (including Rs.16.00 lakh for hills). The construction of residences of this department is transferred to district level plan.

11.07.22. *Estate Department* — The Estate Department provides residential accommodation to government employees posted at Lucknow and also to the members of the Government and the Legislature.

11.07.23. During the Seventh Plan (1985-90) an outlay of Rs.827.00 lakh (including Rs.64.00 lakh for the hills) has been provided for the construction of such buildings. The target was fixed at 5,280 residential buildings for various categories of government servants.

11.07.24. In the year 1985-86 Rs.163.45 lakh (including Rs.20.00 lakh for the hills) has been spent and a target of construction

of 100 residences of various types was achieved. Rs.245.53 lakh was spent in the year 1986-87.

11.07.25. During 1987-88 an expenditure of Rs.320.00 lakh (including Rs.100.00 lakh for the hills) is anticipated to complete 411 residences of various type. In the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.335.00 lakh (including Rs.110.00 lakh for the hills) is proposed with a target of 510 residential houses.

11.07.26. *Residential Housing (P.W.D.)*— The Public Works Department besides construction of residential buildings of various departments also construct residences for their own employees. An outlay of Rs.304.00 lakh (including Rs.70.00 lakh for hills) has been provided in the Seventh plan with a target of 250 residential units including 50 units of spill over work.

11.07.27. In the year 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.79.52 lakh (including Rs.30.89 lakh for the hills) was incurred. Similarly Rs.30.00 lakh were spent in 1986-87 and 33 residential units were constructed. With an anticipated expenditure of Rs.55.00 lakh (including Rs.25.00 lakh for the hills) 43 residential units are expected to be completed during the year 1987-88.

11.07.28. The proposed outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.80.00 lakh (including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills) and 25 residential units would be completed.

11.07.29. *Loans to Government Servants*—To provide the Government Servants the facility of their own residential houses, house building advances are being provided to them. The demand for house building advances has been increasing. The limit for house building advances admissible to the employees of different categories was revised upward in 1981-82 and again in 1984-85 to 75 months salary subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 lakh.

11.07.30. An outlay in the Seventh Plan was approved for Rs.2940.00 lakh. In 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.665.37 lakh has been incurred and in 1986-87 it was Rs.849.33 lakh. The anticipated expenditure in the year 1987-88 will be to the tune of Rs.768.00 lakh (including

Rs.100.00 lakh for hills). For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.1100.00 lakh (including Rs.100.00 lakhs for hills) is proposed.

11.07.31. *Karmic Department*—The Karmic Department is responsible for providing residences to the members of State Public Service Commission as well as to Gazetted and Non-Gazetted employees of the Commission. It also provides hostel accommodation and residences to the employees of the Administrative Training Institute, U.P. Nainital.

11.07.32. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Plan. An expenditure of Rs.7.00 lakh in the year 1985-86 and Rs.9.54 lakh in the year 1986-87 was incurred. In the year 1987-88 against an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakh an expenditure of Rs.13.00 lakh is anticipated to add to residential accommodation for staff of U.P. Public Service Commission and hostel rooms and quarters for class-III and Class-IV employees at administrative Training Institute, U.P., Nainital.

11.07.33. An outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89.

URBAN HOUSING

11.07.34. The population of urban areas of the State increased from 1971 (1.24 crore) to 1981 (1.99 crore) with an annual rate of growth of 4.9 per cent as compared to the national urban growth rate of 3.85 per cent per annum. Thus the urban population of the State is likely to increase to 3.24 crore by 1991 which require massive steps to accommodate this large urban population. Housing conditions in the urban areas are affected by non-availability of enough serviced land, competing demands on urban spaces by uses other than housing and high land values. The economically weaker sections and low income groups of the society which constitutes about 75 per cent of the urban population, need special attention.

11.07.35. The backlog of urban dwellings in 1981 according to a pilot survey of the National Building Organisation was estimated to be 7.06 lakh units

and there was an anticipated shortage of 8.20 lakh houses in the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. In addition, about 12.78 lakh additional houses were required to be constructed during the Seventh Plan period to account for increase in urban population. The additional demand for urban dwellings in the Seventh Plan is estimated thus to be about 21 lakh houses.

11.07.36. For the Seventh Plan, against the demand of 21 lakh additional dwelling units, only 2.70 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed by various construction agencies of the State Government, with an outlay of Rs.75.50 crore including Rs.0.50 crore for hills. Out of this, only 22,700 houses would be constructed through State Plan funds, for all income groups and the balance through institutional finance. The target of construction of 22,700 houses, includes 18,000 houses for EWS, 4,000 houses for low income group and 700 houses for middle income group. Besides construction of houses, 1,100 hectares of land would also be acquired and developed during the Seventh Plan period.

11.07.37. To determine public housing policy the under mentioned considerations are kept in view :

1. Availability of new tracts of urbanised land in convenient locations along with basic support services needed for economically weaker sections (EWS);
2. Provision of shelter for the urban poor in the shape of sites and services scheme;
3. Implementation of the slum improvement scheme in a more effective manner through provision of essential services to the residential areas inhabited by weaker section of society and low income groups;
4. Using indigenous material for construction of EWS houses along with using traditional forms of layout; and
5. Effecting adequate changes in building norms and bye-laws to allow for increased scope for self construction.

11.07.38. An outlay of Rs.1,265.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 1988-89 including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills. A brief description of the housing-schemes for which allocations have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is as follows :

11.07.39. *Sites and Services* — This scheme was started in Sixth Five Year Plan with a view to make available cheaper and small size plots to persons of economically weaker section of community. In this scheme plots of size 25 to 40 sq.m. will be developed. A minimum need-based dwelling unit can be constructed on this size of plot by the beneficiary himself. These developed plots would be allotted on hire-purchase basis to the persons under E.W.S. category having a monthly income of up to Rs.700. There will be provision of one water tap and one flush type latrine on the plot. The cost of one such plot will be about Rs.5,000 which will be in the shape of loan to the executing agencies. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs.225.00 lakh. The actual expenditure of Rs.25.00 lakh was incurred during 1985-86, Rs.20.26 lakh during 1986-87 and there is a provision of Rs.25.00 lakh in 1987-88 and the proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.30.00 lakh. Apart from this, the beneficiary can also avail of the loan facility for construction purpose. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed for this purpose in the year 1988-89. Under this scheme, the target for 1987-88 is to provide 450 plots and the proposed target for 1988-89 is to develop 600 plots.

11.07.40. *Economically Weaker Section Housing* — Under this scheme, one-room tenement are built by executing agencies viz. U.P. Housing and Development Board, various Development Authorities and Local Bodies. The Government provides financial assistance to these agencies in the shape of loan based on ceiling cost and quantum of loan fixed by the Government of India from time to time. The present ceiling cost is Rs.10,000 and amount of loan is Rs.8,300 per dwelling unit. The houses constructed under this scheme are allotted to persons whose monthly income is

Rs.700 and below. The outlay for this scheme under the Seventh Plan is Rs.1,810.00 lakh including Rs.10.00 lakh for hill areas. The actual expenditure incurred during 1985-86 was Rs.306.22 lakh and Rs.350.00 lakh in 1986-87 while an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 and the proposed outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.350.00 lakh. The physical target for 1987-88 is to construct 4,000 houses and the proposed target for the year 1988-89 is also 4,000 houses.

11.07.41. *Low Income Group Housing Scheme* — Under this scheme, tenements are built by various executing agencies for persons having monthly income between Rs.701 to Rs.1,500. The ceiling cost of each dwelling unit will be Rs.30,000. The Government provides financial assistance to the executing agencies in the shape of loan for the construction of these units. As per the revised guidelines of the Government of India, the loan amount has been raised to Rs.23,500 per dwelling unit. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs.1,000.00 lakh under which Rs.100.84 lakh have been spent during 1985-86, Rs.100.00 lakh in 1986-87 and there is an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh for 1987-88 with a target to construct 500 houses. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.110.00 lakh, including Rs.10.00 lakh for hills, and the target will be to construct 550 houses.

11.07.42. *Middle Income Group Housing Scheme*—Persons having monthly income between Rs.1,501 to 2,500 as per revised guidelines will be covered under this scheme. The revised ceiling cost of each dwelling unit is Rs.75,000 with the maximum loan assistance limited to Rs.40,000 per unit to the executing agencies. The outlay of this scheme under Seventh Plan (1985-90) is Rs.340.00 lakh. During 1985-86 Rs.40.00 lakh and in the year 1986-87 Rs.50.00 lakh have been spent. An outlay of Rs.52.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 to construct 100 houses. The proposed allocation for 1988-89 is Rs.52.00 lakh with a target of 130 houses which will be achieved through more cost

effective methods of construction and economic layout leading to reduction in land costs.

11.07.43. *Land Acquisition and Development Scheme*—During the past this scheme had envisaged acquisition of land for planned area development in accordance with the land-use provisions of the Master Plan. This programme is intended to help in stabilising the land prices and making available sufficient number of developed plots at a reasonable cost specially to persons belonging to weaker sections and low income groups. Against the approved outlay of Rs.2,520.00 lakh for Seventh Plan including Rs.20.00 lakh for hills, a sum of Rs.614.83 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.1,017.74 lakh in 1986-87 have been spent. The outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs.430.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.430.00 lakh is being proposed for this scheme for the Annual Plan 1988-89, out of which Rs.290.00 lakh will be as loan and Rs.140.00 lakh as subsidy or interest free loan. Uptill now, the financial assistance under this scheme was in the shape of loan only but from the year 1988-89 a subsidy component is also proposed to be introduced. The main idea behind this proposal is to financially assist the implementing agencies so that they may be able to acquire land, required for basic town infrastructure facilities proposed in the Master Plan, as against only for scheme areas as in the past. It has been experienced that area earmarked for development of non-or less remunerative nature of land uses viz. Master Plan, roads, green belt, community facilities etc. are left un-acquired by the executing agencies, resulting in unauthorised and haphazard development in or around the vicinity of the planned developed areas.

11.07.44. *Seed Capital*—In order to solve the housing problem in urban areas expeditiously, the State Government have created Development Authorities in various important urban centres of the State. These authorities are being provided with financial assistance in the shape of seed capital. The seed capital is also provided

to U.P. Housing and Development Board and new Development Authorities to be created in future. The main purpose of providing seed capital is to strengthen the financial base of these agencies so that they can obtain institutional finance from HUDCO for their housing and other admissible projects. These agencies have been given Rs.260.00 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.360.00 lakh in 1986-87. For the year 1987-88, an outlay of Rs.281.00 lakh is approved out of which Rs.31.00 lakh is for hills. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.290.00 lakh including Rs.40.00 for hills.

11.07.45. *Share Capital to U.P. Cooperative Housing Federation*—The U.P. Cooperative Housing Federation is the apex body of primary housing society and it disburses house building loans to individual members of the societies. The State Government provides financial assistance to this apex organisation in the shape of share capital and an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh is available for this purpose in the Seventh Plan.

RURAL HOUSING

11.07.46. *Allotment of house sites in rural areas*—Under this scheme 100 to 150 sq. yards (83.61 to 125.42 sq. meters) of land is allotted per family to agricultural labourers and village artisans residing in the village and belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other agricultural labourers residing in the village having no land to construct their own house. Generally Gram Sabha land is allotted but where such land is not available, land of private parties is acquired and is allotted to the eligible families. This scheme is a part of MNP.

11.07.47. During the Sixth Five Year Plan survey was completed and time bound programme was made relating to allotment of house sites. Since then the number of eligible families have increased considerably. During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) the target for allotment of house sites was 2,90,000 families against which 5,58,374 families were allotted house sites i.e. almost double of the target.

11.07.48. There is a provision of Rs.550.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills in the Seventh Plan with a target of 2.50 lakh families. During 1985-86, there was an expenditure of Rs.11.14 lakh with a target of 50,000 families while the achievement was of 88,733 families. During 1986-87 against the target of 50,000 families there was an achievement of 87,952 families with an expenditure of Rs.55.00 lakh. An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88 with a target of 50,000 families. An outlay of Rs.31.00 lakh only including Rs.10.00 lakh for hills is proposed for 1988-89 with a similar target of 50,000 families.

11.07.49. *Constructions assistance to rural poors*—Nirbal Varg Avas Yojna was introduced in the plain areas during 1979-80 and was extended to the hill areas during 1980-81. The scheme is continuing without any substantial change during Seventh Five Year Plan period also. The scheme provides monetary assistance in the shape of material to the extent of in the hill areas which is provided by the Rural Development Department to enable the homeless poor families of the rural areas to construct their own houses on the housesites allotted to them. The existing assistance falls short of the actual requirements due to heavy increase in the cost of building material and the labour charges. The existing financial assistance needs to be suitably increased to enable the poor families to construct a small and reasonably suitable house worth living. This assistance is also required to be augmented by loan assistance from HUDCO or other institutional sources.

11.07.50. An outlay of Rs.2080.00 lakh including Rs.800.00 lakh for hills has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for construction of 66,662 houses. During the past two years, i.e. 1985-86 and 1986-87 the actual expenditure has been Rs.299.98 lakh and

Rs.267.23 lakh and 21,157 and 12,195 houses have been constructed respectively. During 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.350.00 lakh including Rs.50.00 lakh for hills has been proposed for the construction of 16,210 houses.

11.07.51. An outlay of Rs.375.00 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for construction of 15980 houses which includes Rs.75.00 lakh for hill areas.

11.07.52. *Construction of Houses through U. P. Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam Ltd.*—With a view to provide proper living accomodation to the families of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and denotified tribe families, it is proposed to construct 1,00,000 houses during the 7th Plan period at the cost of Rs.6000 per house through the Nigam, since 1985-86. Land required for the houses is being provided free of cost by the State. Under this scheme Rs.3000 is provided by the Harijan and Social Welfare Department as subsidy, Rs.1000 is provided through NREP and the balance Rs.2000 will be obtained by the beneficiaries as loan from the commercial banks. The subsidy is given to the beneficiaries selected by a committee at the district level, through the Harijan and Nirbal Varg Avas Nigam. The houses are constructed by the beneficiary himself under the supervision of Nigam's staff, for which 2 per cent of the cost of the house is charged.

11.07.53. An outlay of Rs.1625.00 lakh including Rs.100.00 lakh for hills is provided in the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.286.13 lakh (Rs.11.00 lakh in hills) was incurred and 8887 houses were constructed. An expenditure of Rs.222.97 (Rs.12.00 lakh in hills) has been incurred during 1986-87 and 7,531 houses were constructed. Rs.325.00 lakh (Rs.20.00 lakh for hills) is provided for 1987-88 to construct 10,532 houses. For the year 1988-89, Rs.327.00 lakh is proposed with a target of 10,900 houses.

11.08. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The increase in urban population has brought about significant changes in the proportion of population in each size class of town. The number of urban

settlements (counting urban agglomerations as one unit) increased from 293 during 1971 to 659 in 1981. Out of this two viz. Kanpur and Lucknow are metropoli-

tan cities. These cities have problems in providing adequate employment opportunities and urban services to their growing population. The present conditions of urban infrastructure services and shelter reflect the deterioration in quality of urban life. A review of urban physical conditions and functions reveal deficiencies in land management policies, services and housing. Most of the executing agencies do not have adequate management and financial system to expand their operations. Therefore it is imperative to strengthen urban planning and service delivery institutions.

11.08.2. The objectives of urban development for Seventh Plan emphasize improvement in the environmental conditions of the slums, availability of shelters, water supply and sanitation and transport systems. For this an outlay of Rs.247.00 crore including Rs.2.00 crore for Hills has been provided for Urban Development Programmes.

11.08.3. The proposed outlay for the Urban Development Programme for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.66.00 crore including Rs.1.00 crore for Hills. Out of this Rs.54.00 crore has been allocated for the "Uttar Pradesh Urban Development and Water Supply Project" and Rs.4.30 crore for the work of environmental improvement of slums under "Minimum Needs Programme". An outlay of Rs.37.02 crore was approved for 1987-88, which is likely to be utilised in full. A brief resume of the urban development schemes included in Annual Plan 1988-89 is as narrated below:

11.08.4. *Nagar Vikas Yojna*—Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to Nagar Palikas, Nagar Mahapalikas and development authorities etc. for the development of parks, construction of offices and community centres, and beautification schemes. The assistance was provided in the shape of loan upto the year 1986-87, but from the year 1987-88, grants are provided under this scheme, keeping in view the non remunerative aspects of the scheme. The total outlay for Seventh Plan is Rs.100.00 lakh out of which Rs.22.03 lakh has been spent in 1985-86

and Rs.282.20 lakh in 1986-87. The outlay for the year 1987-88, is Rs.194.00 lakh including Rs.70.00 lakh for Hills which is likely to be utilized in full. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.180.00 lakh including Rs.55.00 lakh for hills.

11.08.5. *Town and Regional Planning*—The allocation under this head is utilised for the establishment of Town and Country Planning Department, Uttar Pradesh. The main functions of this department are preparation of Master Plans and Regional Plans, co-ordination and monitoring of the Urban Development Schemes. Apart from this, the department provides technical guidance to various development authorities and local bodies in the field of housing and urban development and also prepares layout and building plans for their schemes. The Government releases financial assistance to various executing agencies, for their housing and urban development programmes on the recommendation of this department. This department also scrutinises and recommends to the Government regarding proposals for change in land-uses, in the Master Plans. Apart from the existing function of this department, a small unit for the integrated planning of urban transportation system is being created in this department. This unit will be known as "Traffic and Transportation Appraisal Unit". Apart from this, another planning unit for the effective implementation of the programmes under "National Capital Region" scheme is also being created in this department. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs.145.00 lakh against which Rs.24.91 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.29.03 in 1986-87 have been spent and there is a provision of Rs.30.00 lakh for 1987-88. To meet the expenditure on above mentioned new units as well as existing units, an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakh is proposed to be allocated for the year 1988-89.

11.08.6. The availability of base maps is an essential pre-requisite for the preparation of Master Plan and Zonal Development Plan. It is a time consuming process to prepare such maps by physical surveys apart from possibility of human error.

With a view to overcome this problem, it is proposed to carryout Aerial Photography in selected towns so that the required base maps can be made available easily. It is estimated to have survey maps of 60 towns by Aerial Photography. Out of this 14 towns in first phase, 9 towns in second phase and 37 towns in third phase will be surveyed. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is proposed to be allocated in the year 1988-89, including Rs.15.00 lakh for Hills under which survey maps of 15 towns including 12 towns in Hills will be prepared.

11.08.7. *Environmental Improvement of Slums*—This programme is under implementation at present in 63 towns. The thrust of the scheme is on improving the environmental conditions of slums in the urban areas. Out of this, 30 are class I towns having population more than one lakh, and remaining 33 are mostly small and medium towns, selected under the scheme of "Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns" including 3 hill towns. Financial assistance is provided to the local bodies of the selected towns, in the shape of grant, at the rate of Rs.250.00 *per capita*. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs.3700.00 lakh was agreed for Seventh Plan against which Rs.355.70 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.424.00 lakh in 1986-87 were incurred. There is an outlay of Rs.430.00 lakh for the year 1987-88 including Rs.30.00 lakh for hills which is likely to be utilized by the end of the year. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.430.00 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for hills. The target for the year 1987-88 is to benefit 1,70,000 persons including 12000 persons in hills. The proposed target for 1988-89 is also

to benefit 1,70,000 persons, including 12000 persons in hills.

11.08.8. *Integrated Development of small and Medium Towns*—This is a centrally sponsored scheme on the basis of 50:50 matching contribution from Central and State Government, being implemented in accordance with the guide-lines issued by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India. At present this scheme is being implemented in 35 towns. Under this scheme there is an outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakh for Seventh Plan, out of which Rs.150.95 lakh during 1985-86 and Rs.57.65 lakh during 1986-87 have been spent. The outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs.140.00 lakh and the proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.160.00 lakh.

11.08.9. *Kanpur Urban Development Project*—The World Bank assisted Kanpur Urban Development Project (externally aided) with an estimated cost of Rs.41.35 crore is being implemented in Kanpur since April 1981. The major components of the project are (1) Sites and Services (2) Slum Upgrading (3) Sewerage (4) Water Supply (5) Drainage (6) Solid Waste Management (7) Traffic and Transportation (8) Maintenance and (9) Technical Assistance and Training.

11.08.10. Out of the total cost of Rs.41.35 crore, an expenditure of Rs.39.36 crore has been incurred upto March 1986. Against the allocation of Rs.150.00 lakh during 1986-87, Rs.468.00 lakh have actually been spent. The project was originally envisaged to be completed in 4 years period (1981-85). However the target of slum upgrading component had to be reduced from 20,000

to 12,000 households necessitating restructuring of costs for various components. Rs.700.00 lakh only is provided for 1987-88 for completing the project. Thus no outlay has been proposed for the year 1988-89.

11.08.11. *U. P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project*—The State Government formulated an Urban Development and Water Supply Project covering 12 cities in the State for assistance of the World Bank.

11.08.12. The basic objective of the project is to improve urban management finance and resource mobilization through the strengthening of key urban institutions in the project towns particularly management and financing of services through a programme of physical works designed to reduce the existing serious deficits in urban services like shelter, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, traffic management etc. The following towns have been selected for inclusion in the project:

GROUP 'A' KAVAL towns of Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad and Lucknow

GROUP 'B' Bareilly, Moradabad, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad

GROUP 'C' Shaktinagar (Mirzapur)

GROUP 'D' 18 selected towns for which UNDP/TAG feasibility studies on Low Cost Sanitation have been carried out

11.08.13. While the Physical components for each town have been identified specifically, investments in the Group 'A' and 'B' cities would include some or all the

following types of components viz. Sites and Services, Slum Upgrading, Area Development, Traffic Engineering and Management, Maintenance, Solid Wastes Management, Drainage, Water Supply, Sewerage, Low Cost Sanitation, Sector Management, Technical Assistance and Training.

11.08.14. In the case of Group 'C' town viz. Shaktinagar, the project will provide technical assistance to develop a strategic plan for the Shaktinagar Planning Area and subsequently identify a programme of investments by the Shaktinagar Special Development Authority.

11.08.15. Group 'D' towns consist of 18 small and medium towns for which UNDP/TAG has prepared feasibility reports for Low Cost Sanitation. Only low cost sanitation component works will be implemented in these towns under this project.

11.08.16. The project components are envisaged to be implemented primarily by the local authorities namely the Development Authorities, the Municipal Corporations/Municipal Boards/Jal Sansthan and / or Municipal Water Undertakings.

11.08.17. The World Bank has appraised the project. The cost of the project as accepted by the Appraisal Mission is Rs.225.50 crore out of which Rs.151.40 crore have been provided in the State's Seventh Plan.

11.08.18. A sum of Rs.832.00 lakh has released to the implementing agencies during the year 1986-87. This includes Rs.417.70 lakh for shelter, Rs.313.69 lakh for water supply and sanitation and Rs.100.61 lakh for municipal services. Approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.1800.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.5400.00 lakh under this project. The townwise breakup of outlay during 1987-88 and 1988-89, under various components, are given in Annexure I and II.

11.08.19. *National Capital Region*—The scheme is financed on 50:50 matching contribution basis by the Central and State Government. Under this scheme, 4 priority towns of U.P. sub-region viz. Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr and Khurja will be developed. In the year 1986-87, project reports in respect of these 4 town involving an expenditure of Rs.151.14 crore, for the remaining 4 years (1986-90) of the Seventh Five Year Plan, were submitted to the NCR Planning Board for approval. However due to lack of resources, only one town in each participating State has been selected for financial assistance by the Board and accordingly revised project for only Meerut town costing Rs.57.37 crore has been forwarded for consideration of the NCR Planning Board. The additional population during 1987-90 in Meerut town has been assessed as 60000 under the plan, out of which assessed workers will be 19200 for which provision of industrial areas, commercial areas, office spaces residential cum work centres and infrastructures have been made for which the financial requirement for 1987-88 works out to be Rs.17.06 crore and that for 1988-89 as Rs.19.55 crore. The approved outlay under this scheme for 1987-88 is Rs.300.00 lakh as State share. An allocation of Rs.250.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

11.08.20. *Urban Basic Services*—The Government of India and the UNICEF proposed this scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period although there was no allocation. The scheme aims at improving the environmental conditions of slum areas and implementing the low cost sanitation programmes, in the urban areas. The programme is designed to enhance the survival and development of children and women of urban low income families and to provide them basic education of personal and environmental hygiene so as to reduce the infant mortality rate and improve environmental condition of the area. Scheme also envisages creation of Cretches Balwaris for infants of working mothers so that they may be in a position to work whole heartedly and improve their economic condition. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh

is provided for the year 1987-88 and an allocation of Rs.5.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

11.08.21. *Urban Transport*—All major cities in the state are facing transport problems due to increase in population and expansion of limits of the urban areas. With a view to achieve maximum degree of access as per master plan of towns and within the limited resources, integrated planning of urban transport network has been emphasised for the Seventh Plan. Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to the development authorities in the shape of loan for implementation of the transportation projects. An outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh is available for 1987-88 and the proposed allocation for 1988-89 is Rs.5.00 lakh.

11.08.22. *Smt. Indira Gandhi Memorial*—Indira Gandhi Memorial Cultural complex is being constructed at Lucknow in memory of the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The memorial is designed to include an auditorium, meeting hall, library, exhibition room, cafeteria, art gallery etc. Land has been acquired for this project. The work of flood protection, accessibility improvement and land development are under progress. The construction of buildings are proposed in the year 1988-89. There is a provision of Rs.15.00 crore, in the Seventh Plan for this project against which Rs.51.00 lakh in 1985-86, Rs.100.00 lakh in 1986-87 have been spent. An outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is provided for 1987-88 and an outlay of Rs.1.00 crore is proposed for 1988-89.

11.08.23. *Regional Centre-Lucknow University*—The financial assistance is being provided for Urban and Environmental studies. The centre is constructing a complex at Indira Nagar, Lucknow for extending the training facilities in the field of Urban Development. The allocation under Seventh Plan is Rs.15.00 lakh against which Rs.12.29 lakh has been spent in 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakh is provided for the year 1987-88 and the proposed outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

11.09 INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

In a planned economic development, the primary role of Information and Publicity is to make known to people the policies and programmes of the Government in order to secure maximum public participation and co-operation in various developmental activities of the Government. In the dissemination of new production techniques and technology, the publicity media has to play a positive, effective, meaningful and creative role. **The information media is not only responsible for conveying the policies and programmes of the Government to the people but getting its views in this regard also.** Considering the vastness of the State it has not been possible to effectively cover the entire population living in remote villages. During Seventh Plan, it has been proposed to strengthen publicity set up so that an awareness about progress of various development programmes could reach the farthest corner of the State.

11.09.2. The communication strategy during Seventh Plan and the annual plan 1988-89, has taken into consideration, the level of literacy in the State, regional variations in the dialect as also the cultural and social values. Steps would be taken to develop a package of communication techniques including printing of reading materials and develop audio-visual material for dissemination of Government policies and programmes. Use of audio-visual media such as films, televisions, radio, exhibitions and visual aids would be adequately emphasised both for general entertainment and creating awareness among masses. Strengthening of publicity set up at regional and tehsil levels for efficient implementation of the publicity programmes would also be taken up. Production of newsreels and documentary films will be stepped up adequately so also the production of literature specially for use in rural areas.

11.09.3. The change in technology is having its impact on the communication and the media. People ask for and need to be posted with the progress being made on the socio-economic front as well as steps taken by the Government in order to achieve the goals of economic develop-

ment. The process of dissemination of information is under-going considerable change. This has also widened the field of activities of the Information Department. Full advantage of the latest technology in the field of audio-visual is being taken by the State Government.

11.09.4. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.1250.00 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs.5,96.07 lakh has been incurred during the first two years 1985—87. An outlay of Rs.316.00 lakh has been approved for 1987-88 and the proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.341.79 lakh.

11.09.5. During the first two year 1985—87 the physical progress achieved included production of 4 newsreels and 4 documentary films, establishment of 32 teleprinter machines, establishment of 5 divisional publicity offices and 21 tehsil information offices, installation of 49 video cassette recorders at district headquarters, publication of 56 booklets and 2 posters, installation of 1251 television sets.

11.09.6. The physical targets for 1987-88 includes production of 12 newsreels and 12 documentary films, publication of 90 booklets and 2 posters, installation of 600 television sets which are expected to be fully achieved. During 1988-89, a target for production of 6 newsreels and 5 documentary films, release of 3 display advertisements, organisation of 784 exhibitions, establishment of one divisional publicity office and 22 tehsil information offices, organisation of 52 radio programmes and 2444 cultural programmes, publication of 70 booklets and 2 posters, installation of 80 radio sets under community listening scheme and 800 television sets has been proposed. The aim is to make play a more effective role in propagating the aims and aspirations of the various Government programmes.

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

The socio-economic conditions of the weaker section of the society, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes are very poor vis-a-vis the rest of the population, and so the measures for welfare and development of these sections of the society have formed an integral and important part of the State's plan right from the beginning of the planning era. As these sections of society have remained neglected as well as cut-off from the main stream of the society for a very long period; hence concerted efforts are needed to improve their lot, so that they become an integral part of the main-stream of society.

11.10.2. The population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State, as per 1981 census is 2.34 crore and 2.32 lakh respectively, which is 21.2 per cent and 0.2 per cent of the total population of the State. There are 66 Scheduled Castes, 5 Scheduled Tribes, 70 Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and 58 backward classes in the State.

11.10.3. It has been found that educational backwardness among these sections of the society has been the main reason for their social and economic backwardness. The literacy rate for Scheduled Caste could increase from 10 per cent in 1971 to 14.96 per cent in 1981, while that for the State as a whole has increased from 21.7 per cent in 1971 to 27.16 per cent in 1981. Greater emphasis has been placed in the Seventh Plan on the programmes for the improvement of the educational as well as socio-economic conditions of these sections of the society.

11.10.4. To raise the economic level of the Scheduled Caste families special emphasis is being laid on economic programmes through the mechanism of Special Component Plan adopted since October, 1980. Under the Special Component Plan approach, quantified allocations from various development sectors are made available for the programmes of economic development of Scheduled Castes. Special Component Plan has special central assistance component which provides an addition to the State's Plan programmes.

11.10.5.- To raise the economic level of the Scheduled Tribes families, Tribal Sub-Plan approach was adopted during the Fifth Plan. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan approach quantified allocations are made available from various development sectors for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes apart from the general programmes of economic development. Central Government provide special central assistance under Tribal Sub-Plan, which is an addition to the State's plan programmes for the Scheduled Tribes.

STRATEGY FOR THE SEVENTH PLAN

11.10.6. The strategy during the Seventh Plan as well as annual plan for 1988-89 aims at bringing socially, economically and educationally backward Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes to the economic and social level of the other sections of the society. Programmes have been designed to assist this segment of the population to cross the poverty line. Efforts would be to check the dropouts level both amongst boys and girls in primary classes and to reduce it to the minimum by providing incentives in the form of higher rate of scholarships in primary classes.

11.10.7. Broadly speaking, the programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes fall into three categories viz. (i) Educational activities, (ii) Economic development programme, (iii) Other activities.

11.10.8. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.10905.00 lakh including Rs.1430.00 lakh for hills for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Denotified Tribes and other backward classes. An amount of Rs.3489.94 lakh was utilised during the period 1985-87. An outlay of Rs.3614.00 lakh has been allocated for 1987-88 and it is expected to be utilized fully. For the annual plan 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.3459.00 lakh including Rs.386.00 lakh for hills has been proposed.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

11.10.9. The economic and social advancement of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other backward classes is to a large extent, dependent upon improvements in their educational standard. So, the educational programmes have been given highest priority under the welfare programmes. For various schemes under educational programmes, the Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 8953.00 lakh, against which an expenditure of Rs. 2966.89 lakh was incurred during the period 1985-87. For 1987-88, an outlay of Rs. 2840.21 lakh has been allocated for educational programmes which is expected to be utilized fully. An outlay of Rs. 3118.89 lakh is proposed for 1988-89.

11.10.10. The major scheme under the educational programmes is the grant of scholarship in pre-matric classes, which envisages grant of scholarship in primary classes (class I to V), in the junior classes (class VI to VIII), and high school classes (class IX to X). The rates of scholarship in pre-matric classes has been revised since 1987-88. In classes I to V, the revised rate of scholarship is Rs. 12.00 per month instead of Rs. 3.00 per month, in class VI to VIII is Rs. 20 per month instead of Rs. 12.00 per month, in class IX to X, is Rs. 30.00 per month instead of Rs. 22.00 per month. Compulsory scholarship is being provided to all students belonging to sweeper caste. Since 1975-76, compulsory scholarship is also being provided to all girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. All the students belonging to Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes studying in class ninth and tenth are also being provided compulsory scholarship since 1982-83. Against the Seventh Plan target of 20.83 lakh students, 16.40 lakh students were benefitted in the period 1985-87, while for 1987-88, target of 10.65 lakh students has been kept which is anticipated to be achieved in full. A target of 10.66 lakh students is proposed to be covered in the year 1988-89.

11.10.11. In post-matric classes non-recurring assistance for purchase of books and other appliances is provided to the

students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan 8700 students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are expected to be provided non-recurring assistance against the Seventh Plan target of 21,800 students. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 4,000 students belonging to these two castes.

11.10.12. Under cent per cent centrally sponsored schemes, scholarship is being provided to post-matric students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During first three year of the Seventh Plan 1,83,240 Scheduled Caste students and 5,702 Scheduled Tribes students are expected to be provided scholarship against the Seventh Plan target of 4.50 lakh Scheduled Castes students and 2,500 Scheduled Tribes students. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 80,000 Scheduled Castes students and 2,500 Scheduled Tribe students.

11.10.13. Another important scheme under educational programme is establishment/construction of Ashram Type Schools (ATS). By the end of Sixth Plan 27 ATS belonging to Scheduled Castes and 10 ATS including 9 in hills belonging to Scheduled Tribes were established. During Seventh Plan 35 ATS for Scheduled Castes were proposed but upto the end of 1986-87 only 5 ATS have been established. For the year 1987-88, a target of 5 ATS is fixed which is anticipated to be achieved despite a steep rise in building materials prices. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 5 ATS.

11.10.14. Five Ashram Type Schools for Scheduled Tribes are expected to be established during 1987-88. During 1987-88, the building of only one ATS will be constructed. During 1988-89, construction work of the remaining ATS buildings shall be taken up.

11.10.15. To solve the residential problem of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a scheme for construction of hostel buildings is being implemented. The scheme for the construction of boys hostels is under State Sector while the construction of girls hostels is a fifty per cent centrally sponsored scheme. Against the Seventh Plan target of 100 hostels for students of these sections

of society, 13 buildings were constructed during the period 1985—87 while during 1987-88, 13 hostel buildings are anticipated to be constructed. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 10 hostel buildings for Scheduled Caste students and 3 for Scheduled Tribe students.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

11.10.16. To remove the poverty among the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribe families, various economic development programmes have been taken up. For these programmes, the Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.512.00 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs.151.29 lakh was incurred in the period 1985—87. An outlay of Rs.76.18 lakh is allocated for the year 1987-88 which is anticipated to be fully utilised. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.98.91 lakh. Important scheme under economic development programme are subsidy for development of agriculture and horticulture, and the subsidy for development of small scale and cottage industries. But these two schemes under state sector have been dropped for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively, as these families are already being benefited through the similar economic development programmes taken up under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively.

11.10.17. Only the families belonging to Denotified Tribes are provided economic assistance under State plan for the development of agriculture, horticulture and small scale cottage industries. During the two years of the Seventh Plan 1127 families were benefited by schemes of subsidy for the development of agriculture, horticulture and small scale cottage industries against the Seventh Plan target of 1050 families. A target to assist 1176 families has been kept for 1987-88 which is anticipated to be achieved in full. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 1417 families.

11.10.18. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan, there were about 46 lakh families of Scheduled Castes in the State, of which about 34.50 lakh were below the poverty line. Assistance was provided to 19.48

lakh families during the Sixth Plan. A target to assist 15 lakh Scheduled Caste families under Special Component Plan has been kept for the Seventh Plan against which 7.61 lakh families were provided economic assistance during the period 1985-87. A target to assist 3.56 lakh families has been kept for the year 1987-88 which is anticipated to be achieved in full. For 1988-89 a target to assist 3.60 lakh Scheduled Caste families is proposed.

11.10.19. In case of Scheduled Tribes, out of the total number of 34,138 families about 28,600 families were below the poverty line in the beginning of the Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan, a target of 15,000 families has been kept who will be economically assisted to rise above the poverty line. During the period 1985—87, 12,985 families were economically assisted. During 1987-88 a target of 3200 families has been kept who shall be economically assisted to be brought above the poverty line and it is anticipated to be achieved in full. For 1988-89 a target of 3,200 families has been proposed.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

11.10.20. An outlay of Rs.452.00 lakh has been provided by State Government to U. P. Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Limited during 1987-88 as share capital to augment its activities, against which, the Central Government has provided Rs.435.00 lakh. For the year 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed as State share in the form of share capital.

11.10.21. *State Institute of Research and Training for the development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes*—The State of Uttar Pradesh, like other States of the Country, has established a separate institute of Research and Training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Year 1986-87. To begin with the posts of one Director, 2 Joint Director, and some officer-staff have been created and the RESMO (Research, Evaluation, Survey and Monitoring organisation) wing of Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare U. P., Lucknow was transferred as core wing in the newly created Institute. The proposal for transfer

of Research Cell of Tarai Anusuchit Janjati Vikas Nigam, Lucknow is under active consideration of the Government.

11.10.22. The main functions of the institute are as follows :

- (1) To conduct action oriented research for development of backward communities i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes.
- (2) To evolve suitable methodologies for planning and implementation of area specific and culture specific programmes for development of above mentioned backward communities.
- (3) To design suitable programmes of training and organise training for the functionaries involved in the task of development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities.

(4) To conduct evaluation studies for improving upon the programmes..

(5) To collect relevant statistics and bench mark data on the current status of development of different communities so that continuous monitoring would be done to assess the impact of development programmes.

(6) To document the researches and other empirical studies on the subject to assist the planners and administrators.

11.10.23. The Research and Training Institute is a fifty per cent centrally sponsored scheme. An expenditure of Rs.10.00 lakh was incurred in 1986-87 which includes Rs.5.00 lakh as State share. An outlay of Rs.16.08 lakh including Rs.8.04 lakh as state share has been approved for 1987-88, which is anticipated to be utilised in full. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.25.00 lakh which includes Rs.12.50 lakh as State share.

11.11. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Labour is the most important factor of industrial and agricultural production. Planned economic growth is largely dependent on increase in labour productivity and harmonious relations between employer and employees. In a welfare State it is the duty of Government to ensure that the workers get a reasonable wage and are not exploited by their employers. A proper labour management policy also ensures maximum worker participation in management. It is also necessary that trained and skilled craftsmen are made available in accordance with the growing requirement of industry. The assistance to job seekers is equally necessary so that the proper man is provided with employment according to the skill which he has acquired. The Department of Labour of the State looks after these aspects. The activities of labour and employment are classified into the three groups :

LABOUR WELFARE

11.11.2. The activities under labour and labour welfare are mainly of two

types regulatory and welfare. The regulatory activities include enforcement of labour laws and settlement of labour disputes while welfare activities include provision of medical facilities, games, library and reading rooms, recreation and cultural activities. The organisation of Labour Commissioner functions for achieving inter-alia, the above two main objectives. The enforcement machinery supervises the coverage and ensure implementation of various labour laws relating to working-conditions, working hours, wages etc. In the past several years on account of multiplicity of legislations for the welfare of working class the volume of work has increased. The number of registered factories which was 2482 in 1960 has increased to 9046 in 1986. Similarly, the number of workers in these establishments had also gone up from 28,500 in 1960 to 7,32,000 in 1986. The work of prevention of strikes and lock outs through amicable settlement of industrial disputes has thus also increased in the recent years. The labour Commissioner's organisation contributes not only to the maintenance of industrial

peace but also helps in increasing production. By ensuring payment of minimum wages and giving other welfare benefits to workers. A beginning has been made to decentralise enforcement machinery at the tehsil level.

11.11.3. The broad strategy of the plan for 1988-89 for labour welfare and main programmes included there under are as follows:

1. Wide coverage and effective enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and other enactments specially designed for the protection of unorganised and weaker sections of the working class.
2. Continuous identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
3. Opening of labour welfare centres in areas of new industrial development and strengthening the existing ones.
4. Greater emphasis in so far working conditions of the workers.
5. Creating greater awareness amongst the workers and employers and involving them in fruitful participation in the management.

11.11.4. For the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs.270.00 lakh including Rs.150.00 lakh for the hills has been approved. In first two years (1985-87) of the plan an expenditure of Rs.318.36 lakh including Rs.138.04 lakh has been incurred. In the third year (1987-88) of the Seventh Plan against an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh including Rs.84.00 lakh for the hills, a sum of Rs.121.18 lakh is being utilised for the rehabilitation of 3500 bonded labourers and the rest outlay is being utilised for other continuing programmes.

11.11.5. An outlay of Rs.142.55 lakh (Rs.42.55 lakh for the hills) has been proposed for the draft annual plan 1988-89. Out of this an outlay of Rs.48.37 lakh will be spent on rehabilitation of bonded labour including administrative expenditure required for the implementation of the scheme and

Rs.67.25 lakh will be spent on schemes which will continue during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.26.93 lakh has been allocated for the new schemes. The programme wise description of main activities is given below:

11.11.6. *Enforcement of minimum wages to agricultural labour*—The enforcement of Minimum Wages Act 1948 is being looked after by the department through their inspectors. Apart from the Labour Inspectors of the Labour Department, Tehsildars, Naib Tehsildars and Assistant Development Officers (Agriculture, Co-operative and Panchayat) have been vested with the power of these inspectors for agricultural labours only under Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Besides, Project Officer, Dehradun and Allahabad have also been authorised to make inspections in their jurisdiction. The target of inspection under Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for the inspectors of labour department has been fixed at the rate of 15 inspections per inspector in the districts of Tehri Garhwal, Pauri, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Almorah and Pithoragarh and 30 inspections for the remaining districts of the State.

11.11.7. By the end of the first year of the Seventh Plan, 89654 inspections were conducted, out of which 64,945 were done by the Officers of Labour Department and the rest 24708 by the Revenue Officers. Minimum Wages for agricultural workers were fixed for different regions as under :

	(Rupees per day)
1. Eastern, and Central Region	8.00
2. Bundelkhand and Hill region	9.00
3. Western region	9.00

The aforementioned rates have now been enhanced as under—

1. Eastern, Central, Hill and Bundelkhand Region	Rs.11.50 per day or Rs.299.00 per month
2. Western Region	Rs.12.50 per day or Rs.325.00 per month

11.11.8. For the enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural labourers,

an outlay of Rs. 40.55 lakh has been agreed for Seventh Plan. An outlay of Rs. 30.80 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89 for effective enforcement of rates.

11.11.9. *Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour*—Under the abolition of Bonded Labour System Act, the scheme for identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers is being executed since 1976 by the labour department. By the end of Sixth Plan 12,709 bonded labourers had been rehabilitated and Rs. 191.00 lakh were incurred on their rehabilitation.

11.11.10. During the Seventh Plan an outlay of Rs. 114.15 lakh including Rs. 82.45 lakh for the hills has been approved for rehabilitation of 8350 bonded labourers. In the first year of the Seventh Plan 4199 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs. 126.27 lakh. During second year of the plan 4749 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated with an expenditure of Rs. 149.20 lakh. For the Year 1987-88 a target of rehabilitation of 3500 bonded labourers have been fixed with an outlay of Rs. 121.94 lakh.

For the year 1988-89 further a target of rehabilitation of 1130 bonded labourers have been proposed which will need Rs. 48.37 lakh including administrative expenditure.

11.11.11. *Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Agencies*—At present there is no role of voluntary agencies to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers. Department is trying through its field machinery to know the names of those agencies which could help the officers concerned in dealing with these problems.

11.11.12. Besides, continuing programmes the following few important schemes has also been proposed to take up during 1988-89:—

1. Opening of six additional labour welfare centres to provide welfare facilities to the industrial organised and unorganised labourers and their families.
2. It has been proposed to construct buildings for regional office Agra and sub-regional office Firozabad

to provide sufficient accommodation to the staff and proper upkeep of the records which is not available in the rented buildings.

3. At present 38 labour laws are being implemented by the Labour Commissioners organisation. There being so many labour laws, the employers and the employees both find it very difficult even to understand them. It is therefore being proposed to publish easier and summerised form of these laws to make them easily understandable by both the employers and the employees.

11.11.13. *Labour Cooperatives*—Labour cooperatives are being re-organised with U. P. Labour and construction cooperative Federation as an Apex body. The Works of more than 5 lakh are being entrusted to this Institution. To equip it with sophisticated building materials partial aid from the State in the form of State share is needed. Hence an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakh in plains and Rs. 1.00 lakh in the hills is proposed for 1988-89.

TRAINING

11.11.14. The objective of the craftsmen training scheme is to ensure steady flow of skilled workers in different disciplines for different industries as well as to train the unemployed youth for self employment. To achieve this objective, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) have been set up.

11.11.15. The objective of the Seventh Plan is to lay emphasis on improvement in the standard of training in order to enable the trainees coming out of institutes to meet the demand of existing as well as up coming industries. This aim is to be achieved by providing staff, equipment and building in ITIs in accordance with the norms prescribed by National Council and Government of India. Expansion of training facilities will be done on a limited side by opening new I.T.Is. It is also proposed to open new disciplines in the existing I.T.Is., so as to meet the growing demands of new technology.

11.11.16. Breakup of Seventh Five Year Plan and outlay and expenditure for subsequent years for plains and Hills given below:

TABLE—Outlay and Expenditure

(R upees in lakh)

Item	Agreed outlay 1985-90	Expenditure		Anticipated expenditure 1987-88	Proposed outlay 1988-89
		1985-86	1986-87		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Plains	1100.00	119.51	273.24	586.00	1540.00
Hills	1500.00	217.24	176.79	200.00	250.00
Total	2600.00	336.75	450.03	786.00	1790.00

11.11.17. Important physical target and achievements are given in table no. 12.

TABLE 12—Physical Target and Achievement

(No.)

Item	Base year level 1984-85	Seventh Plan 1985-90	Achievement		1987-88	1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87	Anticipated achievement	Proposed target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. ITIs/GITIs	88	8	3	16	7	15
2. Branch ITIs	43	..	10	2	16	..
3. Seats	37714	6400	7133	2168	1940	2490

11.11.18. During the first year (1985-86) of the Seventh Plan 3 new ITIs, 2 for boys and 1 for girls were established at Lalitpur, Campiorganj and Haldwani (girls). The Barber Training Institute was established at Ghaziabad. In Computer Science, new trades viz., console operate and Data processing were started at I.T.I. Lucknow and Raebareli. In all 6400 seats were increased in the existing I.T.Is. as well as in the newly established ones. The major thrust was on consolidation of the existing I.T.Is. and as such Rs.147.52 lakh was spent on providing buildings. To remove the deficiency of tools and equipment Rs.4.64 lakh was spent.

sanctioned and tools and equipments, were purchased in advance. These ITIs have been started from August 1987. These ITIs were established at tehsil level and popular trades like electronics, radio and TV electrician, wireman, welder etc. were started. In all these ITIs cutting and tailoring trade for girls have also been introduced.

11.11.19. In annual plan (1986-87) 16 new ITIs, and 2 branch ITIs were

11.11.20. To remove the deficiency of the supervisory staff, 137 posts of Foreman (Group Instructor), including 9 in Hills were sanctioned. For the better supervision and routine inspection of the ITIs, office of the Regional Joint Director was established at Bareilly, who will look after the working of the ITIs established in Bareilly and Moradabad

Divisions of Uttar Pradesh. Trade testing cell has also been sanctioned at the headquarters.

11.11.21. For the year 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.766.00 lakh including Rs.200.00 lakh for the hills has been approved. The following programmes have been taken up during the year 1987-88 in addition to the committed expenditure on the continuing schemes:—

1. Opening of new ITI at Kunda (Pratapgarh).
2. Purchase of tools and equipments and furniture under advance action for the proposed 7 ITIs, 5 of which will be established in the areas with concentration of minorities.
3. To replace the out dated machines purchased prior to 1965 a centrally sponsored scheme was started on 15 per cent sharing basis for replacement of machines and Rs.4.00 lakh has been sanctioned as State share as matching contribution for 1986-87. Machines worth of Rs.120.00 lakh are to be replaced during the year 1987-88. For 1988-89 the proposed outlay is Rs.100.00 lakh.

11.11.22. New trade for Plastic industries being introduced at Kanpur and Basti. For the fair selection of trainees in ITI's a Board of Entrance Examination is to be created for which Rs.10.00 lakh has been provided during 1987-88.

11.11.23. An Advance Training Institute for Women is to be established at Lucknow for which Rs.5.00 lakh has been proposed during 1987-88. In the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.1790.00 lakh is proposed including Rs.250.00 lakh for hill region of the State. The bulk of the expenditure has been proposed on the consolidation of the existing ITIs, and on the programmes started up to 1987-88. The scheme-wise proposals are as under—

11.11.24. *Establishment of New ITIs*—An outlay of Rs.931.06 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89, of which

Rs.60.00 lakh is for the hills. Upto the year 1987-88, 26 new ITIs, and 28 branch ITIs are expected to be established. For spillover works including cost of land an expenditure of Rs.701.00 lakh is anticipated.

11.11.25. It is proposed to open another 15 new ITIs in important tahsills for which an outlay of Rs.280.00 lakh has been earmarked which includes Rs.75.00 lakh for purchase of land.

11.11.26. *Expansion and Strengthening of Existing ITIs*—An outlay of Rs.695.76 lakh is proposed for the year 1988-89 of which Rs.286.00 lakh is for construction of ITIs opened prior to Seventh Plan. Out of 88 ITIs and GITIs opened upto the end of Sixth Plan, 67 were running in their own buildings and 21 in rented buildings. Construction of 8 ISIs has been sanctioned and is in progress. Construction for other ITIs is to be started during the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.150.00 lakh will be spent on purchase of tools and equipments to remove the backlog of deficiencies as well as deficiencies created due to change of syllabus in different trades.

11.11.27. *Apprenticeship Programme*—Under the Apprenticeship Act 1961, it is obligatory for the State to share the training cost for the apprentices who are freshers and are engaged in an establishment having a strength less than 500 persons. It is also obligatory for the State to conduct All India Trade Test twice a year. To fulfill these obligatory requirements, Rs.8.00 lakh is needed for the year 1988-89.

11.11.28. *Strengthening of Directorate and Regional Offices*—Under this programme staff is to be provided at regional offices and at the headquarter level in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Government of India. An office of Regional Joint Director has been established at Haldwani.

11.11.29. An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 for strengthening of Directorate.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

11.11.30. The basic aim of the employment service is to ensure continuous and effective liaison between the employees and employers. Hence, the employment scheme has assumed importance after the enactment of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory notification of vacancy) Act of 1959. Besides, the general employment problem, the problem of educated unemployment has become more acute as result of the expansion of general education due to developing economy of the State.

11.11.31. To provide necessary assistance to unemployed persons, the department of employment provides services like placement activities, coaching-cum-guidance centre for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, employment market information, job development works etc. Lately, the employment department has also taken up the scheme of selfemployment by helping the unemployed persons in obtaining loans from banks for the purpose.

11.11.32. As per the National Approach, the generation of gainful and productive employment should be a major objective of the Seventh Plan. Considering the above, the present scheme of training candidates belonging to weaker section through coaching-cum-guidance will continue. Employment exchanges will be modernised and efforts will be made to encourage self-employment scheme among the educated youth.

11.11.33. Employment service in the State has a net work of 79 employment exchanges, 15 University employment information and guidance-bureaus, 3 mobile employment exchanges and 48 coaching-cum-guidance-centres for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Back-ward classes and physically handicapped.

11.11.34. An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh including Rs.35.00 lakh for the hills has been approved for the employment services in the Seventh Plan. During 1985-86 an expenditure of Rs.5.85 lakh including Rs.0.77 lakh for the hills

was incurred. One coaching-cum-guidance centre was established and construction of two employment exchange buildings, was taken up in the plains - whereas 2 coaching-cum-guidance centres and 2 employment information (EMI) units were opened in the hills. During 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.29.35 lakh including Rs.10.30 lakh for the hills was incurred. Construction of 3 new buildings for employment exchanges at Basti, Hardoi and Dehradun was taken up and construction at Etawah, Faizabad and Kanpur was continued. A scheme to computerize the Regional Employment Exchange Kanpur has also been sanctioned.

11.11.35. An outlay of Rs.67.23 lakh including Rs.6.00 lakh for the hills has been approved for annual plan 1987-88. It is proposed to computerize Regional Employment Exchange, Lucknow and to construct buildings for employment exchange at Varanasi, Jhansi and Mirzapur, besides the construction of 6 buildings which are already in hand. Establishment of 5 coaching-cum-guidance centres and one University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau in the plains have also been proposed.

11.11.36. It is also proposed to establish coaching-cum-guidance centre at Mathura, Meerut, Bijnore, Tehri, Ballia and Lalitpur.

11.11.37. An outlay of Rs.65.67 lakh including Rs.10.00 lakh for the hills has been proposed for the draft annual plan 1988-89. Apart from the on-going schemes, it is proposed to implement the following new schemes:—

- (1) Computerisation of employment exchanges, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi and strengthening of the Directorate.
- (2) Establishment of the coaching cum guidance centre for S.C./ST and Backward Classes applicants at Jaunpur and Shahajahanpur.
- (3) Supply of equipment to the employment exchanges.

11.12. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

A. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare programmes aim at fulfilling the special needs of vulnerable sections including children, women and the handicapped through organised and sustained development activities. For the welfare of these sections of the society, various schemes have been taken up under the social welfare programme.

11.12.2. The strategy of the Seventh Plan and the annual plan for 1988-89 is to remove the deficiencies experienced in implementation of the social welfare programmes during the previous plans. The main objectives of these programmes are as follows:—

- (i) Social welfare services would be designed to enable the weaker sections of the society to realise their full potential for growth and to meet certain needs of the most deprived and vulnerable members of the society.
- (ii) Preventive and developmental services should be accorded priority over institutional care, as the latter tends to be expensive, and lacks familiar atmosphere which is necessary for healthy growth.
- (iii) Child welfare would be given the highest priority, basic minimum child care services would be extended to the most vulnerable

Group, i.e. 0—6 years of age, specially the age-group 0—3 years, in order to reduce the high incidence of child mortality.

- (iv) For the welfare of women, greater stress would be laid on generation of both skilled and unskilled employment through proper education and vocational training.
- (v) For socio-economic rehabilitation, the physically handicapped would be encouraged to pursue education and vocational training through scholarship and other promotional aid in order to draw them closer to the normal stream of life.
- (vi) Participation of non-official organisations will be encouraged, specially with a view to ensure that the rural population who qualify for assistance also receive the benefits of these schemes.

11.12.3. To fulfil the above objectives, an outlay of Rs.7013.00 lakh was included in the State's Seventh Five-Year Plan, but at the instance of the Planning Commission it was lowered at Rs.2088.00 lakh; while recommending the reduction in outlay, the Planning Commission agreed to meet the requirement. The details of the financial outlays, expenditure and proposed outlay for 1988-89 are as under:

TABLE 16—Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Seventh Plan (1985—90) Agreed outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. SOCIAL WELFARE						
1. Direction and Administration	61.49	..	..	4.25	4.25	3.30
2. Welfare of Handicapped	.. 451.68	[173.04	180.64	201.29	201.29	220.64
3. Women Welfare	.. 1067.44	794.32	856.80	850.29	850.29	896.89

Table 16—(Concl'd.)

(Rupees in lakh)

Programme	Seventh Plan -	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88		1988-89
	(1985-90) Agreed outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. Child Welfare ..	162.94	51.13	52.92	70.15	70.15	79.94
5. Welfare of aged, infirm and destitute	21.95	6.48	6.61	8.75	8.75	7.55
6. Correctional Services ..	32.50	3.30	4.89	7.00	7.00	89.36
7. Assistance to Voluntary organisation	27.00	10.12	9.24	14.00	14.00	14.35
8. Other programme ..	63.00	..	8.38	16.27	16.27	1.60
Sub-Total-A ..	1888.00	1038.39	1119.48	1172.00	1172.00	1313.63
B. SAINIK KALYAN ..	200.00	32.83	71.21	82.00	82.00	160.00
Total (A+B) Social Security and Welfare	2088.00	1071.22	1190.69	1254.00	1254.00	1473.63

11.12.4. A brief summary of the important programmes is as follows:—

11.12.5. *Welfare of Handicapped*—The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.451.68 lakh against which the expenditure during the first two years was Rs.353.68 lakh, the outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.201.29 lakh which is anticipated to be fully utilised. An outlay of Rs.220.64 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89. For the development of functional skill among the handicapped, vocational training is being provided to deaf, dumb, blind, physically handicapped and mentally retarded persons through schools/workshops. Under this programme 19 schools/workshops/units were established by the end of Sixth Plan. One additional unit of mentally retarded is anticipated to be set up during 1987-88. Through all these schools/workshops/units, 1475 handicapped persons are being benefited every year. Besides, against a target to give prosthetic aid to 5050 beneficiaries during Seventh Plan, 3308 beneficiaries are anticipated to get benefit during the first three years and the proposed target for 1988-89 is 1326 beneficiaries. Under the programme of providing grant-in-aid to the destitute physically handicapped for their maintenance, about 22500 destitute physically

handicapped persons are being benefited every year.

11.12.6. Besides, scholarship is provided to the handicapped students upto class eight and to the children of physically handicapped persons. During the first three years of the Seventh Plan, the anticipated achievement is 10305 beneficiaries against the Seventh Plan target of 11,015 beneficiaries. The proposed target for 1988-89 is 5500 beneficiaries.

11.12.7. *Women Welfare*—The women welfare programmes aim at providing those essential services for women which are not available to them under the general development programme. There are three main programmes for women viz. (i) Training-cum-production centre with sheltered workshops, (ii) Hostel for working women (iii) Financial assistance to destitute widows for their maintenance and for education of their children. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.1067.44 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs.1651.12 lakh was incurred during the first two years of the Seventh Plan; an outlay of Rs.850.29 lakh is kept for 1987-88 which is anticipated to be utilised in full. For the year 1988-89 an outlay of Rs.896.89 lakh is proposed for women welfare programmes.

11.12.8. Training-cum-production centres with sheltered workshops are established in Government protective homes to provide vocational training to destitute women, so that they might get some gainful employment and become self-reliant. Before the commencement of the Seventh Plan, there were 3 training-cum-production centres at Varanasi, Lucknow and Pithoragarh, each with a capacity for 100 women including 50 residential and 50 non-residential beneficiaries. Residential beneficiaries are provided fooding and lodging free of cost. Two new centres at Rai-Bareilly and Sultanpur respectively were established during 1986-87. Establishment of four new centres alongwith sheltered workshop at Jhansi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Agra has been proposed for 1988-89. Establishment cost of each centre is about Rs.6.00 lakh.

11.12.9. Working women hostel provide safe, cheap and well furnished accommodation facilities to women who are in employment and have no residential facility at the place of employment. Five hostels for working women which were set up before Seventh Plan are being maintained. Each hostel has residential capacity for 50 women.

11.12.10. Destitute women are being provided sewing machines so that they may earn some money for their rehabilitation. The target was to distribute 500 sewing machines in the Seventh Plan, against which 642 sewing machines are expected to be distributed during the first three years. During 1988-89, it is proposed to distribute 300 sewing machines. The State Government is also providing pension to destitute widows numbering about 1,12,256 every year in the Seventh Plan.

11.12.11. *Mahila Kalyan Nigam*—A token outlay of Rs.1.00 lakh has been proposed in 1988-89 annual plan for Mahila Kalyan Nigam Limited, which is being established to promote entrepreneurship amongst women by identification of trades and industries which can be taken up by women. The authorised capital of the corporation is proposed to be Rs.5.00 crore.

11.12.12. *Child Welfare* — The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.162.94 lakh for child welfare programmes. The major child welfare programme which is being implemented in the State, is Integrated Child Development Services. This programme seeks to lay a solid foundation for the development of human resource by providing an integrated package of early childhood services. These consist of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education; and non-formal education to children below 6 years of age and pregnant and nursing mothers in most backward rural or tribal blocks and urban slums. Under this programme, 151 ICDS units existed before the Seventh Plan which includes 8 units under State Sector and rest 143 units are cent per cent centrally sponsored. During first two years of the Seventh Plan, 50 ICDS units were established, against Seventh Plan target of 185 units. A target to establish 40 units in 1987-88 is kept which is anticipated to be achieved in full. All these units being established in the Seventh Plan are cent per cent centrally sponsored. During 1988-89 it is proposed to establish 40 new units.

11.12.13. To provide primary education as well as health care to the children of sweepers, balbaries are being established in sweeper colonies.

11.12.14. *Welfare of aged, infirm and destitutes*—Welfare of the aged, infirm and destitutes is being given greater emphasis. Homes for aged, infirm and destitutes would be established to provide them the facility of boarding, lodging, entertainment and health care. At present one such home, is functioning at Lucknow. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.21.95 lakh against which anticipated expenditure during the first three year is about Rs.21.84 lakh. An outlay of Rs.7.55 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

11.12.15. *Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act-1986 for control of Juvenile Social Mal-Adjustment*—The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been enacted by Parliament to provide for the care protection, treatment development and rehabili-

litation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and for the adjudication of certain matter relating to delinquent juveniles. The Act envisages a comprehensive approach towards justice for children in situation of abuse, exploitation in social mal-adjustment. The Act requires that State Government will formulate a time bound programmes for the implementation of the central law by creation of additional infrastructure in keeping with the norms and standard of correctional services contemplated under the Act.

11.12.16. To provide the necessary infrastructure an outlay of Rs.64.41 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89, comprising the programmes as detailed below :

	(Rs. in lakh)
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Proposed outlay.</i>
1. Establishment of Juvenile welfare Boards at district level, additional Juvenile courts and a monitoring/supervision wing at headquarter.	28.60
2. Creation of additional services and upgradation of existing institutions (50 per cent centrally sponsored).	23.31
3. Establishment of Regional Correctional Training Institute at Allahabad. (50 percent centrally sponsored)	12.50
Sub Total	64.41

11.12.17. *Assistance to Voluntary Organisation*—To encourage the participation of voluntary organisation in social welfare activities, grant is provided to them for child welfare, running shishu-shalas and balbaries, maintenance of destitute children, construction of working women hostels, rehabilitation and training of destitute women, eradication of dowry and welfare of mentally handicapped persons. An outlay of Rs. 14.35 lakh has been proposed for 1988-89.

B. SAINIK KALYAN

11.12.18. The Welfare programme under Sainik Kalyan aims at providing relief and rehabilitation to ex-servicemen, who normally retire after 18 to 20 years of service in the defence force. The welfare schemes include construction of sainik rest houses, sainik sarais, sainik marketing shops and office buildings. Under the

scheme "Preparing ex-servicemen for self employment" (PEXSEM), ex-servicemen are trained in various vocations using the infrastructure of existing Industrial Training Institutes.

11.12.19. The Seventh Plan provides an outlay of Rs.200.00 lakh against which an expenditure of Rs.104.04 lakh was incurred during the first two years. An outlay of Rs.82.00 lakh is kept for 1987-88 which is anticipated to be fully utilised. For 1988-89, an outlay of Rs.160.00 lakh has been proposed.

11.12.20. Against the Seventh Plan target of constructing 6 office buildings, 4 office buildings are expected to be constructed by the end of 1987-88 and the construction of 2 office buildings has been proposed for 1988-89. By the end of 1987-88, four new rest houses were constructed against the Seventh Plan target of 6 rest houses and the construction of 2 rest houses has been proposed for 1988-89. Work is in progress for the construction of various staff quarters. One sainik sarai and one hostel for war-widow is being constructed during 1987-88.

11.12.21. The ex-servicemen trained under the scheme 'Preparing ex-servicemen for self-employment (PEXSEM)', create self employment by establishing small scale cottage industries. The "Pexsem" scheme was started as pilot project in Basti District during 1983-84 and since 1986-87, this scheme has also been taken up in Ghazipur district. Against the Seventh Plan target of providing training to 950 ex-servicemen, 475 ex-servicemen are expected to be trained during the first three years. During annual plan 1988-89, it is proposed to train 200 ex-servicemen.

11.12.22. *Establishment of U. P. Ex-servicemen Welfare and Development Corporation*—In June, 1987, the State Government has taken a decision to establish "U. P. Ex-servicemen Welfare and Development Corporation" with the following objectives

- (i) to provide economic assistance to ex-servicemen,
- (ii) to encourage the ex-servicemen's capacity for taking the risk of establishing industrial units;

- (iii) to provide grant as well as margin money to ex-servicemen for creating co-operative or self employment;
- (iv) to provide technical guidance to ex-servicemen in preparing viable projects and model schemes and to make available the facilities of training in ITIs to them;
- (v) to strengthen the marketing facilities for ex-servicemen in close co-ordination with other Government marketing institutions;
- (vi) to arrange loan from banks and other financial institutions to ex-servicemen and their dependants.

11.12.23. The Corporation is being established with an authorised capital of Rs.5.00 crore. An outlay of Rs.50.00

lakh has been proposed in the annual plan 1988-89 as share capital.

11.12.24. *Establishment of Hill Villages Development Force*—There are about 10 lakh ex-servicemen and 22 lakh dependants in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the number of ex-servicemen is increased each year by 15,000. Out of these about 3 lakh ex-servicemen reside in the Garhwal and Kumaun Division of hill region.

11.12.25. To organise and to assist the ex-servicemen residing in the hills, establishment of "Hill Village Development Force" is being proposed in the annual plan 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakh. Under this scheme ex-servicemen will be organised and their experiences as well as their capacity will be utilized in the implementation of various programme relating to rural development in hills.

11.13 NUTRITION

In the State, the worst victims of malnutrition and under nutrition are children in the age group 0—6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers especially those belonging to the population groups in drought prone areas and remote tribal areas. The women and children among landless agricultural labourers, rural artisans and slum dwellers in urban areas are also adversely affected by the problem of malnutrition and under nutrition. To solve the problem of malnutrition, nutritious food is provided to pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The nutritious material is mainly provided to the target groups through ICDS projects. Before Seventh Plan, 13.46 lakh

beneficiaries were getting nutritious material through 151 ICDS projects.

11.13.2. The Seventh Plan and annual plan 1988-89 strategy aims at augmenting availability of nutritious material for meeting the requirements of children in the age group 0—6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers especially of weaker sections of the society.

11.13.3. An outlay of Rs.4470.00 lakh has been provided for nutrition in the State's Seventh Plan, against which anticipated expenditure during first three years is Rs.2839.62 lakh as per details below :

TABLE 17—Financial Outlays and Expenditure

(Rupees in lakh)

Department	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Agreed outlay	1985-86 Expenditure	1986-87 Expenditure	1987-88		1988-89 Proposed outlay
				Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Social Welfare Department ..	4450.00	875.27*	884.33	977.00	977.00	1865.00
2. Rural Development Department ..	..	92.00*	..	..	..	..
3. Education Department ..	20.00	1.02	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Total Nutrition ..	4470.00	968.29	889.33	982.00	982.00	1870.00

*Including special central assistance for drought relief operations.

11.13.4. Against this expenditure the physical progress during first 2-years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, achievement in 1987-88 as also target proposed for 1988-89 are given below :

TABLE 18—Physical Targets /Achievements

Department	Seventh Plan target (1985-90)	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88		1988-89 Target proposed
				Target	Anticipated achievement	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT						
ICDS Projects (No. Cum) ..	336	176	201	241	241	281
Beneficiaries (No. Total) ..	2688000	1408000	1608000	1928000	1928000	2248000
II. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT						
Beneficiaries (No. Total) ..	4400	2200	3500	3500	3500	3500

ANNEXURE I

*U. P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project
Town-wise breakup of anticipated expenditure under various component (1987-88)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of City	Shelter			Water Supply and Sanitation				Solid Waste Management	Maintenance	Traffic engineering and management	Total
	Site and services	Slum upgradation	Area development	Water supply	Sewerage	Drainage	Low cost sanitation				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Group 'A' Town											
Kanpur	42.60	..	..	38.62	11.27	60.45	..	152.94
Agra	49.97	57.68	..	..	37.28	46.21	90.33	..	281.47
Varanasi	73.30	..	..	..	..	49.18	..	122.48
Allahabad	86.47	..	..	32.94	59.65	43.47	..	222.53
Lucknow	10.05	43.13	..	..	20.68	75.44	140.11	..	289.41
Total 'A'	60.02	303.18	..	..	129.52	192.57	383.54	..	1068.83
Group 'B' Town											
Bareilly	3.12	37.28	..	..	26.50	51.58	35.86	..	154.34
Moradabad	25.00	25.97	..	..	31.44	39.07	14.67	..	136.15
Gorakhpur	59.13	25.65	..	..	8.31	42.66	21.13	..	156.88
Aligarh	10.74	42.64	..	..	6.40	13.64	..	..	73.42

Saharanpur .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22.64	..	..	..	16.04	13.52	..	52.20
Ghaziabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	81.59	..	..	..	68.96	..	..	150.55
Total 'B'	..	94.87	3.12	—	235.77	—	—	72.65	231.95	85.18	—	723.54
<i>Group 'X' Town</i>												
<i>Group 'C' Town</i>												
<i>Group 'D' Town</i>												
Sector Management .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
T. A. and Training .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.63
Total 'X'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.63
Grand Total (A+B+X)	..	94.87	63.14	..	538.95	..	..	202.17	424.52	468.72	..	1800.00

ANNEXURE—2

*U. P. Urban Development and Water Supply Project
Town-wise Break of proposed outlay under various component (1988-89)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of city	Shelter			Water supply and sanitation				Solid waste management	Maintenance	Traffic engineering and management	Management and total T. A.
	Sites and services	Slum upgradation	Area development	Water supply	Sewerage	Drainage	Low cost sanitation				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Group 'A' Town</i>											
Kanpur	372.66	18.68	59.37	223.85	48.36	..	122.76	49.27	34.54	16.37	945.86
Agra .. ..	..	16.23	..	446.15	31.46	57.99	39.65	42.00	46.74	5.52	685.74
Varanasi .. ..	..	27.56	..	301.07	65.87	94.56	..	..	25.95	5.52	520.53
Allahabad	82.95	18.68	46.41	169.76	93.97	35.48	50.72	31.66	47.01	5.52	582.16
Lucknow	365.62	18.53	..	156.04	57.60	205.37	14.93	68.56	129.19	5.52	1021.36
Total 'A'	821.23	99.68	105.78	1296.87	297.26	393.40	228.06	191.49	283.43	38.45	3755.65
<i>Group 'B' Town</i>											
Bareilly .. ..	..	5.49	..	65.52	12.94	160.91	22.52	32.60	..	..	299.98
Moradabad	53.61	24.94	..	42.67	2.80	97.03	29.57	26.83	..	..	277.45
Gorakhpur	63.76	2.78	..	43.27	3.59	22.35	14.09	46.71	12.54	..	209.09
Aligarh	42.72	..	..	116.12	28.06	33.38	14.37	14.53	..	..	249.18

Saharanpur .. ..	..	..	..	..	95.55	40.09	64.46	..	9.52	3.71	..	213.33
Ghaziabad .. ..	..	..	28.61	..	127.88	35.88	..	..	27.08	..	..	219.45
<hr/>												
Total 'B' ..	..	160.09	61.82	..	491.01	123.36	378.13	80.55	157.27	16.25	..	1468.48
<hr/>												
Grand Total (A+B) ..	..	981.32	161.50	105.78	1787.88	420.62	771.53	308.61	348.76	299.68	38.45	5224.13
<hr/>												
<i>Group 'X' Town</i>												
Group 'C' Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 'D' Town ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.87	..	..	..	129.87
Sector Management, T. A and Training ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.00	46.00
<hr/>												
Total 'X' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.87	..	..	46.00	175.87
<hr/>												
Grand Total (A+B+ X) ..	..	981.32	161.50	105.78	1787.88	420.62	771.53	438.48	348.76	299.68	84.45	5400.00

CHAPTER XII GENERAL SERVICES

12.01. STATIONERY AND PRINTING

Printing and Stationery Department is a service department which supplies forms, publications, gazette and other stationery to the various departments of the State.

12.01.2. Due to increase in the various activities of the Government the work load of printing and supply of stationery has increased considerably which the old Government Presses at Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee are unable to cope with. As such, the establishment of two new presses at Rampur and Varanasi and expansion of Government, Photo Litho Press at Roorkee and Government Branch Press, Hazratganj, Lucknow are in progress. The estimated cost of these projects would be Rs. 13.16 crore approximately.

12.01.3. Besides this, most of the machines installed at Government Press, Allahabad, Lucknow and Roorkee have become very old and obsolete and spare parts for these machines are also not readily available in the market. As such, production in these presses is continuously decreasing whereas the demand for print-work is increasing. In order to maintain production capacity of these presses, an Expert Committee appointed by the State Government has recommended for modernization of the old machines which would cost to Rs. 8.00 crore.

12.02.4. It was expected to complete the work at Rampur, Varanasi and Roorkee presses in the first two years of the Seventh

Plan period (1985—90) but due to delay in the completion of formalities required for the purchase of machines and equipments and also delay in the construction of residential quarters these schemes are now proposed to continue during the remaining part of the Seventh Five Year Plan, for completion.

12.01.5. During Seventh Five Year Plan, expenditure of Rs. 85.15 lakh and Rs. 133.45 lakh have been made in the first two years. An outlay of Rs. 183.00 lakh has been provided for 1987-88. An outlay of Rs. 310.00 lakh is being proposed for 1988-89.

12.01.6. *Printing of Government Manuals and Books—Bhasha (Prakashan) Vibhag* is dealing with the work of compilation and updating of translation and publication of Hindi and Hindi-English diglot editions of departmental manuals, Hand Books, Rules collection of important orders and other official reference books. In addition to above the work of compilation and publication of all statutory Rules and Regulations of U. P. Government (Collection of Subordinate legislation) in 46 volumes is in progress.

12.01.7. Under this scheme compilation, up-dating, translation and publication of few documents have been completed during annual plan 1986-87 with an expenditure of Rs. 2.76 lakh. For the draft annual plan 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 19.00 lakh has been proposed.

12.02 PUBLIC WORKS

The increase in responsibilities and work loads of Government departments leads inevitably to their expansion. New office and other functional buildings have to be constructed to improve the efficiency of the departments at different levels. Since Fifth Five Year Plan, funds are being made available for the construction of non-residential buildings of various departments from State Plan resources. Construction of non-residential buildings

of Police, Judicial, Revenue, Estate, Public Works, Finance (Sales tax), Finance (Stamps and Registration), Home (Jails), Excise and Personnel departments have been taken up in this scheme.

12.02.2. An outlay of Rs. 10319.00 lakh (including Rs. 604.00 lakh for the hills) has been provided in the Seventh Plan for the construction of office and other functional buildings such as P. A. C. barracks,

Jails and Jail barracks etc. The outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs.1507.00 lakh (including Rs.66.00 lakh for hills). The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.1461.00 lakh (including Rs.90.00 lakh for the hills).

12.02.3. *Police Department*—In view of difficult nature of duties and the responsibilities of the police force, construction of offices and other functional buildings such as police stations, Police outposts, Fire stations, P.A.C. barracks, Police offices and Police radio complexes etc. have become necessary. The growing responsibilities of the police department in maintaining law and order situation has also resulted to give more emphasis on the construction of office as well as other functional buildings.

12.02.4. An outlay of Rs.4210.00 lakh (including Rs.820.00 lakh for the hills) for the construction of 175 non-residential buildings which include 50 police stations, 20 police outposts, 10 fire stations, 3 P.A.C Battalion H. Qs., 8 police radio complexes, 3 police hospitals, 3 maternity wards, 1 scientific laboratory, 1 teleprinter hall, one D.I.G. and five I.G. Zone Offices, one godown for central staff at Kanpur besides barracks for 2,930 men.

12.02.5. In 1985-86 Rs.598.20 lakh (including Rs.12.99 for hills) were spent and 22 non-residential buildings were constructed. Similarly, in 1986-87 Rs.1045.37 lakh including Rs.1.32 lakh for the hills was spent and 36 non-residential buildings were constructed. With an anticipated expenditure of Rs.689.00 lakh including Rs.10.00 lakh for the hills it is expected to complete 53 non-residential buildings and barracks for 1,300 men.

12.02.6. An outlay of Rs.695.00 lakh including Rs.15.00 lakh for the hills is proposed with a target of 50 non-residential buildings have been fixed.

12.02.7. *Judicial Department*—There has been an abnormal increase in the number of criminal as well as civil suits during the last decade (from 1970—1981). Creation of a large number of courts to keep pace with the growing volume of litigation has become necessary. It is also necessary to augment the strength of

various courts. This results in increasing the requirement for the construction of new courts and allied offices. Some of the existing court buildings are also very old and need renovation.

12.02.8. A Judicial and Research Institute has been set up in 1987-88 in a rented building at Lucknow. For construction of building of the institute, land has already been arranged.

12.02.9. An outlay of Rs.380.00 lakh including Rs.41.00 lakh for the Seventh Plan was proposed and a target to construct 300 Courts and other buildings was fixed.

12.02.10. In 1985-86 Rs.200.52 lakh including Rs.2.49 lakh for hills was spent and 21 non-residential buildings were constructed. Similarly with an expenditure of Rs.133.29 lakh (including Rs.1.00 lakh for hills). 31 buildings were constructed during 1986-87.

12.02.11. Anticipated expenditure for 1987-88 is Rs.116.00 lakh including Rs.2.00 lakh for hills and construction of 6 buildings is expected.

In the year 1988-89 it is proposed to construct 82 buildings with a proposed outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh including Rs.5.00 lakh for hills.

12.02.12. *Revenue Department* — Most of the collectorate and tehsil buildings are very old and need to be renovated. With strengthening of staff more space for various types of offices is also required. The department also bears the responsibility of maintaining land revenue records which result in emphasis on the construction of buildings for various types of offices.

12.02.13. An outlay of Rs.256.00 lakh including Rs.85.00 lakh for the hills has been provided in the seventh plan. In the year 1985-86 Rs.53.13 lakh including Rs.3.13 lakh for the hills was spent. An expenditure of Rs.97.00 lakh including Rs.4.00 lakh for hills was incurred in the year 1986-87. An outlay of Rs.117.00 lakh including Rs.24.00 lakh for hills is approved for 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 the proposed outlay is Rs.151.00 lakh (Rs.30.00 lakh for hills).

12.02.14. *Estate Department*—The estate department is responsible to provide office accommodation at Lucknow and the facility of guest houses at Lucknow, Delhi and Calcutta. Keeping in view the additional requirement for the secretariat at Lucknow it is proposed to demolish Royal Hotel Building and construct a multistoreyed building at an estimated cost of Rs.10.00 crore; Office space for heads of departments is also insufficient, it is, therefore, proposed to construct another multistoreyed building known as Indira Bhawan.

12.02.15. An outlay of Rs.3723.00 lakh including Rs.286.00 lakh for hills has been provided in the seventh plan (1985-90). In the year 1985-86, Rs.386.55 lakh was spent and in the year 1986-87 an expenditure of Rs.345.20 lakh was incurred. The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.141.00 lakh and the anticipated expenditure by the end of the year is likely to be Rs.141.00 lakh.

The proposed outlay for the year 1988-89 is Rs.80.00 lakh.

12.02.16. *Public Works Department*—The P.W.D. undertakes the construction of office buildings, functional buildings and guest houses for its own requirement as well as for other Departments.

12.02.17. An outlay of Rs.346.00 lakh including Rs.80.00 lakh for the hills has been provided in the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and the target of construction of 47 buildings (including 19 spill over) was fixed.

In the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 with an expenditure of Rs.116.44 lakh and Rs.114.89 lakh respectively 33 buildings were constructed.

12.02.18. In the year 1987-88 it is anticipated that 24 buildings will be constructed for which an outlay of Rs.180.00 lakh (including Rs.25.00 lakh for the hills) is approved. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.90.00 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills and construction of 21 buildings is targeted.

12.02.19. *Finance (Sales Tax)*—Most of the offices of sales tax department are housed in rental buildings. In the seventh plan construction of office buildings at Lucknow, Hardoi, Banda, Bareilly Naubetpur, checkpost, Pithoragarh, Varanasi, Meerut and other buildings such as training centers, godowns at different checkpoints were targeted to be constructed.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the seventh plan. In 1985-86 Rs.167.23 lakh and in 1986-87 Rs.253.75 lakh were spent.

12.02.20. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakh is approved for the year 1987-88 and Rs.25.00 lakh is proposed for 1988-89 which include construction of building at Ghaziabad and continuing works of office buildings at Gonda, Varanasi and Naubetpur checkpost.

12.02.21. *Home (Jails) Department*—Most of the Jail buildings are old and need renovation. The capacity of the Jails is also short of requirement because many of the under trials are transported from district headquarter to tehsil courts, but there is no sub-jails at tehsil headquarter. The Agra Central Jail was demolished sometime ago and the new Agra Central Jail is under construction.

12.02.22. An outlay of Rs.80.00 lakh including Rs.30.00 lakh for the hills was approved for seventh plan (1985-90).

12.02.23. During the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 the expenditure was Rs.14.15 lakh (Rs.4.20 lakh for hills) and Rs.51.17 lakh (including Rs.4.87 lakh for hills) was incurred.

12.02.24. An outlay of Rs.143.00 lakh (including Rs.5.00 lakh for hills) is approved for the year 1987-88 with a target to complete the continuing works of new Central Jail at Agra, 104 Type-I quarters in different Jails, 12 'B' barracks at 7 Jails and construction of 3 barracks at district jails Etah and Badaun.

12.02.25. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.210.00 lakh including Rs.10.00 lakh for hills.

12.02.26. *Karmik Department*—The Karmik department caters to the need of State Public Service Commission, Administrative Training Institute (Nainital) and Institute of Management Development U. P. (IMDUP) Lucknow.

12.02.27. An outlay of Rs.220.00 lakh has been agreed for the Seventh Plan (1985-90). In the year 1985-86 Rs.73.00 lakh and Rs.59.00 lakh during 1986-87 was spent and the work was in progress on 6 projects in 1985-86 and on 7 projects out of which 4 were new buildings.

12.02.28. The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.69.00 lakh. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.50.00 lakh for the construction of 3 buildings.

12.02.29. *Finance (Stamp and Registration)*—Most of the buildings of stamp and registration department in the state are very old and in worn-out condition. Office space is inadequate for staff and for keeping records. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Plan.

12.02.30. Rs.5.00 lakh in 1985-86 and Rs.5.00 lakh in 1986-87 were spent. The approved outlay for 1987-88 is Rs.15.00 lakh and the target is to construct the offices of Deputy Registrar at Chhibramau (Farrukhabad) Jasrana. (Mainpuri) Nawabganj (Gonda) and

Lakhimpur Kheri. The proposed outlay for 1988-89 is Rs.20.00 lakh.

12.02.31. - *Excise Department*—Most of the office buildings of this department are in rented buildings. For providing the department with its own buildings an outlay of Rs.100.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Plan.

12.02.32. In the year 1985-86, with an expenditure of Rs.14.29 lakh the construction of the office building at Varanasi was taken-up. There was, however, no expenditure in the year 1986-87 though the approved outlay for the year was Rs.17.00 lakh and the target was to construct the office building at Lucknow. The approved outlay for the year 1987-88 is Rs.17.00 lakh and it is proposed to construct the office building at Faizabad. The outlay for year 1988-89 is Rs.15.00 lakh.

12.02.33. *Pooled Housing*—To provide office accommodation to the staff of the various departments, the office buildings are constructed by Public Works Department and U. P. Nirman Nigam at different places in the State under this scheme. Under this scheme an outlay of Rs.854.00 lakh has been provided in the Seventh Plan. In the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakh was spent.

12.02.34. There was, however, no provision in the year 1987-88 and thereafter, the scheme is transferred to the District Plan, so that at district level, plan could be chalked out.

NIEPA DC



D04012

National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
17-B, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi-110016
DOC. No.....*D. S. J. O. 12*
Date.....*25/4/82*